

# EXEMPTION RULES ISSUED BY WILSON

### PREPARATIONS FOR MOBILIZATION HAVE ADVANCED ANOTHER STEP.

#### Process of Selection Will Likely Not Be Made Known Until Drafting Time is Near.

Washington.—Preparation for the mobilization of the first contingent of 625,000 troops of the new national army advanced another step when President Wilson promulgated the regulations to govern exemptions from military service. In the order in which they must come there are three steps in the organization process of the national army as prescribed by Congress. They are registration, selection and exemption. The first step has been carried through. The regulations issued cover in detail the operation of the third step, exemption.

Information concerning the second step in the series is still lacking, and officials are guarding closely the method by which selection is to be applied. The exemption regulation announced that the boards will be advised of the selection process later, although none of the steps prescribed except the organization of the boards can be carried out until the selection machinery has furnished the names of the men whose fitness and desirability for army service the boards are to judge. There is one hint as to how the selection machinery is to work.

The local boards are directed upon organization to take over from the registration precincts the cards and lists of the men registered on June 5, and, as their first duty, to provide a serial number for each registration card. This has given support to the belief that the selection is to be by number. Reports were current recently that the selection drawing was to be made in Washington.

#### May Delay Announcements.

Presumably the process of selection will be announced only a short time before it is put in operation. When that will be is not known. September 1 has been the tentative date set for calling the 625,000 of the first contingent to the colors for training. Progress with construction of the sixteen divisional cantonments for the troops will govern the action. It is believed there will be no serious delay.

The exemption process will not take a great deal of time. It is difficult to calculate the time the local boards will need passing on the cases that come before them. The regulations provide that decision in any individual case shall not be delayed more than three days by the local board, or an additional five days when appeal is taken to the district boards. The whole process probably can be carried through in less than thirty days.

There were no surprises in the exemption regulations. The task of passing upon the individual cases is left entirely to the local boards. While the President reserves the right to designate industries necessary for the public good, the question of whether retention of any individual engaged in these industries is essential is left to the boards.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations, the President called upon the boards to do their work fearlessly and impartially and to remember that "our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection." The statement follows:

#### The Statement.

"The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to contribute, with the regular army, the national guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces.

"The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service.

#### Calls For Loyalty.

"The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board to remember that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted to them. They should remember to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of

the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation. "Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

#### To Post Names.

Upon organizing, the local boards will take over from the registration boards, all registration cards, which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then, after having been advised of the method by which the order of liability for service shall be determined and of the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the national guard or regular army) each board will prepare a list of persons designated for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press and within three days send notice to each designated person by mail.

"As the men so notified appear, the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, bearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully, then comes the question of exemption.

"Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include:

#### Those Exempted.

"Officers of the United States, of the states, territories and the District of Columbia, ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers; county or municipal officers, customhouse clerks, workmen in Federal armories, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the Federal service designated by the President for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of a dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child under 16 years of age); those found morally deficient and any member of any well recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed.

#### As to Dependents.

"Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families. Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents, the dependents of third parties being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

#### Appeals Can Be Made.

Local boards are required, subject to appeal, to pass upon claims for exemption or discharge within three days after the filing of affidavits. District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs and their decisions are final. If the ruling of a local board is affirmed the person in question stands finally accepted for military service.

In passing on claims for exemptions on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations, the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or national interest during the emergency.

"The evidence must also establish," the regulations say, "even if the particular industrial enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial or material loss detrimental to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged."

#### President Final Power.

Later the President may from time to time designate certain industries or classes of industries that are necessary and the district boards will be so notified. It will be the duty of each board, however, to ascertain the available labor supply for such industries outside the men called for service and to take the result into consideration in determining such things.

"If, in the opinion of the district board," this section of the regulations concludes, "the direct, substantial, material loss to any such industrial or agricultural enterprise outweighs the loss that would result from failure to obtain the military service of any such person, a certificate of exemption or discharge may be issued to him. X X X."

Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions, or may be granted only for prescribed periods.

