

OVER 150 KILLED IN
DISASTROUS STORMSEVERAL SECTIONS OF COUNTRY
SUFFER DAMAGE TO CROPS
AND PROPERTY.

OVER THOUSAND ARE INJURED

Property Damage Amounts to Millions
in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Ken-
tucky and Tennessee Caused By
Winds Frightful Play.

Chicago.—More than one hundred and fifty were killed, a thousand or more injured, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed by tornadoes which swept through Kansas on Friday, Illinois and Indiana on Saturday, and parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and southern Illinois Sunday. Reports indicate that a large amount of farm implements, needed to produce the bumper crop desired this year, was ruined, although the sporadic wind struck only here and there in its frightful play through the rural regions. Crop damage is said to be not heavy in grains.

The heaviest toll of life was taken at Mattoon, Ill., a city of 10,000 population in the broad corn country of Central Illinois, where 54 are known to be dead and 500 injured, with a property loss of \$2,000,000.

Charleston, Ill., ten miles east of Mattoon, was also partly wrecked Saturday evening with a loss of 38 lives and 150 injured. The property loss there is a million dollars.

The next most serious loss was at Andale, Kan., where 26 were killed and a score injured on Friday. Dublin, Ky., suffered 3 dead and 17 injured.

South Dyersburg, Tenn., was reported to have lost 2 killed and 15 injured in a tornado that swept Dyer County Sunday. Near Blytheville, Ark., 9 persons were reported killed and 12 hurt. Reports from Indiana show at least seven persons killed at Hebron, Kouts and other places and the death list may reach twenty. More than two hundred were injured in the Indiana territory swept by the storm.

Smaller towns in Illinois lost a dozen dead on Saturday with two score injured, while in the southern point of Illinois windstorms Sunday killed a half dozen and injured a score.

Summary of tornado dead and injured:

	Dead	Injured
Mattoon, Ill.	54	500
Charleston, Ill.	39	150
Andale, Kan.	26	60
Other Ill. towns	18	65
Arkansas	9	12
Indiana	7	200
Kentucky	3	17
Tennessee	2	15

Totals.....157 1,019
Property damage, \$5,000,000.

SEVENTY-SIX KILLED BY
GERMAN AIRPLANE RAID.Most of Victims Women and Children
at Foodstuff Sale.

A town of the southeast coast of England, via London.—Women and children who had stood for hours in a long line in the busiest street here waiting to purchase potatoes were the principal victims of the German airplane raid. The women and children had little warning of the raid and were easy victims of the air vultures who dropped their deadly bombs indiscriminately.

The raid, which claimed the lives of 76 persons and caused injury to 175 others, proved more deadly than any raid made on England since the beginning of the war.

GUARD SHOT IN
EXCHANGE OF BULLETS.

Norfolk, Va.—Frederick Roach, a guard at the Virginia Beach wireless station, was shot and slightly wounded in an exchange of bullets with two men, who were apparently attacking the net around the station. The men escaped.

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS ASKED
TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY.

Rio de Janeiro.—The committee on foreign relations in the Brazilian Congress drafted a measure recommending the cancellation of the decree of April 25, 1917, which declared the neutrality of Brazil in the war between Germany and the United States. President Braz, under the bill, would be authorized to take necessary steps for the carrying out of this law and to put into practice the acts which result from the cessation of neutrality.

ISSUE REGULATIONS FOR
GUIDANCE OF THE PRESS.

Washington.—Regulations for the guidance of the American press in carrying out the voluntary censorship of the newspapers have imposed upon them since the United States entered the war, were issued by the Committee on Public Information. Virtually all of the matter specified by the committee as dangerous and liable to be of value to the enemy is of the character which most of the newspapers have eliminated.

REMEMBER FACTS
ABOUT DRAFT ACTREGISTRATION IS REQUIRED OF
ALL BETWEEN THE SPECI-
FIED AGES.

INDIVIDUAL IS RESPONSIBLE

Each Man is Held Under Penalty For
Putting His Name on Rolls.—Rules
of the Registration and Other Infor-
mation Every Man Should Know.

Regulations for registration June 5 under the selective draft act for the national army have been delivered to every county and city in the United States. All male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, will be required to register between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., June 5. Failure is punishable by a year's imprisonment, without the alternative of a fine.

Here, in brief, are the points which the secretary of war and the president wish to have clearly fixed in the minds of the people.

All men are required to register—

Who are 21 years old.

Whose 21st birthday comes before June 5.

Men whose 31st birthday comes before June 5.

