

TO NAB IDLERS AND SWELL ARMY

House Committee Approves Baker's Plan.

THE ARMY BILL EXTENDED

To Give President Unlimited Power in Drafting Men.

CROWDER SPRINGS SURPRISE

Issues Order Calling Upon Idlers of Draft Age To Get Positions And For Store Clerks And Other Young Men in Non-essential Industries To Get Jobs Helpful in War Or Be Taken Into Army—Army Bill Provides For Ordnance For Force of Four Million—No Change Yet in Draft Age.

THOSE HIT BY NEW DRAFT RULE.

Under the rules framed by Provost Marshal General Crowder for the purpose of making every man of draft age "do a man's work or fight," the following are classed as idlers:

Gamblers of all descriptions, employees and attendants of bucket shops and race tracks, fortunetellers, clairvoyants, palmists and the like.

The following are held not to be entitled to exemption:

(a) Persons in the serving of food or drink in public places, including hotels and social clubs.
(b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants, dockmen, footmen and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses.

(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied, in and in connection with games, sports and amusement, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas and theatrical performances.

(d) Persons employed in domestic service.

(e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

The War Department, in announcing the new regulations, says: "It is expected that the list of non-useful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity will require, so as to include persons in other employments."

Washington—Two important steps were taken toward perfecting the task of putting the nation on a war basis.

Soon after Provost Marshal General Crowder had promulgated a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations requiring every man of draft age to work or fight, Secretary Baker appeared before the House Military Committee and asked that President Wilson be authorized to call to the colors all men of draft age who can be equipped and trained.

The committee promptly and unanimously voted the authority into the Army Appropriation Bill about to be reported to the House.

Under existing law power is given to draft one million fighting men, in addition to special units. This limit soon will be reached with men constantly going into camp to replace those sailing for France as fast as ships can be provided to take them. With the law changed as the President desires, the manpower of the country will be drawn upon for whatever force may be necessary to win the war.

General Crowder's new regulation is far-reaching in scope and touches not only habitual idlers, but also requires that draft registrants now in occupations held to be non-useful seek new jobs or take their places in the Army. Clerks in stores, waiters, bartenders, employees at places of amusement—including baseball parks—passenger elevator men and other employees around hotels, clubs and business buildings, as well as gamblers, fortune tellers and racetrack and bucket shop attendants, all fall among those classed as non-usefully engaged.

Enforcement of the rule is expected to add some men to the Army, and to do a more important service in improving the labor situation in essential industries.

The House Military Committee's action came after hearing Secretary Baker's completed army bill, with provision for the pay of 3,000,000 men and with ordnance appropriations on the basis of an army of 4,000,000. The measure will be laid before the House carrying a total of \$9,569,129,000 of actual appropriations, and authorization for contracts amounting to \$2,464,416,000 more.

Mr. Baker told the committee in executive session the President's reasons for asking that no limit be placed upon the number of draft men to be called. Members said later it was estimated that an army of 5,000,000 could be raised without changing the draft ages.

The amendment to the existing law adopted by the committee follows:—
"Provided, That the authority conferred upon the President by the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled 'an act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, is hereby extended so far as to authorize him during each fiscal year to raise by draft, as provided in said act and acts amendatory thereof, the maximum number of men which may be organized, equipped, trained and used during such year for the prosecution of the present war until the same shall have been brought to a successful conclusion."

Deferred classification granted on account of dependents will be disregarded entirely in applying General Crowder's new rule to compel all men of draft age to engage in useful occupations. A man may be at the bottom of Class One or even in Class Four, but if he falls within the regulation and refuses to take useful employment he will be given a new number in Class One that will send him into the military service forthwith. Local boards are authorized to use discretion only where they find that enforced change of employment would result in disproportionate hardship upon his dependents.

It had been known for some time that some form of "work or fight" plan had been submitted to President Wilson, but there had been no intimation that it was so far-reaching in scope. Both the military authorities and Department of Labor officials believe that it will go a long way toward solving the labor problem for farmers, shipbuilders and munition makers, and will end for the present at least, talk of conscription of labor. The announcement gives notice significantly that the list of non-useful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity requires.

