

* * *

to that city by the full state quota. In fact, eighty-six more men volunteered from that city than the entire state, so that the quota now falls by the amount of the surplus. This city will not again be called on for fighting men until after the subsequent quota called, if one is, wipes out the eighty-six excess the city already has.

Sangamon, the capital city county, also has sent a large number of men to the colors as volunteers and the city now is asked to supply only 32 men. The high county under the net quota call is Madison, in the southwestern section of the state. The total now asked is 1,284.

La Salle county also gets a high call—810.

MANY AURORA VOLUNTEERS. Aurora, county seat of Kane county, is asked for only 204 men, as that city sent a large number of volunteers. All of Kane county, one of the richest and most populous in the state outside of Cook, is asked for only 443 men. The explanation in all these cases is that the young men got into the service as volunteers before the draft machinery got to going.

Some of the less populous counties in the far end of the state don't have many young men and few are called. Jasper county, for instance, down in Congressman Foster's district, where they are Democrats, is asked for only fifty men; and Hardin county, down on the Ohio river, gets only sixty-three men. Pope county, also down on the Ohio river, which was the home county of former Secretary of State James A. Rose, meets its requirements with sixty-two men.

Each district in the state is given credit for all men who have volunteered since June 20.

BASED ON PADDED CENSUS. The quotas asked are based on the swollen estimates of population arbitrarily fixed by the war department, which give Chicago an excess population of 3,000,000. It has been explained that the inflated figures were used because the officials figured it would be more equitable to base the general quotas on the percentage of registrants rather than population, which hits the larger cities, like Chicago, where so many laboring men reside.

Gov. Loring has protested against this inflated estimate but it is understood in Washington that the arbitrary figures will stand, and the quotas will be furnished as announced last night by Adj. Gen. Dickson.

The Chicago district asked for the largest number of fighting men is the Sixty-seventh. The net quota is 592, which means that 1,194 men will be called in that one district for the first examination.

The smallest quota assigned to a Chicago district is 170, apportioned to the Thirty-first district, calling 340 men for the examination.

Some Delay in Examinations. It will hardly be possible for the boards to conduct the physical examinations this week, Adj. Gen. Dickson said last night. Orders to begin the physical examination will be sent to the boards by the provost marshal general at Washington.

With the quotas will be sent printed instructions of the duties to be performed by the boards in connection with the establishment of the new national army. The blank forms to be used by those called for examination will be in the hands of the boards today, as will the other supplies.

"The boards are to study their instructions carefully and the everything will go along smoothly," Adj. Gen. Dickson said. "They should have every detail completed so that when they receive word from Washington to begin with the physical examinations they will be in a position to start at once and do it in a way that the physical examinations will be ordered started before Sunday or Monday."

STAGE SET FOR IRISH MEETING

DUBLIN, July 23.—Arrangements for the Irish convention which on Wednesday will seek a solution of the Irish problem are now complete. Various bodies in Ireland have chosen their delegates to the convention. They are representative of all elements of Irish life, except the Sinn Feiners and O'Brienites, who refused to take part in the convention. The decision to exclude reporters from the sessions of the convention and to prohibit the publication of anything concerning the proceedings except the official reports has gone unchallenged by William O'Brien. Newspapers will be permitted to use only the official reports.

George Pleads with O'Brien. LONDON, July 23.—Premier Lloyd George has written a letter to William O'Brien, leader of the independent nationalists, expressing regret at the unwillingness of Mr. O'Brien to nominate representatives of his party to the Irish convention and asking him to recede from his stand. Mr. O'Brien's lengthy reply says the type of convention selected defeats the object in view with fatal certainty by leaving the great mass of Irish nationalists almost wholly unrepresented and by conferring the power of a majority upon a party of politicians who have notoriously lost the confidence of the Irish people.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 21, average 14,411,000 pounds, against 14,411,000 pounds last week.—Advertisement.

