

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE YOUR UNCLE SAM'S CURIOUS QUERIES

War Department Issues Series of Questions Showing Fitness for Military Service Which You Must Answer.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The War department has issued from the office of the provost marshal general a questionnaire or series of identical questions that every man liable to military service must answer and sign, verifying his answers by his oath in order to decide his liability under the draft or his right to exemption.

These questions are sent out accompanied by a notice in writing that the return must be made to the district board within seven days. Failure to do so is punishable as a misdemeanor by fine or imprisonment for one year and immediate induction into the military service. The blanks furnished with this questionnaire set forth five classes of claims for exemption or deferred classification.

Class No. 1.

Class 1 comprises single men without dependent relatives; married men, with or without children, or fathers of motherless children who have habitually failed to support their families; married men dependent on wives for support; married men, with or without children, or fathers of motherless children; men not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of their labor; unskilled farm laborers; unskilled industrial laborers; registrants by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made; registrants who fail to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made; all registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

Class No. 2.

Class 2 comprises married men with children, or fathers of motherless children, where such wives or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon their labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wives), available and that the removal of the registrants will not deprive such dependents of support; married men, without children, whose wives, although the registrants are engaged in useful occupations, are not mainly dependent upon their labor for support, for the reason that the wives are skilled in some special class of work which they are physically able to perform and in which they are employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for them under conditions that will enable them to support themselves decently and without suffering or hardship; necessary skilled farm laborers; necessary agricultural laborers; necessary industrial laborers in necessary industrial enterprises.

Class No. 3.

Class 3 comprises men with dependent children (not their own), but toward whom they stand in relation of parents; men with dependent aged or infirm parents; men with dependent helpless brothers or sisters; county or municipal officers; highly trained

firemen or policemen, at least three years in service of municipality; necessary custom house clerks; necessary employees of United States in transmission of the mails; necessary artificers or workmen in United States armory or arsenal; necessary employees in service of United States; necessary assistant, associate, or hired managers of necessary agricultural enterprises; necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical experts of necessary industrial enterprises; necessary assistant or associate managers of necessary industrial enterprises.

Class No. 4.

Class 4 comprises men whose wives or children are mainly dependent on their labor for support; mariners actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States; necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing heads of necessary agricultural enterprises; necessary sole managing, controlling or directing heads of necessary industrial enterprises.

Class No. 5.

Class 5 comprises officers—legislative, executive, or judicial, of the United States or of state, territory, or District of Columbia; regular or duly ordained ministers of religion; students, who on May 18, 1917, were preparing for ministry in recognized schools; persons in military or naval service of United States; alien enemies; resident aliens (not enemies) who claim exemption; persons totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service; persons morally unfit to be soldiers of the United States; licensed pilots actually employed in the pursuit of their vocation.

Must Answer Questions.

In addition to those members of well-organized religious sects or organizations organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid the members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against a war or participation therein, are separately considered.

For each of these classes a series of questions is arranged which must be answered definitely, and any registrant who is unable to answer them clearly and simply, is entitled to apply to the nearest local board for their explanation.

Legal Advisory Boards.

There have been provided in the various counties, cities and other localities throughout the United States legal advisory boards, composed of disinterested lawyers and laymen, to be present at all times during which local boards are open for the transaction of business, either at the headquarters of the local boards or at some other convenient place or places, for the purpose of advising registrants of the true meaning and intent of the selective service law and of these regulations, and of assisting registrants to make full and truthful answers to the questionnaire and to aid generally in the just administration of said law and regulations.

A table of occupations is also provided upon which the registrants may check off their various occupations. So far as possible the men selected are allowed to choose the branch of the service most attractive to them and are placed in the positions for whose duties they are best fitted by their experience in civil life.

Discharge of Draft Men.

The War department has made a stringent ruling with regard to the discharge of drafted men erroneously held for service and has issued a bulletin announcing that cases where the person has been certified as not having been exempted, discharged and not certified back to the local board

Colonel Hersey of Fort Omaha Stages Thrilling 1,800 - Foot Parachute Drop While Spectators Hold Their Breath

Makes Best and Highest Descent Recorded in Local Aero Annals; Leo Stevens Directs Maneuver.

Colonel H. B. Hersey, commanding officer of the Fort Omaha balloon school, smashed local aerial records to smithereens when he went up with a huge army gas bag Thursday and dropped 1,800 feet through the ether hanging to a canvas parachute.

He made the best and highest jump recorded in Fort Omaha aero annals. Colonel Hersey has watched the maneuvers of his flock of incipient birdmen many a time, with his heart between his teeth.

HIGH TIGHT ROPE.

The cold chills have pranced up and down his erect, military spine on a number of occasions when Leo Stevens has danced on the tightrope above the clouds.

Colonel Hersey is venturesome. As head of the men at Uncle Sam's school, he also has a warm paternal interest in the boys under his official wing.

When he watched his boys pirouetting around on fleecy clouds and flirting with the "chickens" aloft, he slapped his portly sides and said:

Shares the Danger.

"B'Gosh! I believe I'll try that myself. Besides," he added, as an afterthought, "this is a dangerous pastime. I could never face the mothers of these stalwart lads who are risking life and limb daily, unless I could assure them that I shared their danger."

"Drive around the big bag," he finally ordered. So Leo Stevens, who orders everything around for the big army balloons and sees that they are fed and watered every day, drew the restless gas bag up to the front curb.

Up He Goes.

Colonel Hersey did so, and immediately he was whisked aloft into the sunny blue air at the rate of a mile a minute.

