

ENLISTMENTS END AT CLOSE OF WAR

RECRUITS TO THE NUMBER OF 517,000 ARE NEEDED.

BAKER MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

War Secretary's Plan Not to Interfere With Draft Bill.—Lloyd George Lauds America for Entering World Conflict.

Washington.—All men enlisting in the regular army or the National Guard in the present emergency were assured in an announcement by Secretary Baker following a conference with President Wilson that they would be kept in service only for the period of the war.

In effect this places on a war time volunteer basis all of the men enlisted since the state of war was declared. It makes available a total of 517,818 places in the enlisted grades of the two services to men who wish to serve for the war only.

Mr. Baker emphasized that this action was contemplated when the administration bill was framed and was in no way to be construed as a compromise plan, reached as a result of opposition to the draft feature of the bill.

Following is a tabulation by the War department of the forces proposed to be organized in the bill, so arranged as to show the exact number of volunteers to serve for the duration of the war only, for which provision is made in both the regular army and the National Guard:

Regular army, exclusive of Philippine scouts, at war strength, with all increments added, 233,000.
Present strength, 131,481.
Volunteers required, 161,519.

National Guard, including only units now organized, at war strength, 285,954.
Present strength, 123,695.
Volunteers required, 206,259.

Additional, to replace 150,000 officers and men withdrawn from above force as training personnel for first 500,000 selective conscripts, 150,000.
Total number of volunteers for war service only, 517,808.

In addition to these figures the discharge from the regular army and National Guard of men with dependent relatives and for other causes will create additional vacancies which will be filled by volunteers.

Under the law, the full enlistment requirement of six years in the National Guard and seven years in the regular service, must be signed by all men taken into either service. The pending bill provides specifically for duration of the war enlistment contracts, but this cannot be applied until congress acts. To meet the immediate situation, Secretary Baker has directed that recruiting officers assure men accepted during the emergency that the contracts will not be enforced against them, but that they will be honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Army officers believe there will be no difficulty in obtaining many men of some military experience through the present plan. They are vitally necessary to the scheme, as from the commissioned and enlisted ranks of the regulars and the Guard 150,000 or 200,000 men must be drawn within six months to become officers of the first 500,000 increment of the selective draft army then to be called.

Welcomes America As Ally.
London.—As the first British prime minister to salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms, David Lloyd George, England's great democratic leader, speaking before a notable assembly, brought together by the American Luncheon club on April 12, aroused intense enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation of Prussia and his warm welcome to America as an ally in the war.

The advent of the United States into the war, he said, gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world.

"The United States of America, of a notable tradition, never broken, never have engaged in a war except for liberty," declared the premier. "That it has made up its mind finally, makes it abundantly clear to the world that this is a great fight for human liberty."

Again he said: "Prussia is not a democracy. The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right."

Describing Prussia as an army, the

Old Glory Flies in France.
Paris.—The American flag will be flown from all public buildings in France as the result of an order issued by Louis J. Malvy, minister of the interior.

Boy Scouts to Mobilize.
New York.—A quarter million boy scouts will be mobilized for home defense, as lookouts, messengers, signal boys and to work for increase in the nation's food supply under plans perfected here a few days ago.

LLOYD GEORGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

"America has helped us even to win the battle of Arras. She has been making guns, making ammunition, supplying us with fuel, supplying us with shells, and she has got all of that organization and has got that wonderful fertile adaptability and resourcefulness of the great people who inhabit that great country. It was a bad day for the military autocracy in Prussia when it challenged the great republic of the west. We know America and we also know that now she has said it, she will do it. She will wage a strong and successful war and there is something more important, she will ensure a beneficent peace."

premier said it had its great institutions, its great universities and its science. But all these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army to enslave the world. "The army was the spearpoint of Prussia—the rest was the gilded haft."

Drunk With Sound of It.
"That is what we had to deal with in this old outworn country," he said. "It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all of conquest, and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, on the parade ground of Prussia, had gone to the Prussian head."

"The Kaiser, when he witnessed it on a grand scale at his reviews, got drunk with the sound of it. He delivered the law to the world as a new pastor on Sinai delivering the law from the thunderclouds. But, make no mistake, Europe was uneasy. Europe was half intimidated. Europe was apprehensive. It knew the whole time what it meant. What we did not know, of course, was the moment when it would come."

The most impressive demonstration was in connection with the toast to President Wilson. The cheering, which it evoked, was followed by the singing of "America."

Probably no event in England in the present generation unofficially brought together more men of great prominence than this luncheon.

