RESULT OF EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN IN THE STATE

The summaries published at the head of each list below cover the work of the boards from the time they began work up to the present time. The list of names in each case covers the work of the board during sessions today and late yesterday. The names of others whose cases were acted on earlier were published earlier in the week.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Quota for county 139
Passed—no exemption asked 29
Passed—exemption claims filed 96
Rejected 33

Passed—No Exemption Asked.

111—645, John Floyd Montgomery, Greenfield.
121—982, Roscoe E. Brewer, Greenfield.
122—726, Chester L. McKelvy, Greenfield.
131—350, Russell A. Carroll, Shirley.
132—54, Orville Coppock, Carthage.
152—670, Claude M. Jones, Ingalls, R. F. D. 39.
140—711, Orman E. Stephen, Greenfield.
141—1,022, Orman W. Smock, New Palestine.
149—1,314, Frank Brown McCordsville.
150—1,616, Ralph R. Zapen, Greenfield.
152—693, Ray Arnold Wright, Greenfield.
153—253, Lewis Howens, Shirley.

Passed—Exemption Claims Filed.

166—559, Claude B. Chappel, Greenfield.
169—809, Clarence Jessup, Greenfield, R. 4.
119—1,114, Raymond A. Plummer, New Palestine.
115—550, Guy E. Spilker, Greenfield.
116—614, Strauss Addison, Greenfield.
123—15, Warren R. Brown, Fortville.
124—906, Horace O. Harlan, Greenfield.
126—1,288, Fred H. Day, Oaklandon.
146—Lafayette Alford, Greenfield.
459—841, Charles E. Whisler, Warrington.
135—1,132, Oral B. Curry, Greenfield.
137—1,216, Ben Edwin Orwig, Fortville.
142—638, Donald J. Pickett, Greenfield.
144—1,022, Charles Fred Summer, New Palestine.
146—269, Everett Hawkins, Wilkinson.
151—335, William Howard Bridges, Warrington.
153—476, Claude Estell, Wilkinson.
220—700, Irwin W. Cotton, Greenfield.
154—306, Omer Fremont Snyder, McCordsville.
159—970, Claude Crickmore, Charlottesville.
160—637, Walter F. Dixon, Greenfield.

Rejected.

112—218, Francis O. Butts, Greenfield, R. 10.
114—1,324, John P. Kelly, Fortville.
116—981, Harvey T. Leamon, Charlottesville.
120—343, Isaac E. Blankenship, Wilkinson.
127—452, James B. Powers, Greenfield.
128—258, U. H. Davis, Fortville.
130—859, Albert P. Scott, Greenfield.
216—929, George G. Thomas, Greenfield.
148—1,141, Louis H. Rodebeck, Mt. Comfort.
136—449, Harry Dunham, Greenfield.
146—622, Harry Brohard, Greenfield.
147—685, William Virgil Jones, Greenfield.
156—1,062, Paul Oldham, Greenfield.

In Officers' Training Camp.

125—893, Ralph Arthur Wood, Greenfield.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Quota for county 183
Passed—no exemption asked 51
Passed—exemption claims filed 89
Rejected 58

Passed—No Exemption Asked.

182—652, Myron Pebbles, Bargersville.
186—341, William H. Speas, Whiteland.
191—970, Harold Crater, Edinburg.
192—1,000, William Wishard, Greenwood.
197—1,543, George McGill, Franklin.
199—72, Ivan Robinson, Greenwood.
200—356, Homer Wiley, Whiteland.
201—12, James Britt, Greenwood.
207—900, Harvey Hemphill, Edinburg.
209—363, Silas Woods, Whiteland.
211—1,143, Clyde Romann, Needham.
216—1,448, Frost W. Tilson, Franklin.

Passed—Exemption Claims Filed.

184—922, Charles E. Thompson, Edinburg.
185—1,906, Loul Patterson, Franklin.
187—1,007, Homer E. Hubbard, Whiteland.
190—853, Dault Whitaker, Greenwood.
194—1,217, Carl Leroy Brown, Franklin.
196—871, Bernard Eccles, Morgantown.
196—488, Virgil McKinney, Greenwood.
198—704, Elvin Miller, Trafalgar.
206—128, Ralph Crawford, Greenwood.
212—6, William Beckley, Whiteland.
213—327—John Pirrsall, Greenwood.
214—664, Josiah Burries, Trafalgar.
215—93, Forest Woods, Whiteland.
217—957, Nathan Chupp, Edinburg.
243—405, Alvin Mullins, Greenwood.

Rejected.

189—1,396, Charles Carpine, Franklin.
192—637, Joseph Tult, Franklin.
202—1,067, Homer L. Smith, Edinburg.
205—679, George Hughes, Edinburg.
208—1617, Clyde Wishard, Franklin.
229—154, Chester Gregg, Greenwood.