## STORY TELLERS ADJOURN

### Mrs. Robert E. Ranson Is Elected President at Annual Meeting at Chapel Hill.

Raleigh.—Mrs. Robert E. Ranson, president of the North Carolina Story Tellers' League and instructor in story-telling at the A. & E. College summer school, has returned from Chapel Hill, where she attended the annual meeting of the Story Tellers' League.

At the annual meeting of the league, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Robert E. Ranson, Mount Olive, president; Miss Edna S. Rankin, Belmont, vice-president; Mrs. E. J. Coltrane, secretary, and Mr. W. F. Marshall, publisher of North Carolina Education, treasurer. A program committee, consisting of the following members, was appointed: Miss Eliza Parker, of Columbus county; Mrs. A. Vermont, of Asheville, and Miss Annie Cherry, rural supervisor of Harnett county. This committee and the president will prepare the programs that are to be published each month in the North Carolina Education, which is the official organ of the teachers of the state and also of the Story Tellers' League. A committee to be known as the publication committee was also appointed. The members of this committee are: Miss Daphne Carraway, rural supervisor for Wake county; Miss Mary Shotwell, rural supervisor of Lenoir county, and Mrs. Thomas P. Harrison, of Raleigh. This committee and the president are to prepare a bulletin that is to be issued by the State Department of Education, this department having recognized the Story Tellers' League as being an important factor in the educational life of the state.

### Turbines Turn at Badin.

Albemarle.—The water has reached the height in the Badin dam where it has commenced to plunge through the flumes and the great turbine wheels commenced to turn and the Badin aluminum factories are now being operated by electricity manufactured by electric power just at hand.

Mr. White, of Pittsburg, who is the inventor of the special kind of turbine wheels used, was present and was greatly rejoiced when the water was turned through the flumes, to see that the great invention made by himself operating excellently. There are in operation at present three of what are said to be the finest turbine wheels in the world. Four flumes are provided for the dam, but up to the present only three turbines have been installed. The fourth one will possibly be installed within the next few months.

### Seaboard Has Big Wreck.

Raleigh.—Speeding north at thirty-five miles an hour, Seaboard Air Line extra No. 312 crashed head on into local freight train No. 98 four and one-half miles above Franklinton a few minutes after 6:30 Saturday morning, killing Engineers Samuel G. Linkous and H. Gaskin, Fireman O. L. Wells and Brakeman George R. Napier, seriously injuring Brakeman T. O. Jones and Fireman John Smith, colored, and demolishing two of the huge Sante Fe engines and twenty-six freight cars laden mostly with watermelons, Irish potatoes and other perishables, destined to northern markets.

Charged with manslaughter through neglect of duty, G. S. Jacobs, operator at Franklin, is in Wake county jail, having been brought here when talk of summary punishment was given credence by the Franklin county authorities.

### It Is Now Captain McAden.

Charlotte.—James T. McAden has received from the President and Secretary of War his commission as captain in the Department of Ordnance, Officers' Reserve Corps, Army of the United States. The commission dates from June 25, 1917. He took the oath of office and is under instructions to report to the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal. He is a son of Mrs. Ben McAden, of Raleigh.

### Killed in Auto Accident.

Charlotte.—Karl A. Bicknell, prominent young business man here, was killed in an automobile accident near Rutherfordton. He was active in securing recruits for the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

### NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

The erection of eight modern brick school buildings in Lenoir county to replace about 45 small frame houses, now in service, was proposed by Dr. J. M. Parrott, retiring chairman of the board of education, just before he relinquished office in favor of G. V. Cowper, named chairman for the coming six years.

Two hundred delegates attended the annual convention of Bar association at Asheville.

Thirty-six counties have reported additional selective draft registrations since June 5 that total 538, of which 255 are white and 283 colored.

Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the southeast and ranking officer of the United States army, visited Charlotte Thursday.

Many picnics and barbecues in this state are being postponed until the war is over.

Representative Webb has announced that Morganton is to have city mail delivery.