Arras Battle May Decide War.

London.—The far-reaching, important and sweeping success of the battle of Arras is being revealed in successive captures to the British public, which hardly realizes yet that it is the most effective and decisive event to the credit of the British army during the war. It may well rank with the battle of Marne, which turned back the German invasion directed against Paris and may prove the turning point of the whole war in the west and change the balance of the world war.

Field Marshal Haig reports the capture of 106 guns and 13,000 prisoners. The territory gained for France from the invader, marks the battle of Arras as a great victory. But the significant statement from Field Marshal Haig is that the British are astride the Hindenburg line.

The famous Hindenburg line had been proclaimed by its author, as well as by German experts, as a sort of great wall of China that would be as impregnable to assaults as that one of the seven wonders of the world, which was so long an adamant barrier to protect an ancient Chinese dynasty.

A number of European military writers have taken the view that the Hindenburg line was a myth painted to hearten the German people. But the British general staff for sometime has known that there is a definite Hindenburg line upon which the German staff was basing its defense and has known exactly where that line was drawn. If the British can break through a vital or important sector, the next chapter may be a further extensive German retreat if, indeed, the Germans are able to retreat in order with Field Marshal Haig's army pressing them as closely as it is now doing.

Aliens to Till Soil.
Washington.—All aliens now detained because of inability to qualify for admission to the United States will be given an opportunity to grow their own food if the immigration service can find farming communities suitable for their needs. Ellis Island and other stations, jammed with some 7,000 aliens the country cannot deport because of the war, will be cleared under the plan.

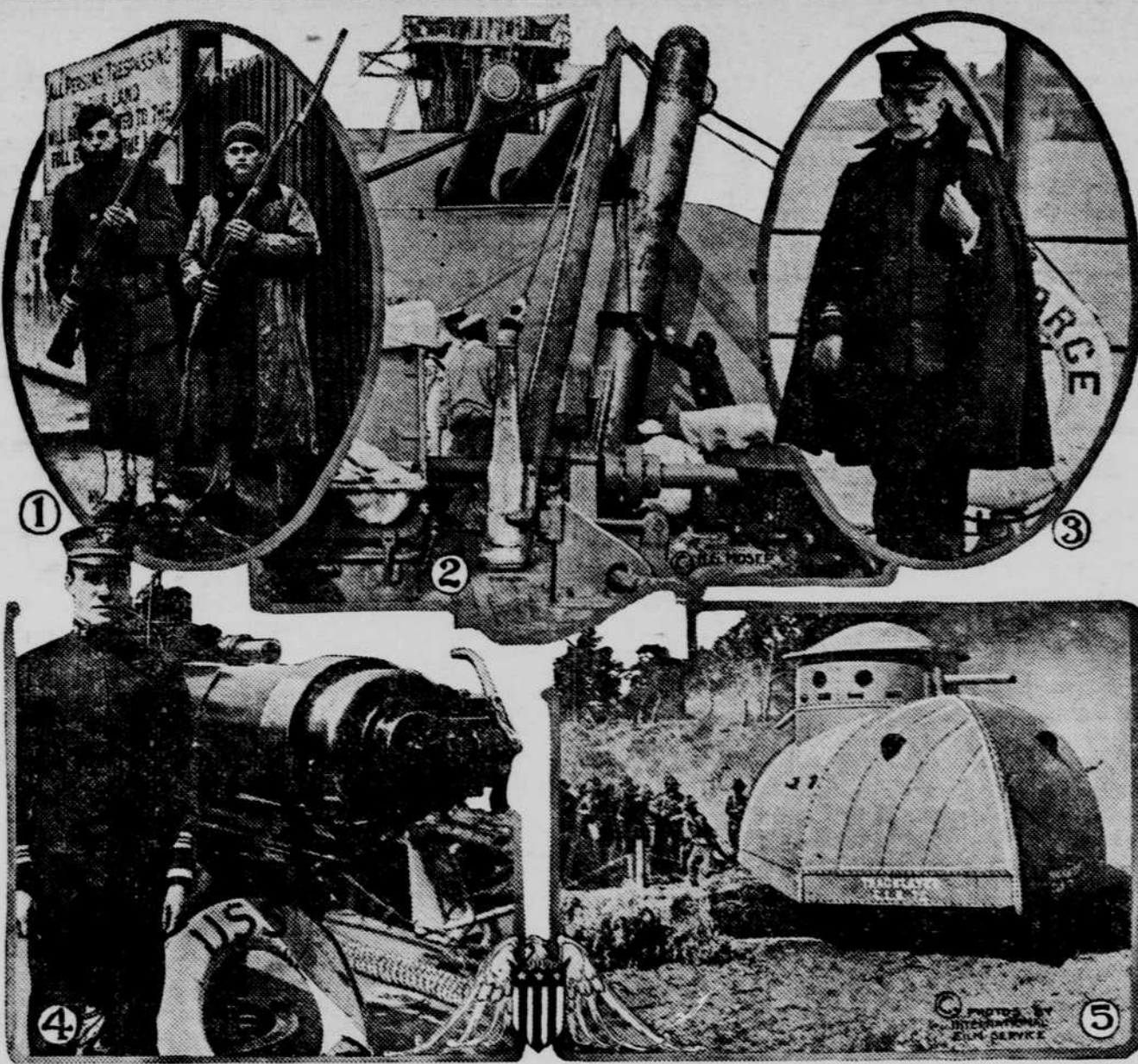
Crews taken from German and Austrian merchant ships in American harbors, will be included in the moving order. No aliens turned back at the nation's eastern gates have been deported since the war began because of the perils of transatlantic travel.

