

NO ONE EXCUSED FROM REGISTERING

All of Specified Age Must Respond on June 5 to Call of Nation.

QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED

Government Has Issued Circulars Making It Easier for Those Who Register to Respond to Interrogations That Will Be Made.

There is but one answer to every question asked regarding registration, and it is this:

"Every man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, inclusive, whether native born, an alien, or even an alien enemy, must register June 5. This applies also to invalids and persons who are ill. A man is thirty until his thirty-first birthday anniversary."

The government has adopted a plan to facilitate and simplify the filling in of conscription registration cards June 5. Circulars containing the twelve questions to be asked and advice as to how they should be answered have been prepared for distribution.

Answers to the Questions.

The circular, which bears the heading, "How to Answer Questions on Registration Cards," reads as follows:

"Questions will be asked for you to answer in the order in which they appear on this paper. These questions are set out below with detailed information to help you answer them.

"Do not write on, mark or otherwise mutilate these instructions. Do not remove them. They should be carefully read so that you will have your answers ready when you go before the registrar.

"All answers will be written on the registration card in ink by the registrar, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write legibly.

"1. Name in full. Age in years. — This means all your names spelled out in full.

"State your age today in years only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say 'nineteen' or 'twenty-five,' not 'nineteen years three months' or the like.

"2. Home address.

"This means the place where you have your permanent home, not the place where you work. Be prepared to give the address in this way: '232 Main street, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois'; that is, give number and name of street first, then town, then county and state.

Have Birthday Date Ready.

"Date of birth.

"Write your birthday (month, day and year) on a piece of paper before going to the registrar and give the paper to him the first thing. Example: 'August 5, 1894.'

"If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if someone asked you your birthday, as 'August 5.' Then say, 'on my birthday this year I will be (or was) — years old.' The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. Many people do not carry in mind the year they were born. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1917.

"4. Are you (1) a natural born citizen; (2) a naturalized citizen; (3) an alien; (4) or have you declared your intention to become a citizen (specify which)?

"(1) If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a natural born citizen, no matter what may have been the citizenship or nationality of your parents. If you were born in Porto Rico you are a citizen of the United States, unless you were born of alien parentage. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States, if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated yourself.

"(2) You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization; that is, if you have 'taken final papers.' But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only 'taken out first papers'); in the latter case you are only a 'declarant.'

"You are also a naturalized citizen if, although foreign born, your father or surviving parent became fully naturalized while you were under twenty-one years of age, and if you came to the United States under twenty-one.

"(3) You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some foreign country, you have declared on oath before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. Receipt from the clerk of the court of the certified copy of such declaration is often called 'taking out first papers.' You are not a declarant if your first paper was taken out after September 26, 1908, and is more than seven years old.

"(4) You are an alien if you do not fall within one of the three classes above mentioned.

5. Where were you born? "First name the town, then the state, then the country, as 'Columbus, O.; Vienna, Austria; Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria.'

"6. If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?"

"This need be answered only by aliens and declarants. Remember that a 'declarant' is not yet a citizen of

the United States. If an alien or declarant, state the name of your country, as 'France,' 'Japan,' 'China,' etc.

What Is Your Job Right Now? "7. What is your present trade, occupation or office?"

"This does not ask what you once did, nor what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. It asks what your job is right now. State briefly, as farmer, miner, student, laborer (on farm, in rolling mill, in automobile, wagon or other factory, etc. If you hold an office under state or federal government, name the office you hold.

"If you are in one of the following offices or employments, use one of the names hereafter mentioned: 'Custom house clerk,' 'employed in the transmission of the mails,' or 'employed in an armory, arsenal or navy yard,' 'mariner actually employed in the sea service of citizen or merchant within the United States.'

"8. By whom employed? Where employed?"

"If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation or association state its name. If in business, trade, profession or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the state or federal government say whether your office is under the United States, the state, the county or a municipality. In answer to the question as to where you are employed give the town, county and state where you work.

