

ENROLLS OVER 10,000,000 FOR ARMY DRAFT

Young Men of Country Swamp Polls to Register.

NEW CHANCE TO REGISTER

5,000,000 Are Listed Who Will Probably Not Be Liable to Draft—Time Extended to Complete Roll Before Selection Begins.

Washington, June 8.—One-half of the men registering for service under the draft act are claiming exemption from service. It was learned at the office of the Provost Marshal General Crowder on Wednesday. As only a small percentage of the claims will be allowed, it is believed the total number available will not be materially reduced.

Two States Exceed Estimates. In two states the actual registration exceed the census estimates by large figures. In Pennsylvania the response was particularly heavy and caused great gratification at the war department. The census estimate for the Keystone state was given as 879,378 and the actual registration figures were 950,300. Vermont, too, exceeded the census estimate by more than 1,000. The other states heard from dropped behind the estimated returns but only by small margins in most cases except Rhode Island.

With the total registration in excess of 10,000,000, the "probable exemptions" are about 5,000,000. Full official returns from Delaware showed a registration of 21,864, of which 11,651 either claimed exemption or were classed as "probable exemptions." Under the census estimates Delaware should have registered 29,825. Only 92 alien enemies registered in Delaware.

Extend Time to Register. So heavy was the registration that in many places it could not be completed Tuesday night. Provost Marshal General Crowder announced that the government would adopt a liberal policy "for the next few days," and that all who had failed to register on Tuesday, but could show good faith, should have another opportunity to place their names on the roll of honor. This stand was taken also so that the registration could be made complete before the selection for service begins. All who failed to register Tuesday and who allow this second opportunity to pass by will be dealt with vigorously.

New Jersey First Complete. Complete returns from New Jersey, the first to come in, show registration of 802,993. The estimates by the census bureau was 800,563. Governors of Missouri and Ohio stated that their reports would be delayed because of storms.

Mayor Armstrong of Pittsburgh gave a first estimate of registration in that city of 67,678. Mayor Burns of Troy, N. Y., reported registration as 7,339, of which 2,875 claimed exemption.

In some places registration is being continued. Among those was Illinois, where the compilation of the returns was being made slowly and hindered by storms.

Reports Little Trouble. Telegraphic reports to the department of justice from widely separated sections of the country continue to show general absence of trouble over the registration and a thorough response to the conscription law.

Kansas City, Mo., reported that the registration had exceeded the estimates generally through the state and in the city alone 30,000 had registered, an excess of 50 per cent over the estimated number.

The first official report of an arrest for failure to register received at the department of justice came from Deadwood, S. D., where Anton Muleta, a Slavonian, was placed in jail for non-compliance with the law.

Iowa state officials predict a total enrollment in Iowa approximating at least the government's estimate of 212,000, or nearly 24,000 in excess of the state census department's estimate.

Maryland. Baltimore, Md., June 8.—Unofficial estimates of the registration in Maryland place the total at approximately 112,000, of which 57,000 were enrolled in Baltimore. Registration continued here of men who claimed inability to register.

Minnesota. St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—Minnesota's registration is likely to hit 10,000 below government estimates, according to Adjutant General Wood. He said that his own original estimate of 240,000 would be nearer the mark than the war department's figures of approximately 250,000.

Duluth registered 9,880 men, according to complete returns given out by City Clerk Berges. This was more than 2,000 above the local estimates.

Missouri. Jefferson City, Mo., June 8.—Missouri will approximate 840,000, according to estimates at the office of the adjutant general here. Missouri's quota had been placed by the war department at 828,001. Complete returns from the state will not be available for several days.

Only three out of 500 precincts

RETURNS ON REGISTRATION

New York, June 7.—Official returns from the various states on Tuesday's registration and accurate estimates from states where the official count has not been completed:

Table with columns: State, Returns, Estimate. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with their respective registration figures.

missing, the figures for St. Louis show 75,283.

Kansas City's figures today were placed at approximately 30,000. The number was much higher than expected.

New York. Albany, N. Y., June 8.—Unofficial returns indicate that New York state will exceed its estimated quota of 1,100,200.

Illinois. Springfield, Ill., June 8.—Estimates Wednesday night place the total conscription day registration in Illinois at 610,000. Eighteen of the 102 counties in the state and four of the ten cities in that registration was conducted independent of the remainder of the country had not yet made their returns to Governor Lowden at this time.

Ohio. Columbus, O., June 8.—Approximately 800,000 Ohio men of military age than estimated by federal and state officials answered the "call to the colors." Incomplete returns from over the state indicated that nearly 550,000 Ohio men registered. Storms throughout the state prevented county officials from making early returns.

Statement on Exemption. The first official announcement concerning exemptions, exclusions and discharges under the operations of the selective draft, was issued on Wednesday.

War Department, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington: 1. From the list of persons registered on June 5, names will on a day to be announced later, be drawn by lot by the fairlest system that can be devised. Persons whose names are drawn, and other persons interested, will be given an opportunity to present claims for exemption, exclusion or discharge from the draft and to support such claims by evidence.