Nebraska Solon Honored.
Washington.—Representative Reavis of Nebraska has been assigned to service on the judiciary committee by the republican committee on committees.

Permitted to Close Schools.
Chicago.—E. J. Tobin, county superintendent of schools, gave 200 county school boards authority to immediately close all grades above the sixth so the children can begin work in the gardens, and start fighting in bread and butter war against Germany.

Panama to Aid Uncle Sam.
Panama.—The president of Panama, Dr. Ramon Valdez, signed a proclamation committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in defense of the canal.

Four Raids in Cleveland.
Cleveland.—In four raids on homes of German sympathizers here, three men were taken into custody and about two hundred guns and large quantities of ammunition were confiscated by federal authorities.



1—Soldiers guarding Long wharf, Boston harbor, after the seizure of German liners there. 2—Lowering a torpedo into the hold of the American battleship Pennsylvania. 3—Capt. George E. Gelm, U. S. N., aboard his vessel, the battleship Kearsarge, at the Charlestown navy yard. 4—Capt. R. Williams, commander of the U. S. destroyer Duncan. 5—Tracklaying armored tank being tested by California National Guardsmen during maneuvers. It weighs 15 tons and carries six rapid-fire guns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America Takes Up Task of Providing Men, Money and Food for the War.

Volunteering is Too Slow

Congress Has \$7,000,000,000 Bond Bill—Farmers Urged to Increase Production—Latin American Republics Declare Their Position—British in Tremendous Offensive Near Arras.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Men—Money—Food.

Those are the prime war needs of the United States.

The call to the colors is not meeting with the response that encourages the belief that a sufficient number of volunteers can be obtained to bring the army and navy up to war strength.

Congress is taking care of the financial problem. The matter of sufficient food is squarely up to the American farmer.

Chairman Dent of the house committee on military affairs and other "little army" men in congress are still hampering President Wilson's efforts to put through the selective conscription army bill. They demand that the volunteer system be given 30 or 90 days' trial. In the opinion of the president, Secretary Baker and the general staff, this would come very near to wasting 30 or 90 invaluable days.

The president's plan for a selective draft is designed to permit the exemption of men who, while fit for military service, would be more useful to the nation in other capacities in other lines. The advocates of universal military training consider this measure a temporary expedient but are not combating it because they think it necessary now. They have not, however, abandoned the fight for universal training and the Chamberlain bill, which embodies their ideas, may be tacked on to the administration measure. If this is found inexpedient it will be pushed as a "follow up" designed to place the military service of the country on the proper footing for all time.

On Thursday the war department announced that all men who had joined the army after April 6, the date of the president's war proclamation, would be considered volunteers for the period of the war only. A call for 500,000 men was issued for the regular army and National Guard, in order to give the volunteer plan a try-out while congress discusses the matter.

To provide finances for prosecuting the war, both for America and for the entente allies, the administration bill authorizing a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 was introduced in the house Wednesday and came up for debate Thursday. There was no reason to doubt its speedy passage through congress, for partisanship was laid aside. Three billion dollars of the sum is to be lent to the entente allies. There is added to the measure a provision for the issuance, as needed, of \$2,000,000,000 in one-year treasury notes to anticipate the tax receipts from the war revenue bill.

Food Production Plans.
Taking a leaf from the book of Europe's terrible experience, the wise men of America have been quick to recognize the fact that the nation's success in this war must depend in great measure upon the sufficiency of its food supplies, and during the past week one after another of them has placed this grim truth before the people with insistence that already is fruitful.

