Storm Cripples City; Cold Wave New Menace

Traffic Demoralized, Wires Down and Fuel Situation Made More Acute

Freezing Weather Turns Snow to Ice

Task of 9,500 Shovellers Rendered Herculean by Drop in Temperature

New York's first real blizzard of the winter left the city last night with railroad and streetcar transportation crippled, telegraphic communication badly hit and an increasing menace of fuel and food scarcity as a result of the general tie-up.

An army of 9,500 "snow fighters," marshalled by Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston in the three boroughs, were able to do little more after working all day yesterday than partially clear the main arteries of traffic.

Last night the temperature began to drop rapidly and the Weather Bureau predicted that from 21 degrees at 8 p. m. the mercury would fall to 10 degrees by this morning. The frigid weather, coming on top of the "frozen snowstorm," which blanketed the city with seven inches of crusted drifts, will make the job of cleaning the clogged streets an Herculean task, rendered more difficult by the war labor shortage.

New York Central Crippled

The New York Central Railroad was hardest hit of the roads entering New York. Trains were hours late last night, wires were down and communication cut off to many points.

President A. H. Smith authorized the following statement:

"Snow from two to four feet deep drifted in huge banks along the line of the New York Central Railroad nearly the entire distance from New York to Rochester. Wires are down and communication cut off to many points. The storm abated at 11:30 this morning and passenger trains kept moving through with great difficulty.

"All freight operations suspended at 10 o'clock last night. It will be a slow process to clean up after the storm on account of a shortage of labor. In New England there is five feet of snow in the Berkshire Hills, and trains were in snow all Thursday night. In New York Harbor much floating equipment from the railroad has been damaged and sunk."

Telegraph Wires Down

One-quarter of the Western Union telegraph wires leading to this city were still out of commission last night, although an emergency force of 200 men, hastily summoned from suburban points, had been working all day to put up poles snapped by the eighty-mile gale and restring wires broken by the load of heavy snow.

Between New York and points in Delaware all communication was cut off, and it was announced at the office of the company that there was considerable damage on every route. Breaks of several hours in wires to Washington held up a mass of official communications and added to the piling up of ordinary commercial messages. It is hoped that all lines will be working by to-night.

Broadway, Lafayette Street and the principal crosstown thoroughfares were the main objectives in the attack of Commissioner Fetherston's "shock troops" against the forces of King Snow. Reinforced by 200 motor-driven "tank" snow ploughs and trolley sweepers, the shovellers—only 3,000 to start with Thursday night—ranged up and down the city clearing the tracks.

Streetcar Traffic Uncertain

Yesterday morning a second shift of 5,000 men took up the task, and by late afternoon there were 8,000 emergency workers added to the regular force of 1,500.

Frozen rails, clogged trolley slots and the presence of long caravans of trucks and wagons on each cleared roadway made surface car travel uncertain. As a result, the subway and elevated lines in Manhattan, which kept to regular schedules, were jammed far beyond their everyday business hour conditions.

Brooklyn, Staten Island and nearby points in Jersey suffered severely from breaks in transportation. The fire alarm system of Brooklyn was put out of commission for a time and the Fire Department had to depend upon the telephone entirely in getting alarms. Trolley traffic over the Queensboro Bridge was at a standstill for ten hours during the morning, while Jersey City suffered from suspension of telegraph, telephone and car service.

Commuters Held Up

Commuters from Jersey points were delayed from one to three hours if they came by train and for shorter periods if they used the ferries, which poked their noses cautiously through the mist.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey abandoned all its trains at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and only resumed a partial service at 8. Pennsylvania trains were from one to five hours late, especially those from Washington and St. Louis, while every other line except the Long Island Railroad reported serious delay.

Barges Sunk or Beached And Vessels Crash as Storm Sweeps Harbor

Sweeping in from the sea, the storm caused considerable damage among the barges and merchant craft anchored off Staten Island. The wind blew the British steamer British Isle, here on her maiden voyage, away from her anchorage. She collided with a Norwegian bark, and taking this craft along for company bumped into a United States patrol boat guarding the submarine nets. Rebounding from this obstruction, she became so hopelessly entangled in the net that it took from morning to evening to release her.

Another British craft staggered in from the sea yesterday afternoon, so badly battered by the storm that she was beached near Clifton to prevent her sinking.

A heavily laden barge tore loose from its moorings off Staten Island and narrowly missed three munitions ships loading "somewhere in Gravesend Bay" as it drifted to sea. It was thrown high and dry on the beach at Coney Island. The watchman aboard the barge is missing, and it is thought possible he lost his life in bringing the craft safely past the munitions boats.