"9. Have you a father, mother, wife, child under twelve or a sister or brother under twelve solely dependent upon you for support (specify which)?"

"Consider your answer thoughtfully. If it is true that there is another mouth than your own which you alone have a duty to feed do not let your military ardor interfere with the wish of the nation to reduce war's misery to a minimum. On the other hand, unless the person you have in mind is solely dependent on you do not hide behind petticoats or children.

"10. Married or single (which)? Race (specify which)?"

"This does not ask whether you were once married, but whether you are married now. In answer to the question as to your race state briefly whether Caucasian, Mongolian, negro, Malayan or Indian.

Must State Past Military Service.

"11. What military service have you had? Rank? Branch? Years? Nation or state?"

"No matter what country you served, you must give complete information. In answering these questions first name your rank, using one of the following words: 'Commissioned officer,' 'noncommissioned officer,' 'private.' Next, state branch in which you served in one of the following words: 'Infantry,' 'cavalry,' 'artillery,' 'medical,' 'signal,' 'aviation,' 'supply,' 'marine,' 'navy.' Next, state the number of years' service, not counting time spent in the reserve. Finally, name the nation or state you served. If you served under the United States or one of the states of the United States, name your service in one of the following terms: 'National Guard' (of such and such a state), 'militia' (of such and such a state), 'volunteers of United States' or 'regular army (navy) of United States.'

"12. Do you claim exemption from draft? Specify grounds.

"Because you claim exemption from draft, it by no means follows that you are exempt. For the information of the war department you should make a claim now if you intend to prosecute it. Some persons will be exempted on account of their occupations or offices, some on account of the fact that they have relatives dependent upon them for support. Your answer touching these things will be important in supporting the claim you now intend to make in your answer to the present questions. Be sure, therefore, that the grounds you now state are in conformity with your answers to questions 7 and 8.

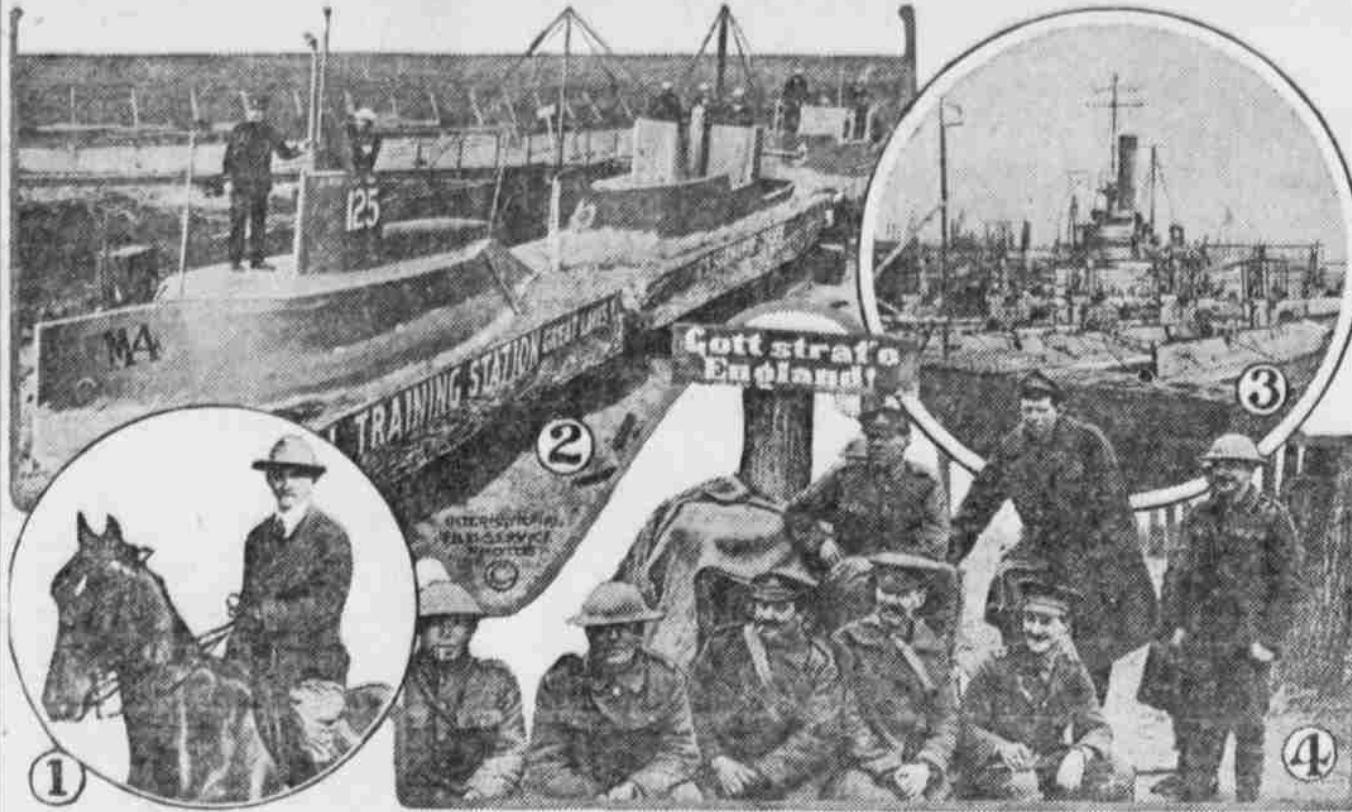
"In stating grounds you claim as exempting you use one of the following terms: If you claim to be an executive, legislative or judicial officer of the state or nation, name your office and say whether it is an office of the state or nation. If you claim to be a member of a religious sect whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, simply name the sect. If you are employed in the transmission of the United States mails or as an artificer or workman in an armory, arsenal or navy yard of the United States, or if you are a mariner employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, so state. If you are a felon or otherwise morally deficient and desire to claim exemption on that ground, state your ground briefly. If you claim physical disability, state that briefly. If you claim exemption on any other ground, state your ground briefly."

