

ALL DRAFT MEN MUST ANSWER

Will Be 2,000,000 Men in the First Class

NEW RECRUITS EVERY YEAR

Congress Expected To Provide For Taking In All Young Men As They Attain The Age Of 21.

Washington.—Best available estimates indicate that the first of the five classes into which all army draft registrants are to be divided will contain more than 2,000,000 men, subject for duty with the colors before any man in any other class will be called up.

The five classes into which the 9,000,000 men registered—and those who are registered hereafter—are divided and the order in which they will be called for service was officially announced in the Provost Marshal-General's questionnaire, which every registered man must fill out and file. It does not exempt married men as a class, but it does place married men with dependent wives and children far down on the list of liabilities. In fact, the questionnaire indicates that only men of the first class will be called to the colors, except in the gravest emergency.

The 148 questions, many or all of which the registrants must answer, constitute a searching inquiry into each man's life and fitness for service, and, if he claims exemption he must show why in minute detail. Failure to answer within seven days after a man receives the questions renders him liable to a year in prison.

It is regarded as practically certain that Congress will take up the question of extending the draft law to cover men who have attained the age of 21 since it was enacted. Should that be done and provision made for the registration thereafter of every man as he reached that age, it is probable that perhaps 600,000 would be added to Class 1 automatically by next March. In that event no present plans for the army would reach the men in Class 2.

Officials have already considered the possibility that Congress will decide to take in these additional young men. Some fair system by which they may be registered, classified and assigned to places will be devised. New regulations to be published shortly probably will set a way in which this can be done.

New regulations governing passports for registered men become effective November 20. After that date the nearest local board may issue passport permits without reference to district boards as is now required. Passports are not necessary to enter Canada.

Following are the classes in the order in which they are liable to the call:

Class 1.

Single man without dependent relatives. Married man, with or without children, or father or motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

Married man dependent on wife for support.

Married man, with or without children, or father or motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.

Unskilled farm laborer. Unskilled industrial laborer. Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made. All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

Class 2.

Married man, with children, or father or motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wife) available, and that the removal of the registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

Married man, without children, whose wife, although the registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise. Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 3.

Man with dependent children (not his own), but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.

Man with dependent aged or infirm parents. Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters. County or municipal officer. Highly trained fireman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality. Necessary custom house clerk. Necessary employe of United States in transmission of the mails. Necessary artificer or workman in United States army or arsenal. Necessary employe in service of United States. Necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise. Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise. Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 4.

Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support. Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States. Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise. Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 5.

Officers—legislative, executive or judicial—of the United States or of State, Territory or District of Columbia. Regular or duly ordained minister of religion. Student who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school. Persons in military or naval service of United States. Alien enemy. Resident alien (not an enemy who claims exemption). Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service. Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States. Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation. Member of well-recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

SAMMIES GET REVENGE.

American Troops Ambush Large German Patrol.

With The American Army in France.—American infantrymen exacted a part revenge for a trench raid during a recent night by ambushing a large German patrol in "No Man's Land," killing or wounding a number of the enemy. The American patrol, in which there were some Frenchmen, arranged the ambush near the German lines on a shell-ridden farm.

WALL CRUSHES FIRE CHIEF.

Two Others Injured Fighting Blaze in Morgantown, W. Va.

Morgantown, W. Va.—One man was killed and two injured in a fire which virtually destroyed the Hirschman Building on High street. Fire Chief James Kennedy was caught under a falling wall and killed. Policeman Clyde Vitt was struck by falling timbers and is in a serious condition at City Hospital. John Hare, City Street Commissioner, was cut and bruised.

U-BOATS BEING CURBED.

Britain Loses But 1 Large, 5 Small And 1 Fishing Vessel.

London.—Only one British merchant vessel of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine last week, according to the weekly statement of shipping losses. This is the low record since Germany began her submarine campaign. Five vessels of less than 1,500 tons and one fishing boat were sunk during the week.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

A suggestion that the degree of Bachelor of Military Science be conferred on men who have left college to enter war service rather than the regular college degree, is made in a letter from President E. M. Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, to the Yale News.

