

OPERATION OF NEW DRAFT LAW

**Official Instructions Concerning
the Raising of Military Forces
Determined On.**

POLLING PLACES TO BE USED

All Persons Within the Age Limits
Prescribed by the Law Must Present
Themselves There—Governors
of States at Head of
Registration Work.

Washington.—With the object of stimulating publicity to the work of raising the military forces called for under the army draft law the war department has issued the following instructions, which will govern the work:

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the principle of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder have been coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed are required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce.

The governor of each state is the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs, or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

Apportionment of Registrars.
The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population.

If, for instance, all men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

Cities of Over 30,000 Population.
The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards.

Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and the Sick.
Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration. Colleges, Universities, Homes and Other Institutions.

Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the

proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration. The warden of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Authorizes Financial Institutions to Receive Subscriptions for the Bond Offerings.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the entire list of 27,513 national and state banks and trust companies in the United States, authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the \$2,000,000,000 bond offering, enlisting their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

"You can render an invaluable service to your country," Mr. McAdoo told the banks, "by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the federal reserve bank in your district."

Loan Subscriptions Pour In.
To all clearing house associations in the country Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram in which he said:

"The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the government and not arbitrarily. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking."

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions, aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the treasury. Virtually every large city and every state in the Union was represented.

Lend \$100,000,000 to Italy.
Negotiations continued today with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, received the full amount of the first \$100,000,000 loan made by this government to Italy.

Subscriptions to the second offering of treasury certificates were received during the day by the federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days.

The \$100,000,000 loan to France will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or so.

MAY CENTER IN WASHINGTON

Probability That One Committee Will Purchase All Supplies Needed by the Allied Countries.

Washington.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here by Sir Hardman Bever, financial expert of the British war mission. The committee will supplant J. P. Morgan & Co.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pyramided one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction.

The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out their gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans." As a result, he predicted that the end of the war would find the allies in good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts.

Agree on Paying Men in Training.

Washington.—Conferees on the army bill agreed on a provision to pay \$100 a month to men in training camps seeking to qualify as members of the officers' reserve corps.

Although the full allotted quota of 40,000 men probably will be enrolled in the officers' training camps when they open May 15, there still is "plenty of room for" men of the right qualities," the war department announced.

In a statement saying that each of the sixteen camps seemed assured of its full allotment of 2,500 applicants for commissions, the department appealed for further recruits among men of proved ability.

Chicago to Furnish Chasers.

Chicago.—This city is now mobilizing its naval resources. Acting under orders from the navy department, Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant of the Great Lakes naval training station, began rounding up hundreds of small power boats preparatory to equipping them as submarine chasers. Captain Moffett expects to rush them "to the seaboard" as rapidly as possible.

NINE REGIMENTS TO GO TO FRANCE

ENGINEERS WILL BE ORGANIZED BY WAR DEPARTMENT FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.

RAISED BY VOLUNTEERING

Will Go to Europe "At the Earliest Possible Moment"—Each Regiment to Be Commanded by Regular Army Colonel.—Composed of Railroad Men.

Washington.—Nine new regiments of army engineers, to be composed exclusively of highly trained railway men, will be the first American troops to be sent to France. They will go "at the earliest possible moment," the War Department announced, for work on communication lines, but speculation as to exactly when or to what points they will be sent is forbidden because of the submarine menace.

The new forces will be volunteers, raised at the nine great railway centers of the country. Each regiment will be commanded by an engineer colonel of the regular army, aided by an adjutant. All other officials will be railway engineers or officials.

The expedition will have a total strength of between 11,000 and 12,000 men, each regiment being composed of two battalions of three companies each. Every branch of railway workers necessary to the building or operation of lines will be represented in the ranks, and the War Department expects a response to the call that will permit a careful selection to be exercised and insure a force already trained to the minute, an army of experts in railway operation. The Department's statement follows:

"The War Department has sent out orders for the raising as rapidly as possible of nine additional regiments of engineers which are destined to proceed to France, at the earliest possible moment for work on the lines of communication. It is requested of the press that no speculation or rumors regarding this force be carried other than that given out. All details regarding the force will be given out as fast as compatible with the best public interests."

Recruiting for the regiments and the organization of each force will be directly under the colonel of each regiment. The recruiting points will be New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Atlanta, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

HERO OF MARNE LAYS WREATH ON TOMB OF LINCOLN.

French Commissioners Honor Memory of Emancipator.

Springfield, Ill.—Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, paid high tribute to the memory of Lincoln at the emancipator's tomb here, and with the others of the French commission received an enthusiastic welcome to the Illinois Capital.

Marshal Joffre silently placed a wreath upon the Lincoln sarcophagus. With bowed heads and doffed caps, the French hero, Rene Viviani, Vice Premier of the French Council of Ministers, and the military and civil officials who accompanied them, filed into the tomb, paid honor to the war President and left without a spoken word.