HOSPITALS BOMBED BY HUNS.

Hundreds of Wounded And Those Caring For Them Killed.

British Army in France—German airmen have again bombed heavily British hospitals in the area behind the lines, and this time have killed and wounded some hundreds among the personnel and patients of many different hospitals in the group. Recorded in the casualty list are the names of several sisters, who, with other women nurses, stood bravely by their posts throughout a terrific deluge of explosives.

There is in the neighborhood one large American hospital and another in which there are American workers, but neither of these appears to have suffered. Last summer a number of American doctors and nurses were killed and wounded when these same hospitals were raided by the Germans.

This latest horror was perpetrated Sunday night, apparently by four squadrons of enemy planes, which appear to have comprised more than a score of machines. A great number of bombs were dropped, about 2 per cent. of them huge affairs which dug vast craters in the hospital grounds, and the rest high explosive shrapnel which sent their death-dealing bullets tearing in every direction through the crowded hospitals, tents and buildings.

A three-seated airplane was brought down by gunfire while flying at a low altitude, and the occupants were made prisoners. The enemy captain and the pilot sustained comparatively light shrapnel wounds, while the observer was not hurt. When questioned why he had directed his men against hospitals, the captain explained in a matter-of-fact way that he did not see the Red Cross signs. He said he was seeking military objectives and had no desire to molest hospitals.

With a shrug of his shoulders, the German captain added that if the British choose to build their hospitals near railways they must expect to get them bombed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

A deficiency appropriation of \$36,263 for resurveying public lands in Colorado and the classification of lands involved in the Oregon and California railroad forfeiture suit has been asked of Congress by the Interior Department.

B. L. Winchell, traffic director of the Union Pacific, has been appointed regional director for the southern district, and N. D. Maher, of the Norfolk and Western, regional director for the new Pocahontas operating district.

Charges that two Food Administration representatives have been bribed by dealers prompted Food Administrator Hoover to warn state food administrators to exercise particular care in the employment of investigators and other Food Administration representatives.

Pacific coast tanners having government contracts will be given first opportunity to purchase the output of hides in California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada.

Major General Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of Coast Artillery, was transferred to the retired list of the Army on account of age.

John R. Alpine, of Chicago, was named advisor to Stanley King, War Department representative on the Labor Policies Board.

Government insurance of Dutch ships taken over by the United States is provided in a bill approved by the House.

The Rivers and Harbors bill carrying \$21,572,000 was passed by the Senate and now goes to conference.

U. S. NAVAL FORCE DOING GREAT WORK

OUR DESTROYERS IN EUROPEAN WATERS COVER MANY MILES IN THEIR PATROLING.

WILL CONSIDER INVENTIONS

War Department Creates New Section for Investigation of All Devices—Use of Sugar by Manufacturers Curtailed by Food Administration.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington—Some indication of the ceaseless watch kept on the high seas, in the path of American troops, by United States naval forces operating in European waters, may be gained from statistics just compiled at the naval headquarters in London. These statistics show that a single force of American destroyers operating from one base had steamed almost 1,500,000 miles up to April 1. The maximum distance covered by a single destroyer was more than 800,000 miles from May 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918. This destroyer was one of the first to arrive abroad after war was declared.

It has been announced that Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commanding United States naval forces abroad, offered to send an auxiliary force composed of naval units to the French front at the beginning of the German offensive. The chief of staff of the French navy and General Foch did not consider that the circumstances demanded the presence of such a force at the front.

The French have had a naval division operating in the forces of the Lorraine sector for some time, and the naval units have made their part of the line as shipshape as possible, with everything from big naval guns down to sleeping hammocks and ships' cats.

The American soldiers billeted in England for temporary training or en route for France are more and more compelling the admiration and co-operation of the English people. The National Sporting Club of London has started a series of weekly entertainments for enlisted men of the United States army and navy.

To secure prompt and thorough investigation of inventions submitted to the war department an "inventions section" has been created. All inventions of a mechanical, electrical, or chemical nature submitted for inspection, test, or sale are now considered by this section.

