

ALL IDLERS MUST FIGHT OR LABOR

GENERAL CROWDER ISSUES ORDER COVERING VARIOUS SPORTS AND TRADES.

EDICT IN FORCE JULY FIRST

Amendment to Selective Service Regulations to Make Nation Efficient in War Takes Registrants Out of Deferred Class.

Bulletin.

Washington, May 23.—General Crowder's new "work-or-fight" regulations may require professional baseball players either to engage in some useful occupation or to join the army. Baseball players, as well as jockeys, professional golfers and other professional sportsmen, General Crowder said today, will be affected by the regulations if strictly enforced. General Crowder said he did not desire to make specific rulings at this time and would make rulings only when cases came to him from local boards after July 1.

Bulletin.

Washington, May 23.—Theatrical performers have been excepted from the new draft regulations at the direction of Secretary Baker, who is said to feel that the people cannot do without all amusement in war time and that other amusements could be dispensed with more readily.

Washington, May 23.—Every man of draft age must either work or fight after July 1, under a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations announced today by General Crowder, provost marshal general. Not only idlers, but all draft registrants engaged in what are held to be nonuseful occupations are to be haled before local boards and given the choice of a new job or the army.

Gamblers, race track and bucket shop attendants and fortune tellers head the list, but those who will be reached by the new regulation also include waiters and bartenders, theater ushers and attendants, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestics and clerks in stores.

Deferred classification granted on account of dependents will be disregarded entirely in applying the rule. A man may be at the bottom of class 1, or even in class 4, but if he falls within the regulation and refuses to take useful employment he will be given a new number in class 1 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.

May Solve the Labor Problem.

It has been known for some time that some form of "work or fight" plan has been submitted to President Wilson, but there has been no intimation that it was so far reaching in its 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 today gives notice significantly that the list of nonuseful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity requires.

The statement of the provost marshal general's office is as follows:

"Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced an amendment to the selective service regulations which deals with the great question of compelling men not engaged in a useful occupation immediately to apply themselves to some form of labor, contributing to the general good. The idler, too, will find himself confronted with the alternative of finding suitable employment or entering the army.

"This regulation provides that after July 1, any registrant who is found by a local board to be a habitual idler or not engaged in some useful occupation shall be summoned before the board, given a chance to explain and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, to be inducted into the military service of the United States.

"Any local board will be authorized to take action, whether it has an original jurisdiction of the registrant or not; in other words, any man loafing around a poolroom in Chicago may be held to answer to a Chicago board even though he may have been registered in New York and lived there most of his life.

"The regulations which apply to idle registrants will be deemed to apply also to gamblers of all description and employees and attendants of bucket-shops and race tracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists and the like, who for the purpose of the regulations shall be considered as idlers.

New Rule Is Sweeping.

"The new regulation will also affect the following classes:

"(a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs.

"(b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, footmen and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bathhouses.

"(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in, and in connection with, games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate con-

 THESE ARE HIT BY ORDER TO FIGHT OR WORK.

 Idlers.
 Gambblers.
 Bucket shop employees.
 Race track attendants.
 Clairvoyants and the like.
 Professional golfers.
 Professional baseball players (probably).
 Elevator operators at clubs and stores.
 Club and hotel doormen.
 Waiters in hotels and clubs.
 Ushers in theaters.
 Attendants at sports.
 Persons in domestic service.
 Clerks in stores.
 Specially Exempt.
 Actors.

certs, operas or theatrical performance.
 "(d) Persons employed in domestic service.
 "(e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

"Men who are engaged as above or who are idlers will not be permitted to seek relief because of the fact that they have drawn a later order number or because they have been placed in class II, III or IV on the grounds of dependency. The fact that he is not usefully employed will outweigh both of the above conditions.

To Extend Nonuseful List.
 "It is expected that the list of nonuseful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity will require so as to include persons in other employments.

"Temporary absences from regular employment not to exceed one week, unless such temporary absences are habitual and frequent, shall not be considered as idleness. Regular vacations will not be considered as absences in this connection.

"The regulation throws a further safeguard around men not usefully employed by providing that where there are compelling domestic circumstances that would not permit change of employment by the registrant without disproportionate hardship to his dependents or where a change from nonuseful to useful employment or occupation would necessitate a removal of the registrant or his family, local boards may give consideration to the circumstances.

