

ONE CHANCE IN THREE OF BEING CALLED TO ARMY

How National Army Will Be Raised Under Universal Service System.

READY TO START THE WORK

Rules for Exemption Boards Will Be Ironclad—Every Possibility of Misunderstanding Eliminated—First Call Probably Will Be for 750,000 Men.

Washington.—Of nearly 9,500,000 men of military age who have been registered in accordance with the selective draft law, those who are physically qualified and are not exempted will have one chance in three of being called to the colors this year.

This is the estimate that has been made by the military authorities in Washington. The first phase of the great task of raising an army under the universal service system has been completed. More than 10,000,000 men have actually been enrolled and, taking into consideration the number of men of registration age who are now serving either in the army or navy or National Guard, the estimates made by the census bureau upon the basis of population have been attained. All of the men subject to the law have responded to the call.

Wait for Army Regulations.

The second phase of the problem of raising a national army will begin as soon as the president has approved the exemption regulations which have been drafted by a special board under the direction of the provost marshal general. In many respects it is the more complicated and difficult portion of the task. Approximately 4,800 boards—one for every 30,000 of the population of the country—are to be appointed to pass upon the exemptions, to decide who shall be subject to the call of military duty and who shall not. Boards of appeal for every federal judicial district must also be designated by the president.

When this has been accomplished the instructions to the primary boards, which are to act in the capacity of courts of first instance in passing upon exemptions are to be issued. Maj. Gen. Enoch L. Crowder and his assistants—among them some of the most distinguished lawyers of the country—have virtually completed the preliminary draft which is now before the president and the secretary of war. As soon as it is approved and the word is given the huge machine will be set in motion grinding out the first increment of 500,000 men for the new national army.

No Comment in Advance.

For fear of confusing the 9,500,000 men who will be subject to the call, General Crowder has been unusually careful not to discuss for publication the system that has been tentatively devised. He himself has a very clear idea, he said, of what is to be done, but before the instructions are to be sent out every possibility of misunderstanding is to be weighed and every chance for complication is to be eliminated. The rules are to be ironclad and as specific as human ingenuity can make them, so that there will be no possibility of charges of discrimination and favoritism in the selection of the men who are to take up arms with the first 500,000.

Military authorities estimate that the first draft will be for considerably more than that number. In addition to the national army, the regular army and the National Guard will probably be brought up to war strength. There also must be reserve training camps, which may be drawn upon to fill vacancies in the active ranks. It is not improbable, therefore, that the number to be selected will be nearer 750,000 than 500,000.

Placing the number of men registered at 10,000,000, it is estimated that 5,000,000 will be exempted for general reasons; of the remaining 5,000,000, 2,500,000 will be rejected for physical

disability, according to the standards now prevailing for recruits. There will remain, therefore, subject to call for duty at any time 2,500,000 men, who will be ready at any time to begin their military training. If 750,000 are to be called, the man who has registered and is physically fit and cannot claim exemption, has a little better than one chance in three to go into active service.

General Exemptions.

It is probable that a certain proportion of those who have registered will be exempted in classes—foreign subjects, those who are obviously physically unfit, and in general persons employed in the public service, mariners, workmen in arsenals, armories and at the navy yards. The regulations will designate specifically how these general exemptions are to be made.

"TO WHAT END, O GOD?"



Not since the flood itself has humanity faced the woe that hangs like a pall over the earth today. The mothers of all nations are asking, with streaming eyes and breaking hearts, as they send their sons into the vortex of world war: "To what end, O God?" So must the mother of him who died on the cross have questioned, in the bitterness of her soul, as she looked upward past the dying Christ, to the darkening skies of Calvary. And as Mary knew, even in her suffering, that back of that darkness shone the greatest light humanity has ever known, so the mothers of today know that back of their supreme sacrifice shines the glory and joy of world freedom.

POST FOR MAN HE DERIDED NOT ONE SLACKER THERE

Lloyd George Picks Old-Time Political Foe Because He Is Best Man for Job.