The most immediate need is that the farmers of the Northwest shall increase to the limit the acreage of spring wheat, and that the corn acreage also shall be brought up to the maximum. Seedtime for these crops is at hand.

There is no reason to doubt the patriotism of the American farmer, and he is receiving the urgent advice of numerous experts, but farm labor is distressingly scarce. To relieve this situation, agricultural experts called into conference at St. Louis by Secretary Houston have recommended that the nation's men who are unfit for active military service be mobilized for use in the production of farm products.

LOOK TO FARMER FOR HELP
Officials Point Out the Value of Agricultural Preparedness in the National Crisis.
Boston.—How the farmer can effect agricultural preparedness for war is pointed out in a statement issued by the committee of the New England Federation for Rural Progress appointed to formulate plans for utilizing the federation in solving the food question in case of war.

Great Drive by the British

In France a tremendous battle was going on all the week. The British took the offensive on Easter Sunday, following vast operations of their aviators. After a concentration of big gun fire that smashed the German trenches and completely isolated their occupants from relief, the British infantry attacked on a twelve-mile front. From south of Lens to a point south-east of Arras they swept forward with bayonet and grenade, and there was no stopping them. Many thousands of prisoners were taken. Strategically, the most important feature of this great drive was the capture of Vimy ridge, a feat accomplished by the Canadian troops, who for months have been entrenched on its western slopes. This ridge was the prize for which the French fought in the battle of Arras, and it had been stubbornly held by the Germans. Below it to the northeast lie the plains of Douai and Lens which the network of railroads that connect the manufacturing and mining towns of the industrial region of northern France.

Farther to the south the French are holding firm, and between Ypres and the Channel preparations have been made to resist an expected drive by the Germans. In Mesopotamia and in Asia Minor the British and Russians continue to push the Turks to the west. On the Italian, Balkan and Russian fronts weather conditions have prevented any extended operations.

Anxiety About Russia.
Russia is causing the entente allies much anxiety just now, for the labor element there is intoxicated with its new liberty and is seriously hampering the provisional government by its demands that it be allowed to direct affairs. A considerable group of radical socialists has declared in favor of a separate peace, and Germany is dicker with these men. The government, backed by the greater part of the military forces, is doing what it can to counteract these efforts, but money is scarce and disorganization prevails. The United States, it is expected, will step into the breach by giving financial assistance and sending a commission of railway experts to solve the transportation tangle that is holding vast quantities of munitions at Archangel.

Reports of the British admiralty show a slight decrease in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines during the week. In order to circumvent the partial U-boat blockade, the United States government has decided to build a fleet of 1,000 wooden vessels for foreign commerce, and on Wednesday President Wilson formally asked General Goethals to take charge of the construction of these ships. The shipping board has \$50,000,000 at its disposal for this purpose, and it is believed that by the end of summer ships can be turned out at the rate of 200,000 tons a month.

First Allied War Council.
Concrete evidence of our virtual alliance with the entente powers was the arrival in an American port of a British and a French warship, followed on Thursday by the first war council between the United States and the allies, British Vice Admiral Browning and French Rear Admiral Grasset conferred with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson concerning the patrol of the Atlantic by the American fleet.

War councils of greater moment will follow in a few days, for a British commission headed by Foreign Secretary Balfour and one from France led by former Premier Viviani are now on their way across the Atlantic. The highest American officials, including President Wilson, will participate in the conferences with these commissions.

speeding up of those industries making war munitions. This, together with the number of men taken to recruit an army, is bound to produce a severe shortage of farm labor throughout the country. Every day between now and the time when the land is fit for working should be utilized by farmers in overhauling and repairing all farm machinery, harnesses and equipment of all kinds, so that not a single hour will be lost when the machines and equipments are needed in the field.

Spain and a Gunboat.
Chicago.—The steamer Eastland, which turned over in the Chicago river in July, 1915, with a loss of 815 lives, is being converted into a gunboat to be ready for service July 1.

U. S. Flags on Planes.
Paris.—The war office has decided that the Lafayette air squadron, composed almost exclusively of American aviators, will be permitted to wear the American army uniform. On their aeroplanes will be painted the American flag.

U. S. to Profit by Allies' Mistakes
PURPOSE OF WAR CONFERENCE TO WARN AMERICA.
COUNTRY FACES HUGE TASK
Entente Chiefs Plan to Revise Conditions So United States Will Be Allied With Them—Bolivia Breaks With Germany.

