

OPERATIONS UNDER SELECTIVE DRAFT

Measures for Raising of Military Forces, as Agreed Upon by Congress.

AGE LIMIT, 21 TO 30 YEARS

Male Citizens, and Those Who Have Declared Their Intention to Become Citizens, of That Age, Liable to Draft—Classes That Are Excused.

Washington.—The selective draft under which the new United States army will be raised will be applied under the following provisions of the army bill:

"That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the regular army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the president decides that they cannot effectually be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadres from other forces.

Age Limits Are Fixed.
"Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act.

"Quotas for the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof and credit shall be given to any state, territory, district, or subdivision thereof for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such state, territory, district, or subdivision, either as members of the regular army or the National Guard.

Provides for Military Law.
"All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged, provided that the president is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops, as he may deem necessary, and to employ them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section 1 and section 9 of this act.

"Organizations of the force herein provided for, except the regular army, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same state or locality."

No person liable to military service will be permitted to escape therefrom by furnishing a substitute or the payment of money, and the payment of bounties for recruits is prohibited.

Men Who Are Exempt.
The persons who will be exempted from military service are thus designated by this provision of the bill:

"That the vice president of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed.

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel another person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization; but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the president shall declare to be noncombatant.

Certain Classes to Be Excused.
"The president is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section 1 hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal

DETAILS OF NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW

Washington, May 10.—[Special.]—Outstanding features of the universal service law as drafted by the senate and house conferees.

Ages of Draft, 21 to 30 inclusive.
Ages of Volunteers, 18 to 40 inclusive.

Number subject to draft... 11,000,000
To be Obtained by Draft or Volunteers:

Number to be drawn by selective conscription... 1,000,000
(In two drafts 500,000 each.)
Regular army... 300,000
National Guard... 625,000
Special and technical troops... 78,000
Total strength provided... 2,001,000

Term of Service: Period of Emergency.

Exemptions:
Federal and state officers.

Ministers of religion and theological students.

Members of religious sects opposed to war.

Liable to Exemption:
County and municipal officers.

Customhouse clerks, mail employees.

Employees of armories, arsenals and navy yards.

Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture.

Those supporting dependents.

The physically and morally deficient.

Method for Draft:
Proclamation by the president for registration.

Immediate registration by those of draft age.

Selection from register of men for service.

Dispatch of men drafted to nearest training camp.

Provision for Pay:
Second-class private... \$25

First-class private... 31

Corporal... 32

Sergeant of the line... \$36 and 42

Quartermaster and hospital sergeants... 46

First sergeant... 50

Safeguards Thrown Around the Army:
Prohibition.

Suppression of the social evil.

Officers, customhouse clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the president may designate; pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient.

"No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: Provided, that notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States."

How Exemptions Are Determined.
The machinery created for determining of exemptions is thus described by the bill:

"The president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several states and subdivisions thereof and in the territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such board in each county or similar subdivision in each state, and one for approximately each 30,000 of population in each city of 30,000 population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the bureau of census of the department of commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the president and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president.

Powers of Exempting Boards.
"Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the president, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the president to exclude or discharge from the selective draft persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Additional Boards Provided.
"The president is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the

military establishment, as the president may determine, who shall be appointed by the president.

"Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes or persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

"The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that in accordance with such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision."

All persons subject to registration must have attained their twenty-first but not their thirty-first birthday, and such persons as fail to register will be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year. Persons temporarily absent from their legal residence may register by mail under presidential regulations.

Provisions for Volunteers.
The provisions governing voluntary enlistment in the regular army and National Guard follow:

"That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the regular army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment, and such enlistment, and such enlistments, shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

Plan Grouping by States.
"Provided, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by states and the political subdivisions of the same; provided, further, that all persons who have enlisted since April 1, 1917, either in the regular army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June 3, 1916, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency.

"The president may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable, and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the regular army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed."

Provision for Increased Pay.
The army pay increases are set forth in the following provisions:

"That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the regular army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army; and commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$24 per month shall receive an increase of \$10 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$8 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36, or \$40, an increase of \$6 per month, and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$5 per month; provided that the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the compilation of continuous service pay."

President's Powers Broadened.
An entirely new provision of the bill as drafted is:

"That the president is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the regular army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require; provided further that the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased.