The Chicago Advertising Score

In the week ending July 22nd, 1917, Chicago newspapers published the following number of columns of advertising: (The measurement is on the uniform basis of 200 square lines per column, figures from the Washington Press, an independent audit bureau.)
Morning and Sunday Papers
The Tribune... 829.92 columns
The Herald... 355.89 columns
The Examiner... 330.82 columns
Total, 3 morning and Sunday papers... 1,516.73 columns
Evening Papers
The Daily News... 678.84 columns
The Journal... 244.61 columns
The American... 206.76 columns
The Post... 191.53 columns
Total, 4 evening papers... 1,318.74 columns
Advertisements printed in other papers not accepted by the Tribune, 57.65 columns
The Tribune led for the week, printing more advertising than the other morning papers combined, 27% more than the first evening paper, and more than the second, third and fourth evening papers combined.

OFFICIAL DRAFT LISTS READY FOR MAILING TODAY

Exemption Boards Will Then Get Busy; Flood of Inquiries.

Washington, D. C., 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.

Pending publication of this official drawing, no authentic information is available to check the unofficial report transmitted to the newspapers. It is probable 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 their states. They will be asked to mail each copy separately to local officials so as to insure delivery. Immediately upon receipt of their 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.

Posting Up Legal Notices. Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder ruled today that posting at the board headquarters of the list of men ordered to appear constitutes legal notification. It therefore is incumbent upon all registrars to learn their red ink numbers at once and to see that the board headquarters is watched when the list is posted. Those ordered up also will be notified by mail, but the period allowed for appearance will count from the posting of the list.

A ruling today by Adj. Gen. McCain is that any man subject to the first call under the draft may enlist in any branch of the military service up to the time his name is posted for call by his local exemption board. The war department Saturday announced that drafted men could enlist, but did not limit the time specifically. Under today's ruling any men who were drafted Friday who want to enlist in the regular army or other branch of the military service rather than wait for training in the army must do so before their call for examination under the selective conscription law is posted.

Gen. McCain's Order. Gen. McCain's order read: "After a registered person has been called for military service by his local board and directed to appear for physical examination he ceases to be eligible for voluntary service." An average of more than 1,000 men a day has been reported by the regular recruiting stations alone, and counting the national guard it is probable that the voluntary system has provided close to 50,000 men of the 337,000 called for under the draft, as is necessary to fill up the regulars and guard and create the first increment of the national army. No announcement has been made as to what disposition will be made of this excess of credits, but it is entirely likely that in the end every man who enlists voluntarily will reduce by one the quota of his home district.

Swamped by Inquiries. The war department is being flooded with inquiries regarding the exemption regulations, although minute explanations on this point have been broadcast over the country again and again. Most of the appeals for information come from young married men or their wives and other relatives. The provost marshal general reiterated today that the local exemption boards will handle all such cases in a pro-forma manner.

In all cases where requests for exemption from draft are concerned, dependent wives the local boards will order exemptions and the government will then appeal all cases. This is a part of the regulation. In short, if there are to be any arguments about exemption of married men they will be made before the district exemption appeal boards, because the government proposes to appeal all these cases at the outset.

For Transfer of Examination. The office of the provost marshal was also swamped today with applications for blanks requesting transfer of examination. All who applied were told that no steps in that direction could be taken until the registrars had been called for examination. If they may secure necessary blanks from the board within whose jurisdiction he is at the time. His physical examination can be transferred and affidavits regarding exemption claims may also be received and considered at a temporary residence.

Every man finally certified for military service, however, will return to the jurisdiction of his home board and go with the troops from his home town. Army officials tonight expressed doubt that there would be any revision of census bureau population and estimates on which the draft was made because many communities where the percentage of alien residents is high will have to bear an exceptionally heavy burden of the draft. It was pointed out that if the draft quotas were revised to ignore the alien population, alien labor would immediately become greatly in demand.

Registered Men May Marry. In connection with the announcement of the draft today officers also stated there was nothing to prohibit registered men from marrying as long as they have not been posted for call. There was no statement that even men who were in the first call could not marry, but it was strongly intimated that district boards might question the right of a man who married after he was called to claim exemption on that ground.

