

# WILSON MAKES PLEA

### PRESIDENT ASKS MANUFACTURERS AND MINE OWNERS TO BACK U. S. IN WAR.

## TOLD TO FORGET PRICES

### President Declares Victory or Defeat Depends on Prices—Denounces Dollar Patriots—Everyone Must Make Sacrifices.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out.

**Promises Just Price.**  
"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop.

**Must Face the Facts.**  
"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together.

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these trying months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor.

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

**Assails "Bribery."**  
"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means.

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?"

"Do they mean that you will exact

**Asphalt Found by Accident.**  
Asphalt, with which so many roads are paved, was found by accident. Many years ago, in Switzerland, natural rock asphalt was discovered, and for more than a century it was used for the purpose of extracting the rich stores of bitumen it contained.

**Expected to, at Least.**  
It is in part because we have to pay for it that we value the advice of a physician more than the advice of a friend.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?"

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all.

**Full Dollar's Worth.**  
"Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist.

"Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need.

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting.

**Making War a Failure.**  
"They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible.

"I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place.

"I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

**Warning Is Sounded.**  
"I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make.

"Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command those things.

"I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

**Must Have Same Prices.**  
"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea.

**Think Not of Self.**  
"We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind.

"I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

**A Matter of Interest.**  
The Sick Doctor—When I am dead I want a careful autopsy made. Observe the liver especially—it will interest me greatly to know what really is the matter with it.

**Selfishness.**  
The word selfishness is said to be only 200 years old, but the thing itself dates back to the Garden of Eden, when Adam tried to hide behind the skirts of Eve before she had any.—Florida Times-Union.

# WILL DRAW TEN MILLION SAME DAY

### Each Man to Know Order in Which He is Liable to Draft.

## AX ER ANNOUNCES PROGRAM

### First Number Drawn in Washington To Represent First Four Thousand to Appear Before Exemption Boards.

Washington.—Drawing of lots for the selective draft not only will determine what men are to be called to the colors in the first war army, but will show in what order the others registered will be liable for service when later armies are organized.

A plan of drawing will be followed under which a definite place in the waiting lists will be given every one of the millions who registered. Those standing at the head of the list in each county or city district will be called first before the exemption boards, and then the obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

This does not mean that a separate name or number will be drawn for every one of the country's 9,800,000 registrants. In fact, every number drawn, under the theory of the plan, will represent more than 4,000 men, one for each of the registration districts.

It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the men examined will be exempted or fail to pass the physical examination so that more than a million men probably will appear before the boards before the 687,000 or more wanted on the first call are obtained.

**Outline of Plan.**  
Details of the system have not been made public, but an outline of its principal features follows:

Every registration board has numbered the cards in its possession in red ink, beginning at No. 1 and continuing to a number corresponding with the total in the district.

At the drawing numbers will be used ranging from No. 1 up to a number corresponding to the total in the largest district of the county.

The first number drawn will determine what man in each district is to be taken first. If it be No. 10, for example, it will mean that the man in each district holding local card No. 10 will be called for examination before any of the other men in that district.

The second number drawn will determine what man in each district is to be taken second, and so on as long as men are needed. Those not needed for the first war army will retain their positions on the lists and these positions will determine the order of their liability when they are needed.

**Numbers Posted.**  
The drawing will be public and each number will be announced as it is drawn. At the offices of most local exemption boards the red ink numbers of the registrants already are posted, so that registrants may inform themselves beforehand of their respective numbers. If they do, as soon as word of the drawing comes they will know in just what order of liability they stand.

Obviously there will be high numbers drawn for which there are no corresponding registrants in small districts. The smallest district in the country is understood to have but 187 registrants and the largest about 7,000. Whenever a number beyond the total in any given district comes out it will operate as a blank for that district. Thus, if the theory works out evenly the larger district will be constantly assessed in excess of the small, on a pro rata basis corresponding to their size.

**Drawing Week of July 23.**  
The drawing will probably be held during the week of July 23, according to present indications. Only 24 states have completed the organization of their exemption boards and the posting of red ink numbers. The drawing cannot be held until all states are complete so that no juggling of numbers will be possible.

The drawing probably will be held in the big reception room of the War Department adjoining Secretary Baker's office. The Secretary is willing to do the drawing himself, but that point has not been decided. The President will not take part personally in the drawing.

**Fate in Capsules.**  
Officials are unwilling to disclose the details of the drawing itself, but the suggestion which seems to have the most support is that the numbers stamped on thin slips of paper, be enclosed in non-transparent gelatin capsules and placed in a large glass vessel to be removed one at a time by the official designated to do that work.

The number of capsules which would be necessary will be equal, of course, to the total in the largest district. Thus under the present arrangement 7,000 numbers would have to be drawn. Amalgamation of smaller districts and division of the large ones may be decided on, however, to reduce the variations.