Any person desiring to have an invention considered should do so by letter, giving in order the following information: Name and object of the invention, any claim for superiority or novelty, any results obtained by actual experiment, whether the invention is patented, whether remuneration is expected before any other agency, whether the writer is owner or agent, the number of inclosures with the letter. A written description and sketches or drawings of sufficient detail to afford a full understanding of the cases should also be submitted. Should the invention be an explosive or other chemical combination the ingredients and processes of mixture should be stated.

The inventions section will not bear the expense of preparation of drawings and descriptions, nor advance funds for personal or traveling expenses by inventors.

Any matter submitted will be treated as confidential. The inventor will be notified of each step taken during the investigation of his invention. All communications should be addressed: Inventions Section, General Staff, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

All newspapers have again been urged by the navy department, through the committee on public information, to discontinue the publication of news items and advertisements which may in any degree indicate the location or movement of vessels.

This notice has not been issued because of new circumstances endangering ocean shipping—none has arisen—but because it is felt that voluntary censorship has not yet achieved the fullest measure of essential secrecy in the protection of merchant shipping. The notice asks that all references to names of ships, dates of sailing and arrival, information of routes, schedules, cargoes, location and movement of ships be deleted from news and advertising copy.

There are now 20 uniforms for women in war work in the United States. They are for munition workers, telephone and radio operators, yeomen, employees of the shipping board and the food administration, Red Cross workers, Y. M. C. A. workers, woman's motor corps, girl scouts, and students of the National Service school of the woman's naval service.

Information regarding the hospitals of the United States, in process of compilation since 1916, is now collated and indexed in the medical section of the council of national defense. A central bureau of information concerning the hospital facilities of the country, under war conditions, is thus provided.

The bureau has not only the details of over 1,000 active hospitals, but is also gathering full data concerning nearly 8,000 other institutions, which include sanatoria, infirmaries, homes, asylums and dispensaries.

Manufacturers using sugar, except to make essential food products, have been on strict rationing, the United States food administration announces, in order to assure sufficient supplies for home canners and the commercial manufacturers of preserves, jams, and other foodstuffs regarded as essential. The restrictions went into effect May 15, and limit the consumption by manufacturers of the less essentials, particularly confectionery and soft drinks, to 80 per cent of last year's requirements.

Manufacturers of nonedible products will be forced to go entirely without sugar.

Included in the class with confectionery and soft drinks are condiments, soda water, chocolate, candies, orange sirups, fruit sirups, flavoring extracts, chewing gum, sweet pickles, wines, cereals and invert sugar. Those who entered the business or increased their capacity after April 1, 1918, however, will be cut off entirely.

Manufacturers of essential foodstuffs will be permitted to buy sufficient sugar to meet their full requirements. In this class come preservers and packers of vegetables, catsup and chili sauce, fruits and milk, manufacturers of jam, jelly, and preserves, tobacco and explosives, apple butter and glycerin, ice cream (not including sherbets and water ices), druggists (for medicines), and producers of honey. Ice cream is put in the preferred class.

American prisoners of war in Germany are entitled to receive and send letters, money orders, and valuables, and parcel post packages weighing not more than 11 pounds, when intended for international mail, free from all postal duties.

Mail should be addressed to the prisoner of war, giving his rank, the name of the prison camp where he is held. If it is known, followed by "Prisoner of War Mail via New York." All such mail should also bear the name and address of the sender.

Parcel post packages for prisoners of war in enemy countries may not be sent by organizations or societies, and only one package a month may be sent. If more are received the one apparently from the prisoner's next of kin will be forwarded and the others held in New York pending communication with the senders, with whose consent such excess packages may be sent to other prisoners of war who had received no packages during the month. Lacking this consent, the packages will be returned to the senders.

Only the following articles may be included in the packages: Belts not made of leather; hair, hand, tooth, shaving, and shoe brushes; buttons; hard candy; cigars and cigarettes; combs; crackers and biscuits; gloves not made of leather; handkerchiefs; pocket knives, needles and thread; pencils and pens; penholders; pins; pipes; safety razors and blades; shaving soap, powder, or cream; shirts and scarfs; shoe laces; smoking or chewing tobacco; toilet soap; socks; sweaters; tooth powder, paste or liquid mouth wash; towels; underwear; personal photographs; periodicals published prior to the beginning of the war.