President Wilson late today went to the state department and conferred with Comptroller Folger for thirty minutes. While it was impossible to obtain official confirmation for the statement, it is understood that the conference included a discussion of the status of aliens under the military draft law. Because of the fact that the administration has announced no policy concerning the manner in which aliens may be retained for or exempted from military service, there has been some difference of opinion between officials of the various departments as to how the ex-

NAPOLEON OF RUSSIA

From a Poor Boy He Rises by Degrees to Highest Position Offered by His People Today.

ALEXANDROVICH FEDOROVICH KERENSKY, heralded as the Napoleon of New Russia, was born in Tashkent, Central Asia, of poor parents. Through the influence of his uncle, Prof. A. V. Vestfeler, and one-time leader of the liberal group in the council of state, the youngster was enabled to go to Moscow to study and finally enter the university there.

During these days he studied jurisprudence and attended the clandestine meetings of the revolutionary group in Moscow. He became thoroughly imbued with the ideas of Socialism as taught by Karl Marx. Soon after he was admitted to the bar in 1902 he became known as one of the shrewdest thinkers, speakers, and advocates of central Russia.

His name became further known in 1901 at the time all Russia was stirred by the shooting of soldiers under Capt. Tereshchenko of strikers and their wives and children in the Bodoilo gold fields on the Lena river, in Siberia. The killings led to abortive attempts at uprising by workmen and social revolutionists in several of the largest cities in Russia and for a time threatened the entire nation.

Kerenky was named by a socialist-labor group to investigate the conditions. His report showed the men in the mines were laboring under intolerable conditions of servitude and that their families were starving. He also proved that Capt. Tereshchenko had acted on implicit instructions from the bureaucratic element of the government when he ordered his troops to fire into the unarmed crowds.

The report caused a sensation and brought about an interpellation of the government by the Duma and the historic reply of A. J. Makaroff, minister of interior: "As it was before, so will it be again."

Again at the Mendel Belis trial in Kief he became a big figure. By this time he had gained national renown among the people as a lawyer and a champion of liberty and equal rights. When Belis was arraigned and charged with a ritual murder all the anti-Semitic forces of Russia were arrayed against him. It is said that he served as advisory counsel for Belis without pay.

Kerenky was elected a member of the fourth duma in 1912 and soon after was named chairman of the Socialist Labor group in the lower house. He took a prominent part in all the debates and became famous for his opposition to the government. In a short time he was the chief spokesman of the anti-government forces.

When the war opened Kerenky showed that the administration of all forces was directed by incompetent men. He charged treachery and announced that autocratic rule never would prove a factor in the success of the army. Through his initiative the executive council of the duma was formed and it was this committee that sent two Conservative deputies to carry out its decision to dethrone the czar. They found him at Pskov and on March 15 of this year they left with the abdication proclamation of Nicholas II. in their possession.

The events in Kerenky's life since March have been decidedly adventurous. Since then he has been made army and marine minister and last Friday was chosen premier. Today he holds the power of a dictator. He is about 35 years old.