Officially Certified for Service.

Thomas M. Williams, Greenwood.
Robert Smith, Whiteland.
Ira Mallow, Bargersville.
Hester White, Trafalgar.
Cecil Selch, Trafalgar.
Oren Luyster, Bargersville.
Webster Montgomery, Franklin.
Warren Hall, Franklin.
Orville Thompson, Edinburg.
Carl Kennedy, Edinburg.
Henry Surface, White River township.
Carl Otto, Edinburg.
Arthur N. Kincaid, Franklin.
William E. Graves, Nineveh.
Nolie J. Eddy, Greenwood.
Everett Cunningham, Franklin.
William W. Lyons, Greenwood.
Fred Bridges, Franklin.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Quota for county 123
Passed—no exemption asked 42
Passed—exemption claims filed 71
Rejected 94
Failed to appear 4
In service 6

Passed—No Exemption Asked.

141—1,887, Morton Giltner, Fairland.
144—1,769, Walter Harry Rees, Union township.
149—1,906, Irwin Ray Perkins, Brandywine township.
156—15, Robert Cotton, Fair avenue, Shelbyville.
170—630, Edgar Kirsch, 381 West Broadway, Shelbyville.
181—1,417, Clarel O. Talbert, Hanover township.
183—882, Maurice Murl Boston, Hanover township.
184—667, Elmer Gaines Good, 834 Miller st., Shelbyville.
186—1,868, Charles E. Skillman, Marion township.
187—1,509, Stacy E. Brandt, Washington township.
195—56, Ora Mann, Addison township.
196—1,276, Floyd E. Comstock, Hendricks township.
198—1,956, Glen A. Poland, Brandywine township.
201—390, Ernest Lee Darby, 113½ South Harrison street, Shelbyville.
213—1,275, Walter Werner, Hendricks township.
229—289, Wybis Gordon Theobold, 119 North Walnut street, Shelbyville.

Passed—Exemption Claims Filed.

140—1,673, Harrison Ross, Liberty township.
142—258, David W. Gordon, 427 West Franklin street, Shelbyville.
145—1,294, Hiram Frederick Ross, Hendricks township.
146—1,148, George E. Harvey, Moral township.
153—1,613, Ralph McKnight, Noble township.
172—559, Albert J. Kuhn, 49 Fourth street, Shelbyville.
173—1,511, Orla O. Marsh, Noble township.
175—31, Clarence Henry, Shelbyville.
178—981, Burl Boring, Van Buren township.
179—1,848, Roy Croley, Marion township.
180—1,570, Samuel E. Nugent, Washington township.
182—770, Clarence A. Paul, 840 Center st., Shelbyville.
185—749, Andrew C. Hungerford, 145 First st., Shelbyville.
189—1,311, Harry Douglass Gill, Sugar Creek township.
190—1,417, Sarris C. McQueen, Jackson township.
191—1,574, Lee Alfred Phillips, Noble township.
192—2,004, Ira D. Sipes, Shelby township.
193—760, Don C. Monfort, 319 South Pike street, Shelbyville.
197—1,791, Harry Johnathan Edwards, Union township.
199—793, Eric A. Caldwell, 519 Second street, Shelbyville.
200—5, Clarance O. Brown, 325 North Vine street, Shelbyville.
209—1,495, Clarence Hawkins, Washington township.
215—1,622, Edgar Earl Wickliff, Van Buren township.
216—841, Harry C. Laird, Shelbyville (examined at Washington).
217—938, Walter Roberts, 326 West Washington street, Shelbyville.
223—1,314, William B. Fisher, Hendricks township.

Rejected.

126—552, James W. F. Kimberling, 857 South Tompkins street, Shelbyville.
129—1,300, Joseph Stanley Cutsinger, Hendricks township.
143—672, William Lew Edwards, 530 Dunn avenue, Shelbyville.
145—1,257, William Bishop, Jackson township.
150—2,017, Clifford Johnson, Shelby township.
154—861, Freddie Lloyd Blackford, Van Buren township.
155—726, Curtis Samuel Yarber, 524 West Taylor street, Shelbyville.
158—923, Harry Logan, Hanover township.
160—1,268, Walter E. Fallis, Hendricks township.
161—652, Edward Wisker, Shelbyville.
164—530, Joseph Carr Friday, South Tompkins street, Shelbyville.
165—809, Charles Ernest Kennedy, 1047 Meridian street, Shelbyville.
166—1,314, Clarence Preston, Moral township.
168—1, Fred J. Vatchett, 230 South West street, Shelbyville.
171—1,234, Euluff Carl Tucker, Marion township.
174—674, Clarence E. Woolmuth.
176—1,482, Roy E. Young, Washington township.
177—1,727, Harry McDaniel, Liberty township.
194—193, Charles E. Jeffries, 622 West Franklin street, Shelbyville.
202—1,580, Charles Clifford Upjohn, Noble township.
203—54, George C. Miles, 206 North Vine street, Shelbyville.
204—670, Chester Earl Hurste, Hanover township.
205—1,714, Leroy Curtis Gasheimer, Liberty township.
207—1,132, Charles Oliver Dake, Moral township.
208—440, Herman W. Reed, 724 South Noble street, Shelbyville.
210—1,674, J. Edward Peek, Liberty township.
211—740, Albert B. Cherry, 58 Mildred street, Shelbyville.
212—1,054, Charles Walter Blackford, Van Buren township.
214—711, Bronson Walker, 640 West South street, Shelbyville.
218—1,022, Worth Anderson Lisher, Van Buren township.
219—623, Raymond M. Munger, 328 Shelby street, Shelbyville.
221—685, Roscoe Francis Jones, 801 South Miller street, Shelbyville.
222—1,141, Claude E. Curry, Moral township.
224—1,016, Melvin Worrell, Van Buren township.