London.—Premier Lloyd George picks his subordinates in curious ways. On account of the food scarcity and the need for increased production, the premier was hard put to think of a suitable man to fill the post of president of the board of agriculture. A political colleague, overhearing Mr. Lloyd George speak of his difficulty, said to him: "I know the very man you want for agriculture." "Who is that?" asked Mr. Lloyd George. "Prothero, of course," was the reply. "Prothero, Prothero," exclaimed Mr. Lloyd George. "Let's see, isn't that the man I had a controversy with—the man I once called the duke of Bedford's butler, or something of that sort? Why, that's the very man I want."

Roland E. Prothero was an old-time political foe of the premier's, but that made no difference so long as he was an efficient man for the post.

GERMANS GET BOGUS PAPERS

Fury of British Drive Made Impossible to Continue Publication of the Genuine.

London.—War papers issued by German armies at the front are being high priced. The fury of the British drive has made it impossible to continue their publication and scarcity of numbers issued has resulted in as high as 300 marks (\$80) being offered for a single copy. Printers throughout the empire are working on counterfeit reproductions, many of which are so near the originals that it is impossible to tell them apart. Although warnings have been given not to buy the bogus copies, thousands are being sold as originals throughout the country.

His Story Won Jewels.

Marysville, Cal.—Three cans of jewelry found recently in the crevice of a rock in the hills near Wheeland by a trapper were claimed by A. A. Renting of Southside, Omaha, in a letter to the sheriff. Renting said he was making a trip from Sacramento to his home in 1895 and that he had the jewels with him. Finding he would be robbed, he said, he hid them in the hillside, and was never able to return to retrieve them.

Rebuild Destroyed Towns

Russian Prisoners Restore 30,000 Homes Wrecked in Invasion of East Prussia.

London.—Advices from Koehnigsberg, East Prussia, tell of the rebuilding of 30,000 homes wrecked last year in the Russian invasion. More than half of the ruined homes have already been restored.

Alliance, O.—Mrs. Rosa C. Fisher.

Used an old handkerchief containing three \$100 bills, six \$50 and five \$10 bills, the savings for three years, to go with some newspapers in a bundle to a friend. Not even the police of the city could find them.

jects, those who are obviously physically unfit, and in general persons employed in the public service, mariners, workmen in arsenals, armories and at the navy yards. The regulations will designate specifically how these general exemptions are to be made.

Those who do not fall within these general classes must appear before the exemption board within their district and set forth their claims. The mere fact, for example, that a man is married and has children will be no bar to his selection for service. He must demonstrate that he contributes to the support of his family. The village idler whose wife takes in washing will probably have difficulty in convincing the board that he should not go into training.

The call will be made by the president for a certain number of men sufficiently large to make it certain that the necessary number for actual service will be obtained after eliminations for one cause or another. The board which is now devising the scheme by which the men may be chosen has experimented with various devices for drawing by lot. It is probable that this phase of the draft will be made a public ceremony, which will be carried out at the capitols of the states or in some other public place. If the registrant has run the exemption gantlet he will present himself before the military authorities for physical examination. If rejected, he will be dismissed, but a record of his case will be kept. If accepted, he will be sent to one of the sixteen cantonments where he will undergo training to fit him for the rigors of war or held in readiness to enter one of the training camps which will be drawn upon to fill gaps in the ranks.

A Tremendous Task.

Army officials do not minimize the difficulty of the intricate task ahead of them. The president is wrestling with the problem of selecting the exemption boards so that there will be no basis for charges of favoritism or political preference. The admiral board probably will be the same as that which conducted the registration, but there will probably be many exceptions to the general rule. An effort is being made to obtain men only of the highest character for the appellate boards.

General Crowder and his assistants are very careful not to disclose even the most general features of the system upon which they have virtually agreed. They fear that if it were known, they might be accused of favoritism. The president would lead to confusion. For that reason the word is not to be given until every detail has been pondered carefully, and when it is given there is to be no retracting of steps.