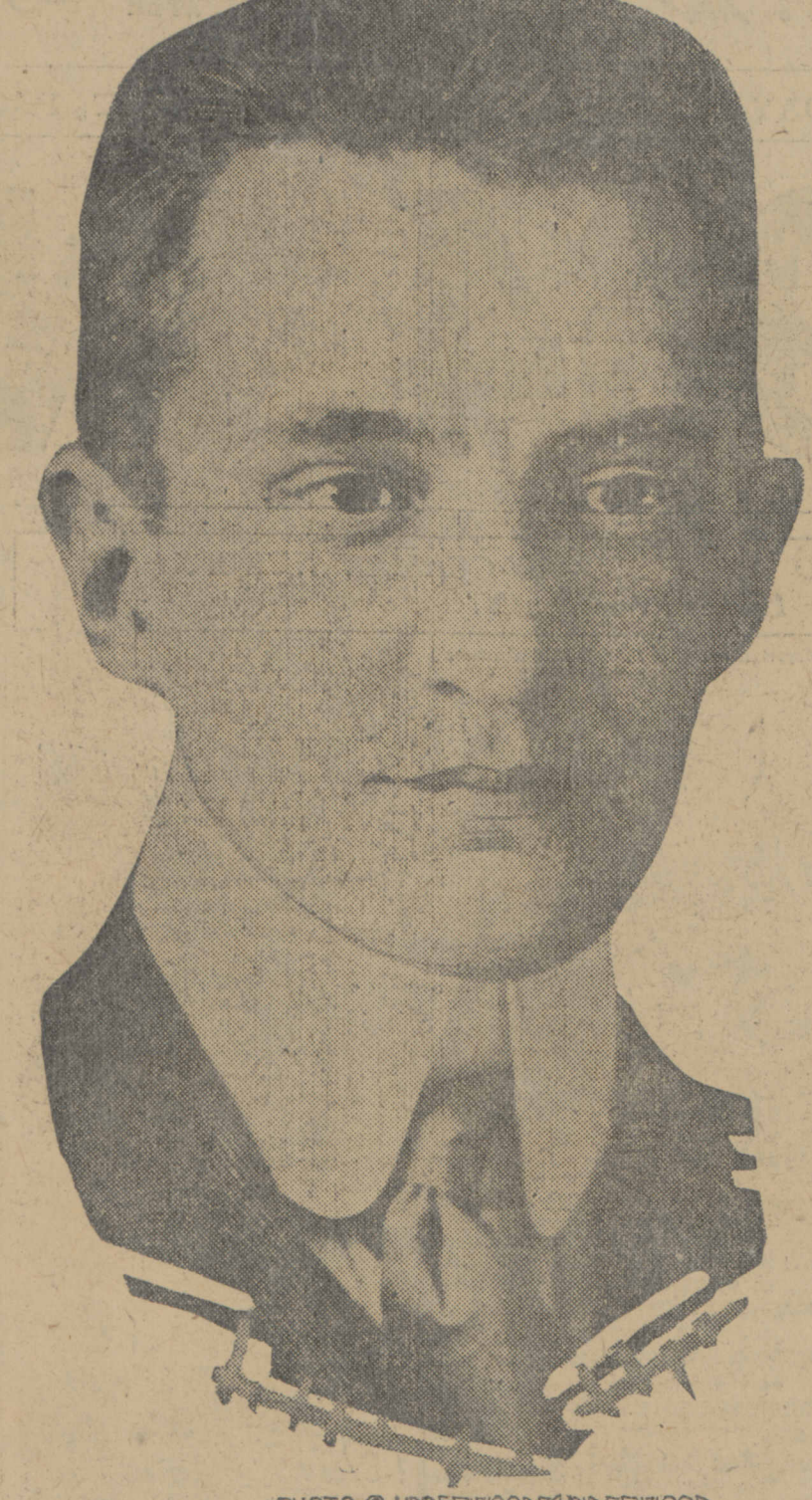


PHOTO BY UNDERWOODS UNDERWOOD

would prove a factor in the success of the army. Through his initiative the executive council of the duma was formed and it was this committee that sent two Conservative deputies to carry out its decision to dethrone the czar. They found him at Pskov and on March 15 of this year they left with the abdication proclamation of Nicholas II. in their possession.

The events in Kerenky's life since March have been decidedly adventurous. Since then he has been made army and marine minister and last Friday was chosen premier. Today he holds the power of a dictator. He is about 35 years old.

DRAFT CALENDAR

Summons to Report, Physical Examination, Exemptions, and Call to Colors Are Next Steps.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Here are the remaining processes under which the new national army will be formed:

Official tally sheets are scheduled to go out to local exemption boards tomorrow. Middle western boards ought to receive them two days later. Three days after receipt of the tally sheets local boards must call for examination twice as many men as the quota calls for.

Five days after the notices are sent out, the first third of the candidates must appear before the boards for physical examination. The next day, the second third must appear. The next day, the last third must appear.