Did Not Appear—Passed.

167—1,470, Earl Patterson, Washington township.
169—1,396, Homer Pasco Whitford (r.5w in Pennsylvania).
189—535, Jerome Collins, West South street, Shelbyville.

In Military Service.

151—342, Fred Sorden, Shelbyville, member of Battery E.
157—905, Walter S. Buckingham Morristown (officers' training camp).
159—1,531, Joseph R. Smitha, Washington township.
162—355, Clarence Brown, 19 South Pike street, Shelbyville.
163—1,843, George L. Robbins, Marion township, member Battery E.
206—549, George B. Kimberling, 857 South Tompkins street, Shelbyville.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.

Quota for county 113
Passed—no exemption asked 35
Rejected 111

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

DANVILLE, Ind., August 8.—The total of accepted men was reduced by three today when the examiners found that twenty-three men who had passed a good physical examination and were certified as eligible, were underweight. These men are taken from the accepted list and placed with the rejected. Three of these men did not claim exemption and their names had been published with the accepted men. They were: Howard Head, James R. Marvel and Carson Everett Trent.

Rejected.

18—548, Howard Head, Plainfield.
64—1,322, James R. Marvel, Brownsburg.
172—112, Carson Everett Trent, North Salem.
4—1,666, Homer Ramsey, Danville.
8—327, Ira Wade Glass, Danville.
12—1,185, Ray Otto Duncan, Liston.
13—504, Joel Mallicoat, Danville.
21—784, Allen T. Bray, Pittsboro.
27—1,266, Horris R. Johnson, Clayton.
42—430, John C. Abston, Brownsburg.
63—601, Raymond Carter, Danville.
83—230, George W. Long, Danville.
104—15, Ernest Gray, Pittsboro.
111—901, Kenneth S. Smith, North Salem.
115—620, Carl C. Herring, Brownsburg.
125—1,211, Cecil Buchanan, Danville.
131—792, Reynolds R. Alderman, Brownsburg.
133—440, Alfred H. Pratt, Plainfield.
156—923, Ernest Alton Page, North Salem.
162—553, William Carl Harlan, Coatsville.
163—970, Virvil Lyons, Bridgeport.
176—905, Hjerman Burgan, Pittsboro.
183—6, Floyd Gentry, Danville.

Out of 215 men examined, 111 have been found physically unfitted for military service. The draft board will call in 236 additional men for examination. Claims for exemption have not been considered by the board.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Quota for county 148
Passed—no exemption asked 50
Passed—exemption claims filed 68
Rejected 61

Passed—No Exemption Asked.

