

PLAN EXEMPTIONS FOR RECRUITING

America to Guard Against Crippling Factories Needed in Conduct of War.

EXAMPLE IN ENGLAND SEEN

National Consumers' League Warns Against Abolishing the Labor Regulation of Hours—Watch Labor Situation Carefully.

Washington. — Before the greater American army is raised the council of national defense is expected to publish a list of those trades that can best spare men for the army, or a list of those which should not deplete their industrial forces.

The United States expects to profit by the experience of England and France, where in the rush of raising the first big armies men were taken from trades upon which the efficient conduct of the war depended, and it was found that the nation would have been better off if some of the trained and skilled artisans had remained in their factories.

In connection with the ascertainment of what trades can best spare men for war, President Ralph Peters of the Long Island railroad recently issued a statement to his employees in which he said that trained railroad workers would be of more service to the country in keeping the roads in efficient operation than they would be in the army or navy.

The first call for 500,000 men will make a severe drain upon some industries, and in the early stage of preparedness of the country those in authority in Washington wish to make sure that the industries the country needs to conduct the war most vigorously will not be crippled.

English War Industries. In this connection there is interest in England's list of "war industries" fixed upon after the experience of the crippling of industries at the start of the war.

Table with 2 columns: War Industries (Batteries, Bleaching and dyeing, Breweries, Brickyards, Brushmaking, Button industry, Candles, greases, tallow, Cement, lime, Charcoal, Chemical industry, Coke, Cooperage, Engineering, Food, Foundries, Furniture, Glass, Hats, Iron and steel, Jewelry (cheap), Leather, Lumber, Malting, Mattresses, Metals, Military insignia) and other categories (Motorcars, Munitions, Needles, Oil mills, Packing industry, Paint, Paper, Petroleum, Pianos, Pottery, Powder, Printing, Rubber, Sand bags, Saw mills, Shipbuilding, Soap industry, Stone, Surgical dressings, Surgical appliances, Textiles, Tobacco, Toy-making, Waters (aerated), Wire, Woodworkers).

This list does not mean that the British found that all of the articles represented were needed in the conduct of the war, but that those employed in the manufacture of the named articles were generally skilled men, whose experience adapted them for work in other lines of industry, if needed. The United States, because of the difference in some basic industries between this country and England, may strike some items from the list and add others.

Warns Against Overzeal. Labor leaders have generally signified their willingness to forego for the time the benefit of labor regulations, with the understanding that they be restored after the war. In this connection the National Consumers' league has sent out a warning against relaxing labor regulations, on the ground that in the long run it will be costly to national defense.

ROB TOMBS OF RICH JEWELS

Japanese Thieves Spare Not Even the Dwellings of the Dead in Raid at Nara.

Tokyo.—Desecration and despoilment of imperial tombs near Nara for purposes or robbery has led to the discovery that other ancient tombs scattered through different parts of Yamashiro province have been broken open and contents of value removed.

Miss Maude Wetmore, president of the National League for Woman's Service; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, head of the National Council of Women; Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman of the women's section of the Women's National Service school, and Mrs. J. Willis Martin, chairman of the board of directors of the National League for Women's Service, the league called attention to these dangers.

"The impulse to service," the letter said, "prompts eager men and women to give their all—sons, fortunes, strength, homes, efforts of every kind—to the country in war time. In their zeal and haste there is danger that the safeguards of the life, health and vigor of working people will be lost, and upon their success depends. In the whole industrial history of the country we have never faced so critical a moment. The United States is beginning preparedness on a colossal scale, and the wage-earners are called on to exert their fullest working capacity. They will respond to the call. It is of supreme importance for the efficiency of the nation as a whole that the energies of the army should be kept at their highest pitch.

The league's warning said that at the beginning of the war England had suspended laws limiting the hours of work even for women employed in war supplies factories; that the impairment of output in a few months led to an official investigation which in turn brought radical recommendations regarding the limitation of emergency measures, as a result of which the weekly day of rest was restored and the eight-hour shift for women went into effect in all government munition works, and overtime was curtailed in all establishments. The league made these recommendations:

- 1. Preserve short working hours wherever they exist.
2. Maintain the present minimum of sanitation and safety.
3. Keep the children in school, by means of scholarships where necessary.
4. Uphold the standard of living for the family, whether the chief wage earner is a soldier at the front or working on national supplies at home.