FATHER AND FIVE SONS OF NEW JERSEY ARE ALL IN ARMY IN WAR WITH GERMANY.

Verona, N. J.—No one would accuse Thomas E. Heston of this place and his family of being a group of slackers. The father, who is now an American citizen, was born in Devonshire, England, and served six years in the artillery branch of the British army. Too old for active service in the land of his adoption, he has joined the Verona Home battalion.

The family consists of five boys and three girls. The girls are all married and rearing families. The boys are following in the footsteps of their father. Francis, the eldest son, served two years with the British army in South Africa during the Boer war, while Ernest, the next son, also served in the Boer war and is now somewhere in Saloniki with the Royal Engineer corps. William, the third son, was about to enlist at the beginning of the war, but was prevented from doing so by a broken leg. The father has not heard from him for months and believes he is now at the front with the British forces. The fourth son, George, enlisted in the aerial corps and is now at the western front in France. Gilbert is the only son whose home is with his father here. When troops were ordered to the Mexican border he enlisted in Company K, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, and served until mustered out. Upon the recent call of the president he again responded and is now with Company K in New Jersey.

PRICELESS BOOK IS FOUND

"Letters of Vespucci" Stolen From Florence Some Years Ago, Is Recovered in Mail.

London.—A Rome dispatch reports: "Some years ago there was stolen from Florence an old book of priceless value of which only one copy is in existence. It was entitled 'The Letters of Amerigo Vespucci,' and in it the celebrated Florence explorer recounted the journeys and discoveries which he made shortly after Columbus. 'The book belonged to Marquis Capponi, but, despite prolonged inquiries by the police, no trace of it could be found. Now the police, while inspecting postal packages addressed to foreign countries on the Italian-Swiss frontier, have discovered a parcel containing the precious work. The package was addressed to a German bookseller who fled to Switzerland after the outbreak of war.'

RAISES BIG TURNIP.

Little Rock, Ark.—J. W. Moses of R. F. D. No. 1, Hope, Ark., has sent to John H. Page, commissioner of agriculture, a turnip of this season's growth measuring 18 inches in diameter and weighing three and one-fourth pounds.

PAINT TIRES OCCASIONALLY.

It is advisable to paint tires occasionally with a good tire paint. This adds materially to their appearance, and preserves the surface as well.

CHIEFLY INTENDED FOR GARAGES IS A RECENTLY INVENTED DOOR THAT IS MADE IN THREE SECTIONS AND SLIDES AROUND A CORNER OF A BUILDING ON A TRACK.

The first thought every one who buys an automobile should have in mind is a door for the garage. The door of the garage is the most important part of the garage.

CONVENIENT LUNCH CABINET FOR MOTORS



MOTORISTS EATING LUNCHEON ON ROADSIDE.

An automobile lunch box, designed and manufactured in Portland, Ore., is intended to be carried on the running board of a car, to which it may be attached by means of two small thumb-screws while traveling. It is shaped like a suitcase. One side lets down to form a picnic table, and the box contains a series of hinged and swinging drawers for food and bottles, also a metal-lined ice box with water drain, and a plate and linen compartment. The materials used in construction of the box are fir wood and veneer, the outside being black enameled and the interior natural finish. Various sizes are made, suitable for from three to eight persons. The largest size is 34 inches long, 19 inches high, and 9 inches deep, the lid making a 15 by 33 inch table.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

BEAUTY OF MOTORS

Really Handsome Cars Stand Out and Receive Praise.

THEIR NUMBER QUITE SMALL

Experts on Designs Blame Condition on American Idea of Quantity—Some Difficulties Cited Artist Must Face.

The really beautiful automobile stands out as one of the elect, and never fails to receive immediate attention and cheerful praise. Yet the number of motor cars that measure up to the canons of artistic praise is small. This is so because the art of creating them is but little practiced in America.

The American custom of quality production offers but little chance for art. Where a manufacturer aims for volume of production the creation of beautiful designs interferes with it. Only the maker whose production is relatively limited undertakes to satisfy the canons of artistic taste.

