

**UNDER  
THE  
NEW  
DRAFT  
LIMIT, 21 TO 30 YEARS**

Washington, May 10.—[Special.]—Outstanding 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 inclusive.  
Number subject to draft...11,000,000  
To be Obtained by Draft or Volunteers:  
Number to be drawn by selective conscription...1,000,000  
(In two drafts of 500,000 each.)  
Regular army...300,000  
National Guard...625,000  
Special and technical troops...75,000  
Total strength provided...2,001,000  
Term of Service: Period of Emergency.  
Exemptions:  
Federal and state officers.  
Ministers of religion and theologian students.  
Members of religious sects opposed to war.  
Liable to Exemption:  
County and municipal officers.  
Customhouse clerks, mail employees.  
Employees of armories, arsenals and navy yards.  
Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture.  
Those supporting dependents.  
The physically and morally deficient.  
Method for Draft:  
Prescription by the president for registration.  
Immediate registration by those of draft age.  
Selection from register of men for service.  
Dispatch of men drafted to nearest training camp.  
Provision for Pay:  
First-class private...\$25  
Second-class private...31  
First-class private...31  
Corporal...32  
Sergeant of the line...\$36 and 42  
Quartermaster and hospital sergeants...46  
First sergeant...50  
Safeguards Thrown Around the Army:  
Prohibition.  
Suppression of the social evil.

Age Limits Are Fixed.  
Each draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens or male persons who claim enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act.

Officers for the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof and credit shall be given to any state, territory, district, or subdivision thereof for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States as such state, territory, district, or subdivision, either as members of the regular army or the National Guard.

Who Are Exempt.  
The persons who will be exempted from military service are thus designated by this provision of the bill:  
That the vice president of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed.

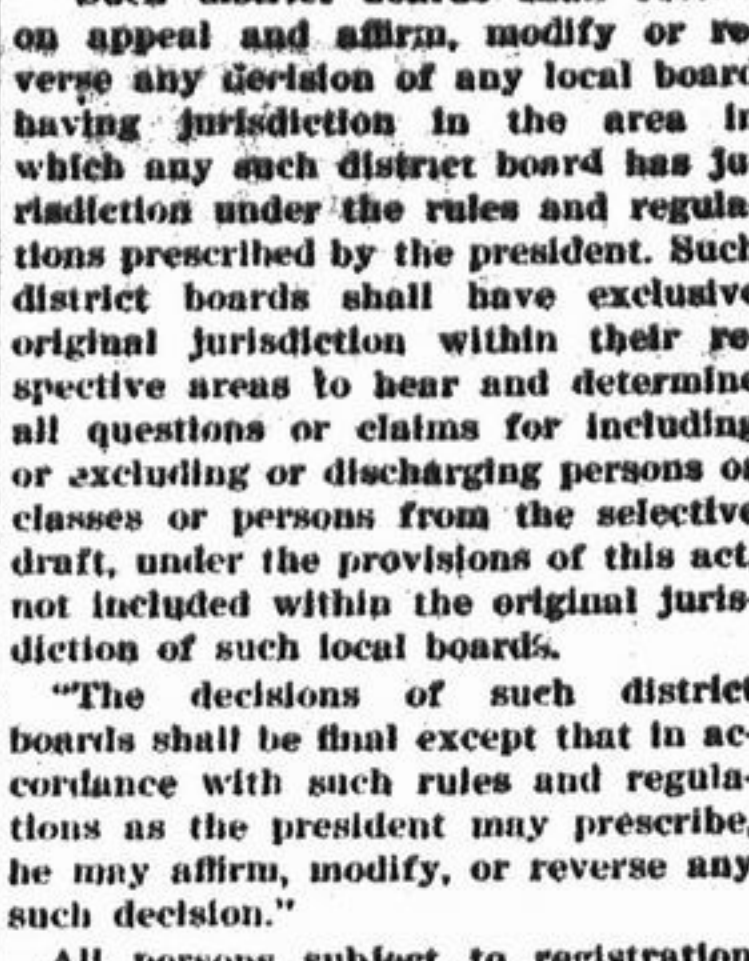
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**DETAILS OF NEW  
CONSCRIPTION LAW**

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Safeguards Thrown Around the Army:  
Prohibition.  
Suppression of the social evil.

**RAILROAD TRACKS BACK OF WAR LINE**



UNLOADING GRAVEL FROM NARROW GAUGE CARS.

Of all the machines that have been pressed into war service, none appears to have more individuality and more consciousness of its own importance than the narrow gauge railroad, the "light railroad," as it is known in military phraseology. With its fussy little engines, it is to be found everywhere behind the front. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that without the narrow gauge railroad, the artillery preparation which is the essential preliminary of any attack on a trench position, would be impossible.