## GRAIN HARVEST IS ABOUT COMPLETED

### INDICATIONS ARE THAT WHEAT WILL PASS TEN MILLION BUSHEL MARK.

### DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

#### Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh. Reports from all sections of North Carolina are that the harvesting of the grain crop of the state has been practically completed. Despite the fact that the wheat crop was damaged during the winter by the unprecedented freeze, indications are that the total production will be at least as much as it was last year while it may pass the 10,000,000 bushel mark. The increase in the wheat acreage was especially noticeable in eastern North Carolina where it has been popularly thought that wheat would not grow satisfactorily. In a few instances the estimated yields, as high as 40 bushels per acre, have been reported from that section.

The production of rye will also equal last year's crop. The oat crop is reported as a failure in practically all parts of the state because of the winter killing. Mr. W. C. Crosby, chief of the bureau of community service, who has just returned from a trip through the Piedmont section of the state, expressed the belief that the campaign of the Food Conservation Commission for an increase in the acreage of stubble lands planted in food and feed crops will meet a hearty response throughout the section he visited. Said Mr. Crosby: "The grain has all been harvested and the fields are ready for preparation for other crops. In fact, many farmers already planting corn, peas, potatoes, soy beans, sorghum and other crops on land which has already this year produced a grain crop. I notice in many places that the grain has been shocked in one corner of the field so as to leave the greater part of the field open for the plow or disc. It is especially fortunate that in practically every county I visited the farmers are up with their work in their cotton and corn fields. These crops are clean and the farmer should not be delayed in getting their stubble land prepared and planted."

Executive Secretary Lucas of the Food Conservation Commission estimates that if the farmers should not plant more than the usual acreage of stubble land in second crops that there will be at least 50 per cent more than it was last year, while the increase may be considerably more than that. North Carolina last year produced little more than half a million tons of hay; it purchased hay by the thousands of tons. Mr. Lucas makes the following suggestions for the utilization of stubble land:

Prepare the land as soon as possible after the grain is removed. Break it with a one-horse plow if you have time; double disc or cross-disc only if time is short, and the land is in good condition.

Corn, soy beans, cow peas, Irish potatoes and sorghum and suitable crops to follow grain. Corn and soy beans planted for grain should be gotten in immediately.

Cow peas, soy beans and sorghum are the most satisfactory forage crops that can be grown; they may be planted by themselves or in mixtures. Half a bushel of sorghum seed to a bushel of cowpeas makes an excellent hay mixture, either for broadcasting or planting in drills.

Because of high prices of all seed the planting of all of these crops in drills, even for forage, is recommended. Peas and sorghum planted in three-foot rows are given two or three cultivations will yield as much per acre as it would if broadcasted, and only half the seed are required, half a bushel of peas or beans or a mixture of peas and sorghum being sufficient.

On fair land \$2 worth of seed should make \$20 worth of hay, and on good land should make much more.

### Wilson County Does Quick Work.

Wilson county has the distinction of having its exemption board for the selective draft registration perfect its organization, complete its work and get its complete reports and the duly numbered and listed cards into the adjutant general's headquarters here ahead of every other board in the state and probably as one of the very first in the entire country. The board consists of Ernest Deans, R. G. Briggs and Dr. W. S. Anderson.

### Coming Bulletin in Demand.

On account of the continuous demand for information on canning it is thought wise at this time to call attention to the fact that the complete issue of Extension Circular 11, "The Canning and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables by the 4-H Process," has been exhausted. Another issue of 25,000 copies will be printed at once and will be ready for distribution in a few days. Those who have requested information on canning will be asked to bear in patience the lack of supply of this circular until new issue is ready.

### Bee Expert Begins Visits.

C. L. Sams, the bee expert of Madison county, where he has a big and most successful apiary of his own, has gone to Wilmington to spend a week or longer in that section of the state stirring interest in bee keeping and conferring especially with those who already have colonies of bees on hand and desire to extend their bee industry. Mr. Sams has just assumed the position of bee expert with the state department of agriculture in co-operation with the United States department, co-operation with bee keepers and prospective bee keepers to extend and improve the industry being the special purpose.