Hedged in by Restrictions.

Automobile body building is hedged about by many restrictions. It is only in rare cases that the body designer is permitted to lay his own foundation, but must take the chassis as it is turned over to him by the mechanical department, and endeavor to do the best he can on a foundation planned by someone else, who may not have the slightest conception of beauty.

Artistic bodies need to be in balanced proportion to the hood, but since this is determined by the length of the motor, and since the length of the body is determined by the wheel base, the body designer has not much latitude.

Within a definite space back of the motor a fixed and arbitrary number of persons must be seated and seated comfortably. Seats for entrance must be provided. Doors must be high enough, but not too high, and the height of the body must be kept in relation to the height of the seats, and of the hood.

If, with these restrictions, the body designer succeeds in turning out a harmonious car, he has done well. Yet he has not really done well unless it has all been planned so that it will take color combinations most effectively.

Early Ornamentations.

In the early days the more ornamentations in the way of scroll work and trimmings, the more ornate was the car. This was before the day of simplicity, and before makers learned that all these additions to a car simply take so many dust-gatherers, which it was well nigh impossible to keep clean.

Considering all the handicaps under which the body designer must work, it is not surprising that so few cars are genuinely artistic in appearance. Building on a foundation laid by mechanics, not artists, restricted to fixed and frequently cramped areas, forced to provide proper doors and seats and when all this is done, turn out a beautiful creation, the designer who does this is distinctly an artist.

BLOWOUT CHAINS ARE HANDY

They Are Designed to Pass Around Obstreperous Tires, Closing and Holding Gap.

Blowout chains are among the latest novelties to be offered the motor tourist. They are designed to pass around the obstreperous tire, closing and holding closed the blowout gap. With each chain comes an inner patch to be placed over the hole or cut, on the inside of the shoe, with the sticky side next to the casing. On clincher tires a bent lip of the main plate of the blowout chain hooks under the rim to the other side, against the lip of an auxiliary hook, which attaches to the rim there. A screwdriver is the only tool needed to apply the device, which costs from \$1 to \$1.75, according to size.

CARRY CHAINS YEAR ROUND

Heavy Rain Will Soon Make Streets and Roads Dangerous—It Is Best to Use Four.

Remember that chains are needed in summer as well as in winter. A heavy rain will soon make the streets and roads dangerous. Some people only carry one chain, on the right rear wheel, away from the curb. Two are better, both on the rear wheels, but it is best to use four and have one in reserve.

Misalignment Wears Tires.

One of the causes of tire tread wearing excessively is the nonalignment of the wheels. The wheels should be in perfect alignment, otherwise the wear is very rapid, and the fabric forming the body of the tire will be too thin and puncture will result.

Effective Holder for Penn.

A good-looking old-fashioned desk with rose-colored appointments was lacking a holder for pens, pencils, etc. An ingenious person substituted a rose pottery flower holder which came with a flower bowl. With a goodly assortment of pens, including a good looking quill, this holder was very effective. A blue flower holder like the one in the picture would be equally effective.

Saves Time and Labor.

The new "Time and Labor" is a device for saving time and labor in the office. It is a simple device that can be used in any office.

GOOD CAR REQUISITES

A good automobile should be able to do the following things, according to the head of the engineering department of one of the large motor car manufacturers:

- To run steadily and pleasantly on high gear at speeds from five to fifty miles per hour over smooth roads.
- To carry one over the roughest roads as fast as one can ride with any degree of comfort.
- To pull through deep sand, mud or snow easily and without overloading.
- To climb any ordinary hill where there are traveled roads, on high.
- To get away from a standstill about as quickly as one's neighbor's car.
- To do all these things as cheaply as possible, and without skilled care and constant attention.

TO CUT AUTOMOBILE FABRIC

Wet Knife Drawn Quickly Across Is Better Than Shears—Strips Make Gasoline Rags.