Letters and packages will be subject to careful censorship.

Military instruction under officers and noncommissioned officers of the army will be provided in every institution of college grade which enrolls for the instruction 100 or more able-bodied students over the age of eighteen, beginning in September, 1918. The necessary military equipment will, so far as possible, be provided by the government. There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary.

The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the president. It will, however, be the policy of the government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of twenty-one, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under eighteen, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units.

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britain at 5,678,000,000 pounds (\$27,630,000,000).

The French minister of finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on December 31, 1918, at 115,168,058,000 francs (\$22,227,000,000).

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about \$5,000,000,000 lire (\$775,000,000).

The debts of the central powers are estimated as follows: Germany, \$25,408,000,000; Austria, \$13,314,000,000; and Hungary, \$5,794,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around \$8,000,000,000, but more than half of this amount has been loaned to the allies. It is estimated that of the total net expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year 1918, exclusive of our advances to the allies, more than one-half will be defrayed by taxation, according to the treasury department.

Only members of units of the senior division reserve officers' training corps, now in attendance at various educational institutions maintaining such units, will be eligible to attend the one month's course of training to be held from June 3 to July 3 at Plattsburg barracks, New York; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; and the Presidio at San Francisco. There are 120 colleges maintaining these units, from which 6,500 students will be selected. Those who complete the course of training will not be eligible for commissions.

AMERICAN FLIERS IN MANY FIGHTS

Take Active Part in Bombing Operations

CHASING THE HUN MACHINES

American Squadrons Participated With The French In Bombing Operations On A Large Scale Behind The German Lines.

French front in France—American air squadrons have been engaged in participation with the French in bombing operations behind the German lines. These operations are being carried out on a very large scale. At one time recently 120 Allied machines were flying at the same moment in bombing work.

Records have just been received of the air activities along the French front between May 15 and 18, since the weather became again favorable to flying, which reveal the intensive aerial work of the character noted. In this period 106 aerial combats were fought in the course of patrols. German machines to the number of 37 were destroyed, sixty others were forced to land badly damaged within their own lines and eight captive balloons were burned.

In the same period bombing squadrons threw 160 tons of bombs on the enemy's depots and other establishments. Of this quantity the night bombing squadrons dropped 135 tons. During the night of May 15 no less than 120 airplanes were in the air at the same moment bombarding a large number of towns and villages in German-held territory, causing fires and explosions everywhere. American and Italian squadrons participated in these operations.

On May 16 the broad daylight work continued with the bombing machines being protected by 75 chasers, which swept all the enemy aircraft out of the skies over a large space.

American Army in France—Capt. David Peterson, of Honesdale, Pa., after a long chase, sent down a German two-seater airplane wobbling and diving to the ground in the neighborhood of Chateau Salins. The American aviator pursued the enemy machine for 40 kilometers along the battle line and then chased him 12 kilometers behind the German lines before he succeeded in attacking him from beneath. The German's dive to the ground followed promptly.

Lieut. William H. Taylor, of New York chased a German biplane from the American lines to over Pagny-Sur-Moselle, north of Pont-a-Mousson, and defeated the Boche in a desperate fight, 5,000 meters in the air.

A bullet from the enemy machine barely missed Lieutenant Taylor, and punctured a wing of his airplane.

A second later the lieutenant saw one of his tracer bullets penetrate the fuselage of the enemy machine where the observer was working a machine gun, and there was no more fire from the German.

Lieutenant Taylor continued to fire at the German pilot, and after 450 shots had been fired, most of them at about 70 yards, the enemy machine went spinning toward the earth in a nose dive.

THE TRAINING CAMPS.

Attendance Materially Below What Was Expected.

Washington—Reports received at the War Department from commanders of a fourth series of reserve officers' training camps show a total attendance materially below that expected. Less than 12,000 men have been reported for instruction, although provision had been made for 16,500. The fact that National Army divisions are far below their proper strength is given as the reason for the failure of the camps to reach the size desired. It is probable that authority for supplemental selections will be given division commanders.