Within five days from the time they appear, persons desiring exemption must file their claims. Ten days from date of call, absentees must submit to examination. Ten days after filing notice of claim for exemption, persons claiming exemption must submit proofs in affidavit form.

Claims for industrial exemption cannot be made until the local board certifies an appeal to the district board. Five days after this appeal has been filed, the person claiming exemption must file his claim. Not more than five days later, he must submit proof of his claim to the district board.

About Sept. 1, those found physically fit will be called to the colors by the provost marshal.

Exemption boards shall function on these conditions: As the state department has never been formally asked for an opinion upon the treaty obligations of this country in relation to the subject, the war department has proceeded upon the assumption that all aliens except of an enemy character should be included in the operation of the law, leaving their rights as foreigners to be adjusted later. Officials of the state department have prepared a memorandum on the subject which probably will be used as the basis for the regulations to be presented to the exemption boards by the war department.

UNITE FOR RESCUE OF RUSSIA

(Continued from first page.)

by threats and shots. Some elements voluntarily evacuate positions without even waiting for the approach of the enemy.

"Cases are on record in which an order given to proceed with all haste to such and such a spot to assist comrades in distress has been discussed for several hours at meetings and reinforcements consequently have been delayed.

"These troops abandon their positions at the first shots of the enemy. Long files of deserters, men of good health and robust, who have lost all shame and feel they can act together with impunity, are proceeding to the rear. Frequently entire units desert in this manner."

GLOOM IN WASHINGTON. Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—The collapse of the Russian drive and the mutiny of the Russian army on the southeastern front has filled Washington with gloom. The events are regarded as indicating that Russia will not be able to become an aggressive factor in the war for some time to come, and that the allies are up against a struggle of two or three years longer to defeat Germany.

The administration has been informed officially that German agents in Russia were responsible for the widespread defection that has paralyzed the government.

Another development of the day was the disclosure that the Russian radicals have succeeded in inducing the allies to re-state their war aims. Great Britain and France have agreed to participate in a conference for this purpose.

CARDINAL SENDS WORD TO HEROES Baltimore, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons on his eighty-third birthday today sent the following message to the young Americans about to be enrolled in the new national army: "Be Americans always. Remember that you owe all to America, and be prepared, if your country demands it, to give all in return."

SHIP SQUABBLE TO BE SETTLED SOON BY WILSON

Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—A strong intimation was given at the White House tonight that President Wilson will settle the "row" between Gen. Goethals and Chairman Denman of the shipping board within forty-eight hours, probably tomorrow. No intimation was given as to the form which the settlement will take.

Vigorous denial was given by members of the shipping board and by friends of Gen. Goethals to the published report that the quarrel between the two men has resulted in the loss of 250,000 tons of ships which could have been built had it not been for the "row."

During the last week, while the situation in the shipping board has been most acute, Chairman Denman has approved contracts sent over by Gen. Goethals for the construction of seventy-five steel and wooden ships.

The fact that Capt. John B. White of Kansas City has resigned as a member of the shipping board may have an important bearing on the settlement of the dispute, which has become a serious embarrassment to the administration and its ship program.

Inspect Y. M. C. A. War Centers. PARIS, July 23.—Francis B. Sayre and Louis A. Crosset, special representatives of the Y. M. C. A. in France, returned to the United States last night on a week's tour of inspection of British Y. M. C. A. centers along the British front.

VAST AIRPLANE FLEET PROGRAM NOW UNDER WAY

Wilson, Baker, and Daniels Hold Conference; Will Sign Bill Today.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—President Wilson called at the office of Secretary of War Baker this afternoon, and after summoning Secretary Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board, held a conference on the government's big aviation program provided in the \$60,000,000 bill which he will sign tomorrow.

Motor Must Be Perfect. The president learned that there are many difficulties to be overcome before the nation can realize its ambitious program to achieve supremacy in the air. Although, for example, the new American motor has been given its preliminary tests, and some of the concerns which will be called on to manufacture motors and parts are spending large sums of money in anticipation of receiving contracts, this standardized engine must pass various practical tests before it finally is perfected. After that the new motors will be turned out in large quantities.