Only One Day to Register.

The war department wishes to impress upon the people that there is only one day for registration. All males between the designated ages must register on the day set. That five days were allowed for the placing of the necessary blank forms in the hands of registrars appears to have misled some headline writers. One day only—the day fixed in the president's proclamation—will be devoted to registration.

States in Rivalry for Honor.

Not only has the individual citizenry of the country made a remarkable response to the registration call, but the states through their official heads have indicated such zeal that there is great rivalry among some of the commonwealths for the honor of making the first complete registration returns.



1—Rudolf von Flammerdinghe, former lieutenant in the crown prince's regiment of Prussia, who has told the federal authorities a sensational story of a conspiracy to blow up the shipyards at Long Beach, Cal. 2—"Battleships" run on the street railways of Chicago and other cities to stimulate recruiting for the Great Lakes naval training station. 3—U. S. monitor Tonipah, now a mother ship for submarines, and a fleet of her "pups." 4—British and French soldiers at the point on the west front where their lines meet, with a German signpost in the background.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Events in Austria-Hungary Are Indicative of a Break With Germany.

KAISER'S MAN, TISZA, IS OUT

France's Reply to Russia's Peace Policy—Italians Make Another Big Advance Toward Trieste—House of Representatives Passes Great-est of War Tax Bills.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria-Hungary stepped into the limelight last week, and the developments in the dual monarchy were not calculated to please Kaiser Wilhelm. In the first place, Count Tisza, premier of Hungary, the "iron man" who for years has been the leader of the pro-Germans of Austria-Hungary, was finally forced out of office, together with his entire cabinet. Then came the story, from a Swiss Catholic paper, that Empress Zita had publicly stated that Austria would soon be at peace, a consummation for which both she and the emperor had been striving.

This statement of the empress was borne out by the peace discussions in the Vienna papers. They printed Austria's repudiation of annexation and indemnity claims with reference to Russia, and then went to the astonishing length of announcing that Austria was ready to abandon all claims to additional territory on its southern frontier, meaning in the Balkans, and even might consider Italy's claims to Trieste and the Trentino. If all this is true, Austria-Hungary is indeed tired of the war and may be speedily approaching the breaking point with Germany.