Washington.—The international war council which is to assemble here within a few days, and to which Great Britain and France are sending eminent statesmen, soldiers and sailors, was stated officially to have very largely for its purpose enabling the United States to avoid the mistakes and difficulties which beset the allies when they entered the war. American officials in all departments will have the opportunity to meet the foreign commissioners personally, discuss with them the lessons taught by the war and consider the broad principles whereby the United States can marshal its forces for the great struggle with the minimum of waste and delay.

It is realized everywhere that this country faces a stupendous task in converting itself, almost overnight, from a peace basis to a universal military, naval, industrial and agricultural mobilization. The problem is to fill all these separate and unexpected demands without having each cripple the other. Closely allied to this phase of the conference will be the information gained at first hand as to how American resources can be best directed toward meeting the common enemy. A close study will be made as to how this country's power can be dovetailed into that of the entente so that the United States will be free to dedicate itself to the essentials and have no duplication of effort.

There will be some discussion in the conference of the attitude of the United States toward the ultimate peace terms. It is understood that the entente powers plan to agree to such terms as will warrant the United States in fighting unreservedly with them to a common end. The hospitality of the United States will be offered the British and French commissioners, including Foreign Secretary Balfour and others of the English group, and Minister of Justice Viviani and Field Marshal Joffre of the French, will be welcomed by the highest officials of the government and entertained as guests of the nation.

Bolivia Breaks With Germany.
La Paz, Bolivia.—The German minister and his staff have been handed their passports by the Bolivian government, with a note declaring that diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Germany have been severed.

Argentine Ship Sunk.
Buenos Aires.—The Argentine sailing ship Monte Protegido has been sunk off the European coast, according to an official announcement made here. The news created a great sensation in Buenos Aires. It is said the ship was sunk by a German submarine.

It is announced that the ship was fired on twice by the guns of the submarine and that one member of the crew was wounded.

Two German newspapers published in Buenos Aires, in view of threats by the crowd, closed their offices.

To Arm Brazilian Ships.
Rio Janeiro.—It is officially announced that the government has decided to arm Brazilian merchantmen which purpose to make voyages into the German submarine zone. The ships, however, will be provided with instructions of a purely defensive character.

Brazil Breaks With Germany.
Rio Janeiro.—At a cabinet council late Tuesday afternoon, April 10; it was decided that Brazil should sever its relations with Germany.

Washington.—Much of the uncertainty as to Latin-America's attitude in the war between the United States and Germany was cleared away early this week by definite advices that Chile and Mexico will remain neutral and increasing indications that Guatemala and Peru will join the United States in its war on the Kaiser.

To Intern U. S. Warships.
Shanghai, China.—The Chinese officer commanding here has received orders to intern the United States warships in Chinese waters.

The presumption is that China does not intend at present to follow the lead of the United States in declaring war.

Raising Army at Manila.
Manila, P. I.—Governor General Harrison has issued a call for the immediate formation of three militia regiments with a total of about 4,000 men for insular defense duty.

Makes Round Trip Safely.
New York.—The American line steamship St. Louis arrived here last Monday from Europe, the first armed passenger vessel to make a round trip voyage from America since the German decree of unrestricted submarine warfare.

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INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests, everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food. Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

Appraising Father's Wealth.
When the kid went to Sunday school the lesson was evidently about how it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.

"Dad," said the boy, "you're awfully rich, aren't you?"

"Why, no, son," answered the father, "not so terribly rich."

"Well, you're pretty rich, anyhow, aren't you?"

"I don't call myself rich at all, Why?"

"Are you rich enough to go to Hades?"

Small Ones.
"This writer does his best work in the small hours."

"Those kind of hours would suit me."

Kalispel, Mont., is to have a paper mill.



106 Fly Poison Cases Reported in 3 Years

A Large Percentage Fatal
Appalling as this record seems, it is only a fraction of the real number. The symptoms of cholera infantum and arsenical poisoning are almost identical. Diagnosis is extremely difficult. Many actual fly poison cases are unrecognized and unreported.

The government recognizes this danger to childhood and issues this warning, in supplement No. 20 to the Public Health Report:

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for the purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be raised as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."



catches flies and embalsms their disease-bearing bodies with a disinfecting varnish. It is safe, efficient, non-poisonous, and your protector from both fly and fly poisons.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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1. To furnish courteous, efficient, and dependable telephone service.
2. To tell the public the truth about its business.
3. To be conservative and economical in its management.
4. To pay its employees good wages.
5. To earn for its security holders a reasonable return on their investment.

We believe that such success as we have had is because our business has been conducted along these lines.



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