DOUBLES TAX ON WHISKEY OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Washington.—In an extended session the House Ways and Means Committee wrote new and drastic liquor and inheritance taxes into the war revenue bill, but were still in disagreement over many sections and about \$200,000,000 short of the \$1,800,000,000 it has voted to raise. The leaders hope to complete the measure immediately, and a proposed retroactive income tax amendment, which would yield \$140,000,000 during the coming year, and other far-reaching proposals, are held in abeyance to be inserted at the eleventh hour, if necessary to make up the desired total.

Several members of the House, including at least one member of the Ways and Means Committee, already are planning to carry their fight for changes in the bill to the Senate Finance Committee as soon as hearings on the Senate side begin, probably this week.

Proposed taxes on whiskey were increased by the committee from \$1.10 to \$2.20 a gallon and on beer from \$1.50 to \$2.75 a barrel. The amount of exempt liquor in a dealer's possession at the time the law becomes effective was reduced from an unlimited quantity to 50 gallons.

MAILS TO BE USED TO GIVE PUBLICITY TO LOAN.

Washington.—The unfathomed possibilities of the United States mails are to be developed at once to bring home to every person in the country the need of subscribing to the "liberty loan." Every letter of the many millions that pass daily through the mails soon is to bear a special cancellation stamp of striking design to notify all persons receiving mail that the Nation is calling for contributions.

RUSSIAN TROUBLE IS SAFELY PASSED

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN WORKMEN'S COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT SETTLED.

PREPARE NEW DECLARATION

Government's Foreign Policy Explained in Definite Terms and Is Accepted by Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Petrograd, via London.—The controversy between the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Provisional Government that for a short time had threatened serious consequences in which, in fact, the fate of the nation and possibly of the war were involved has been settled.

Prince Tseretelli, speaking before a tremendous assemblage of soldiers and workmen, declared that the government had prepared a new declaration concerning its foreign policy, which was in definite language and corresponded to the proclamation of April 9 and embodied the views of the proletariat.

When the speaker declared that the temporary government had acquitted itself of the charge brought against it by explaining in concise terms what it meant by the vague form of yesterday's declaration, a great cheer arose from the assembly and lasted for several minutes. It apparently voiced the relief which all present felt at the solution of the utmost serious difficulty which had confronted the country since the revolution.

Prince Tseretelli then read the new declaration sent the council by the government, and explained that the trouble was over and that the provisional government would remain in power. Democracy, he announced amid continued cheering, had won a great victory.

GOLDEN FLOOD POURS IN FOR "LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917."

Small Investor Not Yet Been Heard From.—Payments on Easy Terms.

Washington.—The golden flood of subscriptions to the "liberty loan" continues to sweep in upon the Treasury without abatement. Officials estimated that since the books were opened for subscription money had poured in at the rate of \$7,208,260 per hour and the first three days business showed a total of about \$500,000,000 or one-tenth of the total.

Thus far only the banks and wealthy individuals have been heard from. The small investors' voice has not been heard, except indirectly. Officials believe that a great army of men of moderate means are willing and anxious to invest in the bonds, and to this end a program is under consideration which will enable virtually every one in the country with only a small amount to spare to buy at least one bond.

"It is intended to make the bonds of such denominations," Secretary McAdoo announced, "and the payments on such easy terms as will give every inhabitant of the land the opportunity to help. Announcement as to the denominations and payments will be made in a few days."

Consideration of this and other details indicates that small investors will be permitted, in some manner yet to be formulated, to pay for bonds by installments lasting over a considerable period of time. In this, Treasury officials have the support of many banks, some of which have offered to accept payments as small as \$5 a month. Department stores and other agencies also have offered to co-operate on this plan.

MORE ENROLL THAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Tabulation of the enrollment for the reserve officers' training camp here indicated that thirty-eight more Tennesseans and Carolinians have qualified for admissions than the camp can accommodate.

GREAT BRITAIN SENDS FRANCE'S REQUEST TO SEND MEN

Washington.—Great Britain formally joined France in expressing the hope that an American expeditionary force would soon take its place on the western front in Europe. Foreign Secretary Balfour told the Council of National Defense that the British would be overjoyed to welcome an American force in France, and that its early dispatch would have an enormous psychological effect, both on the Allies and their enemies.

FOR CO-OPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Washington.—Administrative officials of 130 leading institutions of learning in the United States conferred with a committee of the Advisory Defense Commission and arranged machinery for co-operation with the Government during the war. Secretary Baker addressed the conference, pointing out that important defense work can be done by the schools of the country, and the educators adopted resolutions for active service.

PLANS FOR NEW ARMY COMPLETED

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE IN SIXTH DIVISION.

FORM EIGHTEEN DIVISIONS

Each Will Be Complete in Every Arm of Service.—All Details For Raising New Army Completed By the War Department.

Washington.—The full strength of the first war army organized under the selective draft bill will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 enlisted men, making up eighteen war strength divisions complete in every arm and supplemented by sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery equipped with large caliber howitzers.