Higher and higher he soared. Watchers down below began to feel uncomfortable. Was something wrong? Why didn't he descend? No one had ever gone so high before.

Suddenly Leo Stevens, who was standing in an auto below, gave the signal to cut loose. Colonel Hersey cut. Down he dropped—a sheer descent

or, where they have been certified as selected, but the date for induction into the service has not been specified, will not be reopened unless application is made within seven days after receipt of notice to report for duty.

In cases where the person has been ordered by the adjutant general of the state to report for duty he can only be discharged through that officer. In cases where the person has been called by the local board and sent to the mobilization camp he can only be discharged through the military authorities at the camp. Cases heretofore reopened and now in process of hearing are to be closed forthwith and the original decision adhered to.

British Bag 166,000 Prisoners During War

London, Nov. 16.—In the House of Commons today during a speech Henry William Forster, financial secretary of war, said that since July 1, 1916, the British had captured from the Turks 30,197 prisoners and 186 guns; and from the Germans on the western front 101,534 prisoners and 519 guns.

The approximate square mileage in territory conquered or reconquered by the British in the same time, said Mr. Forster, was 128,000. The total number of prisoners captured on all fronts since the beginning of the war was 166,000, while the captured guns numbered 800.

"Great," he said, when the curiosity club asked him how it felt. "Think I'll do a few thousand feet every morning before breakfast."

And the funny thing about it was that after the colonel landed, he stubbed his toe on the solid old earth, and knocked off his eyeglasses.

"Humph," he remarked, "I sailed around up there, and these glasses never budged. I meant to take them off, but forgot to."

Two Americans Killed In Rochester Explosion

Washington, Nov. 16.—Second Engineer Gordon and an oiler named Anderson were killed by the explosion of the torpedo which sank the American steamer Rochester November 2, Vice Admiral Sims cabled the Navy department today.

After the crew had taken to three small boats the submarine appeared and later signalled to two others that have in sight, but they did not fire on the boats, two of which made shore safely. The third, containing Captain Eric Kokeritz, 16 of his crew and five naval gunners, was adrift five days before being picked up by a British patrol boat.

Salvation Army to Raise \$1,000,000 for War Work

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, after a conference today with 300 officers announced the organization is undertaking the collection of \$1,000,000 for war relief. In a telegram sent to President Wilson, Commander Booth said:

"Our huts are springing up in France and at United States cantonments, our ambulances and trained officers are now working in the nation's cause and our third contingent will leave immediately for France."

Irish Immigration to U. S. Falls Off During War

Washington, Nov. 16.—Irish immigration to the United States almost has ceased since the war began. Government statistics made public today showed that in the first nine months of this year only 83 Irishmen came to this country from their native land. During the same period of 1916, 3,015 came.

Army Orders.

Washington, Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Captain Dorsey R. Rodney, quartermaster's corps, will proceed to Omaha for consultation in connection with matters pertaining to the supply depot at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., and First Lieutenant Loyd D. Palmer and First Lieutenant John J. Dillon, signal corps, are assigned to active duty. Officers' army balloon school, Fort Omaha. First Lieutenant Burton Fain, medical reserve corps, now on duty at the post hospital, Fort Omaha, is assigned to duty with the aviation section, signal corps, United States army, at Post Washington, D. C.

DENY FREIGHT HAUL TO NON-ESSENTIALS

List Commodities With Which Public Can Dispense, With View to Cutting Them From Transportation.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 16.—Denial of rail transportation to more than 500 commodities classed as nonessential was recommended to the government today by the railroad war board. At the same time the board put out a statement declaring the country's railroads at the present rate of increase in traffic will be unable to meet demands that will be made on them this winter. The commodities included in the recommendation were not made public.

"The course of developments," said the statement, written by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the board, "is forcing those responsible for the railways' operation to anticipate that probably they will become unable to provide transportation for all classes of commodities which they have been moving. The time may almost be here when it will be necessary to distinguish in railway transportation between things that are essential and those that are not."

The list of commodities classed as nonessential was made up by a committee of railroad traffic officers at the request of Robert S. Lovett, the government director of priority of transportation. A reply was turned over also to Fuel Administrator Garfield, who is contemplating the curtailment of fuel supplies to industries not necessary to the public welfare. The list contained 450 commodities whose transportation it is declared, could be dispensed with without any great inconvenience to the public and 75 which it is held the public could dispense with, but not without inconvenience.

If the nonessential commodities are eliminated, says the statement, the railroads without doubt can move all commodities required by the government for war purposes and by the people for subsistence.

War Savings Agitators Eat Meagerly and Preach Economy

Washington, Nov. 16.—The necessity of preaching thrift and economy to the American people, both to increase the war savings loan to the government and to lessen burdens on industry, was urged upon state directors of the war savings campaign in conference here tonight by Secretary McAdoo and Frank A. Vanderlip, director of the campaign. The directors, representing nearly every state in the union, exemplified their economy doctrine by partaking of a meager fare at their conference dinner tonight.

Modern Dentistry Requires Organization



Dr. G. D. Shipherd, Manager.

The world today asks of its public servants and of the various businesses which serve it a far greater degree of perfection than was expected a comparatively few years ago. It makes this demand because organization all along the line of human endeavor has raised standards of service. So far as it concerns dentistry, organization is essential to the best work. It makes possible, for instance, our plan of having a staff of dentists who are specialists, men who excel in the particular line of dental work which is their part in our office to do. Organization gives assurance of permanency so that you know the Bailey Dental Company will always be here to carry out its guarantee of perfect work.

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