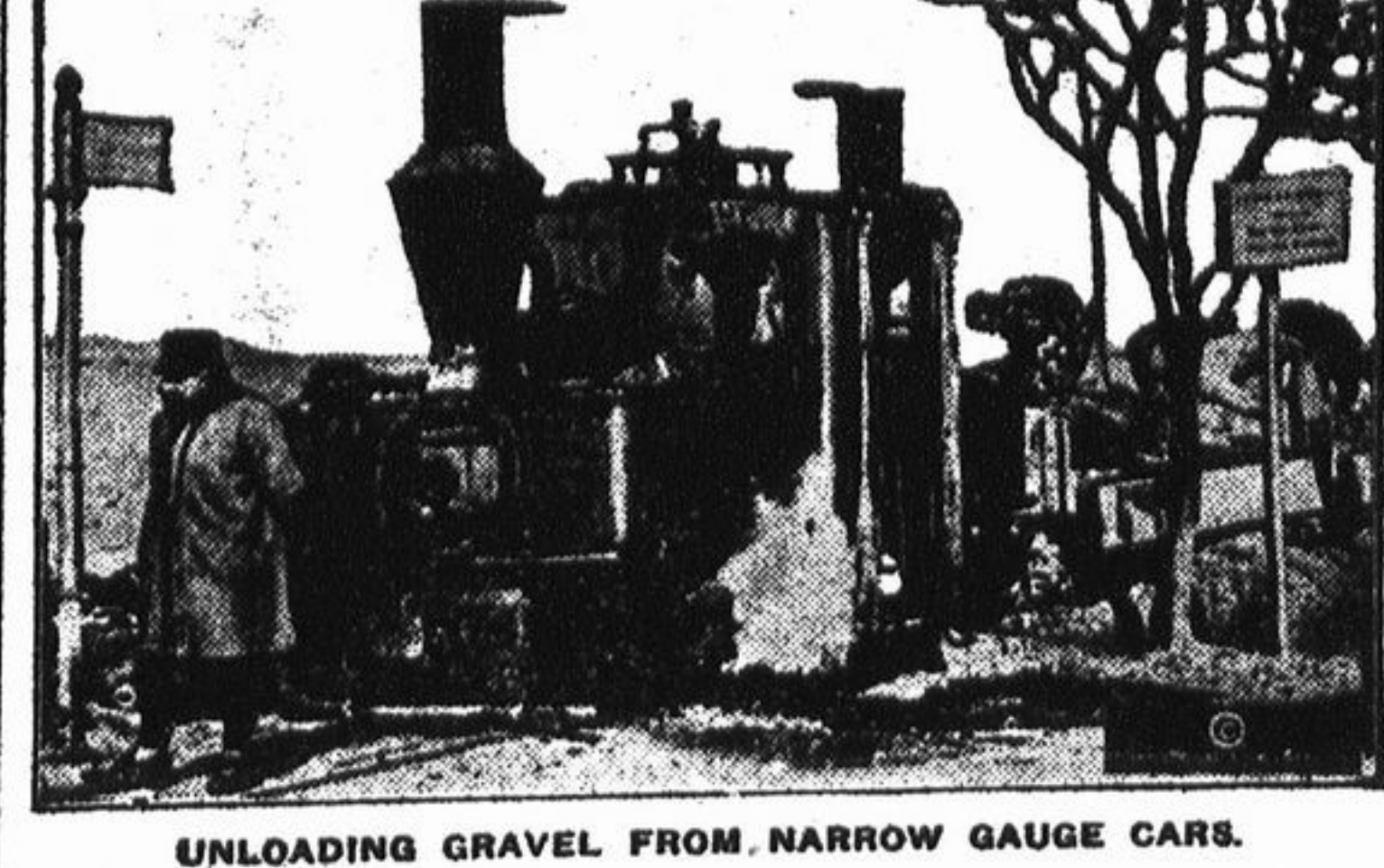
Such has been written concerning the splendid services rendered by the motor lorries at Verdun, and they certainly did much to save the situation. But on that occasion they were acting in their proper capacity as an emergency service. They enabled the French troops to resist the first German onrush, and so gave time to the military engineers to build the narrow gauge lines which could also be regarded as a satisfactory and permanent means of supply.

**Find Cars in Mud**  
Mystery to Passengers on Ferry Boats Finally Solved.  
Various Kinds of Surmises  
Object of Strange Craft, Anchored Along Manhattan Side of North River, of Considerable Interest to Commuters.

**Mystery to Passengers on Ferry Boats Finally Solved.**  
Passengers on North river ferry-boats who have had a mystery on their hands for some time past were gratified the other morning when the solution was presented right to their very eyes.

**Count Locomotive Puffs.**  
As a locomotive puffs, the ear can count up only to ten a second—then all that is heard is a continuous roar.

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**NEW RUSSIAN RAILROAD LINES**  
Altai Road, Serving Needs of Rich Agricultural and Mineral Region of Siberia Now Open for Traffic.

In spite of, and even because of, the war, the Russian government is pushing the construction of new railroad lines that are likely to be of strategic or commercial importance to the empire. The Altai railroad, which will serve the needs of the richest agricultural and mineral region of Siberia, is now complete and open for traffic. It is about 500 miles long and connects Nikolaevsk, on the Trans-Siberian railroad, with Semipalatinsk, in the Steppes province, passing through Barnaul, in the Tomsk government of Siberia. The Altai region has deposits of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper that were worked in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries but were abandoned for lack of transportation facilities and for other reasons.



**Now on "16-INCH GUN BASIS"**  
Railroads of Country Prepared to 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 Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific railroad, who appeared before the Newlands committee of congress.

Japan Builds Railroads.  
The Imperial railway board is contemplating the construction of 28 railroads in Japan. They will total 2,135 miles and will cost the Japanese people \$50,000,000.

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8:25 a. m. 9:07 a. m.  
8:45 a. m. 9:55 a. m.  
11:40 a. m. 1:30 p. m.  
12:28 p. m. 2:00 p. m.  
5:00 p. m. 5:32 p. m.  
5:10 p. m. 5:45 p. m.  
7:00 p. m.  
Arrive from West. Depart for West.  
6:02 a. m. 8:49 a. m.  
9:58 a. m. 11:40 a. m.  
1:34 p. m. 5:10 p. m.  
5:32 p. m.

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