The barge was the 125-foot Ilion, of the New York Central Railroad, loaded with agricultural machinery destined for France. In the height of the blizzard yesterday morning, the wind sent her across the lower harbor, running wild.

Three vessels only have room to take on munitions in the bay at one time, and there isn't much leeway. A miracle or a marvel of seamanship steered the runaway barge around the munitions ships in her path, for she came through without colliding and was discovered later at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, Sea Gate. Her bulky cargo, tarpaulin covered, was the object of wild rumors that a lighter of shells and powder had been wrecked and many of the nearby residents started an exodus for their lives before the harmless nature of the load was revealed.

Three other barges were sunk in the harbor, while the loss of nine others, coal filled, was reported on Long Island Sound. The three destroyed here were part of a squadron of twenty which tore away from fastenings near the foot of Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Seventeen of the craft were captured after exciting rescues. Captain Peter Anderson of the barge Jewel, awoke to find his floating home adrift. When the Jewel crashed into a schooner Anderson caught up his two-year-old daughter, Helen, in his arms and leaped to the bigger vessel. He went back to the rescue of his four-year-old son in the same way, and finally brought off his wife, with the assistance of firemen, who lowered ladders to the deck of the barge.

Railroads Demoralized By Added Snow Burden

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Snow reaching in some places a depth of more than two feet and accompanied by a severe gale tied up the northeastern part of the country to-day.

The already overburdened railroad lines were seriously impeded in their efforts to move mountains of freight that have accumulated at many points. Many trains were hours late, while others were reported completely blockaded in snow drifts.

The coal shortage was considerably aggravated by the transportation situation. In the mining regions of Pennsylvania, drifts were many feet deep, and miners suspended operations to wait for the coal already taken out to be moved.

Telegraph and telephone lines were broken beneath their burdens of sleet. Points in Pennsylvania reported that many motor cars had been abandoned in the snow by their owners, who fled on foot from the storm to save their lives.

Northern New York experienced the worst storm of many years, dispatches said, while in New England the snow continued this afternoon. The lack of laborers complicated the situation.

Several small craft went ashore along the coast in the terrific gale, but the loss of life seems to have been comparatively small.

N. Y. Central and Vanderbilts Gave $100,000 to Fusion

Liberal Contribution to the Mitchel Campaign Fund Revealed by Investigation

According to District Attorney Swann a cursory examination of the Mitchel-Fusion campaign fund shows "the Vanderbilt interests" contributed more than $100,000 to help reelect the Mayor. Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, directly in charge of the investigation of the fund, says there was probably an even larger amount given by the family, but more than $100,000 was given by memners of the family and attorneys for the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Kilroe said he had discovered that certain contributions listed as going to committees in certain Assembly districts had not been reported by those district committees.

"Without a parallel," said Mr. Kilroe, "it was the worst case of money running amuck that ever happened. There has never been anything like it before in the history of this country.

Mr. Swann said he had personal knowledge on Election Day that gangs of men on the lower West Side were boasting that they had received large sums to "buy out Tammany Hall."

"I saw some of them flash their rolls, but I did not wish to repeat what they said about the gullibility of the fellows who they said gave them the money," said the prosecutor.

The District Attorney added that he was not ready to say what action would be taken by his office, apart from announcing that the facts would be laid before the grand jury on Monday.

Assistant District Attorney Black requested yesterday the prosecutors in the other counties within the limits of the city to collect all data possible regarding Fusion campaign expenditures and forward it to Mr. Swann's office. All records filed by the Fusion Committee in the County Clerk's office have also been subpœnaed.

Records already received show that Ellis Parker Butler received from the Fusion management $3,000 to spent in Queens, and that considerable money in addition was received by James P. Hicks, a politician of that county.

Judge John F. Hylan, the Mayor-elect, wrote to the Allied Board of Trade asking it to urge the Legislature to investigate the expenses of his rival party.

"To my mind," he wrote, "every citizen should know to what purpose this vast fund was expended, who contributed the larger sums and why the contributions were made. Organizations like yours exist for the common good, and I know of no better way to fulfil your purpose than to cause the Legislature to inquire into the sources of this vast fund and into the purposes for which it was used."

A Golfer Is a Naturally Trained Soldier : : : By BRIGGS

110,000 Children Here Need Sugar Used for Candy

1,500,000 Pounds Diverted Daily While School Pupils Suffer, Experts Say

While 110,000 school children are suffering from lack of food Health Department experts yesterday computed that approximately 1,500,000 pounds of highly nourishing products are required to produce New York's daily output of candy.