U. S. TO ROUND UP IDLERS.

Men Of Draft Age Must Either Work Or Fight.

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Manning, returning from Washington, announced that the War Department was planning to round up all idlers of draft age in the country and make use of their services. It is planned, the Governor said, to take all men of deferred classification who are not engaged in some necessary occupation and make use of their services, either in the army or in war work. Every man of draft age must either work or fight, the Governor declared.

R. R. WAGE AWARD READY.

McAdoo Expected To Announce It In Few Days.

Washington—An announcement of a general wage increase for railway employees, following in a general way the Railroad Wage Commission's recommendation, but with modifications is imminent. Director General McAdoo, who has been studying the commission's report, will be ready to announce it within a few days.

IRISH PLOTS PART OF HUN INTRIGUE

Plotted With Other Groups Here: Besides Sinn Fein.

SECRET SERVICE ON TRIAL

Irish Uprising Set For The Date When The Germans Had Expected To Reach The Channel Ports And To Create A Division.

Washington—Disclosure that the government has gathered evidence in this country of conspiracies between Irish Sinn Fein leaders and German agents to precipitate a rebellion in Ireland was followed by announcement that government agents have uncovered similar German intrigue with other nationalistic groups in the United States.

German money, it was said, has been used to finance agitation among negroes and among Finns, Lithuanians and other of the so-called "oppressed nationalities," which for years have had nationalist grievances against Russia or other anti-Germanic allies. In most cases, this propaganda has been carried on by Americans affiliated with these groups, paid from some mysterious force believed to be the German Government. Except among the radical Irish agitators, however, the propaganda did not appear to make much headway.

For many months, it is now revealed, United States Government agents have been inside the counsels of the Irish in the country who plotted armed insurrection of Irish citizens against British rule and have discovered conclusive evidence that German money and promises of aid stimulated the conspiracies as a means of diverting the British Government from its war task in France. Direct action to stop the intrigue was thought not advisable, inasmuch as the Government did not wish to meddle in domestic problems of the British Empire, but the information gathered was turned over in some cases to British representatives and it is understood that the recent arrest of a number of Irish Sinn Fein leaders was prompted probably by evidence of German-Irish plots discovered in this country.

Full details of the evidence were not made public, it is explained, because a number of persons still are under surveillance. Some announcement of the reasons for arrest of the Irish agitators is expected soon, however, either in London or Washington.

The story of how the intrigue in this country was discovered, it was said, if published fully would tell of many communications brought surreptitiously into the United States in violation of regulations. Many of these were written with invisible ink and in code, and when deciphered furnished clues leading to detection of many ramifications of the plot. The men responsible for the agitation were supplied with funds from deposits in banks in which German representatives formerly kept their accounts, or from other mysterious sources.

The Irish radicals, in their correspondence, referred frequently to the promise of German aid in an uprising, which was to be called for this month or next, when the Germans had expected to reach the channel ports in their big drive. The Germans then were to send arms and ammunition and possible troops to the Irish coast to participate in the rebellion.

ALL RAILROAD PRESIDENTS OUT.

They Are Relieved From Active Duty As Executives.

Washington—Every railroad president in the United States was relieved from active duty as executive manager of his road today by Director General McAdoo, who will appoint a Federal director for each road, responsible only to the Railroad Administration. In many cases the president of the road may be named Federal director.

To safeguard the interests of stockholders and maintain the individuality of each railway Federal directors, whenever possible, will be appointed from among the operating officers of the property, the director general announced. This will avoid disrupting any road's working organization unnecessarily.

As another step in the reorganization of railroad management the director general ordered the creation of two new operating districts—the Allegheny region, consisting of the principal trunk lines east of Pittsburgh, excluding the New York Central, managed by C. H. Markham, now regional director for the South, and the Pocahontas district, consisting of the east and west trunk lines terminating at Hampton Roads.

BIG GOBBLER FOR WILSON.

Bird That Sold For \$10,000 Goes To White House.

Washington—Col. Jake Dawson, a Texas turkey gobbler that recently sold for \$10,000 in a Red Cross auction at Austin, was delivered as a gift to President Wilson by Representative Hardy, of Texas.