EXEMPTION RULES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Directions for Registered Men Given Step by Step.

ALL CLAIMS UNDER OATH

Industrial Needs and Dependents Are Chief Basis on Which Draft May Be Avoided—Make Claims in Person.

Washington.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued complete instructions for the men registered under the selective conscription law. So that everyone will understand just what is to be done, he gives the directions, step by step, as follows:

1. LOCAL BOARDS—In every county in the United States and for every city of over 30,000 there are one or more local exemption boards. Each of such boards is in charge of the registration cards of persons registered in the area, over which the board has jurisdiction, and has jurisdiction of all claims for exemption, except those based on industrial grounds. FIND OUT WHAT BOARD HAS YOUR CARD AND WHERE THE OFFICE OF THAT BOARD IS.

2. DISTRICT BOARDS—In every federal judicial district there are one or more district boards, having appellate jurisdiction over a number of local boards and having original jurisdiction of claims for exemption on industrial grounds. IF YOU INTEND TO MAKE A CLAIM ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE, LEARN WHAT DISTRICT BOARD TO APPLY TO.

Meaning of Numbers.

3. RED INK SERIAL NUMBERS—Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from 1 to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction. Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each are open to inspection at the office of each board. INSPECT THE LIST AND INFORM YOURSELF OF YOUR RED INK SERIAL NUMBER.

4. ORDER OF LIABILITY—These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. GO TO YOUR LOCAL BOARD AND FIND OUT THE ORDER IN WHICH YOU STAND FOR CALL.

5. As soon as quotas are assigned to each state and each board, each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the office of the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed to you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. The law therefore makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you you cannot make that an excuse.

Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

6. Physical examination—you must report for physical examination on the day named in your call.

If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption. See (VII) below.

Watch for Your Name.

If you are found physically qualified and file no claim for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted by the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted by the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

THEREFORE WATCH THE NOTICES POSTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD ABOUT TEN DAYS AFTER THE DAY YOU WERE CALLED AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMPT RECEIPT OF MAIL.

7. EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE. No claim or discharge on account of the industry in which you are engaged can be decided by a local board. (See Par. XV, below.)

WHETHER YOU FILE A CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OR NOT, YOU MUST PRESENT YOURSELF FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ON THE DAY NAMED IN THE NOTICE.

From the day notice that you are called is mailed and posted you have seven days in which you may file a claim of exemption or discharge. The form for filing this claim is simple. If you wish to file such a claim—

Go to the board and get Form 110 for exemption or Form 121 for discharge. If the board has not the printed forms ask to consult the form pamphlet and copy the form shown there.

Fill out the proper form and file it with the board.

Do this within seven days of the posting and mailing of notice to you to present yourself.

The following are the only grounds for exemption:

That you are an officer, legislative, executive or judicial of the United States, a state or territory, or the District of Columbia.

That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

That you were on May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.

That you are a subject of Germany, whether you have taken out papers or not.

That you are a resident alien who has not taken out first papers.

In addition to claims for exemption claims for discharge may be made on any of the following grounds, which are the only grounds for discharge by a local board:

That you are a county or municipal officer.

That you are a custom-house clerk.

That you are employed by the United States in the transmission of mails.

That you are an artificer or workman employed in an armory, arsenal or navy yard of the United States.

That you are employed in the service of the United States (under certain conditions). See paragraph (c) of section 20, Regulations.

That you are a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of your vocation.

That you are a mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

That you are a married man with a wife or child dependent on you for support.

That you have aged or infirm parents dependent upon your labor for support.

That you have a widowed mother dependent on your labor for support.

That you are the father of a motherless child under sixteen dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are a brother of an orphan child or children under sixteen dependent on your labor for support.

That you are a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existent May 17, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

These are the only grounds for exemption or discharge by a local board.

Another person can file a claim in your behalf, but must use different forms in filing the claim.

8. Proof of claims—Your claim of exemption or discharge must be filed within seven days of the day on which notice to you that you are called was posted and mailed. But after you have filed your claim for exemption or discharge you have ten days within which to file proof.

The method of proving claims is very simple, but it is rather exact. If you follow the rules given below you will have done what is required of you:

(a) Go to the local board and consult the regulations to find out the form number of the affidavits that you must submit for your particular claim.

(b) Ask the board for the blank affidavits that are necessary in presenting your proof; if the board has not the forms, ask to consult the pamphlet of forms.

(c) Have the affidavits properly accomplished and return them to the board within the time limit assigned you—ten days from the filing of your claim.

Remember:

(a) You must submit your proof in the prescribed form and the board has no authority to exempt or discharge you unless you submit all the affidavits required by regulations.

(b) There will be no argument before the board and no proof other than the prescribed affidavits, unless the board calls for other proof, which it will do in only a limited number of cases.