"The regulation further provides that where such a change of employment would compel the night employment of women under circumstances which a board might deem unsuitable for such employment of women the board may take such circumstances into consideration in making its decision.

General Crowder Explains Plan.
 Explaining the new regulation and the necessity for it, General Crowder said:

"The war has so far disorganized the normal adjustment of industrial man power as to prevent the enormous industrial output and national organization necessary to success.

"There is a popular demand for organization of man power, but no direct draft could be imposed at present.

"Steps to prohibit idleness and non-effective occupation will be welcomed by our people.

"We shall give the idlers and men not effectively employed the choice between military service and effective employment. Every man, in the draft age at least, must work or fight.

"This is not alone a war or military maneuver. It is a deadly contest of industries and mechanics.

Must Copy German Machine.

"Germany must not be thought of as merely possessing an army. We must think of her as being an army—an army in which every factory and loom in the empire is a recognized part in a complete machine running night and day at terrific speed. We must make of ourselves the same sort of effective machine.

"It is not enough to ask what would happen if every man in the nation turned his hand to effective work. We must make ourselves effective. We must organize for the future. We must make vast withdrawals for the army and immediately close up the ranks of industry behind the gap with an accelerating production of every useful thing in necessary measure. How is this to be done?

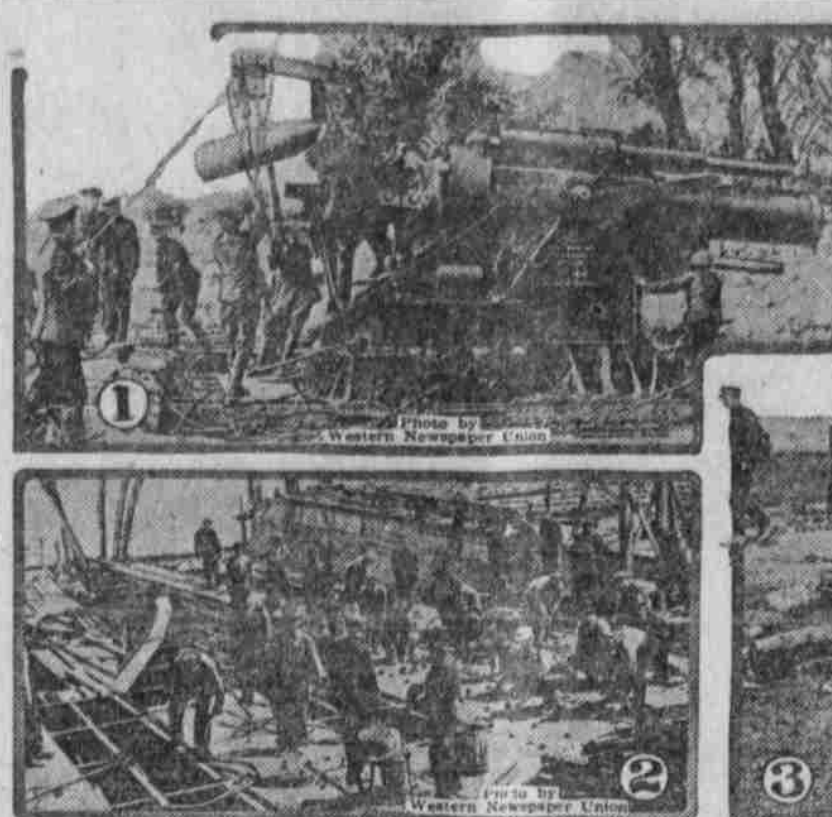
"The answer is plain. The first step toward the solution of the difficulty is to prohibit engagement by able-bodied men in the field of hurtful employment, idleness or ineffective employment, and thus induce and persuade the vast wasted excess into useful fields.

"The very situation we are now considering, however, offers great possibilities in improvement of the draft as well as great possibilities for the composition of the labor situation by effective administration of the draft. Considering the selective service law, we see two principal causes of detriment of the call to military service—exemption and the order numbers assigned by lot.

Exemptions in Two Categories.

"The exemptions themselves fall into two conspicuous categories—dependency and industrial employment. One protects domestic relations, the other the economic interests of the nation. Between the two there is an inevitable hiatus, for it is demonstrably true that thousands, if not millions, of dependency exemptions have no effect of industrial protection whatever.

