pressed into war service, none ap-

its fussy little engines, it is to be

ing in their proper capacity as an

emergency service. They enabled the

Rapidly Laid.

tles, and can be put together with a

and can climb a grade of 3 in 100.

Mystery to Passengers on Ferry

Boats Finally Solved.

RIOUS KINDS OF SURMISES

Along Manhattan Side of North

River, of Considerable Inter-

est to Commuters.

a cross between a dredger and a freight

always signs of activity aboard none

of the commuters was able to find out

what it was all about, says New York

Sun. Occasionally a diver could be

seen going down and every morning

men on the deck would be casting out

leaded lines as if they were engaged

Many Surmises Made.

to the purpose of the vessel. A man

from Montclair suggested a hunt for

pirate gold. An East Orange citizen

of a practical turn was sure the work-

ers were laying a cable. Glen Ridge

chipped in with something about mine

might be plotting out the harbor for

the war department. Little Falls

The guessing has been good all win-

ter, but nobody came near the facts.

Finally fortunate travelers on the

Mystery Is Solved.

around and down. Half a dozen

waved his hand like a trainman to

someone inside and finally a voice

hoarser than all the rest bellowed some

unintelligible order. An engine coughed

and groaned, the derrick began to lift

voices shouted directions. A

The big derrick on the deck swung

laying and Rutherford reckoned

channel deeper and so it went.

8:19 witnessed the climax.

-what? A freight car.

There were all sorts of surmises as

in a 16-pound fly-easting competition.

experts can lay a half mile a day material.

mounted on four wheels, which is con- purposes.

nent means of supply.

found everywhere behind the front.

RAILBOAD TRACKS BACK OF WAR LINE

UNLOADING GRAVEL FROM NARROW GAUGE CARS.

Of all the machines that have been | structed to carry a load of eight tons.

pears to have more individuality and prepared map of the German railroads

more consciousness of its own im- before Verdun at the moment of the

portance than the narrow gauge rail- great offensive. It provides eloquent

road, the "light railroad," as it is evidence of the extent to which the

known in military phraseology. With Germans avail themselves of the nar-

It is scurcely an exaggeration to the country is covered with a network

say that without the narrow gauge of lines that for their complexity and

railroad, the artillery preparation number can only be compared to the

which is the essential preliminary of filaments of a spider's web. Wher-

any attack on a trench position, would ever the ground affords cover for ar-

the splendid services rendered by the on the most advanced sections of the

tainly did much to save the situation. betrays the position of the heavy guns,

French troops to resist the first Ger- raffroad is that practically it does not

man onrush, and so gave time to the take up any road space. When

military engineers to build the narrow weather permits the roads are left en-

gauge lines which could alone be re- tirely free for motor and horse-drawn

garded as a satisfactory and perma- vehicles, which thus become a supple-

The narrow gauge railroad, with fic on these lines, since even when by

tracks 60 centimeters (two feet) apart, a lucky chance the line is damaged, it

is easily and rapidly laid down. Its is a matter of no great difficulty or

minimum of delay. With a thin layer the parrow gauge railroad was not

anywhere. Thanks to the narrowness of course, brought up as close as pos-

The military light railroad needs a rule, the normal railhead for the

relatively little in the way of embank- broad gauge lines is from six to ten

ready for immediate use. The engines | Upon the return of peace France ex-

used are capable of hauling a load of pects to utilize the whole magnificent

25 tons up a grade of 3 in 100, system of light railroads built up dur-

the presence of a huge barge that was Nikolaevsk, on the trans-Siberian rail-

rails are riveted two by two to metal time to restore communication.

But on that occasion they were act- which fire from trucks on the rails.

motor lorries at Verdun, and they cer- narrow gauge line a series of sidings

Much has been written concerning plicated and close. At certain points

The French staff has a carefully

row gauge railroad for the purpose of

attacks. Behind the German trenches

tillery, there the lines are most com-

Advantages of Roads.

ment of the light railroad.

The great advantage of the light

German shells do not interrupt traf-

Before this war the importance of

lines with safety and regularity. As

when they came to rest. At last, how-

NEW RUSSIAN RAILROAD LINES

Altai Road, Serving Needs of Rich Ag-

ricultural and Mineral Region of

Siberia Now Open for Traffic.

In spite of, and even because of, the

war, the Russian government is push-

road, with Semipalatinsk, in the

mystery was solved.

Raising of Military as Agreed Upon y Congress.