Trying to Hold Russia Steady.

The so-called passing of the crisis in Russia has not relieved to any great extent the anxieties of the other allies as to the future conduct of that nation. Its armies still rest passive along the eastern fronts, the soldiers fraternizing with the common enemy, despite the appeals of War Minister Kerensky and others of the government. Admiral Goltchak, commander of the Russian-Black sea fleet, after a visit to the front, said: "The army may be said to have practically concluded peace with Germany at a moment when a Russian offensive might have played a decisive part in the European campaign." Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, told the workmen and soldiers' delegates in Moscow that thousands of French and British soldiers were perishing while awaiting Russia's co-operation, on which they had a right to count. Government officials and delegates all admit these facts, but they seem to have small effect on the individual soldiers. Addressing a convention of Russian army and navy commanders, commander in chief Alexieff pleaded with them to bring the soldiers back to their duty, and to stand firm for the prosecution of the war, and this they promised with great enthusiasm.

The council of peasants' deputies on Thursday passed a resolution supporting the present government and ministry.

Ribot Tells France's Aims.

The ruling powers in Russia, if they can be called such, cling to the idea that the other entente allies can be brought to adopt the policy of a peace without annexations or indemnities, and desire a conference for the purpose of modifying the demands to be made on the central powers. Premier Ribot's reply to this is that restoration of "lost provinces" is not to be considered annexation, and that indemnity for ravages in invaded lands is a contribution which is inflicted as a fine for wrong done, a requirement which both law and equity demand. France, he said, could not oppress any nationality, even that of its enemies, and it seeks, not vengeance, but justice.

When reports of this speech reached Washington the state department let

it be known officially that it "sympathized" with Ribot's position, and there were intimations that the government would soon make a formal statement of its attitude toward the "no annexation, no indemnities" slogan of the Russians.

Lansing Against Stockholm Meet.

What America thinks, officially, of the coming peace conference of socialists at Stockholm was made clear last week when Secretary of State Lansing announced that passports would be denied any Americans desiring to go to the meeting and that any Americans participating therein would be liable to prosecution under the Logan act forbidding individual meddling in foreign relations. Evidently the government believes, as does most of the rest of the world, that the conferences is but one of the Kaiser's schemes to disrupt the entente. Russia and all neutral nations were notified of this action.

About the same time rumors came to Washington that Russia already had concluded an armistice with Berlin or Vienna, or both.

That all the fangs were not drawn from the jaws of the old Russian regime was evidenced Tuesday when an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Minister of War Kerensky.

To add to the perplexities of the provisional government of Russia, the Swedish political party, representing most of the wealthy and influential classes in Finland, met in congress and declared for a complete separation of the grand duchy of Finland from Russia and its establishment as a sovereign state.

Over in China the Kaiser lost another point when President Li Yuan Hung dismissed from office Premier Tuan Chi Jui, who had effectually blocked the efforts of the rest of the cabinet and a large part of the parliament to have China declare war on Germany. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former ambassador to the United States, was made acting premier and authorized to form a new cabinet.

Declaration of war by Brazil against Germany was brought nearer by the request of President Braz that congress revoke the decree of neutrality and that Brazil take a stand alongside of the United States.

On Battlefields of France.

Such progress as was made during the week in pushing back the Germans in France was mainly by the French in their campaigns south and southeast of Laon and east of Reims. In both sectors they gained important ground, seizing the dominating heights above the Ailette valley and in the vicinity of the Moronvillers. General Petain thus put his troops in position to threaten the Reims salient held by the Germans, and to attack the Laon fortress from the rear and compel the retirement of the Teutons in this entire sector.

The British were busy consolidating the positions they had won along the Hindenburg line from Arras to Bullecourt and repelling the repeated and vigorous counter-attacks of the Germans. Von Hindenburg was prodigal in the use of the fresh troops brought from the Russian front, but in every important instance his attempts to regain lost ground was fruitless, and the slaughter was terrible.