PRESIDENT POINTS OUT HOW ALL MAY HELP

- TO FARMERS—Increase the production of your land and co-operate in the sale and distribution of your products.
TO MEN AND BOYS—Turn in hosts to the farms to help cultivate and harvest the vast crops imperatively needed.
TO MIDDLEMEN—Forego unusual profits and "organize and expedite shipments of supplies."
TO RAILWAY MEN—See to it that there shall be no "obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power" of the "arteries of the nation's life."
TO MERCHANTS—Take for your motto, "Small profits and quick service."
TO SHIPBUILDERS—Speed construction of ships, for "the life of the war depends upon" you.
TO MINERS—if you "slacken or fail, armies and statesmen are helpless."
TO MANUFACTURING MEN—"Speed and perfect every process" for your "service is absolutely indispensable" to the nation.
TO GARDENERS—By creating and cultivating gardens you can help "greatly to solve the problem of feeding the nation."
TO HOUSEWIVES—Eliminate wastefulness and extravagance.
TO EDITORS AND ADVERTISING AGENCIES—Give widespread circulation and repetition to this appeal.

STEEL MILLS BUSY ON FEDERAL WORK

Domestic and Foreign Inquiries Turned Down in Rush to Supply Government.

PRICES ARE NOT CONSIDERED

Disposes of Report That Financiers With Investments in These Properties Wanted War—May Supply Allies With Ammunition.

Pittsburgh.—The vast difference at which government agencies are enabled to buy iron and steel as compared to that charged other consumers is startling.

During the week the government received the option of paying \$58 a ton for plates and \$50 for steel bars and structural shapes. Deliveries are to be made immediately upon receipt of specifications at mill. This, in some instances, will be overnight. This illustrates how well prepared the mills are and how rapidly they can turn out work in emergencies.

The great discrepancy between quotations given the government and private consumers cannot be made clear in simple figures. During the past month Japanese buyers hesitated to pay 8c, or \$100 a ton for ship plates. Last week they decided to place the order when the price was advanced to 10c, or \$200 a ton, and producers refused to take the order. The government is being favored at the rate of \$22 a ton in building material at the lowest possible quotation made by any steel maker.

Only the most favored and fortunate patrons of steel producers have been able to have orders accepted for future delivery since war was declared. Until government work is disposed of or scheduled, domestic and foreign orders will not be accepted. It would not be surprising if after the conference with Balfour and representatives of the entente allies this government does not take over the handling of munition contracts for its allies.

Refusal of mills to accept orders for plates have been numerous. One offer of 18,000 tons of ship plates, 2,000 tons of boiler plates, 6,000 tons of ship plates, plates for 250 locomotives for export and a vast amount of miscellaneous material has been turned down. Mills are clearing plants of everything which might impede progress on government work.

One of the requirements of the government will be thousands of steel ranges for field use. These are made of heavy sheets and can be turned out by hundreds each day. Steel is going forward to finishing plants for millions of small shells. It is doubtful if this government will call for many large shells as they can be made more rapidly than guns to use them. Quotations of ship plates range from 5.50c, Pittsburgh, for delivery at convenience of mill, to 10c.

Inquiries from foreign sources for large tonnages of steel bars have been turned down by mills.

Cannery Busy on Government Work.

Tin plate makers have received preference in deliveries of tin plate and sheet bars at request of government officials. Cannery will be aided in producing the largest number of cans ever made in the world. Foodstuff will be one of the army and navy's first requirements, and cannery have been put on their mettle to supply it. Without an adequate supply of bars they would be unable to meet the demand. Billets and bars are nominally quoted at \$70 to \$75 a ton. Munition makers are inquiring for seven-inch billets in large lots. One company is seeking to place an order for 10,000 tons of slabs.

High prices have had a tendency to check structural work. With the disappearance of the prospect of large profits from government contracts, manufacturers will not be so anxious to make extensions. Government steel will be given first consideration, and it will be up to government officials if there is any lagging in placing specifications with mills. Wire manufacturers have withdrawn from the market. The American Steel and Wire company is turning out a large quantity of wire rope to be made into nets for harbor protection against submarines. It is expected that considerable wire rope will soon be made for the use of mine sweepers, as the Atlantic ocean will undoubtedly be sown with a profusion of mines to wreck shipping.