MT, 21 TO 30 YEARS

and Those Who Have red Their Intention to Beme Citizene, of That Age, Liable to Draft-Classes That Are Excused.

hington.—The selective draft unwhich the new United States army ill he raised will be applied under flowing provisions of the army

That the enlisted men required to and maintain the organizations of he regular army and to complete and in the organizations embodying a members of the National Guard eafted into the service of the United ates, at the maximum legal strength by this act provided, shall be raised voluntary enlistment, or if and henever the president decides that be cannot effectually be so raised or fained, then by selective draft; all other forces hereby authorized be raised and maintained by se-Ive draft exclusively; but this proshall not prevent the transfer ing force of training cadres from

Age Limits Are Fixed. th draft as berein provided shall based upon liability to military servof all male citizens or male persons allen enemies who have declared intention to become citizens, bethe ages of twenty-one and years, both inclusive, and shall place and be maintained under regulations as the president may scribe not inconsistent with the rung of this act.

"Quotas for the several states, terri ion and the District of Columbia, or adivisions thereof, shall be deterned in proportion to the population ereof and credit shall be given to state, territory, district, or subthereof for the number o who were in the military service the United States as members of ne National Guard on April 1, 1917 who have since said date entered the tary service of the United States any such state, territory, district, division, either as members of regular army or the National

Provides for Military Law. AH persons drafted into the serv the United States and all offi herein provided for shall, from date of said draft or acceptance, shiect to the laws and regulations the regular army, except as coffens, so far as such laws and elations are applicable to persons permanent retention in the mill pervice on the active or retired not contemplated by existing and those drafted shall be red to serve for the period of the ting emergency unless sooner disprovided that the president is ed to raise and maintain by pluntary epilstment or draft, as hereravided, special and technical an he may deem necessary, and employ them into organizations and ear them as provided in the third agraph of section 1 and section 9

Organizations of the force herein ied for, except the regular army. as far as the interests of the vice permit, be composed of men he come, and of officers who are apinted from, the same state or local-

No person liable to military service he permitted to escape therefrom furnishing a substitute or the payat money, and the payment of miller for recruits is prohibited.

Man Who Are Exempt. The persons who will be exempted military service are thus desigated by this provision of the bill: That the vice president of the ted States, the officers, legislative. Hve, and judicial, of the United rates and of the several states, terriand the District of Columbia or duly ordained ministers of tion, students who at the time of entroval of this act are preparing | dent the ministry in recognized theologior divinity schools, and sli ions in the paval service of the ed States shall be exempt from the

re draft herein prescribed.

Nothing is this act contained shall construed to require or compel aner person to serve in any of the herein provided for who is found a member of any well-recognized sect or organization at preserganized and existing and whose erged or principles forbid its to participate in war in any d whose religious convictions calest war or participation thereaccordance with the creed of a of said religious organizano person so exempted shall muted from service in any canat the president shall declare

> Cineses to Be Excused. ident is hereby authorized ne or discharge from said seteaft and from the draft under paragraph of section 1 hereraft for partial mintary servam those liable to draft as provided, persons of the foles: County and municipal

> > House Points Out How Be Avoided, if Proper

Herbert C. Hoover, who

autions Are Taken

DETAILS OF NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW

Washington, May 10,-[Special.]-Juistanding features of the universal service law as drafted by the senate and house conferees.

Ages of Draft, 21 to 30 inclusive. Ages of Volunteers, 18 to 40 inclu-Number subject to draft..11,000,000 To be Obtained by Draft or Volun-

Number to be drawn by se-

lective conscription1,000,000 IIn two drafts 500,000 each.] Regular army 300,000 National Guard Special and technical troops Total strength provided 2,001,000 Term of Service: Period of Emergency. Exemptions:

Federal and state officers. Ministers of religion and theological

Members of religious sects opposed to war. Liable to Exemption:

County and municipal officers. Customhouse clerks, mail Employees of armories, arsenals and

navy yards. Persons engaged in industries, in-

clud ng agriculture. Those supporting dependents. The physically and morally deficient

Method for Draft: Proclamation by the president for registration. Immediate registration by those of

draft age. Selection from register of men for

Dispatch of men drafted to neares training camp.

Provision for Pay: Second-class private\$25 First-class private 31

First-class private 31 Corporal 32 Sergeant of the line \$36 and 42 Quartermaster and hospital sergennts 46

Prohibition. Suppression of the social evil.

First sergeant

Safeguards Thrown Around the Army:

officers, custombouse clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the president may designate; pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons degendent upon them for support which renders their txclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically

or morally seffetent. "No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a came therefor no longer exists: Provided, that netwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States."