Action as to Claims.

9. WHEN CLAIMS ARE DECIDED—Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the local board within three days after your affidavits have been filed.

10. CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE—If your claim is allowed, a certificate of exemption or discharge will be issued to you.

Remember:

(a) This certificate may be recalled at any time.

(b) If it is temporary or conditional it becomes of no effect when the time or the condition named is fulfilled.

(c) You have been drawn for military service and when the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors ceases you may be recalled at any time.

(d) Remember that your case may still be appealed to the district board by the government, and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn at once. When so withdrawn you stand precisely as though you had been selected for military service by the local board.

11. ADVERSE DECISIONS ON CLAIM—If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board as one who has been called for military service and not exempted or discharged. Within two days thereafter, if practicable, a list of those so certified to the district board will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in the offices of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to the address on the registration card.

Therefore, if you have filed a claim for exemption and proof in support thereof watch the notices in the office of the local board, beginning about five days after you have filed your proof, to see what disposition was made of your case and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

Carrying Up Appeals.

12. HOW TO CLAIM APPEALS TO DISTRICT BOARDS—Claims of appeal may be made by a person within ten days after the day when notice has been posted and mailed that such person's name has been certified to the district board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

Therefore if you desire to appeal—

(a) Go to the local board and get or copy form 153 or 154 for filing your claim of appeal.

(b) Get or copy also form 151 or 152 for notifying the district board of appeal.

(c) File your claim of appeal (153 or 154) with the local board.

(d) Send your notice of appeal (form 151 or 152) to the district board.

(e) Do this within ten days from the day when notice that your name was certified to the district board was posted and mailed.

Remember:

(a) You can only appeal the final order of the board exempting or discharging or refusing to exempt or discharge you. You cannot appeal other orders or actions of the local board.

13. PROVING YOUR APPEAL—You have five days after the district board receives your notice that you have filed a claim of appeal in which to file evidence additional to that filed by you in the local board, but all such evidence must consist of affidavits.

Reception of Decisions.

14. DECISIONS ON APPEAL—The decision on your appeal must be made within five days of the closing of proof, and you will be notified by mail of the action of the board on your appeal.

15. CLAIMS FOR DISCHARGE ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS—Only the district board can receive claims for discharge on the ground that they are engaged in industry, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

Such claims must be filed with the district board on or before the fifth day after the mailing and posting of notice that you have been certified by the local board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

If you desire to file such a claim:

(a) Get a copy at the local or district board of form 161 or 161a.

(b) Fill the form out properly.

(c) File it with the district board within five days after the mailing and posting of notice that your name has been certified from the local board to the district board. See section 44, regulations.

16. PROOF IN SUPPORT OF INDUSTRIAL CLAIM—Only affidavits can be used in filing proof before the industrial board of a claim for exemption on industrial grounds. All such affidavits must be filed within five days after the filing of the claim.

Industrial Claim Rulings.

17. DECISIONS ON INDUSTRIAL CLAIM—Within five days after the closing of proof in any industrial claim the district board must decide the claim.

If the decision of the district board is in favor of the claim the board will issue a certificate of discharge. If the decision is against the claim the district boards will so notify you.

Remember that you have been called for military service and that the certificate of the district boad is only conditional on your remaining in the kind of industrial service on account of which you were discharged. No such exemption shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists and your certificate of discharge may be withdrawn or modified by the district board at any time that the district board shall determine that the circumstances require it.

18. APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT—Only decisions of district boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed.

If you desire to appeal the decision of the district boards to the president, you may do so within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the district board. To perfect your appeal:

(a) Get or copy from the district or local board Form 163.

(b) Fill out the form and file it with the district board.

(c) Do this within seven days after the mailing of notice to you of the decision of the district board in your case.

19. HOW YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED—As soon as your case is finally disposed of, the adjutant general of your state will notify you by mail that you have been selected for military service.

Your local boards will post a list of all persons selected for military service in a place at the office of the local boards accessible to public view. The local boards will also give lists of persons selected for military service to the press with the requests for publication.

Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service.

The notice to report for military service will come when the government is ready to receive you.

Naturally.

"The last time I saw Jones he looked to be going down hill very fast."

"Has he fallen in bad health?"

"No; he was coasting on his wheel."

The Main Point.

Young Lawyer—How do you think I acquitted myself in that trial?

Old Friend—Much better than you did your client.