A man who will become 31 years old on June 5.

Men in the regular army or navy of the United States, the marine corps, and the officers' reserve corps.

Members of the National Guard and naval militia actually in the service of the United States on June 5.

Men in the enlisted reserve corps actively in the service of the United States on June 5.

Sickness, physical disability of any kind or absence from home does not excuse failure to register. National guardsmen not mustered into the service before June 5 must register.

A year's imprisonment is the penalty for making false statements, whether about oneself or some other person. Where the person registering is subject to military law he will be court-martialed.

Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment, without the alternative of a fine. Upon termination of prison sentence, the regulations prescribe immediate registration.

The registration in each county or similar subdivision in any state and in cities of 30,000 population or over shall be made in the customary voting precincts thereof in the places and in the manner ordinarily employed in the registration of voters so far as the same is not inconsistent with said act and these rules and regulations.

When a county has a city of 30,000 population or over, the county registration board shall have jurisdiction of the county, exclusive of the city, with a city board directing registration within the city limits. Wardens of penitentiaries and other penal institutions are charged with registration of the inmates of such institutions. Places customarily used for voting purposes in each precinct shall be used. Hours for registration are from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Though very positive in terms, the regulations to effect registration for the selective draft June 5, are reasonable in their provisions, relative to absences. The place of registration is the domiciliary precinct, but adequate provision is made for enforced absence. The burden rests on each individual between 21 and 30 years, inclusive, to see that registration certificates are entered at his domiciliary precinct on registration day. Absentees may procure registration blanks from the office of the county clerk of every county or the city clerk of cities of 30,000 population or more.

"Upon application by you, your card will be made out by the clerk, turned over to you and by you it must be mailed in time to reach your domiciliary precinct by the day set for registration."

Eligibles, whose permanent homes are in cities of 30,000 or more, may direct the registration card in care of the mayor. A self-addressed envelope should be inclosed with the registration card for the return of the registration certificate. Failure to get this certificate may cause serious embarrassment.

Persons in training camps, schools or colleges or other institutions may register under the above provisions for absentees. "However, for their convenience, the county clerk or clerks of cities of 30,000 or more are authorized to deputize a competent persons to certify to the registration cards of non-residents in such institutions and to furnish a sufficient supply of cards to do so. It must be borne in mind that sufficient length of time before the date set by the president for registration to enable such student to mail the card. The burden of registration is on every man; and persons must see to it at their peril that their registration cards are in the hands of the registrar of their domiciliary precinct at the time prescribed in the president's proclamation."

Form 1		REGISTRATION CARD		No. _____
1	Name in full.	(Given name)	(Family name)	Age, in yrs
2	Home address.	(No.)	(Street) (City) (State)	
3	Date of birth.	(Month)	(Day)	(Year)
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?			
5	Where were you born?	(Town)	(State)	(Nation)
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?			
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office?			
8	By whom employed?			
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?			
10	Married or single (which)?	Race (specify which)?		
11	What military service have you had? Rank _____; branch _____; years _____; Nation or State _____.			
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?			
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.				
(Signature or mark)				

RULES FOR REGISTERING

Questions will be asked for you to answer in the order in which they appear below. The questions are set out below with detailed information to help you answer them.

All answers will be written on the Registration Card in ink by the Registrar, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write legibly.

1. Name in full. Age in years, _____.

This means all your names spelled out in full.

State your age to-day in years only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say "19," or "25," not "19 yrs. 3 mos.," or the like.

2. Home address.

This means the place where you have your permanent home, not the place where you work. Be prepared to give the address in this way: "232 Main Street, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois;" that is, give number and name of street first, then town, then county and state.

3. Date of birth.

Write your birthday (month, day, and year) on a piece of paper before going to the Registrar, and give the paper to him the first thing. Example: "August 5, 1894."

If you do not remember the year start to answer as you would if someone asked you your birthday, as "August 5th." Then say "on my birthday this year I will be (or was) _____ years old." The Registrar will then fill in the year of birth.

4. Are you (1) a natural-born citizen; (2) a naturalized citizen; (3) an alien; (4) or have you declared your intention to become a citizen (specify which)?

(1) If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a natural-born citizen, no matter what may have been the citizenship or nationality of your parents. If you were born in Porto Rico, you are a citizen of the United States, unless you were born of alien parentage. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated.

5. Where were you born?

First name the town, then the state, then the country, as "Columbus, Ohio;" "Vienna, Austria;" Paris, France;" "Sofia, Bulgaria."