A wet knife drawn quickly across the fabric is a better method of cutting than with shears. A straight-edge with blocks that have 45-degree edges nailed to either end is necessary for cutting the angle. In cutting, one



A Heavy Straight-Edge for Placing on a Table to Guide the Knife in Cutting the Fabric.

end is evened up against the edge of the table and a perfect 45-degree cutting angle secured.

After the gum or fabric is peeled off, the holland strips are soaked until they are soft. They make excellent gasoline rags.—Popular Science Monthly.

OWNER STARTING HIS ENGINE

Habit of Flooding Carburetor Does Not Give Best Results—Aim for Cylinder Mixture.

How seldom one sees a private owner start his engine with the switch off, though the professional driver very often adopts this procedure when his motor is cold.

The average owner floods his carburetor, or pulls the choke switches on, and presses the starter button ineffectually five or six times. This he does because the carburetor, perhaps, floods the carburetor again, and at last gets an explosion.

It is obvious that the idea of flooding the carburetor is to obtain a temporarily enriched mixture, but the value of the flooding is lost if it be done when the cylinders and induction pipe are full of mixture, any petrol vapor left in this overnight having long since evaporated.

If the engine be turned over a few times with the switch off, the air is expelled, and a thin mixture of air and petrol inhaled in its place. Flooding then gives a temporarily rich mixture in the cylinders and the engine will start at the first trial.

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DEPARTMENT KEPT BUSY BY LETTERS

Correspondence of Uncle Sam's Agricultural Experts Is Heavy.

UNUSUAL REQUESTS ARE MADE

Officials at Washington Are Asked for Information on Variety of Matters Ranging From Dress to Medicine.

Though his daily mail may be a matter of speculation and interest, the average recipient often exclaims and sighs over the amount of work necessary in keeping his correspondence up to date. But what of a list that includes 65,000 correspondents and the arrival of from 1,000 to 8,000 letters a day? Such, indeed, is the correspondence of the department of agriculture. It is probably larger than that of any other government department, and the burden of maintaining it falls almost entirely upon the division of publications.

In general the nature of this correspondence is much like that of a huge mail-order house. Demands for bulletins, reports and documents issued by the department form the bulk of it, but a decidedly personal note is touched in the numerous requests for miscellaneous information. Judging from these last, the department is, in the minds of many persons, the final authority on matters ranging from dress to medicine.

Many Personal Letters Necessary.

"One important part of the work of the division of publications," said Joseph A. Arnold, its editor and chief, "is the replying to requests for information by typewritten letters where the department has no printed matter on the subject. The press bulletin matter issued through our office of information reaches a widely distributed public and frequently contains information that has not appeared in bulletin form. Interested persons, seeing these notices, write and request a publication covering the subject, making a specific letter necessary. We also frequently receive requests for information on subjects not properly coming within the scope of the department. These are sometimes both humorous and pathetic.

"We usually classify the publications of the department as miscellaneous documents and farmers' bulletins. These latter are more in demand than ever. The number used is rapidly increasing, caused undoubtedly in a large measure by the extension work of the department. The large number of farmers' bulletins sent to educational institutions for distribution to pupils represents really about one-tenth of the demand from that class of applicants, as it has been necessary in complying with these requests to forward only about one-tenth of the number requested and to inform the applicant that he may secure the additional copies needed from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, here in Washington, or possibly through the representative representing his district or a senator from his state."

In one instance recently this suggestion, made in good faith, was very indignantly received. In reply came a letter addressed to the department:

"Dear Sir: Can't we pull loose from the pork barrel? I will not sell my vote as any senator or representative for 75 cents. I will not pay 70 cents for a thing that 470,000 other American citizens get either gratis or in trade for their vote. Isn't this country big enough to stop the petty bribery of professional politicians?"

Letters of Abuse Common.

Necessarily, the department must answer such letters calmly. Indeed, letters of abuse, especially of the government clerk, are not infrequent. More numerous, however, are those requesting information which is entirely outside of the ken of the department. From time to time requests have been made to ask how she might take indelible ink stains out of a black silk dress with white stripes in it.