Already a pretty thorough visitation of the northeastern section of the state from Martin to Onslow counties has been made and when Mr. Sams completes his Wilmington section visitation he will have a pretty complete line on the bee industry of the entire eastern section of the state where he says there are the biggest sort of possibilities for money-making in the keeping of bees if any sort of care is given them and improved methods observed.

A little later Mr. Sams will go through the piedmont and the western sections of the state—Asheville, Waynesville and beyond—in seeking out of opportunities to help along an industry in which he is decidedly an enthusiastic and is convinced has the biggest sort of possibilities for profit and pleasure. He believes, too, in the keeping of a few hives by every household for the making of his own home supply if the larger development is not desired.

### Potato Shipment Shows Increase.

The shipments of potatoes out of North Carolina this year have been over a thousand cars more than last year. On June 15th, 2,616 cars of potatoes had been shipped out of the state; 1,695 cars on the same date last year. As high as 301 cars have been shipped out of North Carolina in one day. On the same day the total shipments for all other states amounted to only 487 cars.

Prices for grade one have averaged about \$8.50 per barrel this year. Last year prices averaged about \$2.75 per barrel, and in 1915 around \$1.25 per barrel. In fact, in 1915, potatoes were sold as low as 75 cents a barrel, which was much less than cost of production. A letter just received by William R. Camp, Chief of the North Carolina Division of Markets, from A. J. McMath, the Secretary of Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange shows that prices may be expected to continue high for well-graded stock. Mr. McMath says: "We are now getting \$10 per barrel for white potatoes; and from present indications, it looks like there will be a shortage of one million barrels from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Norfolk sections. With this shortage staring us in the face, we look for good prices the entire season. If war conditions continue, then sweets should also sell fairly well, in our opinion."

The Market News Service which the North Carolina Division of Markets, in co-operation with the Federal Office of Markets, has been conducting from Elizabeth City, N. C., will be discontinued for Irish potatoes as soon as ear-load shipments cease, and begin for cantaloupes and melons at Laurinburg as soon as shipments of this crop start. Almost a thousand daily Market Bulletins have been mailed out from the Elizabeth City office to growers and shippers throughout the eastern part of the state.

### Pleased With Sane Celebration.

Raleigh.—"The reports from all over North Carolina concerning the sane manner in which the citizens observed Independence Day are most gratifying," said Insurance Commissioner James R. Young. "The Insurance Department was particularly anxious that it should be as it was. I sent appeals through the press to the people of the state urging the entire elimination of fireworks this year and as far as I have been able to learn there were none used. As a result there are no fourth of July accidents reported in the state and as far as I have seen practically none throughout the entire nation. I believe that our people will realize that the use of fireworks, endangering life and property, is a poor way to display patriotism and that the absence of casualty with still the display desired for patriotic purposes is much more satisfactory than the old and costly manner. I hope the demonstration will serve as a reminder in the future."

### Appoints State Tax Commission.

Governor Bickett appointed a state tax commission, to recommend reform in the state taxing system at the next General Assembly, the members being: Henry A. Page, Aberdeen; Greene, Union county; James H. Raleigh; Frank A. Linney, Raleigh; and W. Vance Brown, Asheville, governor and chairman of the education commission are ex-officio members of the commission, the governor to be chairman.

J. Z. Greene is state organizer, lecturer for the North Carolina farmers union and editor of "Our Home," published at Marshville, a farm paper well circulated throughout North Carolina.

James H. Pou, brother of Congressman Pou, is a leading lawyer representing numbers of the largest corporations having business connections in the state and owner and developer of much real estate, including extensive farms, represents the conservative business interests, being a man of recognized sagacity and business and legal ability.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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### LESSON FOR JULY 15.

#### HEZEKIAH, THE FAITHFUL KING.

LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 30:1. GOLDEN TEXT—He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.—Heb. 11:6.