The president will officer the regular army and National Guard under existing law, and for the conscript force he is empowered:

"To provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the officers' reserve corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916; by appointment from the regular army, the officers' reserve corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of congress approved January 21, 1903 (thirty-second statutes at large, page 775), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory or from those who have had honorable service in the regular army, the National Guard, or the volunteer forces or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the regular army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the regular army as commissioned officers in such forces."

WAR REVENUE BILL PLANNED TO RAISE \$1,800,000,000 IN YEAR

Ten Per Cent Increase Added to All Existing Duties and Articles Now on Free List Are Taxed 10 Per Cent—Incomes Are Hit Hard—An Extra Tax of One-Third Added to All Individual Incomes for 1916.

Following are some of the articles in daily use which will be taxed under the new war revenue bill:

Stock Exchange Transactions—On each sale future delivery for each \$100	2 cents
Capital stock on each original issue of \$100, 5 cents; on transfers on each \$100 face value	2 cents
Bonds, debentures, etc., on each \$100 face value	5 cents
Indemnity bonds, 50 cents; where premium is in excess of \$100	1 per cent of premium charge
Drafts, checks, notes (and renewals or extensions) for each \$100	2 cents
Deeds, conveying lands or realty, for the first \$100 to \$500, 50 cents; for each \$500 or additional or fraction	50 cents
Life insurance policies (except industrial or weekly)	8 cents on each \$100
Marine, international and fire insurance premiums	1 per cent
Casualty policy premiums	1 per cent
Freight bills	3 per cent
Passenger tickets	10 per cent
Steamship tickets for foreign port, \$10 to \$30, \$1; \$30 to \$60, \$3; exceeding \$60, \$5.	10 per cent
Seats, berths or staterooms, rail or water	10 per cent
Express rates	10 per cent
Automobiles and motorcycles	5 per cent on wholesale price
Tires	5 per cent
Light, heat and telephone bills	5 per cent
Telephone (long distance)	5 cents on each toll message over 15c
Musical instruments	5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Talking machines	5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Jewelry	5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Cosmetics and proprietary medicines	5 per cent on wholesale price
Amusement tickets (charity excepted)	1 cent for each 10 cents of admission price, except where maximum is 5 cents.

Washington.—The administration war revenue bill as unanimously agreed upon by the house committee on ways and means and reported to the house Wednesday, is estimated to produce \$1,800,000,000 a year.

If the framers overlooked any tangible article upon which it is possible to levy a tax, it was not because of any desire to do so.

Incomes, inheritances, business profits, amusements, liquors, tobacco, automobiles, moving pictures, baseball games, medicines, letter postage, transportation and jewelry are among some of the things which will feel the burden of taxation.

Tariff Will Yield \$200,000,000.
The committee found it necessary to go to the tariff to make up a deficit of something like \$200,000,000. This was done by an agreement to a tax of 10 per cent upon all articles now on the free list and 10 per cent additional upon all articles now upon the dutiable list.

Income-tax increases as made public by Chairman Kitchin follow:

Taxes for the year ending December 31, 1916, have been increased exactly one-third. These taxes are due in June.

Exemption limits have been reduced to \$1,000 for single men and \$2,000 for married men.

The normal tax on new classes of incomes to be taxed, those between \$1,000 and \$3,000 for single men and between \$2,000 and \$4,000 for married men, has been fixed at 2 per cent.

Normal taxes on all incomes formerly taxed, those above \$3,000 for single men and \$4,000 for married men, have been increased from 2 to 4 per cent.

Increases in All Surtaxes.
The increased surtaxes are as follows:

\$ 5,000 to \$ 7,500	1 per cent
7,500 to 10,000	2 per cent
10,000 to 12,500	3 per cent
12,500 to 15,000	4 per cent
15,000 to 20,000	5 per cent
20,000 to 40,000	6 per cent
40,000 to 60,000	8 per cent
60,000 to 80,000	11 per cent
80,000 to 100,000	14 per cent
100,000 to 150,000	17 per cent
150,000 to 200,000	20 per cent
200,000 to 250,000	24 per cent
250,000 to 300,000	27 per cent
300,000 to 500,000	30 per cent
500,000 and upwards	37 per cent

The inheritance tax starts with one-half of 1 per cent as the basic tax on all estates of \$50,000 or less. The remainder of the schedule is applied to the various excesses in graduation as follows:

Inheritance Tax Scale.
On excess of more than \$50,000, but not exceeding \$150,000, 1 per cent.

On excess of more than \$150,000, but not exceeding \$250,000, 1½ per cent.

On excess of more than \$250,000, but not exceeding \$450,000, 2 per cent.