39—1,389, Ira Sinclair, Atlanta.
92—1,781, Ira Ray Willes, Noblesville.
78—1,847, Alvin Claude Cornelius, Noblesville.
18—676, Lawrence Thomas, Noblesville.
51—1,682, Cecil Ora Kellum, Noblesville.
11—1,858, Harry Wall, Noblesville.
52—507, Fessie Rayle, Eagletown.
82—1,237, Walla S. Cruzan, Cicero.
81—1,000, Edward Mann, Sheridan.
65—1,176, Terril M. Roberts, Atlanta.
74—1,685, Luther L. Darrah, Noblesville.
66—514, A. Ray Pruitt, Westfield.
55—1,524, Ray Lowe, Noblesville.
42—1,676, Bert Miniear, Noblesville.
40—616, William Lloyd Clark, Cicero.
24—1,546, Wesley Coverdale, Noblesville.
24—1,913, Harry F. Gipe, Noblesville.
23—945, William A. Stahl, Sheridan.
88—652, Blanchard McClintock, Noblesville.
83—1,922, Earl C. Runyan, Noblesville.
30—128, Ferdinand E. Carpenter, Noblesville.
36—107, Lee Stottlemeyer, Noblesville.
81—739, Earl Shurts, Noblesville.
187—183, Roll Snyder, Noblesville.
180—1,868, Ruppert Hammons, Noblesville.
182—645, Vernon H. Newton, Cicero.
112—75, Bethel Gleason Luttrell, Noblesville.
97—1,395, John G. Leach, Atlanta.
152—194, Walter Vernon, Noblesville.
116—721, Albert Moon, Carmel.
124—983, Ira H. Ogle, Sheridan.
101—813, Roy Shive, Westfield.
125—1,290, Alpha T. McKnight, Cicero.
133—717, Ira E. Shelburn, Zionsville.
109—117, Everett Charles DuBois, Noblesville.
107—223, Walter B. Frazier, Fishers.
183—1,574, Orin Beecher Walden, Noblesville.
157—1,843, Harry Raymond Royer, Noblesville.
166—556, Orla Larue Dresher, Arcadia.
184—1,417, Samuel L. A. Priddy, Noblesville.
131—542, John W. Karr, Arcadia.
98—182, Wade T. Snyder, Noblesville.
159—800, James Bowers, Sheridan.
172—881, Rufus A. Eudaly, Sheridan.
186—760, Hale Wilson, Carmel.
183—535, Virgil Clifton Clark, Westfield.
170—1,432, Leo Eck, Noblesville.
195—54, Frank Stanbury, Ingalls.
149—726, Ray Stanton, Carmel.
152—853, Jesse Roy Kiste, Sheridan.

Passed—Exemption Claims Filed.

34—1,722, Carey Glenn Kepner, Noblesville.
90—1,484, Perry O. Day, Noblesville.
84—1,779, L. O. Clark, Noblesville.
25—896, Roy Albert Catlin, Atlanta.
87—18, Arna Wilmer Nance, Ingalls.
46—488, Thomas B. Lindley, Westfield.
48—600, Ward Ault, Atlanta.
33—784, Everett Harvey, Carmel.
75—487, Edgar Morton Boone, Noblesville.
80—149, Fred Sullivan Anderson, Noblesville.
76—1,331, Herman Harrison Holliday, Cicero.
77—1,322, Cash O. Reveal, Cicero.
67—433, Elmer P. Wheeler, Westfield.
56—694, Everett Newby, Arcadia.
57—42, Bert Clinton Kinnaman, Noblesville.
42—1,266, Floyd L. Worley, Cicero.
54—437, Ed Landig, Westfield.
16—827, Floyd Baker, Hortonville.
23—548, Edward M. Dresher, Arcadia.
4—954, Herman C. Barnes, Hortonville.
82—492, Herbert Guy Wheeler, Westfield.
96—1,284, Harry Bright, Cicero.
91—1,679, Louis Coughlin, Noblesville.
89—927, Ed Timmons, Sheridan.
20—509, William E. Perkins, Westfield.
7—1,095, Paul Revere Newby, Noblesville.
15—1,748, Horace A. Mendenhall, Noblesville.
1—258, Grover Cleveland Madge, Fishers.
23—1,495, George E. Kirby, Noblesville.
146—343, Ora Edward Higbee, Sheridan.
155—652, Charles R. Rogers, Hortonville.
179—749, Earl Applegate, Carmel.
117—1,419, Jesse J. Mills, Noblesville.
119—692, Lucien H. Lewis, Atlanta.
125—1,257, Ward Zimmerman, Cicero.
103—1,026, Maurice A. Roberts, Sheridan.
106—1,626, Edward Casteljer, Noblesville.
2—972, Isaac M. Brown, Sheridan.
135—1,200, Eugene O. Stiles, Cicero.
128—822, Ross Featherston, Carmel.
102—844, Henry Fox, Noblesville.
114—772, Otis E. Fultz, Carmel.
115—1,456, Ora L. Revis, Noblesville.
98—996, Jacob Noah Musselman, Atlanta.
138—298, Basil C. Williams, Carmel.
134—552, Louis Heisser, Arcadia.
176—770, Furman Wyatt, Carmel.
188—156, Verda Gordon Wyant, Noblesville.
120—350, Harold Watson, Hortonville.
161—1,470, John B. Thomas, Cicero.
154—1,298, Leo Faulstick, Cicero.
145—1,906, Frank E. Stern, Noblesville.
148—982, Arlen Wyatt Cox, Sheridan.
105—1,006, Raymond T. Briles, Cicero.
194—1,580, Benj. H. Paxton, Noblesville.
164—628, Raymond Dale Faust, Elwood.
165—1,334, Roy H. Woodruff, Cicero.
168—574, Floyd Newby, Arcadia.
177—882, Fred Edgar McDonald, Sheridan.
196—870, Russel D. Pickett, Sheridan.
193—1,276, William J. Waltz, Arcadia.
191—792, William Lamberti, Sheridan.
126—1,573, Joice B. Kinnaman, Noblesville.
190—1,114, Arthur Foulke, Cicero.
173—1,848, Clarence H. Jerrell, Noblesville.
144—1,354, Oris Fred Honnold, Noblesville.
178—677, Leroy G. Unger, Noblesville.
175—1,817, Ralph Bowman Neal, Noblesville.