2. The determination of whether a particular claim for exemption, exclusion or discharge shall be granted, will be made by boards to be appointed by the president. These boards will function under the law and under regulations prescribed by the president. Regulations governing the determination of exemptions, exclusions and discharges will, when promulgated, be made available to all concerned at the offices of the local and district boards.

Until such regulations have been promulgated further information cannot be given, as it might later prove misleading, and even after the regulations have been made public, decisions concerning exemptions, exclusions or discharges in individual cases cannot be made by this office, since the law provides that all such cases shall be heard and determined by the boards to be established for that purpose. The president's regulations for the execution of the draft will be given to the public as soon as possible.

3. The law provides for the exemption from draft of persons in the military and naval service of the United States, of officers of the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the United States and of the several states, territories and District of Columbia; of regularly ordained ministers of religion and students who on May 15 were preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, of aliens and of subjects of Germany, whether they have or have not taken out their first papers.

Fairness to Govern Draft. Already the regulations which will govern exemptions are virtually complete. It is probable that a few days will see them duly promulgated by

President Wilson, and the work of assembling the boards in each community under way.

The personal honor of the president, of Secretary Baker and of every member of congress who voted for the bill stands pledged to the statement that even-handed justice and fairness to all men, high or low, white or black, will govern in the great task. Much must be done before the names of those who will compose the armies can be enrolled. Millions of registration cards must be examined and classified.

Those who are wholly unfitted physically for a soldier's grim business must be eliminated; the quotas of the states must be assigned; the machinery for distributing this quota equally through every remote county or precinct of each state must be perfected.

Neighbors to Be Judges.

The local exemption boards will almost equal in number the registration precincts. Assurance has been given that a man's own neighbors will be the judges to pass upon his case.

Then comes the appointment of the boards of review, to which each man who may be chosen by his local board for army duty may carry his case if he feels himself wronged.

These, broadly speaking, will be created for each federal judicial district and the president may appoint them himself.

There is no statement yet available as to the process by which men will be drawn to appear before the exemption boards. Secretary Baker has stated that something in the nature of a jury wheel might be employed, but beyond that no information has been given out.

Disorder Negligible.

Reports from all parts of the country bore out the indications of last night that the great enterprise had been carried through without objection or opposition from a sufficient number of citizens to be worthy of mention.

Registration was completed without disorder; certainly with only a small part of the disturbances that usually characterize national elections.

General Crowder outlined what is to follow the great enactment.

"Registration marks the completion of the first well-defined step in the execution of the selective service law," he said. "The actual recording has been practically finished in a single day, but the arrangement and copying of the cards, their segregation into appropriate groups, the publication of lists and the garnering in of delayed registrations will consume a week or ten days.

"In the meantime the machinery of the registration is being readjusted to serve as machinery for the further execution of the law. This work is proceeding rapidly, and should be completed coincidentally with the tying up of the loose ends of registration.

Will Issue Regulations.

"When this is all done regulations governing the jurisdictions of the local boards will be issued and the machinery will then be ready to proceed to the drawing, which will result in a determination of the order in which registered men will be examined for the purpose of their selection for military or industrial service.

"When this list of order is determined, it is expected that the war department will be able to make a definite call for men, and as soon as these data are available the quotas necessary to fill the first call will be assigned to the several states.

"The policy of decentralization, the application of which has so successfully consummated the registration, will be adhered to throughout. The various states, knowing the number of men which they must call and the order in which each particular man is to be examined, can then assign to the various local boards the task of selecting the number of men necessary to complete the quota for the locality under the jurisdiction of each board.

Can't Set Time Limits.

"Precise time limits cannot be set at present for the reason that it is desired to have uniformity of operation of the machinery throughout the United States and to have each step taken simultaneously throughout the nation. Mountains, heavily wooded and sparsely settled states cannot move with the expedition of compact and densely populated states.

"While dates are not to be named precisely, those steps will follow each other promptly with a fixed purpose of giving as much time as possible to men who are selected to adjust their affairs, to make their farewells and avoid the inconvenience and suffering that would result from a hasty change from civil to military status."

Attorney General Gregory reiterated his gratification over the absence of any serious disorders.

Willing, General Response.

Attorney General Gregory issued this statement: "Reports received at the department of justice relative to registration indicate a ready and general response on the part of the young men of the country to the demands of the conscription act.

"So far only three arrests have been reported to the department, and none of these grew out of a serious situation. No resistance to registration has come to my attention."

When registration closed at nine o'clock Tuesday night in the eastern section of the country reports to the provost marshal general's office from 46 of the 48 governors showed that the day had passed without anti-registration demonstrations of any serious nature.

What Can We Do?



There are some matter-of-fact, highly practical ways in which women can manifest their patriotism. They are not at all spectacular—just plain, everyday, commonplace services—but they leave no room for doubt as to the sincerity that prompts them.