REJECTED MAN PUTS ON WEIGHT; ACCEPTED

Chicago.—Harold Evans of Davenport, Ia., who was rejected because he was 13 pounds below the required weight for navy recruits, was accepted a few days later when he tipped the scale at 110 pounds. Evans said an exclusive diet of beef-steak and water gave him the necessary increase in weight.

Paints American Flag on House.

New York.—To show that he is a loyal citizen although born in Germany, Edward Arnsfeld of New Brunswick, N. J., has painted an American flag on the front of his house. Someone stole a flag that he hung out so he resorted to paint. Arnsfeld will soon get his final naturalization papers.

Fads and Fancies of Fashion



When Nancy Dances

Nancy's mother has just finished making her a dance frock which she is to wear at the final party of her dancing class. It is filmy and crisp enough to make a gauze-winged butterfly envious—if butterflies could harbor envy—and it is exactly suited to the graceful and slender little maid and her gently frolicsome dancing.

Long will Nancy remember the glory of this frock and the painstaking work and planning that make it such a success. The frock is made of swiss-organzie flouncing, very sheer, very white and very wide. The edge of the flouncing is scalloped, and each scallop frames a wreath of dainty embroidery, made of small leaves and a single blossom.

Two petticoats, joined to a single body to make them hang even, are worn under the frock and they are made of organzie edged with val lace. No matter what splendor may make little hearts sing at the party, nothing can shine down the beauty of Nancy's dress.

The dress is laid in shallow, even plaits at the top and joined to a plain "baby" waist in which the embroidered border appears just above the waistline. The sleeves are merely short, pointed flounces, edged with fine val lace whipped on to a rolled hem.

The vogue for beads has invaded the sweeter world. Belts and sashes of beads are used to encircle the waists of the comfortable sports coats.



Lace Crochet in Night Gowns

However much we admire and wonder at the marvelous ingenuity that adapts machinery to lace making, and however pretty machine-made lace may be, they can never hold the same place in the regard of women that hand-made laces hold. This is the reason that everyone is so industriously crocheting and knitting and making tatting in these busy days. Even busied women, on elevated trains or cars, going to and from offices, often prefer lace-making to reading, and probably have about as much definite knowledge of current events as those who devote themselves everyday to newspapers. At all events they have something to show for their time.

Hand-made laces are more durable than those made by machines—as a rule—and they make the most acceptable of gifts to woman friends. Just now yokes for gowns, or corset covers, or combinations, appear to have seized the attention of those who know how to crochet? The time spent on them is well invested for they will wear almost a lifetime if made of strong, mercerized cotton thread. Even those of finer threads are strong.

The photograph shown here fails to do justice to the handsome nightdress made of white japonica silk, joined to a yoke and sleeves of crochet lace. The yoke is not an unusual pattern, so that anyone familiar with the work will know how to make one like it. A bending and scalloped edge, made in the crochet, finishes the neck and sleeves. Narrow, light blue satin ribbon is run through the bending and knotted loops of the ribbon form the pretty rosettes that set off the sleeves and yoke. A little edge, in the same shade of blue as the ribbon is crocheted to the scallops. A yoke of this kind is likely to out-

wear any of the sheer materials used for the skirt of the gown, but skirts are easy to replace.

Sleeves Appearing for Evening. A noticeable feature of the dresses seen in a tour of an evening in New York were the sleeves, some of which were quite long and no gown noticed was sleeveless. An occasional non-decollete dress was noted. One elaborate one of fine black lace had the upper part of the corsage covering the neck and shoulders with one thickness of black chiffon, with sleeves also of the chiffon. The cloak accompanying this was of white satin trimmed from the bottom to about the waistline with bands of black satin of graduated widths, the last being about an inch deep.

Using Bandanna Cottons. The introduction of the Southern bandanna cottons has been one of the results of Americans looking to their own country for ideas to incorporate into French designs. A leading miller of New York got in the Southern resorts the inspiration to introduce the brilliant cottons of that country into fashionable apparel. Nothing would more delight the Southern mills than a widespread use of the materials which they make in such beautiful designs and such remarkably good weaving.