Texas coal operators have been granted an increase in the price of coal at the mine as a result of a conference held between Wiley Blair, state fuel administrator and mine-owner.

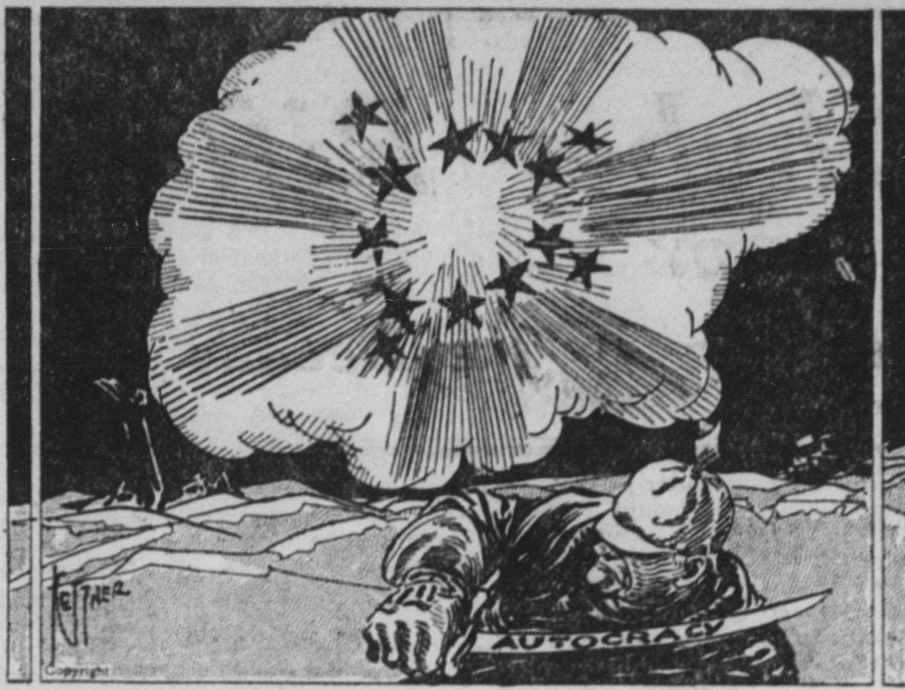
Armed guards were thrown around the coal mines in the southern part of Jefferson county, Ohio, as the result of an I. W. W. outbreak.

The annual convention of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, sent a telegram to President Wilson pledging support in the prosecution of the war.

Enemy aliens are barred from the streets along New York's waterfront under orders posted by United States Marshal McCarthy.

Five men were burned to death and two others seriously injured when fire destroyed the Phillips House, a hotel of Many, La.

Stars and Stripes in Europe



AMERICANS STAND SHELL FIRE WELL

Lieutenant Who Braved German Barrage Tell of Experience

FINE FIGHTING SPIRIT SHOWN

Mumps Played More Hob With Battalion Than The German Shells According To The Commander.

With the American Army in France.—American troops are bearing up splendidly under their first experience of being shelled by the enemy. This is the unanimous opinion of the officers of the second battalions entering the trenches.

"That is one great thing this first trip to the front is teaching the men," said one battalion commander. "Of course, we have not had a lot of it—only an occasional dozen of high explosive and shrapnel—but the men get so they don't mind it much more than they would the pelting rain drops of a hard shower. As a matter of fact, the mumps played more hob with my battalion than the German shells."

"Twelve men had to go to the hospital on account of the mumps, but there was not a casualty from German shells."

The commander of the company attacked by the Germans in their trench recently made similar statements, as well as the young lieutenant who sustained a minor case of shell shock during the raid after making three brave attempts to penetrate the German barrage to bring up reinforcements.

This lieutenant, who is now fully recovered, said that despite the violent cannonading of the German artillery on the night of the raid not one of his men was hit.