How Exemptions Are Determined. The machinery created for determining of exemptions is thus described by

"The president is hereby authorized. n his discretion, to create and estab-.ish throughout the several states and subdivisions thereof and in the territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such board in each county or similar subdivision in each state, and one for approximately each 30,000 of population in each city of 30,000 population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the bureau of census of the department of commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the president and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such appointaions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision of area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the presi-

Powers of Exempting Boards.

"Such boards shall have power withn their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or Escharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft. which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the president, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the president to exclude or discharge from the selective draft 'persons engaged in adustries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the ef fective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.'

Additional Boards Provided. "The president is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one each federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such numher of citizens, not connected with

"There is no occasion for a food

panic in this country nor any justifica-

tion for outrageous prices unless the

apposition of special interests defeats

the president in obtaining the neces-

sary power to control the nations' food

roblem is not one of famine to

treated in a liberal manner.'

military establishment, as the presdent may determine, who shall be appointed by the president.

"Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has ju risdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes or persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

"The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that in accordance with such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision.'

All persons subject to registration must have attained their twenty-first but not their thirty-first birthday, and such persons as fail to register will be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year. Persons temporarily absent from their legal residence may register by mail under presidential regulations.

Provisions for Volunteers. The provisions governing voluntary enlistment in the regular army and National Guard follow:

"That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the regular army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment, and such enlistment, and such enlistments, shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

Plan Grouping by States.

"Provided, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions. of this act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by states and the political subdivisions of the same; provided, further, that all persons who have enlisted since April 1, 1917, either in the regular army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June 3, 1916, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of of bullast the rails can be laid almost | realized. Everything for the army is, the existing emergency.

"The president may provide for the of the gauge they can follow the most sible to the firing line by the broad discharge of any or all enlisted men tortuous course, and hills have no ter- lines, but owing to the great range of whose status with respect to depend- rors for them. They can negotiate modern heavy artillery, trains cannot ents renders such discharge advisable, safely curves of a radius of 30 yards, hope to come up along the ordinary and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the regular army, either with their rank on the retired list or ments and engineering, and the work miles from the front. In times of atin higher enlisted grades, and such re- of laying down the track can be car- tack each broad gauge railhead may ried out with great speed. A gang of be called upon to deal with as much as tired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades | 300 men under the direction of a few | 2,000 tons daily of ammunition and in which they are actively employed." Provision for Increased Pay.

The army pay increases are set forth n the following provisions:

"That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the regular army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers, and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army; and commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$24 per month shall receive an increase of \$10 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$8 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36, or \$40, an increase of \$6 per month, and those whose base pay is Object of Strange Craft, Anchored \$45 or more, an increase of \$5 per month; provided that the increases of pay berein authorized shall not enter into the compilation of continuous

President's Powers Broadened. An entirely new provision of the bill

as drafted is: "That the president is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the regular army, and to prescribe such new und different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require; provided further that the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased.

The president will officer the regular army and National Guard under existing law, and for the conscript force

he is empowered: "To provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the officers' reserve corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the national defense act approved June 3. 1916; by appointment from the regular army, the officers' reserve corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of congress approved January 21, 1903 (thirty-second statutes at large, page 775), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory or from those who have had honorable service in the regular army, the National Guard, or the volunteer forces or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the regular army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the regular

army as commissioned officers in such

"The nation needs food control for

two purposes: To regulate prices and

to increase the surplus. After provid-

ing for our normal consumption we

will have, together with Canada, a sur-

plus for our allies equal to only 60

per cent of the food they redt

from us. If we take broad measure

of control, such as may easily be at

of which we are capable.

to our allies the last ounce of sarplus

Become Federalized Unit for Military Purposes.

The railroads of the United States are prepared to become a federalized unit for military purposes, according to Julius Krutschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific railroad, who appeared before