Rejected.

171—1,727, Don Bradley Jenkins, Noblesville.
141—1,294, Noah P. Noble, Cicero.
153—1,631, Clinton Daniel Davis, Noblesville.
126—966, Ralph Irwin Phillips, Sheridan.
147—1,613, Gordon B. Olvey, Noblesville.
158—539, Earnie A. Brown, Westfield.
169—31, Mirl Beaver, Fishers.
190—1,791, Thomas C. Baker, Noblesville.
133—874, William G. Newby, Sheridan.
129—379, Tony A. King, Westfield.
121—280, Roy Clifford Neff, Noblesville.
182—1,211, Fritz Warman, Arcadia.
118—1,549, George Wagner, Noblesville.
58—1,563, James F. Cahill, Noblesville.
130—1,560, Walter Gunion, Noblesville.
104—1,651, Wylie T. Ferguson, Noblesville.
139—1,476, Harry H. Wilson, Noblesville.
143—1,647, Henry W. Hawkins, Noblesville.
150—15, Herbert Glenn Hiday, Fishers Station.
163—218, Ralph Artman, Fishers.
151—948, William Randolph, Sheridan.
181—1,509, George C. Hurt, Noblesville.
142—1,148, Walter Riley Mosebaugh, Arcadia.
140—1,769, T. Bert Harrison, Noblesville.
174—1,570, Homer Fleetwood, Noblesville.
156—555, Myron H. Seeright, Sheridan.

ADVANCE MADE BY FRENCH IN BELGIUM

Continued from Page One.

sunk and it is believed that she had landed her cargo and was en route to Glasgow.

BREAD CARDS FOR PARIS.

Weather to Cause Deficit in Wheat Crop in France.

PARIS, August 9.—The bread cards which will be introduced in Paris probably in October will be required in part by the unprecedented bad weather which has prevailed for several weeks.

According to an official announcement, the "deficit in the crop, which the weather we have been having has augmented, does not permit France, any more than any other country, to fail to take the most minute precautions, if the year 1917-18 is to be passed without a crisis."

ADOPTS STANDARD SHOE.

Italian Government to Provide Large Number at Fair Price.

ROME, August 9.—In view of the great increase in the price of footwear, the Italian government has decided to manufacture a standard shoe of stout make at a reasonable price. Three hundred thousand pairs will be turned out monthly in Italy and another 200,000 pairs will be imported.

Device to Fool Allies.

PARIS, August 9.—The French war office announces that the Germans have discovered a new ruse to lull their opponents into the belief that artillery batteries are still in position for action when actually they have been withdrawn, and by it to prevent untimely advances. The device consists of a mechanism fitted with half a dozen globular capsules filled with an explosive, which is placed on the site of the battery to be or being withdrawn. The capsules explode every 30 or 40 seconds with a sound exactly like that of a field gun at a distance. They are said to lead a listener into thinking that he is still facing artillery.

Four Americans Honored.

PARIS, August 9.—Four additional members of the American field service have received the cross of war. The men honored are W. York Stevenson, of Philadelphia; Howard R. Gamble, of New York; Hugh Elliott, of Evanston, Ill., a student in Northwestern university, and Charles Isbell, of North Adams, Mass., a student at Dartmouth.

CORA WOODS NOT IN COURT

Judge Collins Takes Up Resort Cases on Appeal.

Judge James A. Collins, of criminal court, yesterday heard the first of several resort cases which are to be tried this week in the effort to rid the city of vice conditions, declared detrimental to the welfare of the soldiers stationed at Ft. Harrison. The cases to be heard are those appealed from city court, where Judge James E. Deery imposed fines and sentences.

Cora Woods, formerly the keeper of the Lois hotel, 110 South Illinois street, failed to appear when her case was called for trial yesterday and bond of $350, under which she was held, was declared forfeited. She was fined $10 and costs and sentenced to serve fifteen days and fined $50 and costs and sentenced to serve ninety days on two charges in city court. She is said to have gone to Detroit.

Evidence was heard in the cases of several persons found in the Woods place and the cases taken under advisement.

All Nickels.

[Houston Post]

Judging by the looks of the collection plate that passes us at church nine-tenths of the members of the congregation seem to think that heaven is only seven squares away, and that the church is a trolley car that carries the saints as the usual rate.