"It is wonderful how many shells can break all around without hitting one," said he. "On the night of the raid it seemed as though the Germans were turning everything they had in the artillery line against our sector. I stepped from the dugout and ran down to the trenches under their barrage, but I had no sooner started than I was knocked down by the explosion of a projectile on the parapet just behind me. The sensation was just as though I had received a powerful blow in the back between my shoulders. I picked myself up and started on another route, but I had to go back. But this time another shell struck the parapet just in front of me. It seemed as though I was surrounded by a huge ball of fire. I thought that sparks were spouting out of my shoulders and the tips of my fingers."

"I started running and bumped into a private whom I knew. We stood still a second and then I turned to make off in another direction. I had taken only one step when a shell burst right behind me, knocking me senseless. I couldn't have been out very long. I picked myself up and found my helmet missing. Then I started down the trench looking for it and stumbled over the body of the private I had been talking to only a few minutes before. He had been killed by a German raider while I was lying unconscious a few feet away from him."

The commander of the company attacked by the German raiders said that the attack had put a fine fighting spirit into the men. In his words, it was "the best thing in the world for them."

The following night the very same company that had suffered the loss begged to go out on patrol duty. The men said they wanted one more chance to get back at the Germans.

LEGISLATOR INDICTED.

Florida State Senator Accused Of Opposing Draft.

Pensacola, Fla.—State Senator J. L. Sheppard, charged with opposing the Army draft law, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

THE PRESENT IS CRITICAL TIME

President Tells Why a Teuton Peace Cannot Be Agreed to

ADDRESS TO A. F. OF L.

Talk Warmly Applauded—Demands Cessation Of Strife And Honest Support Of All Classes—Tribute To Gompers.

Buffalo, N. Y.—President Wilson made a personal and eloquent appeal in this city for the full support of organized labor for the Government in the conduct of the war. Speaking before the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, he declared the war could not be won unless all factions united in a common cause, sinking their differences.

The President paid warm tribute to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and virtually called upon Federation to give him united support. He denounced pacifists and critics. He appealed for co-operation.

Discussing Germany, the President declared flatly that Germany had started the war and that he was willing to await the verdict of history on that statement.

New instrumentalities for better co-operation between labor and capital was one statement by the President which was of prime interest to the delegates to the convention.

The President alluded to the present war "as the last decisive issue" between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

"I believe," he said, "that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free people if it is used by free people."

"You know," he continued, "how many intimations come to us from one of the Central Powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power, and you know that it means that the people of that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will in effect themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded of all the people of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated."

Referring in another part of his speech to Russia, the President said: "May I not say it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force. Any body of free men that compounds with the German Government compounds for its own destruction."

NOW FLY UNDER U. S. FLAG.

All American Aviators Fighting In France, Commissioned.

American Field Headquarters, France.—All American aviators now fighting in the French Army were formally commissioned officers in the United States army aviation service. The famous Lafayette Escadrille of Americans was included.

Some of the new American flyers will continue temporarily with their present commands and under French direction until they are called upon for active service with the American expeditionary forces. A great many airmen, however, will join the American colors at once.

The transfer of this big body of aerial fighters gives the United States a nucleus of veterans of the air which will be of incalculable advantage when the American forces get into action.

TIDE IS TURNING IN ALL RUSSIA

End of Bolshevik Regime Is In Sight

REVOLUTION IS DISSOLVING

No Separate Peace Is Now Expected —Washington Officials Encouraged By The Turn Of Events.

Washington.—The tide has turned in Russia. The fungus revolution against the provisional government is dissolving and, while it is far too soon to determine what the future holds for that unhappy country, it is not too soon to foresee the end of the Bolshevik regime. This is the substance of a series of rumors, reports and facts which have filtered through to the Government in Washington during the past 24 hours. The dispatches bearing these tidings are coming from sundry sources, some of them from Moscow by way of Persia, some from Finland by way of Sweden and some through the censored lines of communication out of Petrograd.