On excess of more than \$450,000, but not exceeding \$1,000,000, 2½ per cent.

On excess of more than \$1,000,000, but not exceeding \$2,000,000, 3 per cent.

On excess of more than \$2,000,000, but not exceeding \$3,000,000, 3½ per cent.

On excess of more than \$3,000,000, but not exceeding \$4,000,000, 4 per cent.

On excess of more than \$4,000,000, but not exceeding \$5,000,000, 4½ per cent.

Lodging-House Geometry.
Learning is one thing and wit is another, but that does not prevent them from meeting at times in the same brain. One of the most amusing of those jests, which it takes a certain amount of scholarship to make or enjoy, was the collection of Euclidean axioms that Prof. Stephen Leacock of McGill university wrote some years ago for Truth. Here is one of the cleverest of them: If there be two boards on the same flat and the amount of side of the one be equal to

the amount of side of the other, each to each, and the wrangle between one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal, each to each. For, if not, let one bill be the greater. Then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.—Youth's Companion.

On the Job.
The Sphinx knew how to keep her mouth shut and is still in business.

OPPOSE INCREASE ON POSTAGE RATES

SECTION REFERRING TO NEWSPAPERS IS LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED.

TO REACH VOTE THIS WEEK

Newspaper Men in Great Numbers Strongly Protest With Effect.—Many Other Protests Are Made to Different Sections.

Washington.—Opponents of the Ways and Means Committee's proposal to greatly increase postal rates on newspapers and magazines showed such a strength during debate on the war tax bill that it appeared likely the postal section of the measure would be one of the few to be materially modified before passage.

The attack brought the first defection from the ranks of the committee itself, which had approved the bill un-animously and whose members of both parties have consistently urged its passage unamended. Just before adjournment Representative Sloan, a Republican committeeman, told the House that while he would stand behind every other provision in the measure, he could not support a postal increase amounting to "a punitive expedition against newspapers and magazines."

Representatives Madden, of Illinois and McCormick, of Illinois; Meeker, of Missouri, Republicans, and Moon, of Tennessee, Democrat and chairman of the postal committee, joined in the attack, which proceeded while a large delegation of publishers was telling the Senate Finance Committee that enactment would force many publications out of business.

Debate Near Close.
General debate in the House closed at 4 o'clock Tuesday and the bill probably will be brought to a final vote before the end of the week. The committee hopes to put through most of its proposals without important amendment, for the opposition has scattered its fire against many individual sections and has developed a concerted attack on only a few of them. When the measure goes over to the Senate, however, many changes are expected.

Representative Longworth, Republican, made a long defense of the bill for the committee, reiterating that while there were some inequalities, passage was necessary to give the needed war revenue. He declared 95 per cent of the taxes proposed would fall upon the wealthy or those of moderate means.

Representative Meeker predicted that enactment of the proposed postal increases would mean the end of National circulation for daily papers and Representative Madden attacked the new rate schedule as "the most unjust tax ever imposed by a Government." Chairman Moon presented two amendments to cut down the proposed rates. Representative McCormick suggested that the whole schedule should be re-written so that the levies would fall on publications in proportion to their incomes.

Representative McCormick also criticized the income tax section of the bill and declared the proposed excess profits taxes were oppressive and unjust. He predicted that the measure as a whole would work immeasurable harm to industry.

Senate Hearing.
Spokesmen for newspapers and periodicals, large and small, and from all parts of the country appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to attack as unreasonable and confiscatory the war revenue bill provision which would create a zone system with greatly increased rates for second class mail matter. They declared if the measure went into effect, many publications would be compelled to suspend.

Don C. Seitz, of The New York World, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said the proposed increase was not a war tax "but an effort to further repress and embarrass the newspaper industry." He told the committee there already had been a big slump in business which, if it continued, would paralyze the newspapers. The publishers, he added, were not seeking special favors, but wanted to be placed on the same level with people engaged in other business.

Arthur Dunn, speaking for the smaller newspapers of the country, said they could not stand the increase in postal rates with the increased cost of print paper, and that many would be compelled to go out of business if the bill was enacted.

RUSSIAN SITUATION CONTINUES TO BE SERIOUS.

Russia still looms in the eyes of the world as a portentous obstacle to an early successful issue of the war for the Entente Nations and the United States over Germany and Allies. While there have been rumors that the Workmen and Soldiers have called for an armistice, official denial of this is made by the council. On the contrary, it is stated by the council that an appeal to the soldiers is being drawn up declaring against a separate peace.