LID TO BE CLAMPED DOWN ON RESORTS

Continued from Page One.

ramifications extend everywhere. They reach into the business interests of the city. Business men rent houses in the restricted districts and use their influence with the police authorities to protect their tenants. The "red light" district has elected mayor after mayor. It has elected judges of the courts and prosecuting attorneys and even lawyers who practice in the courts fear its influence. It affects taxes and there is hardly anything you can think of in Terre Haute that is not affected directly or indirectly by this district.

Never Pretended to Obey the Law.

Three jitney busses are owned by a woman of the underworld and other women have provided money to put jitneys into service. The saloons and resorts in the Sixth ward never pretend to obey the law. They operate every hour of the day and night and every day of the week. There is never a time when the saloons close or when a bartender will refuse to load you a full one if you ask for it. It was this district that gave Donn M. Roberts his political power in Terre Haute, and Jim Gossom, who automatically became mayor when Roberts went to prison, is following in the footsteps of Roberts politically.

In the restricted district there is evidence of the sordid lawlessness under Gossom that existed under Roberts. Gossom can not say he does not know this because his police patrol the district and can see the shocking things going on there. The mayor can not help but know that at Fourth and Cherry streets is a saloon dance hall and resort that has not its equal in depravity in the United States. He can not plead ignorance of the Red Onion at First and Eagle streets, and he must know about Tony Kerza's place in Taylorville.

As Bad as Under Roberts.

Gossom seems to think that the opinion of politicians is more potent than the law. Whenever you criticise Gossom's failure to enforce the law he yells like the last of the Mohicans. But just the same, Terre Haute is in as bad condition, as far as law violations are concerned, as it was under Roberts, and that is saying a great deal.

After Roberts and his gang went to the federal prison at Leavenworth the city for a short time took on a different air and the forces of great moral ideas began to feel encouraged. Gossom appointed as his board of safety the Rev. A. E. Monger, of the Maple Avenue church; William A. Braden, a busines man, and Fred Savoree, also a business man. This board began to clean up the city. Suddenly and without any explanation, they were dismissed and none of them knows now why he was dismissed, except that the board was making those who live off law violation obey the law.

The Master's Hand Shown.

The master hand of Terre Haute politics was stretched out and the master hand is the Terre Haute Brewing Company. The closing of the "red light" district meant the loss of power and the loss of money to this political brewing company. In all parts of the "red light" district you see displayed the signs of the Terre Haute Brewing Company. In front of the most law-defying saloons you see these signs.

In this "red light" district there are many buildings suggestive of rats and there are odors that would make a dog sneeze. These are owned by some so-called good citizens who are going to get mixed with the law before long. The Terre Haute Brewing Company always denies that it has anything to do with political situations in Terre Haute. It is strong on denials.

Soon after Jim Gossom was made mayor, through the execution of the federal laws on Don M. Roberts, he had appointed him city controller, Charles S. Batt, who for some reason is spoken of as Judge Batt, filed impeachment proceedings against Gossom. Gossom at that time was, through his board of public safety, Mr. Monger and others, enforcing the laws. The case fell down because only six members of the council voted for impeachment and seven were needed.

Batt New City Attorney.

Batt for years has been one of the legal representatives of Crawford Fairbanks, whose long time identification with the Terre Haute Brewing Company is well known, and has done a great deal of legal busines for him. Batt is now city attorney. The attorney for Crawford Fairbanks who led the impeachment proceedings against Gossom was appointed city attorney by the same man he tried to impeach.

You hear something about the abolition of slot machines in Terre Haute, but you don't know the inside of that. In the first place the Terre Haute Brewing Company did not wish slot machines.

Why? Because slot machines cut down the business of those saloons which have the sign of the Terre Haute Brewing Company hung on them. The big gamblers, like Shea Brothers and Wade Duncan, did not wish the slot machines because they interfered with their business and the saloon with the sign of the Terre Haute Brewing Company hung on them and the big gamblers are the most powerful influence in the underworld that is openly supporting supporting Gossom for mayor.

ACTION OF L. ERT SLACK.

Letters Sent to Gossom, Horsley and I. N. G. Company Captain.

The letters sent by L. Ert Slack, U. S. district attorney, to James M. Gossom, mayor of Terre Haute, William E. Horsley, Vigo county prosecutor, and Captain R. P. Henry, of the I. N. G., at Camp Webb Beggs, followed an investigation of moral conditions in Terre Haute that was made by George N. Murdock, agent in charge of the investigating wing of the department of justice in Indiana.

The order is based on the regulation fixed by Secretary of War Baker, who, acting under the provisions of the selective conscription law, directed that brothels can not be maintained within five miles of a mobilization place.

Within Prohibited Zone.

All the Terre Haute "red light" falls within the prohibited zone, the commonly accredited "restricted district" of Terre Haute being about two and one-half miles from Camp Webb Beggs—the old Central League baseball park—where members of the Terre Haute national guard companies are in camp. More than 100 resorts are in this district, these places being in First, Second and Third streets, extending north and south, and the cross streets of Eagle and Cherry, extending east and west.