Notwithstanding the fact that these messages have originated at points far from each other, they seem to agree upon the vital circumstances of the revolution. They differ somewhat as to details, which is to be expected, but they are in accord upon the more important phases of the situation.

And it can be stated upon authority that a feeling of pronounced hopefulness has been aroused in official circles in Washington. This does not mean that the Administration has profound confidence in the success of the Kerensky counter-drive or that it looks to any of the personalities now in the forefront of Russian affairs as that country's deliverer. But it does mean that the news is of a far more encouraging character than any that has been reported officially or unofficially to the State Department since the Maximalist coup last week.

The general burden of the messages from Russia is to the effect that no separate peace will be negotiated by Russia for a long time to come, if at all. In other words, no party can live for long in power there by advocating an immediate surrender to Germany. And as long as no truce is consented to by the Russians Germany dare not withdraw many more of her men from the eastern front. Advice from Berlin indicates, moreover, that no faith is placed by Germany in the new outfit and no move has been made to deal with it. It is regarded here as likely that the Germans have a more intimate line on the exact status of affairs in Russia than any other nation.

It remains to be seen if Kerensky can develop enough strength to restore the provisional government swiftly or if it is necessary for Russia to go through the turmoil and strife of a prolonged civil war before a stable government may be set up.

RULES FOR ALL BAKERIES.

Returns Forbidden And Weight Restrictions To Be Rigidly Enforced.

Washington.—Following the issuance of the general orders licensing all bakeries, the food administration made public the rules and regulations under which bakeries will operate. The most important provide:

Licenseses must keep products moving to the consumer without delay, and reseals designed to secure higher prices will be considered unfair.

Licenseses must not speculate in food products or attempt to create a monopoly in them.

Destruction of bakery products is forbidden.

All bread returns are prohibited.

Weight restrictions must be rigidly observed.

Sugar, milk and shortening must be used only according to the established regulations of the administration.

Extension of the unwrapped plan of furnishing bread without delivery is to be encouraged.

Wherever possible all necessary deliveries shall be reduced to one a day.

U. S. FLYERS IN ACTION.

Army Aviators Participate In Raids, Dropping Bombs.

With The American Army in France.—American army aviators have participated in bombing raids over Germany and have been doing observation duty at various points of the battle line. The aviators are officers of the regular army, some of whom had been flying before the United States entered the war. Others of them are men who have been on duty at training centres.

RUSSIAN ARMY TO GET SHOES.

United States Shows Faith In Republic By Ordering Many Pairs.

Washington.—Despite the chaos in Russia, the government allowed its faith in that nation by announcing awards for 2,000,000 pairs of shoes for the Russian Army. The money, about \$6,000,000, will come from American government loans.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Corn—Spot steady, New yellow, \$1.56 c. i. l., New York, to arrive.

Oats—Spot firm; standard, 64 1/2c. Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 45 1/2c@46 1/2c; creamery extras (92 score), 44 1/2c@44 3/4; brats, 42 1/2c@44; seconds, 40@42.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 50c@51c; extra firsts, 48@49; firsts, 44@47; seconds, 38@43; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 72@80; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly brown, 52@60.

Cheese—Fresh specials, 21 1/2c@22 1/2c; do, average run, 21 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Government standard inspection: No. 1 Northern Spring wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 hard Winter wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 Durum wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 hard white wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 Red Winter wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 soft red wheat, \$2.52. (No. 2 of each of these grades 3c a bushel less; No. 3, 6c less; No. 4, 10c less.) No. 2 red wheat, \$2.24; No. 2 soft red wheat, \$2.22; No. 3 red wheat, \$2.21; No. 2 soft red wheat, \$2.19; No. 4 red wheat, \$2.17; No. 4 soft red wheat, \$2.15.