The motor now in use in American school or training machines, has been developed to a highly satisfactory degree, and these motors now are being turned out in large numbers. Arrangements are being made for the extension of existing airplane plants, and the development of entirely new factories to turn out planes and standardized parts. Many industries not now engaged in airplane manufacture will contribute largely to the success of the program.

Assembling Plant Planned. In all probability the government will establish a great assembling plant at some central point, to which standardized parts of planes and motors will be shipped. Ultimately, as the great industry develops and is running smoothly, parts of planes and motors for use by our allies, and the fighting machines for use by American fliers in France, will be shipped directly from the factory to Atlantic ports for assembly in Europe.

AIR FLEET CALLED BLUFF. COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The commanding general of the German aerial forces has issued an interview to the German newspapers in which he attempts to discount the prospective participation of American aviators in the war for mastery of the air. Dispatches from the United States telling of hundreds of aviators who are to be graduated weekly and of the thousands of airplanes to be constructed, give the general an occasion to speak scathingly of what he terms the usual Anglo-American bluff and American weakness for big talk and tall figures.

"The German people," says the general, "need not be disturbed by these foolish scare stories, which show all the characteristics of American tongue valor." He adds that America's present supply of army and navy airplanes is negligible.

He cites the London Morning Post to prove that the Americans have not developed a practicable type of military plane, and says, therefore, they must begin from the beginning.

SHIP SQUABBLE TO BE SETTLED SOON BY WILSON Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—A strong intimation was given at the White House tonight that President Wilson will settle the "row" between Gen. Goethals and Chairman Denman of the shipping board within forty-eight hours, probably tomorrow. No intimation was given as to the form which the settlement will take.

Vigorous denial was given by members of the shipping board and by friends of Gen. Goethals to the published report that the quarrel between the two men has resulted in the loss of 250,000 tons of ships which could have been built had it not been for the "row."

During the last week, while the situation in the shipping board has been most acute, Chairman Denman has approved contracts sent over by Gen. Goethals for the construction of seventy-five steel and wooden ships.

The fact that Capt. John B. White of Kansas City has resigned as a member of the shipping board may have an important bearing on the settlement of the dispute, which has become a serious embarrassment to the administration and its ship program.

Inspect Y. M. C. A. War Centers. PARIS, July 23.—Francis B. Sayre and Louis A. Crosset, special representatives of the Y. M. C. A. in France, returned to the United States last night on a week's tour of inspection of British Y. M. C. A. centers along the British front.

IN NEARBY COUNTIES

Net Quota of Fighting Men in First Call.

The net quota of fighting men in Illinois counties near Cook is as follows:

Counties.	quota.	Counties.	quota.
DuPage	278	Kendall	76
Grundy	160	Lake	62
Kane	448	McHenry	102
Aurora Jctly.	394	Will	102
Kankakee	215	Joliet, city.	416

ADOPT FRENCH ARMY SYSTEM, PERSHING ASKS

Make Division 17,000 to Conform with French Plan.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—The first important result of Maj. Gen. Pershing's conferences at the Paris war office and observations on the western front will be a reorganization of the American army along the lines of the French units.

The reorganization will affect every company, regiment, and division of the present regular establishment and the militia units which are about to go to camp. The national army, called under the draft, will be organized altogether along the French line.

Here Is Present Plan. As a result of the experience of the civil war, coupled with lessons taken from European wars of the last fifty years, the American army was reorganized on the basis of from 100 to 100 men to a company, 1,200 to 1,800 men to a regiment, and approximately 25,000 men to a division. The war college has insisted that this represented the best possible system of organization for a number of reasons of a more or less technical nature.

Gen. Pershing has been convinced by the French general staff that such organizations were proper under the old methods of warfare, but that the United States should do away completely with this system if the American troops are to be of the greatest possible service to the allied cause.