Mr. Slack's letter was sent not only to Mayor Gossom but a copy was sent to William E. Horsley, prosecuting attorney of Vigo county, who is under indictment in the federal court on a charge of failing to advise the county conscription board as he was charged to do by the conscription law and the President's proclamation.

Another copy of the letter also was sent to Captain R. P. Henry, commander at Camp Webb Beggs.

Text of Letter to Gossom.

Mr. Slack's letter, in full, addressed to James H. Gossom, reads:

"I desire to call your attention directly, as the chief executive officer of the city of Terre Haute, to certain regulations issued by the President of the United States and the secretary of war with regard to the control of immoral conditions in the vicinity of training camps and places used for military purposes, under date of July 25, 1917.

"These regulations issued under Section 13 of an act of congress approved May 18, 1917, 'to authorize the President to temporarily raise the military establishment of the United States,' provide in part as follows:

"'That the secretary of war is hereby during the present war, to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful, of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place, and any persons, corporation, partnership or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes, any person into any place, structure or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or such places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.'

Secretary of War's Order.

"And pursuant to this Section 13, and on July 25, 1917, the secretary of war ordered and directed that:

"'The keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses, within five miles of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place being used for military purposes by the United States is prohibited.'

"Special agent in charge, George N. Murdock, of this city, pursuant to orders and directions given him concerning the investigation of violations of the above order and provisions of law, has made an investigation of conditions at Terre Haute, Ind., and finds that there is established at Terre Haute a military camp and mobilization place used for military purposes by the United States, and further finds that there is a great number of houses of ill fame, brothels and bawdy houses within the restricted distance, to wit, five miles of said military camp, and that these conditions are allowed to exist, notwithstanding the order issued on July 25, 1917, above referred to.

"I have called your attention to the law and the order concerning the enforcement of this law, in order that you may be duly apprised of this law and the regulations concerning it; and I take it that you need no further information concerning the existence of these houses of ill fame which are now running in open and notorious violation of the United States statutes, laws and regulations.

"Unless these houses of ill fame, brothels and bawdy houses within five miles of said military camp are immediately suppressed and these conditions eliminated, I shall, without delay, take the necessary and prompt steps to enforce this law and these regulations, and, if necessary, will have the United States authorities arrest every person, corporation, partnership or association violating this law, or aiding, abetting or conspiring in the violation of this law and these regulations."

The "district" has long been a recognized part of Terre Haute. Its male hangers-on were largely used to corrupt elections. When Donn M. Roberts was mayor he used these men as repeaters, his police force being a whip that made them jump to every beckon of the political machine. Roberts's police force, too, forced the women of the "district" to register at police headquarters, and to pay 50 cents a week for so-called medical inspection.

COAL EMERGENCY TO BE DECLARED

Continued from Page One.

yesterday when the senate in rapid succession approved the conference reports on both bills. They already had been approved by the house.

The conference report on the food control bill was adopted by a vote of 66 to 7, and that on the survey bill by a unanimous vote. Those opposing the control bill were Senators Hardwick, Hollis and Reed, Democrats, and Senators France, Gronna La Follette and Penrose, Republicans.

Replies to Criticism.

Replying to criticism of senators who have opposed the bill, Senator Reed, its leading opponent, in a final speech declared that the senator who accuses other members of the body with holding up legislation and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, gave more encouragement and comfort to the enemy than the senators accused. He declared that he would rather resign his seat than give any aid to the enemy.

Referring to the question of peace, Senator Reed said that the less talk on that subject now the better.

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "until times radically change, our proclamation should be more guns, more money, more men and more resources until our enemies know that the day of bloody reckoning lies before them and that they must seek peace. We should not think of withdrawing from this war until those associated with us have had fair and just treatment."

Says He Is Loyal.

Senator Reed asserted that his opposition to the bill could not be construed as disloyalty, but represented his judgment that it would weaken the United States in war.

"Is it a test of a man's disloyalty to differ with the President?" he demanded.

Senator New, of Indiana, voted for the conference report on the food bill as he had announced previously that he would do. Senator Watson was in Indiana, but it is understood that he would have voted for the bill.

Just before the conference report was adopted, a telegram from the United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Indianapolis, was read by Senator Bankhead. The message declared that they were opposed to the Pomerene coal amendment because the amendment gave exclusive powers to fix prices to the federal trade commission. The mine workers also demanded representation of any board which undertakes to fix the price of coal.

Strong Prohibition Features.