In reply to the Italian push toward Trieste the Austrians began a violent counter-offensive in the Trentino, temporarily gaining some ground from which they were driven later. The advance on Trieste slackened somewhat during the first part of the week, but this was only to gather force, for on Thursday General Cadorna's troops smashed their way through the Austrian lines on a wide front from Castagnavizza to the Gulf of Trieste. This front had been strongly fortified by the Austrians and was considered by them almost impregnable. The Italians took the town of Jamiano, and captured 9,000 prisoners, including 300 officers. Ten batteries of British artillery took an important part in the great battle.

U. S. Helps in War on U-Boats.

The British admiralty in its weekly report showed big increases in the arrivals and sailings and decrease in the number of vessels sunk by submarines, and gave ample credit to the American destroyers for this gratifying showing. Following closely on the admiralty

report came the announcement that German submarines had sunk the British transport Transylvania and French steamer Sontay, in the Mediterranean with the loss of 458 lives. Another vessel torpedoed was an unnamed American steamer of 8,000 tons carrying a cargo for Switzerland. The British admit they are combating the U-boats only with "hard work and infinite pains," but American inventors are still busy. Hudson Maxim said he had perfected a device that would make ships immune from the submarine peril, and Lewis Herzog, an artist, was said to have devised a method for painting vessels that greatly reduces their visibility at sea. William Marconi, who came over with the Italian war mission, says the Italians are now using a device with which 13 submarines were destroyed in the first three weeks of its operation.

The first detachment of United States army engineers reached London on Wednesday on its way to France. Two units of the American hospital corps also arrived in England.

Doings in Congress.

The house of representatives on Wednesday passed the greatest war tax bill in the history of any nation. It carries a total of about \$1,870,000,000 in all kinds of taxes. The vote on the measure was 329 to 76. There was bitter opposition to many features of the bill, and many of those who finally voted for it said they did so as a matter of patriotism.

The senate finance committee at once began paring down the measure with the intention of reducing the total yield of taxes to about \$1,000,000,000, planning to raise the additional \$800,000,000 by issues of bonds.

The second administration measure dealing with the control of food and other necessities was introduced in the house by Congressman Lever of South Carolina. Herbert C. Hoover, selected by the president to be food administrator, said the bill should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution.

The chief provisions of the bill are:

1. Prohibits the hoarding or cornering of the necessities of life.
2. Prohibits injurious speculation in the necessities of life and gives the president power to regulate or prohibit the operation of stock or grain exchanges.

3. Gives the president power to fix maximum and minimum prices on necessities of life in certain instances.

4. Gives the president power to prevent use of grain or food in the manufacture of liquor at his discretion.

5. Gives the president power to control all distribution agencies by means of licensing.

6. Gives the president power to fix food and grain standards.

7. Gives the president power to purchase, store and dispose of necessities of life in order to break "corners" and otherwise regulate supply and prices.

8. Provides for taking over by the government of factories, mines, or plants the owners of which do not comply with the president's orders.

9. Gives the president power to permit the mixing of corn and wheat flour and to establish percentage of flour to be obtained from wheat.

10. Provides that the president may delegate any or all of the powers conferred on him by the bill to any person he may designate.

Liberty Bonds Selling Fast.

Public officials, the press and financial institutions are everywhere combining to push the Liberty loan bonds, and the demand for those securities was great throughout the country, and increased every day. It was predicted that the bonds would sell at a premium as soon as the war is over, and they are already popular with the small investor.

The treasury department announced that the \$200,000,000 of short-term treasury certificates recently issued had been oversubscribed by at least 50 per cent. This despite the opinion of J. P. Morgan that they would not be readily absorbed.

John D. Rockefeller added \$25,000,000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller foundation and the trustees decided that \$10,000,000 of it should be used for war purposes. On the same day a rise of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline was announced.