6. If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

This need be answered only by aliens and declarants. Remember that a "declarant" is not yet a citizen of the United States. If an alien or declarant, state the name of your country, as "France," "Japan," "China," etc.

7. What is your present trade, occupation, or office?

This does not ask what you once did, or what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. IT ASKS WHAT YOUR JOB IS RIGHT NOW. State briefly, as "Farmer," "Miner," "Student," "Laborer (on farm, in rolling mill, in auto, mobile, wagon, or other factory)," "Machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under state or federal government, name the office you hold. If you are in one of the following offices or employments, use one of the names hereafter mentioned:

"Customhouse clerk," "employed in the transmission of the mails," or "employed in an armory, arsenal, or navy yard," "mariner, actually employed in the sea service of citizen or merchant within the United States."

8. By whom employed. Where employed?

If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employment for your-

self, so state. If you are an officer of the state or federal government, say whether your office is under the United States, the state, the county, or a municipality. In answer to the question as to where you are employed, give the town, county, and state where you work.

9. Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12 solely dependent upon you for support (specify which)?

Consider your answer thoughtfully. If it is true that there is another mouth than your own which you alone have a duty to feed, do not let your military ardor interfere with the wish of the Nation to reduce war's misery to a minimum. On the other hand, unless the person you have in mind is solely dependent on you, do not hide behind petticoats or children.

10. Married or single (which)? Race (specify which)?

This does not ask whether you were once married, but whether you are married now. In answer to the question as to your race, state briefly whether "Caucasian," "Mongolian," "Negro," "Malayan," or "Indian."

11. What military service have you had? Rank? Branch? Years?

Nation or State?

No matter what country you served, you must give complete information. In answering these questions, first name your rank, using one of the following words: "Commissioned officer," "Noncommissioned officer," "Private." Next, state branch in which you served in one of the following words: "Infantry," "Cavalry," "Artillery," "Medical," "Signal," "Aviation," "Supply," "Marine," "Navy." Next, state the number of years' service, not counting time spent in the Reserve. Finally, name the Nation or state you served. If you served under the United States or one of the states of the United States, name your service in one of the following terms: "National Guard (of such and such a state)," "Militia (of such and such a state)," "Volunteers of United States," or "Regular Army (Navy) of United States."

12. Do you claim exemption from draft? Specify grounds.

Because you claim exemption from draft, it by no means follows that you are exempt. For the information of the War Department you should make a claim now if you intend to prosecute it. Some persons will be exempted on account of their occupations or offices, some on account of the fact that they have relatives dependent upon them for support. Your answer touching these things will be important in supporting the claim you now intend to make in your answer to the present questions. Be sure, therefore, that the grounds you now state are in conformity with your answers to questions 7 and 8. In stating grounds you claim as exempting you, use one of the following terms: If you claim to be an executive, legislative, or judicial officer of the state or nation, name your office and say whether it is an office of the state or nation. If you claim to be a member of a religious sect whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, simply name the sect. If you are employed in the transmission of the United States mails or as an artificer or workman in an armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States, or if you are a mariner employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, so state. If you are a felon or otherwise morally deficient and desire to claim exemption on that ground, state your ground briefly. If you claim physical disability, state that briefly. If you claim exemption on any other ground, state your ground briefly.

MORE MONEY FOR
ENTENTE ALLIESAPPROXIMATELY \$400,000,000 WILL
BE ADVANCED DURING
JUNE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH NEEDS

Have Been Outlined Definitely.—Italian
Commission Will Submit Pro-
gram Soon.—Russia's Credit Estab-
lished.

Washington.—Treasury officials have turned their attention to the financial requirements of the allies for June, and are engaged in formulating a more or less elastic program designed to stand for several months. Indications are that approximately \$400,000,000 will be advanced the allies in June, bringing the total up to more than \$1,000,000.

The Italian commission has yet to submit a program to meet Italian financial needs.

British and French needs have been outlined definitely, and tentative proposals contemplate loans to these Governments at a rate of approximately \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a month. Russia has not yet drawn against the \$100,000,000 credit established for her here, and it is thought that this sum will take care of her requirements for some time, possibly for the entire month of June. Belgian needs already have been anticipated for six months by the establishment of the \$45,000,000 credit recently authorized.

Thus far, the loans to the Allies have been chiefly to meet their most pressing requirements. Negotiations have passed this stage and are now proceeding on a basis of the payment at stated periods, of fixed sums, all of which will be spent in the United States.