The chief ingredient of this tremendous candy output is sugar—a high energy food required for children of the ages now suffering from undernourishment.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, who told of the large number of underfed school children, in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine on Thursday evening, said yesterday that something should be done to make a more practical use of the sugar now being turned over to candy manufacturers.

"The nourishment in sugar is quickly absorbable and is greatly needed by the system of the child," said Dr. Chapin. "It is the best kind of a food when used up to a certain point. When used in connection with the other materials that enter into the manufacture of candy I don't know just how valuable it is, but it certainly is not as desirable in the form of candy as in other foods.

"Moreover, it is usually the child who does not need the food value of candy who gets it. The undernourished child would be unlikely to obtain the candy."

Thomas McMeekan, chief of the city's food division, has statistics showing that there are 10,000 confectionery stores in the city. The average daily output of these stores is estimated at 150 pounds each, or a total of 1,500,000. In addition are numerous other stores that sell candy in varying quantities, while many factories make candy for mail order business alone.

Representatives of the food administration explain the releasing of this quantity of sugar to the candy manufacturers, while many homes are without even their limited requirements, by saying that it is the policy of the government not to disturb business when it could possibly be avoided. By permitting the candymakers to continue turning out their normal output of sweets, they keep their organizations together and a small army of men and women who would be thrown out of employment continue at their regular peace time tasks.

High Prices Hit School Luncheons; Backers Urge City to Supply Food

High food prices, which Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, of the Post-Graduate Hospital, declares have rendered 100,000 New York City school children victims of under nourishment, have hit the luncheon system operated in fifty-three of the public schools. The nominal charge the children pay for noonday luncheons no longer covers the costs of food and preparation, and the two voluntary school lunch committees, which have had the system in charge, recommended yesterday that the Board of Education take over the work.

The nominal deficit of $500 per school is mounting, the committees state, and creation of a bureau of school feeding is suggested, so that city funds may be used to meet increasing expenditures.

"Unprecedented rises in food and labor costs," the committees explain, "render deficits unavoidable."

With the recommendation, which was submitted to William G. Willcox, president of the Board of Education, the School Feeding Committee of Manhattan, of which Edward Brown is head, offered a plan of operation for the proposed city bureau of school feeding.

This plan contemplates the establishment of four central kitchens—one in each of the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens—to prepare food for both elementary and high schools. The present central kitchen, at Delancey and Tompkins Streets, which now serves twenty-one schools, could easily serve fifty and effect economies, the committee asserts.

Appointment of a director of school feeding and two assistants, all responsible to the Board of Education, is suggested.

The committees urge the Board of Education to take over the work of feeding the school children, on the ground that school feeding is as much an educational matter as school teaching, and indorse the frequently reiterated declaration of Superintendent Maxwell that an underfed child is an unresponsive pupil.

Grocers Divided On 8-Cent Loaf

The proposal of the Federal Food Board to fix the price of bread at eight cents a pound loaf, with a profit of one cent a loaf, met with a mixed response from a gathering of retail grocers and proprietors of delicatessen stores at the Federal Food Board headquarters, 229 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon.

The representative of James Butler, Inc., was not an especially popular member of the assembly. James Butler, Inc., sells war bread for seven cents a loaf, and, according to the firm's representative, there is money in it at that price.

Spreckels Blames Hoover Prices for Sugar Shortage

Continued from page 1

Louisiana crop. He said his company had not considered getting any of that crop because the food administration had fixed no price and that he was astounded to learn of the American company making the contract after a price of $6.35 for the Louisiana product had been agreed upon at a conference participated in by Mr. Rolph and Mr. Babst.

Sugar Held in the West

When the shortage came into sight in the East, the witness asserted, more than 100,000 tons of raw sugar was held in the West, of which the California-Hawaiian company held 40,000 tons. He said he appealed to Mr. Rolph to allow some of this to come East to keep Eastern refineries going, but was informed it was necessary to keep the supply in the West until the new Hawaiian crop came in.

In support of his charge that Rolph and Babst favored the American company, Mr. Spreckels related an incident that brought out how two companies operating chain retail stores recently had sugar when none was to be procured at many stores. He said A. H. Lamborn & Co., of New York, sugar brokers, contracted for two cargoes of Cuban sugar for delivery at New York, and offered it to the international sugar committee in October at $6.90 a hundred pounds, but the committee declined to buy without giving a reason.