An All-Day Crepe Costume. A frock of crepe de chine with a coat to match, both covered with a stitchery done in a striking design, will serve for the street and for any indoor affair before seven o'clock.

Manicuring Buttons. If pearl buttons have become blurred looking, rub first with a little olive oil; then take some nail powder and apply as for the fingernails, letting it dry on for a moment. Polish with the buffer or a piece of chamdis skin.

French Frocks Have White Sleeves. The oval skirt of a new French gaberline dress has the slit pockets edged with black braid. The fullness below the pocket is caught up with a button and the white georgette crepe skirt beneath shows through the side openings and at the hem. The short sleeveless jacket is fastened with silver buttons down the front and edged with braid at collar and waistline. The sleeves are of white georgette crepe, long and simply cut and trimmed with four rows of black braid between the elbow and wrist.

U. S. ARMY REGISTRATION DAY

ALL ELIGIBLE PERSONS REQUIRED TO ENROLL.

Compilation to Be in Charge of Sheriff, County Clerk and County Physician.

Washington, May 5.—There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today under the principle of universal liability to service the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national army bill and the President's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the President will announce. The probability is, that from ten to fifteen days will elapse between approval of the bill and registration day.

The governor of each state will be the chief of registration in each county to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex-officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct. The Apportionment of Registrars. The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent. of the population.

If, for instance, all men between 19 and 25 years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent. of the precinct population. It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the President's proclamation. In Cities of Over 30,000 Population. The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to co-ordinate the work of minor boards.

Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People. On the fifth day after the President has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and the Sick. Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the President's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration. Colleges, Universities Homes and Other Institutions. Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day. Five days after the date of the President's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population. The President is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

BAKER RAPS NEWS FAKERS. Condemns Baseless Tales of Troop Movements to Europe. Washington.—Secretary Baker issued a formal statement (apologetic speculation as to the time of sending of American troops to Europe. "The questions to be determined are how can the United States best—that is most effectively and most rapidly—aid in the prosecution of war?" said the Secretary. "As each form of effort is determined upon it will be announced."

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.



Bridgeton, N. J.—"I cannot express highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured my other ailments, and would have cured me if I had not stepped. Some women would be so glad to see a doctor, but I would rather see a doctor than a doctor's prescription. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and felt a change for the better. I am now in good health and all women as I have used them with good results."—Mrs. M. J. HARRIS, 322 Harmony St., Penna. N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women, such as displacements, inflammation, neuralgic backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

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Purifies (All Druggists). Contains 20% Pure Sulphur. HULL'S Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown.

Present Job. "Most theatrical people's ambition to have a little place in the corner develop chickens." "Isn't that what a chorus does, anyhow?"

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NEW QUARTIER LATIN. Greenwich Village in New York comes Bohemian Capital of the World as Result of War.

The European war has left behind a Latin quarter of Paris abandoned; and a temporary population also, upon the art bohemia of London and Rome. In default of petition, New York's "Greenwich Village" has thus suddenly become a new bohemia capital of the world. Charles Phelps Cushing writes in the Times Magazine.

We include "Greenwich Village" quotation marks out of deference to the older villagers, who, for the part, are respectable Tammany Irish-Americans and German-Americans, plain Americans and Italian-Americans—all, or nearly all, engaged in making their living by professional methods as the name anywhere else. "The bulk of the neighborhood," declares so reliable authority as the director of the house (community center), "is up of the conservative American middle class—the clerk, the factory worker, the longshoreman, the office man, the teamster and the day laborer. The Greenwich village of old times was a rural village of middle north of New York city, a stronghold of fashion and social ability. Numerically, the natives are yet well in the majority but the limelight of publicity of times has been trained upon the bohemia. So "Greenwich Village" has come to stand for the very best of all that it meant a generation ago.

Takes Less Time Occasionally. The Highbrow (though the tide moves a lot in 20 years). The Lowbrow (who got some suburban land scheme—2000 acres overnight)—Puck.

Any man who lets his wife go on a cold morning and light dress on fire will never set the world on fire.

Advertisement for Postum cereal. The answer to the Health Question often lies in a change of table drink. HEALING DRINK POSTUM. FIRST.