First of these is the conservation of food for future use. It appears that an abundance of vegetables and fruits will be this year and it is up to the housewives to see to it that such greater quantities are canned, dried and otherwise preserved, than in normal times. Then, in case of shortage in any quarter, there will be a reserve to call on in other localities.

About the next most useful thing to do is to gather up all old materials that can be used to make surgical dressings, and have them thoroughly washed. These materials may be shipped to the National Surgical Dressings Committee, at 239 Fifth avenue, New York city.

In old materials the committee asks for linen and cotton, towels and underclothing. This committee is thoroughly organized for war relief and is engaged in making a variety of surgical dressings out of old and new materials. Many cities and towns have sub-committees who gather and forward donations to headquarters. Over 1,000 hospitals are served on the continent and over 8,000,000 dressings have been shipped to them.

Women who have the leisure, may organize a sub-committee in communities that have none. The national committee welcomes the names of people who might be interested in forming sub-committees. Volunteer workers make up old and new materials into surgical dressings and all other work is donated, so that the real spirit of service is maintained throughout the organization.

A great work is to be done for the American Red Cross. Its membership must be brought up to the strength required by the war and that is the first business in hand. Individual memberships for one year, cost only one dollar and two dollars will pay for a year's membership and subscription to the Red Cross magazine, which is issued monthly. Nearly all communities have a chapter or other representative of the Red Cross, but where there is none, anyone may send in an application for membership addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. We must look to the Red Cross to save the lives of wounded soldiers and every American woman will want to help in this matter.

There are many activities in the work of the Red Cross that are in the hands of women. The making of hospital supplies, comfort kits and many other things for the soldiers will keep a big army of women busy for some time. This part of the work is done under the supervision committee of hospital supplies and workers in each community must be trained in order to make and pack these supplies up to the standards required by the U. S. army. Hospitals, churches, schools, clubs and organizations of all kinds are assisting in this work. Classes for instruction are being formed every where. Pupils in these classes are being taught how to make bandages, hospital garments and everything needed, how to pack them in the right way, and fitted to teach others to do this work. Unemployed and especially unmarried women, can give much of their time to this work and every woman will want to have some part in it.



NEAT HOUSE DRESSES OF HEAVY COTTONS

Some women contrive to do their own housework in neat house-dresses that bespeak them the mistresses of their occupation. They never look driven and overwhelmed by work, or as if they were left with no time to consider the matter of personal appearance. They look radiant—as they are—of meeting the obligations of life, that are of all most important, and their house-dresses tell their wholesome story.

The house dress, like the tailored suit, is here—and is always going to be here, like bread and butter. Its business is to be strong, convenient, plain and shapely and to stand wear and tear with little change of aspect. It must be put to the test of the wash-tub and emerge therefrom fresh and whole. Because it is plain is no reason why it should be unattractive.

The house dress of today is made of strong, cotton fabrics with very occasional exceptions, when coarse unbleached linen is used. These exceptions are destined to become more rare and cotton fabrics are the best for them.

The heavy gingham, galatea and border garden cloth, chambray and Scotch madras linens and other strong weaves repay best the work of making them up.

A good model in linen is shown in the picture. This is a heavy cotton that looks like unbleached linen. Plain gingham, in white and green, is used for a sailor collar and for a belt that goes twice about the body, also for the cuffs. The belt buttons in front and the dress is fastened up the side with bone buttons. This allows it to be spread flat for ironing and adds to its trim finish.

Julia B. Botwin

From Checked Toweling. Diverted from its purpose, taken from the duty of drying fragile china and crystal-clear glass, red and white checked toweling makes charming aprons and caps for kitchen wear. A straight piece of toweling about 53 inches long is cut so as to slip on over the head. It ends at the waistline in the back where it is gathered into a band the ends of which fasten around to the front. Buttonholing in red finishes the neck and the lower edge. A simple design is worked in

blue and red and a pocket is also ornamented with embroidery. The cap is cut large enough to envelop all the hair. The only attempt at ornamentation is on the turnover flap in front where the same design that is on the apron is carried out.

Crochet Stitch Border on Gray Chiffon. Navy and gray chiffon are combined in a trimmed frock bordered in a wide crochet stitch, the runc four paneled of gray in uneven lengths is held by a heavy gray cord.

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FAITHFUL HORSE ALSO HERO

Mandy Stead Which Paul Revere Rode as Midnight Rider Entitled to Share in Glory. Paul Revere's name was made immortal when he rode from Boston to Lexington and Concord, warning the patriots of the British advance on the night of April 18, 1775.

spirations in praising him. He is an idol of childhood, an example in the prime of manhood and a solacing memory of old age.

How few characters loom up like great peaks above the mountain ranges of time!

And Paul Revere was one of these. He was one of the precious few great enough to grasp an opportunity to do an incalculable good to mankind.

wild midnight ride, says the Christian Herald.

There was the horse. "Any other horse might have done as well," you think? Well, so might any other man have done as well, perhaps. So might we flippantly disparage any hero.

But the fact remains that it was Paul Revere and Paul Revere's horse that did it. And the latter work fell on the horse. But for the hero's faithful steed, Paul Revere would have