Virtually every detail of plans for raising, training, equipping and organizing this force has been carefully worked out by the War Department, and the selection of the men will begin as soon as the draft measure becomes law. Conferees of the Senate and House hope to agree upon disputed features at once so as to send the bill to the President for his signature early this week.

A revised list of officers' training camp districts issued by the Department indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows:

- First division—Troops from all New England States.
- Second—New York Congressional districts one to twenty-six, (including Long Island and New York City.)
- Third—Remainder of New York State and Pennsylvania Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 28.
- Fourth—Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
- Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The Carolinas, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.

Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky.

Tenth—Illinois.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Fifteenth—Oklahoma and Texas.

Sixteenth—Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

In addition, there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the Southwest near the Mexican border.

Strength of Division.
Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The total strength of the sixteen will be 15,922 officers and 439,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 1,214 officers and 32,062 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units, and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the 500,000 will be 666 officers and 20,000 men, with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be the sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, strength 768 officers and 21,140 men; eight aero squadrons, or one new squadron to each new infantry division; eight balloon companies, ten field hospitals, ten ambulance companies; twenty-one field bakeries; six telephone battalions, sixteen pack companies, six ammunition trains and six supply trains.

In preparation for the enormous task of training this great army, the existing regular establishments and the National Guard is being brought to full war strength. The regulars, when all five additional increments provided for in the National defense act have been added, will total 11,233 officers and 293,000 men of all arms.

Upon the President's approval of the army bill, the first increment will be added to the regulars. As soon as possible thereafter, the remaining increments will be created, existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units.

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

Governor Bickett has issued requisition papers on the Governor of Missouri for the return to this state of J. J. Clark, wanted in Franklin county under charge of seduction.

Representative Charles M. Stedman was introduced to Marshal Joffre in the House as one of the surviving veterans of the Confederacy and as one of the very few survivors of that war now serving in Congress.

Capt. Joe Darden, a noted Confederate veteran and survivor of the immortal six hundred of the Confederacy, died at his home a few miles from Kinston, Monday.

The Harnett County Medical Society, at a special session, adopted the following resolution: "Be it resolved, that the Harnett County Auxiliary Defense Committee for Medical Preparedness be formed."

The North Carolina Academy of Science closed its sixteenth annual meeting at the University with a luncheon in Swain Hall, given by the University.

Development of 3,000 acres of land in Pender and Duplin counties has been announced. An attempt at colonization is to be made. The land is in the berry and trucking section.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health, was in Washington to attend a conference with the United States Health Service officials. He told the Federal authorities that his state is ready to do its part as soon as a call is made.

The University of North Carolina Annual "Yackety Yack," came from the press and both in size and in attractiveness fulfills the promise of its editors that it would be one of the best ever published by the university.

Mr. Franklin Sherman, State Entomologist, urges bee-keepers in the state to produce honey this year to the limit, since the raw material costs nothing, and there is bound to be a great demand for all sorts of concentrated sweets.

Marshall E. Bagwell, Raleigh boy, now on the U. S. S. Jupiter, writing from "Somewhere in the United States," makes a fervent appeal to the young men of North Carolina "to do their bit and not to stand back until Uncle Sam lays his hand upon your shoulder and says 'You must go!'"

Dr. Amzi J. Ellington, of the State Board of Health, has gone to Alabama county to begin the preliminary series of meetings preparatory to the free medical examination offered in the county by the co-operative work of the State Board of Health and the county board of health.

Attorneys for Congressman Weaver and ex-Congressman Britt returned from Sylva, after concluding the Jackson county hearings in this case there. The Weavers claim to have brought out evidence that means from 40 to 50 votes for the Congressman, in the contest that is to be placed before the House.

Full five hundred men, it is estimated, will have been discharged from the National Guard service in North Carolina when the last of the discharges are issued. Practically all of these are on the basis of the provision for discharge of men with dependent families. This represents more than fifteen per cent of the entire guard.

More than ever convinced of the absolute necessity of the South's raising its own food and feedstuffs this year, John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the State Food Conservation Commission, has returned to his office after attending the conference held at Washington at the instance of the Federal Trade Commission for the consideration of the production, transportation and distribution of food and feed products.

United States Commissioner Frederick Howe is in Asheville to establish a camp for interned German men in National Forest lands.

The best piece of news that has gone out from Lenoir in many a month is the fact that the board of town commissioners have authorized the issuing of \$125,000 in bonds for the purpose of paving 50,000 square yards of streets and sidewalks.

Editor Leon S. Daniel of the Wilson Dispatch, has enlisted in the army.

According to Col. Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary of the State Fair Association, the present indications point to the finest harness races this year ever seen at the State Fair.

Dr. P. A. Petree, North Carolina physician, with the American Ambulance Hospital, Paris, France, has tendered his services to the Governor of the state for use in the National Guard or elsewhere and the letter of tender has been referred to the Adjutant General.