"One of the unanswerable criticisms of the draft has been that it takes men from the farms and from all useful employments and matches them past crowds of idlers and loafers to the army. The remedy is simple—to couple the industrial basis with other grounds for exemption and to require that any man pleading exemption on any ground, shall also show that he is contributing effectively to the industrial welfare of the nation."



1. One of the American heavy howitzers in France being loaded for action. 2. Riveters in the federal shipyards at Kearney, N. J., trying to beat the English record of 3,005 rivets in a nine-hour day. 3. Canadian engineers making an emergency telephone post out of a wrecked tree.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America's Great Record in the Raising and Sending of Troops Is Revealed.

CROWDER HITS AT LOAFERS

Every Registered Man Must Fight or Engage in Useful Occupation—Alies Strike at Reorganizing German Armies—British Arrest Plotting Sinn Feiners.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Ninety thousand American troops landed in France in the first ten days of May; a million men to be on the other side in a year from the time the first were sent across the Atlantic; a grand total of 2,038,222 in active service or in training, to be increased to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 before the end of the next fiscal year. Such is the proud record of the war department and its plans for the near future as stated to the house of representatives by Mr. Caldwell of the military affairs committee. The committee unanimously approved the \$11,000,000 army appropriation bill and it was reported to the house.

Mr. Caldwell added: "The potential man power of America, for a seven year war, may be conservatively estimated at 20,000,000 fighting men of recognized military age—this out of a population of 125,000,000."

Continually harassed by the artiling record with that of Great Britain, he said: "We began with less, went further, and arrived with more in shorter time."

The army bill was so amended that President Wilson is given unlimited power to call drafted men to the colors.

As a step toward realizing the government's expectations in the matter of man power, Provost Marshal General Crowder on Thursday issued a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations, which will compel every man of draft age to either fight or work after July 1. Idlers and all engaged in non-useful occupations will be called in by draft boards and given their choice of joining the colors or finding some useful occupation. Among those affected by the order are gamblers and race track attendants, baseball players and other professional sportsmen, waiters and bartenders, theater ushers, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs and hotels, domestics and clerks in stores.

In applying the rule deferred classification on account of dependents will be utterly disregarded, and local boards may take action whether they have original jurisdiction of the registrant or not.

It is believed in Washington that the "fight or work" plan will go a long way in solving the problem of getting sufficient labor for the farms, the shipyards and the munitions plants. Until the results of its operation are seen there will be no more talk of the conscription of labor.

Attorney General Gregory followed up General Crowder's order with the statement that all who leave the country to escape the draft will be prosecuted on their return.

That there will be enough ships to meet the requirements of the situation seems assured, for the shipyards are turning them out in steadily increasing numbers. At Rutgers college last week Secretary Daniels said that before another summer we shall have enough ships to carry millions of troops to France, and enough destroyers to see them there in safety. "The emperor of Germany" he added, "knows that when the United States builds enough ships his end has come, and we are going to build enough ships."

President Wilson has consented to restore to the original number the fleet of steamers employed to carry food to the ten million starving inhabitants of German-occupied Belgium

and France, but on the other hand he has caused Holland to be notified that if it wants the remainder of the grain promised it by America it must send Dutch ships for it at once. The Netherlands government had prohibited the departure of Dutch vessels from its ports, where more than 400,000 tons of shipping are lying idle. The grain rations promised to Norway are going forward, in Norwegian bottoms.

The food situation in France has improved so much that the end of the regime of restrictions is in sight, and the three monthless days a week, only recently instituted, have given such excellent results that the measure will be of short duration. Many of the older French soldiers will be released for farm work as the American troops arrive in greater numbers.

In sharp contrast with this is the condition existing in Germany and Austria, where the people are reliably reported to be on the verge of starvation and of consequent rebellion. Washington is informed that even with the reduced ration planned for June 15 Germany will not have enough food to last through to the next harvest. The Berliner Tageblatt says horse meat and dog meat are being used by the poorer classes in Saxony, and the price has gone up.

The war prisoners of Germany of course are the greatest sufferers. The first contingent of Russian prisoners, 1,500 in number, to be exchanged under the recent agreement, has just reached Petrograd and they are described as "veritable walking dead men."