Officials have allotted among the banks of the Federal reserve districts the \$200,000,000 offering of treasury certificates of indebtedness which was closed. The allotment was made on the basis of 72 per cent of the subscriptions, the offering having been oversubscribed about 40 per cent.

In a statement issued officials made it clear that subscribers to the so-called "baby bonds" of the Liberty Loan—the \$50 and \$100 denominations are not required to pay their full amount of subscriptions in advance, but will receive the same privileges of paying by installments as are granted subscribers to larger amounts.

HOOVER GETS MANY
OFFERS TO CO-OPERATESouthern Grocers' Association Tenders
Service—Packers Will Help.

Washington.—Offers to serve without compensation in the national food administration were received in great numbers at the administration offices just opened by Herbert C. Hoover. No names were made public, but it was said a surprising number of prominent and able business men were among the volunteers.

Mr. Hoover, who agreed to act as food administrator on condition that he and most of his aides serve without pay, will select the men who are to work with him without delay, and will proceed with organization of the administration to be ready to start work as soon as Congress passes the food bills. He went over detail at a conference with President Wilson.

The food administration will be divided into four branches. The first will comprise a number of separate executive bodies for regulation of certain commodities, organization along the lines of commercial institutions with a board of directors, a president and executive officers, who institute measures necessary to regulate distribution and prices. The membership of the executive bodies will comprise leading producers, distributors, bankers and consumers.

Many Volunteers.

Representatives of the Chicago packing houses and of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association called on Mr. Hoover and volunteered their assistance in carrying out any measures the Government sees fit to take.

WILL ESTABLISH NEW
ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Washington.—New army medical schools will be established at Fort Riley, Kan., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and possibly Leon Springs, Texas, for training the thousands of doctors who will be needed when the war armies are mobilized. An official statement issued says that 5,000 men are needed now, and that the services of 10,000 more will be required by the end of the year.

ITALIAN MISSION MEMBERS
WHITE HOUSE GUESTS

Washington.—The Prince of Udine and other members of the Italian mission were the guests of President Wilson at a state dinner at the White House closing a day spent by the visitors in receiving honors similar to those conferred on their British and French predecessors and in making the acquaintance of the American officials with whom they will negotiate during the coming month.

WAR REVENUE BILL
PASSED BY HOUSEMEASURE IS VIRTUALLY AS RE-
PORTED BY THE WAYS AND
MEANS COMMITTEE.

BILL NOW GOES TO SENATE

Final Passage Is Not Expected Within
a Month.—Designated to Bring Into
the U. S. Treasury \$1,800,000,000.

Washington.—The war revenue bill, framed to bring into the Treasury \$1,800,000,000 through new taxation during the coming year, passed the House by a vote of 329 to 76 in almost the same form that it was presented by the Ways and Means Committee two weeks ago.

All the opposing votes were cast by Republicans, although there are many members on the Democratic side strongly opposed to certain sections of the bill in the Senate is regarded as certain. Material changes already are contemplated by the Senate Finance Committee as a result of public hearings held during the long debate in the House. Final passage of the bill probably cannot be accomplished in less than a month.

Outstanding features of the bill are the greatly increased income, inheritance, excess profits, liquor and cigar and tobacco taxes, virtual abolition of the present customs free list and a 10 per cent addition to existing tariffs, new taxes on manufactures, amusements, clubs, public utilities and insurance, a far-reaching stamp tax, and a greatly increased mail matter rate based on the parcel post zone system.

In only four particulars does the measure now differ substantially from the original draft. Surtaxes on incomes above \$40,000 have been increased about one-fourth above the committee schedule. Several articles, including print paper and pulp and gold and silver, slated for a 10 per cent daily, have been kept on the free list. Slight reductions in the second-class mail matter rate have been made. A proposed five per cent tax on all advertising except newspaper and periodical is eliminated.

Attacks on the bill in the Senate will center around the excess profits, income and manufacturers' taxes and the second-class mail rate increase sections. Business men generally are protesting vigorously against the taxes, and virtually every publisher in the country is opposing the drastically increased mail rate.

VIVIANA AND JOFFRE ARE
AT HOME IN FRANCECrossed Atlantic Before Many Knew
They Were Gone.

Paris.—Marshall Joffre and former Premier Viviani arrived at Brest on their return from the United States. They went directly to Paris.

Washington.—Vice Premier Viviani, Marshal Joffre and the French mission sailed from New York Tuesday, May 15th, unknown except to a few officials and many American newspapers. So well was the secret kept by the volunteer censorship by which American newspapers are co-operating with the government that the French commissioners generally were supposed to be still in Washington and up to yesterday invitations to them to visit various sections were received in great number.