**How It Will Work.**  
Information so far available indicates that the drawing will work out in this way: There are 4,550 exemption districts. When the first number is drawn—say No. 10—it will be re-

corded as No. 1, with the serial number (ten) following. The record would show that the men whose cards bear the serial No. 10 in each of 4,550 exemption districts would be first to appear before the exemption boards. Presumably the announcement made at the drawing would be No. 1, serial No. 10.

It is assumed that when the drawing is complete the government will compute how many men are represented by No. 1 in the drawing and by the numbers immediately succeeding, and then issue an order for enough to report to make the total desired for the first army. For instance, the first call might be for Nos. 1 to 100 in all districts. When the first exemption came in each district No. 101 would be called, and so on.

**Buttons For Those Exempt.**  
To prevent embarrassment among those who are exempt, the War Department has decided to give with each exemption certificate a bronze badge bearing the inscription "Exempt—U. S." The design for this badge has been approved by Secretary Baker and a number already are in process of manufacture. It is intended to protect those exempted from any suspicion of being slackers.

The law specifies that exemptions are not permanent unless the cause for which they are granted is permanent. For instance, if a man should be exempted on the first call because of a dependent relative and that relative should die or become self-supporting before the second call, the registrant would be liable for service under the second call. It will be the duty of the exemption boards to keep watch of such cases and recall men who have been passed over once, but whose status may have changed before the second call is made.

## TO DEPORT ALIEN SLACKERS.

### Those Who Fail To Declare Intention May Have To Go.

Washington.—Chairman Burnett, of the House Immigration Committee, introduced a bill to provide for deportation of alien slackers, which he says he will press for early action. It would authorize deportation after 60 days of any alien native or subject of an ally of the United States subject to military duty with the ally, who has not filed declaration of intention to become a United States citizen and empower the President to draft enemy or neutral aliens between the ages of 18 and 44 years who has not declared his citizenship intention to perform such labor on the farms, factories or other enterprises.

## WOULD AID DEPENDENT WIVES.

### Miss Rankin Introduces Bill To Pension Soldiers' Families.

Washington.—Dependent wives and children of all soldiers would be granted Federal allowances during the war by a bill introduced by Representative Rankin, of Montana. Wives with no children would receive \$30 a month; those with one child, \$45; those with two children, \$60, and those with more than two, \$75.

## ALLIES MAY REVISE WAR AIMS.

### Britain Willing To Discuss Subject With Russia.

London.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade and Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that the British Government had informed the Russian Government of its willingness to enter into a discussion looking to the possible revision of the war aims of the Entente Allies.

## LIGHTNING STRIKES AIRPLANE.

### Flyer in Canada Killed, Another Seriously Injured.

Camp Borden, Ont.—A bolt of lightning, it is believed, struck the airplane while in flight of Lieut. Claire A. Page, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was huried to his death here in an electric storm. The same storm drove down Cadet Donnelly, who was seriously injured when his machine turned over in landing.

## TWO MORE CAMP SITES.

### Jacksonville and Hattiesburg Said To Have Been Selected.

Washington.—Jacksonville, Fla., and Hattiesburg, Miss., are said to be the War Department's selection for the last National Guard camp sites. The proposed camp for Fayetteville, N. C., will probably be shifted to Charlotte, N. C., Secretary Baker said today.

## \$100,000,000 FOR NAVY.

### Daniels Asks Deficiency Appropriation For Destroyers.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000,000, mainly for additional destroyers and submarine chasers and to speed up work on the general building program.

## WOMEN CARRY MAIL.

### Fair Sex Deliver Letters In Lorain, Ohio.

Lorain, O.—Scarcity of men has brought the lady mailcarrier to Lorain. Special permission from Washington was received to allow women to take the examinations. Lorain had the first women section hands in the country.

# 687,000 MEN UNDER NEW DRAFT LAW

### Secretary of War Baker Promulgates Formal Order.

## HOW THE QUOTA IS FIXED

### Quotas Wanted To Fill Regular Army and National Guard and To Form First 500,000 Of National Army.

Washington.—A formal order by President Wilson drafting 687,000 men 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 this week and which will establish the order wherein 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. 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.

## Baker Makes Announcement.

### Following Is Secretary 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 87,000 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.

## Numbers To Be Apportioned.

"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 in 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 has now in the National Guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

## Net Quotas Given.

Following are the net quotas for each state: Alabama, 13,612; Arizona, 3,472; Arkansas, 10,267; California, 23,050; Colorado, 4,753; Connecticut, 10,977; Delaware, 1,202; District of Columbia, 929; Florida, 6,325; Georgia, 18,337; Idaho, 2,287; Illinois, 51,653; Indiana, 17,510; Iowa, 12,749; Kansas, 6,439; Kentucky, 14,236; Louisiana, 13,582; Maine, 1,821; Maryland, 7,096; Massachusetts, 20,586; Michigan, 30,291; Minnesota, 17,554; Mississippi, 10,801; Missouri, 18,660; Montana, 7,872; Nebraska, 8,185; Nevada, 1,051; New Hampshire, 1,204; New Jersey, 20,665; New Mexico, 2,292; New York, 69,241; North Carolina, 15,974; North Dakota, 5,606; Ohio, 38,773; Oklahoma, 15,564; Oregon, 717; Pennsylvania, 60,859; Rhode Island, 1,801; South Carolina, 10,081; South Dakota, 2,717; Tennessee, 14,528; Texas, 30,545; Utah, 2,379; Vermont, 1,049; Virginia, 13,795; Washington, 7,296; West Virginia, 9,101; Wisconsin, 12,876; Wyoming, 810; Alaska, 696; Hawaii, none; Porto Rico, 12,833.