QUOTA EACH STATE MUST RAISE BY DRAFT FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionate population of each state to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

	Gross Quota	Net Quota by Draft	National Guard Enlisted April 2-June 30	Regular Army April 2-June 30	Aggregate National Guard and Reg. Army
United States	1,152,985	687,000	183,719	117,974	465,985
Alabama	21,300	13,612	2,238	1,232	7.651
Arizona	4,478	3,472	371	171	998
Arkansas	17,452	10,267	5,128	840	7,155
California	34,907	23,060	3,162	4,158	11,780
Colorado	9,797	4,758	2,722	1,015	5,027
Connecticut	18.817	10,977	2,776	1,138	7,807
Delaware	2,569	1,202	539	180	1,363
District of Columbia	3,796	929	704	223	2,860
Florida	10,129	6,325	1,659	954	3,786
Georgia	27,209	18,337	2,100	2,840	8,825
Idaho	4,833	2,287	865	711	2,538
Illinois	79,094	51,653	9,635	10,997	27,304
Indiana	29,971	17,510	2,494	5,940	12,409
Iowa	25,465	12,749	6,808	3,633	12,672
Kansas	17,795	6,439	6,898	2,588	11,325
Kentucky	22,152	14,236	3,622	2,276	7,878
Louisiana	18,481	13,582	1,979	1,198	4,867
Maine	7,076	1,821	2,722	553	5,243
Maryland	14,139	7,096	3,151	537	7,018
Massachusetts	43,109	20,586	7,511	4,965	32,448
Michigan	43,936	30,291	3,943	5,906	13,569
Minnesota	26,021	17,854	3,752	1,951	8,122
Mississippi	16,429	10,201	3,457	581	5,600
Missouri	35,461	18,660	7,738	3,984	16,740
Montana	10,423	7,872	592	982	2,533
Nebraska	18,900	8,185	2,538	1,853	5,691
Nevada	1,435	1,051	.....	382	382
New Hampshire	4,419	1,204	1,272	346	3,207
New Jersey	35,623	20,665	4,584	4,202	14,896
New Mexico	6,856	2,292	1,239	227	1,557
New York	122,424	69,241	16,888	12,588	52,971
North Carolina	26,486	15,974	3,345	1,003	7,471
North Dakota	7,737	5,606	1,486	353	2,118
Ohio	66,474	38,773	14,129	5,020	27,586
Oklahoma	19,943	15,564	2,004	1,907	4,344
Oregon	7,387	717	2,259	1,974	6,657
Pennsylvania	98,277	60,859	9,732	13,368	37,248
Rhode Island	6,277	1,801	1,916	371	4,465
South Carolina	15,147	10,081	1,796	782	5,040
South Dakota	6,654	2,717	2,647	579	4,125
Tennessee	22,158	14,528	3,917	1,414	7,592
Texas	48,116	30,545	8,794	4,347	17,488
Utah	4,945	2,370	812	1,091	2,566
Vermont	3,243	1,049	1,111	205	2,188
Virginia	21,354	13,795	2,992	838	7,522
Washington	12,768	7,296	1,764	1,446	5,450
West Virginia	14,848	9,101	1,482	1,240	5,721
Wisconsin	28,199	12,876	9,029	1,586	15,274
Wyoming	2,683	810	1,180	304	1,868
Alaska	710	696	.....	13	13
Hawaii	2,403	.....	142	18	4,397
Porto Rico	13,480	12,833	.....	624	624

FORMAL DRAFT ORDER ISSUED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Rallies 1,262,985 Men Around the Flag.

687,000 ON THE FIRST CALL

Official Allotment Shows What Part of Total Must Be Furnished by Each State and Territory in the Union.

Washington.—A formal order by President Wilson, drafting 687,000 into the military service under the selective conscription law, was promulgated by the war department, together with an official allotment showing what part of the total must be furnished by each state and territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week and which will establish the order in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and National Guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army.

Total to Be 1,262,985.

The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men.

Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

Following is Secretary of War Baker's announcement of the order:

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of congress, entitled 'An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 13, 1917, the president of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 687,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States in order to bring to full strength the organizations of the regular army and the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the military service of the United States and to create the national army, and has caused said aggregate number to be apportioned to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia as set forth in the schedule hereto appended.

"The governor of each state and territory and the commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the president and in accordance with said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, shall apportion the quota so apportioned to such state, territory or district and shall communicate to each local board established in such state, territory or district notice of the net quota to be furnished by such board, and such net quotas shall thereupon be furnished by the respective local boards as required by said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto."

In computing the number of men to be required from the various states the government put to the credit of each state every man it now has in the National Guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

Computation Method.

Placing on the debit side of the ledger the national army of 500,000, the entire National Guard at war strength and the number of war volunteers needed on April 1 last, to bring the regulars up to the war strength, the grand total was apportioned according to population.

This gave a gross quota for each state, from which a net quota was computed by checking off the number of National Guardsmen available for federal service and the number of men given by the state to the regular army since April 1.

The apportionment was made on the basis of an estimated grand total for the United States and its possessions of 105,366,056 inhabitants.