As was predicted in this review weeks ago, the food supply to be obtained from the Ukraine, of which the German government boasted so much in advance, has proved so small as to be almost inconsequential. And the Kaiser's treacherous treatment of that country greatly aggravates the situation there, for the people do not propose to raise crops only to be robbed of them.

Continually harassed by the artillery and air forces of the allies, the German commanders were still laboring heavily last week to complete the reorganization of their armies on the west front for the resumption of the drive. So great was the task and so effective the interruptions that competent observers believed the offensive could not be begun again before the middle of June. Meanwhile General Foch and his associates, instead of waiting quietly to be attacked, took every opportunity to improve their situations, with the result that their lines grew stronger daily. First the British and then the French, always aided materially by the Americans, struck hard in local operations so extensive that in previous wars they would be classed as battles. The Anzacs started off the week by recapturing Villers-sur-Ancres, inflicting heavy losses on the Huns. Next the Pollus made one of their whirlwind attacks on a 4,000-yard front in the Lore region, near Kemmel, taking a considerable number of prisoners and holding the objectives gained, which strengthened their defensive positions around Scherpenberg, Mont Rouge and Mont Noir. On succeeding days the Germans were pushed back in other sectors, the allies always gaining ground of tactical importance. The Huns seemed to have lost much of their fighting spirit and their counterattacks had little dash and no success.

The artillery firing on both sides increased during the week all along the line. The Germans were especially free with the use of gas shells, but in the American sector northwest of Toul, at least, they got more than they gave, for the Yankee batteries fairly deluged the German positions and entanglements in the Gerecht wood with gas, inflicting severe punishment on the enemy.

The Americans carried out a number of spirited patrol actions and raids in their sector but had no extensive engagements.

Fighting and bombing operations of the aviators were extraordinarily numerous and exciting last week. Many machines on both sides were brought down, but the Huns were by far the greater sufferers. Among the noted air men lost was Major Raoul Lufbery, the American, who jumped from his blazing machine and was killed. Other American aviators were very active and many of them gained new laurels.

The allied air men carried out numerous bombing raids over German towns, besides dropping many tons of explosives on the enemy's military establishments.

The Germans made a great air raid on London, killing 44 persons and losing five of their planes, and attempted two raids on Paris with little success. More satisfactory to the Hun mind were the results of some air raids on British hospitals behind the lines, for several hundred sick and wounded soldiers were killed and injured, and among the victims were several women nurses who would not desert their wards. The commander of the squadron of Gothas that made this characteristically brutal attack was brought down and captured and declared he did not see the Red Cross signs on the hospitals, though they were plainly visible.

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Austria's renewed drive against Italy did not develop last week, but reports from Vienna said Austria had ceased all military operations in the east on May 20 in order to concentrate her forces on the Italian front, so it is likely the offensive will be started there very soon. The allies have little fear of the result.

The Germans captured the city of Abo in Finland and also occupied Bjorko, an island in the Gulf of Finland 80 miles from Petrograd. In Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, there was heavy fighting between the forces of Skoropadsky, the new Ukrainian dictator, and troops that remained faithful to the rada. In Baku, on the Caspian, which was previously reported captured by the Russians, the bolsheviks and Mussulmans fought long and bitterly. More than 2,000 were killed and much of the city was burned. The food situation in Russia was reported to be growing steadily worse except in Moscow. Petrograd is now entirely without bread.

Copenhagen dispatches say that General Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish white guard, has resigned because he was ordered to invade the Russian province of Karelia.

Declaring that it had discovered an extensive and dangerous pro-German plot in Ireland, the British government descended upon the Sinn Fein suddenly and arrested several hundred members of that party, including its president, Professor de Valera, and practically all the other leaders. The coup raised a storm in Ireland and even the nationalists, though disclaiming any sympathy with the revolutionary aims of the Sinn Feiners, declared the government's action was not sincere and was taken to cloud the home rule and conscription situation. The Irish objectors to the draft seem to rely greatly on public opinion in the United States, and over here there is a tendency to suspend judgment concerning the Sinn Fein arrests until the British government adduces its proof of a plot.

It is said the existence of the plot was known for weeks by American secret agents and that such notorious Irishmen in America as Jeremiah O'Leary—now missing—were concerned in it. It is certain that no pro-German plotters in any of the allied countries will get any sympathy from the American government or the American people.