Lamborn came to him soon afterward, Mr. Spreckels said, for means to further finance the deal, and told him that within fifteen minutes after the committee had declined the sugar a buyer for the American had offered him $6.65 for it. Buyers for the chain store companies heard of the situation, purchased the sugar for $7.15, and with the permission of the Food Administrator had it refined by the Federal and the Warner Refining Company for $1.30 a hundred.

Sugar Trust Benefits

The witness said the retail price of 7.25 cents for granulated sugar at seaports works a hardship, because his company manufactures practically nothing but granulated and brown, whereas the American company specializes in granulated handled in shapes for which prices are not fixed.

Several witnesses have been summoned by the committee, including A. H. Lamborn, who is expected to testify after Mr. Spreckels concludes to-morrow.

The committee also is charged with investigating the coal situation. Senator Reed to-night telegraphed to Governor Cox of Ohio, where the shortage has been acute, that if he had information of value his presence was desired.

Quick Verdict in Means Trial Is Expected To-day

North Carolina Looks for an Acquittal or a Disagreement

[Staff Correspondence]

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 14.—Gaston B. Means, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, may know by to-morrow night the fate that is in store for him. With the reopening of court E. T. Cansler, Means's most forceful defender, will close his plea, begun to-day. Leroy Campbell Caldwell will make a final summation of the state's case and Judge E. B. Cline will charge the jury. An attempt will be made to conclude the case without taking an adjournment to Monday.

John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney of New York, in a stirring address to-day to the jury, scored the "conscienceless career" of Gaston Means from the time he met Mrs. King until she was killed while in his company at Blackwelder Spring. Lawyer Cansler, rallying to the defence of the accused man, carried the fight to Mr. Dooling's own door by condemning his failure to take the stand as a witness and testifying concerning his seizure of Means's papers from the apartment in 1155 Park Avenue, New York.

"Gaston Means has sworn that receipts for every cent of Mrs. King's money were in his files when he left New York," declared Cansler. "After Means, his brother, and Henry Dietch, his so-called 'body guard,' have corroborated him under oath. But Mr. Dooling, who seized the files, casually denies he found them. He says he is here to promote justice. Why, then, did he not do Means the justice of going on the stand and testifying under oath concerning the papers which were so necessary to save this accused man's life?

"The truth is that all the powers of the State of New York, the State of Illinois and the State of North Carolina are determined to persecute and not prosecute this man. Everything creditable to him has been hidden, everything discreditable revealed or suggested by crafty insinuation or diabolical innuendo by counsel without a shred of evidence to support it."

Speculation concerning the verdict is occupying all Cabarrus County to-night. The consensus of opinion is that the state has strengthened its case with the jury immeasurably by its summations. A conviction, however, is held to be extremely improbable. A disagreement is considered as a possibility by a comparative few of the town and county folk. The bulk of the people regard an acquittal as assured.

Means expresses a firm belief that his innocence will be recognized, but despite this confidence he betrayed an extreme nervousness. Asked, through his attorneys, for a statement, Means sent word to-night that he would reserve all comment until he was "free to talk and free to act."

Drive Fails to Oust School

Court Holds Riverside Restrictions Do Not Apply

The Appellate Division decided yesterday that the Hamilton School for Girls, at Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street, does not violate a property restriction. The court reversed a decision by the Supreme Court that the school, having eighty-five pupils, and conducted by Mrs. Florence de G. Shaw, violated a restriction on the houses in the neighborhood to private residences.

The objection to the school was made by William H. Barnard, president of the "Salt Trust." He occupies the house adjoining the school, his house being at Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street. The higher court held the restrictions apply only to buildings erected after the date of the fixing or the restrictions, and not to houses then standing.

East Side Poor Buying Coal

Line-up at Stanton Street and East River, where fuel in small quantities is doled out as fast as it is unloaded from barges.

What Is Going On To-day

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Zoological Park, Van Cortlandt Park Museum, American Museum of Safety and the Aquarium.

Hero Land, Grand Central Palace.

Bird walk of the National Association of Audubon Societies, music stand, The Mall, Central Park, 9 a. m.

Luncheon of the Life Underwriters, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 p. m.

Addresses by Dr. L. S. Rowe, W. Frank Persons, Raymond D. Fosdick and Miss Julia C. Lathrop on "The Welfare of the Soldiers and Sailors" at the meeting of the Academy of Political Science, Horace Mann auditorium, Columbia University, 2:30 p. m.; Samuel Gompers, Joseph E. Davies and others on "The Regulation of Labor and Capital During the War," 8:30 p. m.

Dinner of the Delta Mu Delta, Hotel McAlpin, 7 p. m.