This is a paper estimate, computed from registration returns, which comes within the law requiring distribution of quotas by population, but which equalizes in a great measure the burden that is to fall upon the 4,559 exemption districts.

Total of 1,152,985.

Each will furnish under this apportionment the men its total registration would indicate as a fair proportion, rather than the number the actual population of the district would indicate. The total of these gross quotas is 1,152,985 men.

Credit is given to the various states for a total of 465,985 voluntary enlistments in the National Guard and regulars, making the total net quota for all states 687,000 men.

Illinois, which was the first big state to fill its quota for the regular army, reduced its gross quota of 79,094 to 51,653.

Never Satisfied.

"That dog of yours bit a piece right out of my leg."

"Well, you're never satisfied. You were only telling me the other day that you wished you could lose some flesh."

Too Small For Some Purposes.

"Nearly all the newspapers are being reduced in size, I notice."

"Yes; it seems to be a lucky thing that bustles are no longer fashionable."

PLANS GREAT WAR RECORD

Librarians Launches Scheme to Form Complete Bibliography of Everything Published About Conflict.

A scheme to form a complete bibliography of everything published in relation to the war has been inaugurated by an Englishman, Alex J. Philip, librarian of the central committee of the National Temperance organization.

The bibliography, which will be on a larger scale than anything ever attempted, will include not only books and pamphlets, but also posters and handbills, circulars relating to the navy, army, war savings, national economy, and other matters arising from the war. Even cinema films will be included in the record.

Much of this literature has already disappeared, without leaving even a record of its appearance. Some stray copies may exist, half forgotten, hidden away in drawers in private houses, and it is the purpose of the compilers of the bibliography to make as full a record as possible of all this fugitive matter.

The great value of such a catalogue to students of history and sociology is sufficient reason for undertaking the work, which entails a world-wide organization, with correspondents collecting records in all languages in all countries.

Pennsylvania in 1916 collected $1,025,000 in auto license fees from 147,000 cars.

A Patriotic Vision.

You do not seem to know that he must fail who appeals to the cowardice of the American people. Step out of the way of the nation that marches with firm step and a proud heart after the martial drumbeat of her destiny. She feels that the struggle of ages compresses itself into the portentous crisis of this hour. It is for coming centuries she fights; and already she sees before her what was once a patriotic dream rise into magnificent, sunlit reality!—Carl Schurz, 1884.

Be Ready to Follow.

There are some who are always at their best when they are allowed to lead. If they occupy a prominent position, if their decisions settle doubtful questions, they are ready to work as hard as anyone. But if someone else is leader, their activities are confined to criticism and faultfinding. It is a good thing to be ready to lead when you are called to leadership, but it is most unfortunate not to know how to take a secondary place, and do your part.—Exchange.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Arrive from East.	Depart for East.
8:35 a. m.	9:07 a. m.
8:49 a. m.	9:58 a. m.
11:40 a. m.	1:34 p. m.
12:28 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:33 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.
5:33 p. m.	

Mail leaves post office 30 minutes before train time.

GROVE LODGE NO. 824, A. F. & A. M.—Stated meetings, second and fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock p. m., at Masonic hall, Curtiss and Main streets. Fred Drew, Secretary; H. E. Tank, Worshipful Master.

GROVE CHAPTER, No. 230, R. A. M.—Stated meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. T. H. Slusser, E. H. P.; H. F. Logenhausen, Secretary.

VESTA CHAPTER, No. 242, O. E. S.—Meeting second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Florence L. Uhlhorn, Worthy Matron; Wm. F. Heintz, Worthy Patron; Ona Lower, Secretary.

MAPLE GROVE LODGE No. 539, K. of P. Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Morris hall. L. L. Chevalier, Chancellor Commander; H. F. Logenhausen, Keeper of Records and Seal.

NAPER POST, No. 468, G. A. 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, Senior Vice-Commander; Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; R. W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. B. Heartt, Quartermaster.

DOWNERS GROVE HIVE, Ladies of the Maccabees. Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. M. E. Collier, Commander; Mrs. Lavara Hannum, Record Keeper.

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

VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 126, Royal League.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall. Glen E. Chester, Archon; George Staiger, Scribe.

DOWNERS GROVE LODGE No. 769, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtiss streets. Geo. Schindler, N. G.; E. M. Brunson, Secretary.

DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution.—Held a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Verne Frankenfield; Mrs. Lavara Hannum, Secretary.

MAPLE CAMP NO. 888, M. W. A., meets the second Thursday of each month in Morris hall. A. H. Burnhart, V. C.; R. O. Miller, Clerk.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.—Honor Camp, No. 9659.—Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morris hall. Mrs. M. E. Collier, Oracle; Miss Agnes Venard, Recorder.

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Telephone 186
CHICAGO OFFICE:
14 W. Washington St.

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