Corn—Western, No. 2 yellow, \$2.35@2.40; do, No. 3, do, nominal; do, No. 4, nominal; do, No. 5, do, nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 66 1/2c@67c; standard white, 66c@66 1/2c; No. 3 white, 65c@65 1/2c; No. 4 white, 64c@64 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 20c@23c; roosters, 18c@19c; spring chickens, not leghorns, according to quality, 20c@23c; white leghorns, 19c@21c; ducks, Peking, 21c@22c; do, Indian Runner, 19c@20c; do, Spring, 22c@23c; turkeys, 24c@26c; guineas, young, per pair, weighing 1 1/2 to 2 pounds apiece, 90c@1; smaller sizes, 75c@80c; guineas, old, per pair, 60c@65c; pigeons, old, per pair, 24c@26c; do, young, per pair, 20c@22c.

Butter—Solid packed creamery, extra, 45c; do, high-scoring goods, 46c@47c; extra firsts, 44c; firsts, 43c@43 1/2c; seconds, 41c@42c; sweet creamery, extra, 46c; under grades, 45c@45c; nearby prints, fancy, 49c; average extra, 45c@48c; firsts, 44c@45c; seconds, 41c@43c; special brand of prints, jobbing at 52c@55c.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, \$14.10 per case; nearby quote: Nearby firsts, \$14.10 per case; nearby current receipts, \$12.80 per case; do, seconds, \$12.45@12.75 per case; Western extra firsts, \$14.10 per case; do, firsts, \$13.80 per case; do, seconds, \$12.45@12.75 per case; refrigerator eggs, extra, \$11.70; firsts, \$10.80; seconds, \$9.90@10.50; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 55c@56c per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, family, June, 25c@25 1/2c; specials, higher; do, do, fresh made, best, 22c@23c; do, do, fair to good, 21c@21 1/2c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—graded lots selling on basis of \$2.19 for No. 3 soft red. Contract wheat wanted at the fixed prices—No. 2 red soft spot, \$2.22, No. 2 red winter spot, \$2.24.

Corn—Sales of bag lots of new yellow corn at \$1.70@2 per bushel, delivered, and of old 8y-cut white at \$2.05@2.10 per bushel, delivered.

New Cob Corn is easy on some pressure to sell near positions is apparent. We quote, carloads prime new yellow on spot at \$6.15@6.25 per barrel and prime new white at \$6.40 per barrel.

Oats—Standard white, 66 1/2c; No. 3 white 66.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, \$1.84 1/2; bag lots nearby, as to quality, \$1.65@1.70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$27; standard timothy, \$26.50; No. 2 do, \$26; No. 3 do, \$22@24; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$25.50@26; No. 2 do, do, do, \$24.50@25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$24.50@25; No. 2 do, do, \$21@23; No. 1 clover, \$23@24; No. 2 do, \$20@22; No. 3 do, \$14@17.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$18; No. 2 do, do, \$17@17.50; No. 1 tangled do, \$14.50@15; No. 2 do, do, \$13.50@14; No. 1 wheat, \$13@13.50; No. 2 do, \$12.50@13; No. 1 oat, \$13.50@14; No. 2 do, \$12.50@13.

Butter—Prices steady to firm, with constant inquiry for good table grades. Packing stock easy under ample supplies. We quote, per lb: Creamery, fancy, 45c@46c; creamery, choice, 43c@44c; creamery, good, 42c@43c; creamery, prints, 45c@47c; creamery, blocks, 44c@45c; ladies, 37c@38c; Md. and Pa. rolls, 34c@35c; Ohio rolls, 33c; W. Va. rolls, 33c; storepacked, 32c; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 34c@35c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 48c; Western, firsts, 48c; West Virginia, firsts, 47c; Southern, firsts, 46c.

Cold storage eggs are quoted at 36c@38c per dozen.

Dressed Hogs—Choice lightweight, 20 cents; choice medium weights, 18c@19c.

Live Stock

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Choice, \$11.50@12.50; prime, \$12.75@13.50.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$11@11.50; culls and common, \$5@7; lambs, \$12@16.25; veal calves, \$14@14.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, \$17.25@17.40; mediums, \$16.90@17; heavy Yorkers, \$16.50@17; light Yorkers, \$15.50@16; pigs, \$15@15.25; roughs, \$15.50@16.50.