Out Division to 17,000. In place of the units, Gen. Pershing has recommended by cable that the companies be increased to 250 men; regiments to 3,000, and divisions be cut to approximately 17,000. The French army is now organized on this basis.

The principal reason ascribed for the change is the fact that American troops are expected to occupy trenches alternately with French troops. Unless the units are of the same size confusion would result from the interchange.

As a result of the change there would be a general shakeup of officers in minor commands.

FEDERAL CLERKS NOT TO BE EXEMPT Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Chances of sweeping exemptions of government clerks from the draft faded today when Provost Marshal General Crowder announced he would decline to ask exemption for six civilian members of his office staff drawn in the draft, in order to "set an example for other government departments."

Owes \$24,000, Has Nothing. The federal Grand Jurisdiction grand jury who was manager of the Grace Restaurant company in Philadelphia until that concern went bankrupt, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. He scheduled debts of \$24,000, but contends that \$23,286 are liabilities of the defunct restaurant company representing about seventy-five promissory notes he induced for it. He has no assets.

DEPENDENTS OF MEN IN WAR TO BE CARED FOR

Insurance and Government Officials Working Out the Plan.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—With a view to mapping out a plan for insuring and indemnifying officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, and marine corps against the risks of war, representatives of the largest insurance companies met at the treasury department today to confer with government officials.

Plan Pay Allocations. Under the plan proposed dependents of soldiers and sailors in service would be provided for through allotments from their pay, supplemented by family allowances by the government. The amount of the government allowance would depend upon the size of the family and the number of dependents, and children, upon the actual dependency upon the men. The family allowance would be made only if the soldier or sailor makes an allotment for his dependents out of his pay.

The risk of death or disability would be regulated by the size of the family and the loss to the family. Partial disabilities would be compensated for upon a percentage of the compensation for total disability. The cost of this compensation naturally must be paid wholly by the government.

Peace Times Govern Rates. In addition to direct compensation to take the place of pensions, the plan in contemplation would go further and establish an insurance system by the government under which our soldiers and sailors could obtain insurance at premium rates based upon the mortality experience tables of peace times. The excess cost due to increased mortality and disability war risks should be borne by the government, and the cost of administering the insurance department for the benefit of the nation's fighting men is likewise regarded as a governmental charge.

The tentative plans provide for the issuance of insurance to officers and men in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, with provision for payments in installments. Death or total disability would mature the insurance.

In working out the plans it is deemed essential that a system for education and rehabilitation be established, so that injured men may be fitted as far as possible for lives of usefulness either in their former or some other vocation.

A+B

ROGERS PEET CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR ROGERS PEET

It's not the Price but the Worth of a thing that should first be determined in every purchase. And just now, when values need to be weighed with unusual care, Rogers Peet Vestless Suits at

\$15 and \$20 are greater values than ever.

All Straw Hats Reduced

ANDERSON & BROTHERS
Washington & Wabash
(Northeast Corner)

MENNEN'S Ruvia

How Often Have You Noticed It?

Often a woman is placed in an uncomfortable and unjust position because she is afflicted with perspiration odors in summer. It is unnecessary. The condition can be easily and quickly remedied.

The use of Mennen's Ruvia every day will remove all body odors by neutralizing them. Its action is immediate and harmless. Its use insures freedom from embarrassment. Ruvia is sold by druggists generally. Generous jars, 25 cents. Pocket size, a dime.

GERHARD MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

YOUR HOME

IS ONE OF YOUR MOST VALUED POSSESSIONS

Protect it with a **Torrens Certificate of Title**

Which is based on court decree and is an obligation of Cook County.

If your property is registered under this system you can convey it in an hour's time at a cost of \$3.00 or, if you so desire, you can borrow on it as quickly as you can on a bond or certificate of stock.

The Registrar of Titles maintains an office force of trained men who daily serve over 2000 people interested in Cook County real estate. They will be pleased to furnish you with any information you may desire regarding the Torrens System, which is the most modern method of land registration.

JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder of Deeds and Registrar of Titles,
County Building, Clark and Washington Sts.