## WOMEN IN U. S. ARMORY.

### Taking Places Of Day Force Of Men Inspectors.

Springfield, Mass.—The plan under consideration at the United States Armory of employing women inspectors for certain classes of work has been adopted by Col. W. S. Pierce, commandant, and several women have been put to work, releasing the men whose places they take for more important work or night duty.

## ITALY TO FEED SELF.

### Rome Cables Say Harvest Will Be Eight Per Cent. Above Normal.

Washington.—Italy is one warring nation that will feed herself during the coming year. Cables from Rome say the 1917 harvest will be at least 8 per cent. above normal.

# FARM MORE LAND

### Cultivate for the Soldier at the Front.

This question of conservation of food has become so agitated by those who have a knowledge of what it means in the preservation of life, who have made a study of the food conditions, and the requirements of the country, that it is beginning to arouse the entire nation. The economist whose duty it is to study the output and compare it with the consumption, sees a rapidly creeping up of one on the other, and, when the appetite of consumption gets a headway on the output, where will the nation be? It is time the people were aroused, for there is danger ahead unless the intelligence of the people is awakened to the facts. The crop of 1917 will be less than an average one, and see the work it has to perform. It has to feed the man producing it, and he is of less efficiency today than a year ago. His strength has been reduced by the drawing away of the thousands from the farms, who are now in the ranks of the consumer instead of in that of the producer. There is an inverse ratio here that can only be understood when confronted with the appalling figures presented by those in charge of the conservation work. The army has to be fed, dependents cared for, the navy has to have provisions, and we cannot sit idly by and see the women and children of the countries across the sea starve. There is such a great call for active participation in the matter of providing food, that those who are left at home in charge of this work have a responsibility placed upon them fully as great as has the man at the front who has gone out to protect the homes, the sanctity and the honor of those who are left behind. The producer should think only of this; there should be economy, not only of labor. Every acre of available land should be producing. Advantage should be taken of every daylight hour. It must not be a case of how much can we make. It must be a case of "fight" with those who have gone overseas, but in our way, fight to win the war. Where that spirit pervades will be found the spirit of the patriotic American. There is no difficulty in securing land in any of the states. It may be rented on easy terms or purchased at low prices, and there should be little difficulty arranging with bankers to get the necessary funds to carry on operations. Should you not be able to get what you want in your own state, Western Canada offers an immense wide field for operations at the lowest possible cost, and Americans are welcomed with open arms. Homesteads of 160 acres each may be had on easy conditions, and other lands may be purchased at low prices on easy terms. The yields of all kinds of small grains are heavy. The prospects for a 1917 crop are excellent, and it looks today as if there would be as good a return as at any time in the past, and when it is realized that there have been yields of forty and forty-five bushels of wheat over large areas this should be encouraging. Now that the two countries are allies and the cause is a common one there should be no hesitation in accepting whatever offer seems to be the best in order to increase the production so necessary, and which should it not be met, will prove a serious menace. Particulars as to Canadian lands, whether for purchase or homestead, may be had on application to any Canadian Government Agent—Advertisement.

## Bit of History.

"The first almanacs were made by the ancient Arabians."

"Um."

"This happened about three thousand years ago, but many of the original features were so excellent that they have come down to our own times."

"I notice they have never changed the jokes."

**Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are not a "cool-tar product" nor a "confection," but a good, old-fashioned dose of medicine for regulating the stomach, the liver and the bowels. Get a box and try them. Adv.**

## An Early Instance.

"We'd have got on all right if that snake hadn't come along and taken care of the apple crop," said Eve.

"Yes," replied Adam, "this is the original case of the ultimate consumer getting the worst of it at the hands of the middleman."

**ELIXIR BABER WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.**  
"I contracted malaria in 1906, and after a year's fruitless treatment by a prominent Washington physician, your Elixir Baber entirely cured me. On arriving here I came down with tropical malaria—the worst form—and sent home for Baber. Again it proved its value—it is worth its weight in gold here."—Brasie O'Hagan, Troop E, 8th Cavalry, Balaban, Philippines. The liver and Elixir Baber, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloesewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

## What a Financier Means.

Hix—He's a pretty clever financier, isn't he?

Dix—Financier nothing. Why, he never beat anybody out of anything in his life.

## Who Saw the Gentleman?

Advertisement: "Lost—Walking stick by a gentleman with an ivory head."—Boston Transcript.

## When Your Eyes Need Care

### Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at druggists or mail. Write for Free Book.

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