In addition to its comprehensive provisions for control of food, fuel, fertilizer and farm equipment, the bill carries drastic prohibition features. Thirty days after it is approved it will be unlawful to use foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled beverages or to import distilled spirits for beverage purposes; and the President will be empowered to commandeer for military purposes distilled liquors now held in bond and to regulate or restrict the use of foods in the manufacture of wine and beer.

The final vote in the senate was obtained by unanimous consent to dispose of the bill yesterday after four days' discussion of the conference report. In addition to the seven senators voting against the bill, Senator Gore, chairman of the senate agriculture committee, and Senator Sherman, Republican, were paired and did not vote. Both announced that had they been at liberty to vote they would have been registered in the negative.

Of the absent and paired senators, announcement was made that virtually all of them favored the final draft.

Contrary to expectations no motion to recommit the bill with instructions or other parliamentary objections was offered before the vote.

Program Is Complete.

The senate's action virtually complete, the work of the congress on the administration legislative campaign begun last May. It puts into the President's hands for personal use or delegation the most unusual and comprehensive powers and, according to many members of the congress, marks the beginning of national socialistic experiment.

Realization of the program followed the most bitter opposition and acrimonious debate in many years, centered in the senate, after the President had prevailed on the congress to lay aside virtually all work and urged conclusion of the legislation by July 1 to deal with this year's crops.

The conference report on the food bill had been before the senate since last Saturday and the bill itself since June 18. The house passed the measure June 22, 265 to 5, after a week's debate.

Opposition led by Senators Reed and others and the fight over the prohibition provisions delayed the senate vote, 81 to 6, until July 21, further conferences requiring a week during which the President caused elimination of senate amendments for a food board of three members and a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures.

The first food measure, for a survey and stimulation of production also was contested sharply in the senate. It was passed May 28 by the house, and on June 2 by the senate. It then was held in conference to await the senate's action on the control measure.

PREDICTS COAL REDUCTION.

Officials Say Federal Trade Commission Can Now Act.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Sharp reduction in coal costs was predicted by officials as a result of the senate's passage of the food control bill carrying a provision for government fixing of fuel prices.

The federal trade commission, which the measure authorizes the President to designate as an agency to enforce the provision, is ready to make out a price scale at short notice. For months the commission has gathered facts as to production costs and in a recent report to the congress pointed out that prices are too high.

Bituminous prices to the general public were fixed at $3 in an agreement between producers, members of the commission and other government officials. This price was to hold until a final price was determined. Investigation has convinced members of the commission that this price is too high and that coal can be sold at a much lower figure and still leave a handsome profit for the producer.

President Wilson probably will issue an executive order at the time he signs the bill, authorizing the commission to proceed with price-fixing.

SUIT ATTACKING THE SUFFRAGE LAW FILED

Continued from Page One.

Mr. Knight. The complaint sets out that relief is asked for Mr. Knight and other taxpayers who will be damaged if the registration of women continues and they are permitted to vote.

Temporary Order Asked.

The complaint asks that a temporary restraining order enjoining the board of election commissioners and the board of registration commissioners from proceeding further with the plans to register women and permit them to vote in the coming city election in Indianapolis.

Superior court, Room 3, in which Judge Rochford sits, is in vacation and the customary order of procedure in an injunction suit can not be followed. Judge Rochford is out of the city and it is not known what action will be taken by the attorneys for Knight to get immediate action on the plea for a temporary restraining order. It is probable, however, that the attorneys for Knight will get another judge of the superior bench to hear the case.

Basis of Suit.

Article 2, Section 2 of the state Constitution, on which the suit is based, fixes the qualifications of voters in the state of Indiana and provides that all "male" citizens who meet other qualifications fixed by the same section, shall have the right to vote.

In the Knight suit it is set out that the suffrage law and the law providing registration are both in conflict with this section of the Constitution.

The complaint says that the board of registration commissioners is already at work and women are registering. This is costing money, it is alleged, to the detriment of the taxpayers.

Legal Entanglements.

If the election is held under the terms of the laws under attack, the right of men elected to office will be doubtful and uncertain, and much confusion and legal entanglements will result, all to the detriment of the taxpayer. For these reasons the restraining order, first temporary and then permanent, is asked.

The case is certain to reach the supreme court finally. As in the case of the suit attacking the legality of the constitutional convention act, recently declared unconstitutional, an effort will be made to speed up the courts and get a decision as quickly as possible. There is need of an early decision because of the registration of women throughout the state, and the expense of maintaining this registration and preparing the separate ballot boxes provided in the suffrage law for women.

EXEMPTION PLEAS BEING CONSIDERED

Continued from Page One.

a German alien, told board members that he would gladly bear arms for the United States against his fatherland but he wished some assurance that his wife and children would be cared for in his absence. He received an exemption claim blank.

The Eighth district board is interested in the rapidity with which aliens—such as Serbians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Roumanians—"learn the ropes." Many of these men, called in the first draft, appear to be