One old man, a city dweller for some seventy years, asked the best way to find employment in the country. Among the letters was that of a woman who wanted to know if gonorrhea was poisonous, because she had gotten a green one ten days ago.

These letters are only samples of the variety to be found in the mail bag of the department. The foreign mail is an interesting feature. This, so far as the publications of the department are concerned, continues to increase. During the last fiscal year there were forwarded to foreign countries 83,873 packages of publications at a cost of \$2,295.48 in postage.

In addition to the distribution of the documents of the department, the division of publications, under different branches, edits and illustrates them and conducts a system of indexing. The work of illustrating has grown steadily. This past year 87 requests for photographic work were received from persons outside of the department. A new feature of the work has been the establishment of a moving picture laboratory. The films are used by the department's representative in connection with field and demonstration meetings.

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PARKS ARE

Now Bureau of National Parks and Uncle Sam's Plan

Several Already Have Self-Supporting or Increased Patronage

The National Park service was created by congress in 1909. The national parks under the new system has been organized. The registry Lane of the Interior Department has appointed as director, Stephen Mather, who, to accept the position, resigned the office of assistant secretary of the Interior. Harold Albright becomes assistant director. Secretary Lane began the national parks development, the success of which is insured by the organization of this new bureau. The first year of its work has been a period of importance to the national parks. New roads have been projected of which many have been built and many improved. Cooperation in the public interest has been promoted between railroads and the government, between educational and park management, and between parks. Large private capital has been induced to enter several national parks for the enlargement and improvement of hotel and transportation facilities. Prices to the public have been created wherever possible.

New concessions have been made on a basis destined to make national parks self-supporting under conditions of increased patronage, and several parks already have become self-supporting. Larger appropriations have been secured from congress for road building and the perfecting of sanitary and other conditions. An educational campaign has been inaugurated for the information of the people concerning the historic, scientific and recreational value of the parks. Large private capital has been induced to enter several national parks for the enlargement and improvement of hotel and transportation facilities. Prices to the public have been created wherever possible.

These and many other improvements point the way toward the future which will be the object of the service to build and perfect.

Comes From Ireland to Rejoin Soldiers of Sea

There's a little spot in Ireland that Michael McManama had in his "good" eye for a long time—thirty years, in fact. All that time Michael was waiting for a chance to drill, campaigning, and doing the hundred-and-one things that fall to the lot of the American marine.

Michael finished his time, retiring with the rank of "major" major, no less, and went back to that little spot in County Mayo.

Then came our participation in the war. Did Michael retire? He did not. He came right back, paying his own way, and went directly to the U. S. Marine Corps headquarters to volunteer his services.

McManama could have stayed up with some Irish regiment, but despite his fifty-odd years, he is still a "young broom" in the eyes of the Marine Corps. He has been in the service for thirty years he had called his own.

URGES USE OF WHALE MEAT

Uncle Sam's Bureau of Fisheries Urges Early Demand Both in Fresh and Preserved Form.

For some time Uncle Sam's bureau of fisheries in correspondence with personal interviews, has been advocating the use of the meat of whales, porpoises, dolphins, and other cetaceans for food. There is evidence of great interest now being manifested in this matter by whale fishermen on both coasts, and it would not be surprising to the bureau if within a short time form would be in demand and actively utilized.

Whales and porpoises are mammals like cattle and sheep, and their meat is "meat" and not "fish." In fact, though the color is darker and the flavor is closer to that of fish than other. It is devoid of all bones, and it is likely that it will be found to be a most palatable and nutritious food. It is recommended by the bureau to those who have the opportunity to purchase it.

Whale meat was placed on the market in Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore. The product met with a sale at 10 cents a pound and was immediately placed on the market in hotels and restaurants under its own name.

American Planes Popular

Stocks of European planes in Brazil, have been sold in instruments of American planes. Uncle Sam. That is, it is only to the war, but in the eyes of the American instruments.

Psychology Inherent in

Psychology is inherent in the human mind. It is the study of the mind and its processes. It is a science that is becoming increasingly important in our modern world.