The reformation under Hezekiah is one of the bright and attractive spots in the latter history of the kingdom of Israel. It was a most thorough reformation and God set his seal upon it in many wonderful ways. Teachers ought to give their classes a comprehensive view of all that Hezekiah did, as recorded in II Chron., chapters 29-32.

I. Hezekiah's Proclamation. (vv. 1-6). The proper introduction to this lesson would be to return to chapter twenty-nine and note the restoration of the worship of Jehovah. How it began in one man's heart, Hezekiah; how he called the people to be clean (29:15), then called upon a cleansing of the house of God and its restoration (vv. 18, 19). How he called them to renewed sacrifice and worship (vv. 20, 21). The restoration of the sin-offering and of the burnt-offering, and the result of these offerings in the Levitical music and in the worship of the great congregation (29, 28). The sequel of song always follows and accompanies a true revival of religion. Having consecrated themselves unto the Lord, Hezekiah sends out this proclamation. The consecration of the people, as referred in chapter 29, was very complete. (See vv. 31-38.) Hezekiah was a man of deep discernment as well as of true piety. He saw the meaning of the sacrifice of redemption and put the passover forward as the very heart-center of the worship of Jehovah. (See vv. 1, 2.) Whoever understands the passover, understands God's way of salvation. (See Exodus 12:13-23; I Cor. 5:7, 8; Rom. 3:25, 26; John 1:29.) Hezekiah did not confine his call to those of Israel alone, but extended it beyond its borders to those of Ephraim, thus manifesting the true missionary spirit. Hezekiah had ample Scriptural warrant keeping this passover out of its regular order (vv. 9-13). God is not a God of time or place. Wherever obedience is possible, whether it be a matter of time or not, God approves. Hezekiah, however, did not act upon his own initiative, but sought counsel. (See v. 2.) The man who is the most clearly led of God is the man who is most eager and anxious to know how God is leading other men and will listen most patiently to their counsel. The fact that the people had not "gathered themselves together at Jerusalem" for a long time, might have warranted a further delay. Not so with this enthusiastic young king. He was not bound by precedent, but was anxious to please God.

II. Hezekiah's Exhortation (vv. 7-13). Hezekiah began his exhortation by calling attention to the trespasses of their fathers (v. 7). At the same time he reminds them that if God gave them over to desolation because they themselves were stiff-necked (v. 8) and yielded not themselves unto the Lord to enter his sanctuary, which he had sanctified unto them, they would come under the fierceness of God's wrath, for they had turned from the Lord; they had "trespassed against the Lord God of their fathers." Because of that trespass God had "given them up to desolation." Literally he had made them "an astonishment." This astonishment and desolation was well known, "as ye see" (v. 7). Anyone with eyes open can see today the desolation of individuals, of families, communities and nations who trespass against God. For a generation we have had the deity of Christ and the inspiration of his Word called into question and that the individual man is the dictator of his own conscience and life, and it is because men have departed from their faithful allegiance to Jesus Christ and fail to obey his command, that we see the strife and desolation of today.

The first departure caused people to be "stiff-necked" and Jehovah is calling them to repentance, but they would not hear (see Ch. 36:13; Ex. 32:9; Num. 10:21). In place of this "stiff-neckedness" of their hearts Hezekiah exhorts them to turn again to the Lord and not to be stiff-necked as were their fathers (v. 8), that if they will turn again unto the Lord (v. 9) they shall have compassion so that they shall be merciful. Hezekiah's gracious and merciful words yielded themselves, and they entered into communion with the Lord and "entered into his sanctuary, which he had sanctified forever." They also served him. They were to follow the brethren and were to be "an astonishment" to the nations, as the result of this bright reformation, based upon the fact that they were "gracious and merciful" (Ex. 34:6; Ps. 86:5; Jonah 4:2; Mark 12:18). Then, even as now, there were those who would not yield themselves to God's gracious invitation. As the priests passed through the country of Ephraim and Manasseh, even unto Zebulun, they were "laughed to scorn and some mocked" (v. 10).