The party slipped away on the same steamer which brought them over, and conveyed by a French warship.

FINE OUTLOOK FOR
BIG POTATO CROP

Washington.—A 25 per cent increase in this year's yield of early Irish potatoes was forecast by the agricultural department. On the basis of present crop conditions, the department estimates the crop at 33,516,000 bushels against 24,481,700 last year.

Reports to the department show the early acreage this year will approach 282,000, an increase of 39,000 over last year.

The condition of the crop on May 1 was 86 per cent, and the probable yield per acre is put at 119 bushels, against 109 last year.

Virginia, the great early potato producing state, will grow this year about 16,000,000 bushels. New Jersey will grow nearly 4,000,000. California with a crop of 2,347,000, will nearly treble last year's yield. Florida will produce slightly more than 2,000,000 bushels.

ONE BUYER MAY MAKE
PURCHASES FOR ALL ALLIES

Washington.—A program under which the American government virtually would pool its purchasing with that of all the Allies, construct a buying machine into which hundreds of experts in many lines would fit as cog wheels and place one man in charge of the whole gigantic enterprise, is fast assuming definite outline. This would be the world's super-buyer.

MOBILIZING ALL
AVAILABLE LABORFOOD CONSERVATION COM-
MISSION IS ROUNDING UP LABOR-
ERS FOR FARMERS.

OVERCOME GREAT HANDICAP

Mr. Lucas Says Men and Boys Who
Work on Farms Render Nation a
Great Service.

Raleigh.—The mobilization of the labor available in the cities and towns of North Carolina for the benefit of the farmers who are suffering for lack of labor is the latest movement in the campaign being waged by the North Carolina Food Conservation Commission for increased production of food and feedstuffs in this state.

One of the greatest handicaps to be overcome if the state is to very greatly increase its acreage and production of food and feedstuffs is the labor shortage that exists on the farms of very nearly every county in North Carolina, according to a statement by John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the State Food Conservation Commission. Mr. Lucas emphasizes the point that a man or boy who is able to work on a farm can render the nation just as valuable service on a farm as he can in the training camp or in the trenches. "Provisions are just as important as men and the more provisions we send abroad the fewer men and the less blood this war will cost us," declared Mr. Lucas. "President Wilson and other high officials have laid great stress on this point and the fact that labor employed in agricultural pursuits will not be drafted for military service is evidence that Congress looks upon the matter in the same light."

"Many of our people have not realized how very serious is the food situation in this section. We have been solemnly warned time and time again that we must not depend upon the west and other sections for the tremendous amounts of food and feedstuffs we have been importing, the total for North Carolina last year costing us the snug sum of \$90,000,000, while at present prices it would have cost \$175,000,000 or more. When it is too late to plant it will be too late to realize. Even those who are not particularly alarmed should realize the truth of the old adage that it is better to be safe than sorry."

"To offset the needs of thousands of farmers who require help and who could largely increase their production of food and feedstuffs there are thousands of men and boys who could be spared from our towns and cities. In every town and city in the state there are young men just returning from college and high schools and other boys and men who at present are either idle, partially employed or employed at work they can readily drop for awhile for the more important work of producing food and feedstuffs. Let these men and boys volunteer for this patriotic service. The work may be hard and the pay seem small, but boys in uniform are working hard too and their pay is small—and in addition to that they are offering their very lives. Now let those who remain at home and are available for service volunteer their services—Don't be a slacker."

The county farm demonstration agents throughout the state have lists of those farmers who are needing extra labor. Men and boys who are willing to serve their country in this capacity should get in touch with these agents, or with the Food Conservation Commission of their county, or write to the State Food Conservation Commission at Raleigh.

Pender Defeats Stock Law.

Burgaw.—The board of county commissioners met here to receive and canvass the returns of the stock law election held last Saturday. Official and unofficial returns gave the vote as follows: For stock law, 153; against stock law, 852.

Did Not Buy Votes For Britt.

Asheville.—Dan W. Hill, chairman of the Buncombe County Republican Executive Committee, took the stand at the hearing in the rebuttal of James J. Britt to testimony of Congressman Weaver, and declared that he had never given Will Swink any money to vote for Britt or anybody else. He also declared that he had no knowledge of any money given to Swink for buying votes. Hill admitted that he "stood" for a lumber bill for Swink at local lumber company but said that he had nothing to do with the election.

Council of Liberty Meets.

High Point.—The State Council of North Carolina Sons and Daughters of Liberty, were in