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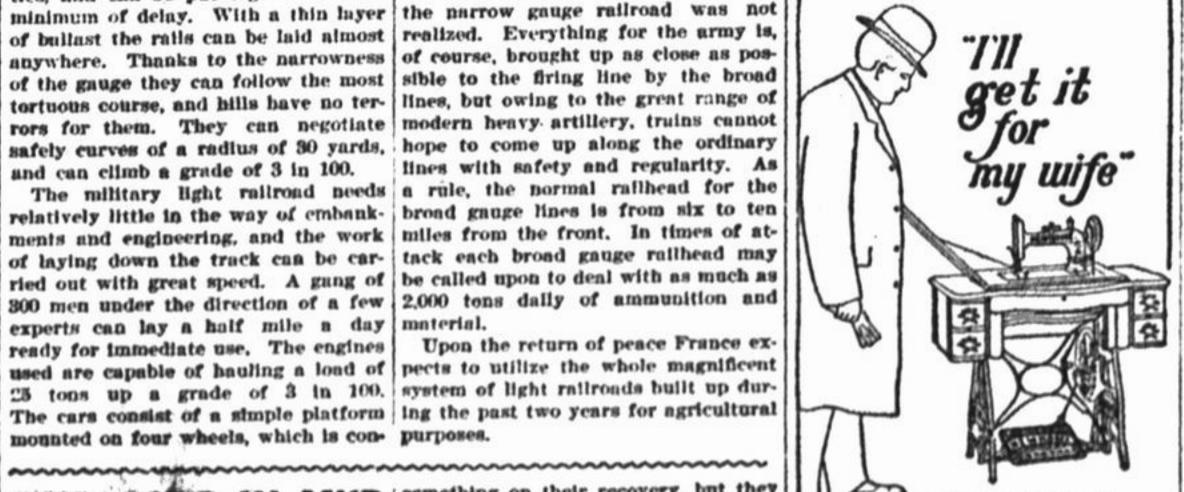
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ris hall. Mrs. M. E. Coiller, Oracle; Miss

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d. W. A., meets the secon

Thursday of each month in

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hart, V. C.; R. O. Miller,

5:33 p. m.

before train time.

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GROVE LODGE NO.



824, A. F. & A. M. -Stated meetings, second and fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock at Masonic hall, urties and Main streets. Fred Dowe, Secretary: H E. Tank, Worshipful Mas-

GROVE CHAPTER, No. 230, R. A. M -Stated meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonte hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. T. H. Sluseer, E. H. P. H. F. Legenhausen, Secretary.



VESTA CHAPTER, No. 242, O. E. S. - Meeting and fourth Tuesdays of earh month. Florence L Uhlhorn, Wor-Matron: Wm. Heintz, Worthy Patron, Ona Lower, Secretary,

MAPLE GROVE LODGE No. 529, K. Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Morris hall. L. L. Chevallier, Chancellor Commander; H. F. Legenhausen, Reeper of Rec-



NAPER POST, No. 468, G. R.-Meets the second Saturday, 2:30 p. m., of each month in G. A. R. hall, Captain T. S. Rogers. Commander: F. A. Rogers, Vice-Commander: Geo, T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day: Bond, Adjutant Heartt, Quarter-Geo. B.

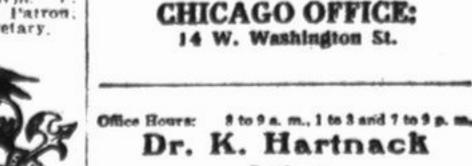


DOWNERS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB. Meets every alternate Wednesday, berinning second Wednesday in October and closing last Wednesday in April, Mrs H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. I. G. Heartt, Corresponding Secretary.

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consin. "How many railroads have "There is no important railroad in

Japan Builds Railroads. The Imperial railway board is contemplating the construction of 28 rails roads in Japan. They will total 1,130 miles and will cost the Japanese pe

Count Locomotive Puffs.

sis," said Representative Esch of Wis-

the United States that is not carrying weights of that magnitude," came the

and nineteenth centuries but were abandoned for lack of transportation facilities and for other reasons. Since rather suspected they were digging the then, Russia has obtained those minerals from abroad, chiefly from her obliging neighbor, Germany, The Altai region also contains an exceptionally rich coal basin, which covers an area of about 6,000 square miles. The new railroad will revive the neglected mining industries and deliver coal and coke in the Ural region, which needs them badly. It is possible, too, that the Russian government will soon build a foundry to supply metal for the projected South Siberian trunk line that is to penetrate the Kirghiz steppes,

and in a jiffy there swung into sight Last fall a barge was sunk off Fourteenth street and several loaded freight cars were sent to the bottom.

cars to carry such guns?"

ing the construction of new railroad Passengers on North river ferry- lines that are likely to be of strategic boats who have had a mystery on their or commercial importance to the emhands for some time past were grati- pire. The Altai railroad, which will fled the other morning when the solu- serve the needs of the richest agricultion was presented right to their very tural and mineral region of Siberia, is now complete and open for traffic. It Considerable interest was evoked by is about 500 miles long, and connects

car float. The strange craft, which Steppes provinces, passing through was heavily manned, has been an Barnaul, in the Tomsk government of chored along the Manhattan side all Siberia. The Altai region has deposthe way from Fourteenth street down its of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copto Chambers, and although there were per that were worked in the eighteenth

-Youth's Companion.

ords and Seal.

Map of Altai Railroad.

region of exceptional mineral wealth.

As a locomotive puffs, the ear can count up only to ten a second-then They were valuable enough to spend all that is heard is a continuous roar.