Director General McAdoo started the country last week by summarily removing from their positions all presidents of railroads, in order to obtain more complete co-operation in the running of the lines, and, incidentally, to save about \$20,000,000 a year in salaries. Many other high rail officials also have lost their jobs because they were doing little to earn their pay. It is Mr. McAdoo's intention to appoint a federal director of the roads in each region, and some of the best of the deposed presidents will get these places.

The government also has taken over the carrier business of the Pullman company, making it a part of the railway system. The company will be paid rental for its carrier industry based on the three-year average earnings prior to June 30, 1917.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, well-known socialist, was found guilty of violating the espionage act by a federal court jury in Kansas City. She had attacked the government as an ally of the profiteers.

M'ADOO REMOVES RAIL PRESIDENTS

To Name Chiefs Who Will Be Responsible to Regional Heads.

SOME MAY GET NEW POST

Statement Says Wherever Possible Federal Directors Will Be Appointed From Among Operating Officers of Property.

Washington, May 22.—Every railroad president in the United States was relieved from active duty as executive manager of his road by Director General McAdoo. He 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.

As another step in the reorganization of railroad management, the director general ordered the creation of two 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 Potomac district, consisting of the East and West trunk lines terminating at Hampton Roads.

Statement by McAdoo.
 The following statement was issued by Director General McAdoo:

"In view of the direct responsibility for the operation of the railroads of the country placed upon Director General McAdoo by the act of congress, and by the proclamations of the president, he has been unable to escape the conclusion that it will be advisable to place in direct charge of each property for operating purposes a representative to be known as the federal manager, who will report to the regional director.

"As far as practicable this federal manager will be chosen from the operating officers of the particular property who are entirely familiar with its employees and its conditions.

"Except so far as may be necessary to meet the emergency conditions which compel the government to take control of the railroads, the federal manager of each railroad will endeavor to avail himself to the fullest extent of the advantages incident to the operations of the particular railroad as a unit and the preservation of its identity.

Seeks Best Results.

"This is believed to be of essential importance not only to secure the best results during the period of government control, but also to give the greatest degree of reassurance to the officers and employees that the railroad careers upon which they have entered will not be narrowed, but if anything, will be broadened, and to give the greatest possible reassurance to the stockholders that their just interests in the properties will be respected and that nothing will be needlessly done to have even the appearance of impairing their just rights."

Under the radical plan outlined by Mr. McAdoo, the board of directors of each railroad controlled by the government will operate in purely an advisory capacity and a railroad president becomes virtually a useless appendage to be retained by the stockholders, if at all, as a luxury.

More Important Roads.

A list of the more important railroads and the names of their presidents follow:

Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, E. P. Ripley.
 Boston and Maine, James H. Hustis (reelvership).
 Central Pacific, William F. Herrin.
 Chicago and Alton, W. G. Bied.
 Eastern Illinois, William J. Jackson (reelvership).
 Chicago and Northwestern, R. H. Ashton.
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hale Holden.
 Chicago Great Western, W. L. Park (acting).
 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, Harry R. Kurrie.
 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, H. E. Byram.
 Rock Island, J. E. Gorman.
 Denver and Rio Grande, E. L. Brown.
 Erie, F. D. Underwood.
 Great Northern, Louis W. Hill.
 Illinois Central, C. H. Markham (re-signed).
 Kansas City Southern, J. A. Edson.
 Lehigh Valley, E. E. Loomis.
 Louisville and Nashville, Milton H. Smith.
 Michigan Central, Alfred H. Smith.
 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, C. E. Schaff (president and receiver).
 Missouri Pacific, E. F. Bush.
 New York Central, Alfred H. Smith.
 New York, New Haven and Hartford, Edward J. Pearson.
 Northern Pacific, Jule M. Hannaford.
 Pennsylvania, Samuel Bea.
 Pere Marquette, F. H. Alfred.
 Seaboard Air Line, William J. Harrison.
 Southern Pacific, William Sproule.
 Southern railway, Fairfax Harrison.
 Wabash, Edward F. Kearney.
 Union Pacific, E. E. Calvin.

Chicago Club Ousts Germans.
 Chicago, May 18.—Eighteen alien enemy employees were discharged by the Chicago Athletic association in pursuance of its policy of excluding such aliens from the premises of the club.