STORMS DEAL DEATH

TORNADOES TAKE TOLL OF NEARLY 200 LIVES.

SIX STATES HIT BY TWISTERS

Nearly 100 Killed in Two Illinois Towns—Kansas and Kentucky Suffer Heavy Losses.

Chicago, May 29.—More than 185 persons were killed, 1,000 or more injured and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed by tornadoes, which swept through Kansas last Friday, Illinois and Indiana Saturday, and parts of Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and southern Illinois, Sunday.

Reports indicate that a large amount of farm implements, needed to produce the bumper crop desired this year, was ruined. Crop damage is said to be not heavy in grain.

The heaviest toll of life was taken at Mattoon, Ill., a city of 10,000 population, in the broad corn country of central Illinois, where fifty-four were killed and 500 injured, with a property loss of \$2,000,000.

May 26 was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the great tornado, which struck St. Louis, killing 400 persons. It struck at almost the same hour as at Mattoon, Charleston, Ill., ten miles east of Mattoon, was also partly wrecked with a loss of thirty-eight lives and 150 injured. The property loss there is a million dollars. The next most serious loss was at Andale, Kan., where twenty-six were killed and a score injured on Friday.

Dublin, Ky., suffered three dead and seventeen injured. South Dyersburg, Tenn., was reported to have lost two killed and fifteen injured in a tornado that swept Dyer county. Near Blytheville, Ark., nine persons were reported killed and a dozen hurt. Several were reported killed near Birmingham, Ala. Twenty or more persons were killed near Hickman, Ky. Many deaths and injuries were reported at Bondurant, Ledford, Clinton and Bardwell, Ky. Clinton and Bardwell were said to have been virtually destroyed.

Reports from Indiana show at least seven persons killed at Hebron, Kouts and other places, and the death list may reach twenty.

Dead and Injured.

Summary of tornado dead and injured:

| | Dead. | Injured. |
|----------------------|--------------|----------|
| Mattoon, Ill. | 54 | 500 |
| Charleston, Ill. | 38 | 150 |
| Andale, Kan. | 26 | 60 |
| Other Illinois towns | 18 | 65 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 12 |
| Indiana | 9 | 200 |
| Kentucky | 25 | 67 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 157 |
| Totals | 185 | 1,107 |
| Property damage | \$5,000,000. | |

Plan to Strike Foe Through Air.

New York.—Conclusion that the United States must "strike Germany through the air" has been reached by the government's aircraft production board and the Aero club of America, as a result of a meeting attended by officials of the two organizations in Washington. It was announced here by A. R. Hawley, president of the Aero club.

Entente and American military authorities who have studied the subject, Mr. Hawley said, are agreed "that the addition of 10,000 aviators to the allies present aerial forces would insure blinding German batteries and preventing German airmen from conducting operations over or near the allies' lines."

Spanish Ship Sunk; 133 Lost.

London.—Forty-eight passengers and eighty-five members of the crew of the Spanish steamer C De Elizaguirre, 4,376 tons, are believed to have perished as a result of the sinking of the steamer. According to reports received here the steamer sank in five minutes. Among the forty-eight passengers missing is the Spanish consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Many Killed in Air Raid.

London.—Death-dealing German attacks over the "southeast coast" on May 25 resulted in seventy-six killed and 174 injured.

The raid was followed by violent battles in the clouds, in which three of the German machines were downed. The encounter marked the bloodiest Teutonic aerial attack on England since the war's opening. Twenty-seven women and twenty-three children are among the dead; forty-three women and nineteen children are among the injured.

Lumber Mill and Town Burned.

Thibodaux, La.—Bowie, a lumber town near here, was almost wiped out by fire which originated in the Bowie Lumber Coffs plant and, fanned by a brisk wind spread rapidly into the residence section. Property damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. An employe of the lumber company died from burns. About 30,000,000 feet of lumber and a sawmill were destroyed. One hundred dwellings, which housed most of Bowie's 1,000 inhabitants, were destroyed.