Addresses by Professor John Dewey, Professor Harry A. Overstreet, Miss Leonora O'Reilly and James P. Boyle on "Loyalty in Schools" at mass meeting under auspices of the Teachers' Union, De Witt Clinton High School, 8 p. m.

Address by Captain David Alhalla on "Zionism" at meeting of the Agudah Zionist Committee, University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, evening.

Dinner of the Municipal Engineers, Hotel McAlpin, 6 p. m.

"War Dinner" of the New York Stewards' Association, Hotel Majestic, evening.

PUBLIC LECTURES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 8:15 P. M.

MANHATTAN

"The Human Race," by Professor Samuel G. Schmucker, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West.

"Paris and the Struggle for Democracy," Dr. Jerome Hall Raymond, Cooper Institute, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue.

"How to Recognize Our Songbirds," Theodore Hoffman, New York Public Library, 121 East Eighty-fifth Street.

"Socialism," Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th Street.

THE BRONX

"Unusual Features of Electricity," Professor J. Loring Arnold, Public School 37, 145th Street, near Willis Avenue.

"Training Children for Good Citizenship" (Yiddish lecture), Dr. Joseph D. Gedalecia, Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets.

Federal Food Board Issues a New Retail Price List for City

The following prices were named yesterday by the Federal Food Board of New York as representative of what the consumer should pay for the foodstuffs indicated on a cash basis:

(All prices cents per pound.)

Article and grade.	Medium rental store.	Low rental store.
Potatoes, U. S. No. 1	3½	3½
Beans		
Lima	17	17
White	17	17
Kidney	19	17
Rice		
Whole	12	12
Broken	9	8
Dried peas		
Whole (green)	14½	14½
Whole (yellow)	14½	13
Split (green)	20	20
Split (yellow)	11	11
Lentils	17	16
Rolled oats, loose	7	7
Noodles, loose	16½	14
Spaghetti, loose	12½	13
Macaroni, loose	12½	13
Prunes		
California	16	18
Oregon	17	19
Sugar		
Granulated	9½	9½
Lump	10¼	10¼
Brown	9	9
Bread, sixteen-ounce loaf		
Unwrapped	7.8	7.8
Wrapped	8.9	8.9
Cheese, American	31	30

Says Keyes's Man Bought Revolver That Killed Wife

Detective Identifies Prosecution Witness as Purchaser of Pistol

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 14.—Positive identification by a defence witness of Harold Jackson, a salesman employed by George H. Keyes, as the purchaser of the revolver with which Mrs. Pauline A. Keyes, the latter's wife, was killed, was an unexpected development to-day of the trial of Miss Harriet A. Varney on the murder charge.

A prosecution witness who could not positively identify Miss Varney had previously expressed the belief that she was the woman who bought a similar revolver from him at Providence, in March, 1916.

According to to-day's identification of the revolver by its number, it was sold in this city, April 4, 1916.

Argument Begins To-morrow

The new development, which council said was but recently discovered, closed the evidence for the defence. Rebuttal by the prosecution occupied the last hours of the session, and the prospects to-night were that arguments would be begun by noon to-morrow.

A conference between the District Attorney and defence counsel preceded the testimony of Maurice Zonnabend, a Boston pawnbroker, who was put on the stand by the defence, but said he was summoned to court by the prosecution. He produced records of his business, showing the sale of a certain make of revolver, No. 78259, on April 4, 1916. He was then shown the revolver with which Mrs. Keyes was killed, and after reading its number declared it to be the same one. Zonnabend described the man who bought the weapon and who gave his name as Hayden Young.

Jackson was then brought into the courtroom, but Zonnabend could not identify him as the purchaser. Sidney Balkan, Zonnabend's clerk, who made the sale, told about it, and, although unable to identify Jackson positively, said he "resembled very much" the man who bought the revolver. The last defence witness was Walter H. Smith, a Boston police inspector, who was in Zonnabend's shop on that occasion and declared unhesitatingly that Jackson was the man he saw make the purchase. On cross-examination Smith said he had made many identifications as a police officer and insisted he had no doubt about his identification of Jackson.

Jackson Denies Purchase

The first rebuttal witness for the prosecution was Jackson, who had previously testified in establishing Keyes's alibi on the day of the shooting. Jackson denied he had ever been to Zonnabend's shop, and said he had never owned or bought a revolver. He said that in April, 1916, he was employed by the National Realty Company, of which Keyes is the head.

Keyes, on being recalled in rebuttal, testified that Jackson had never bought a revolver for him and had never been requested to buy one. The cross-examination of the defendant, which occupied the whole morning session, brought out little new evidence, and did not cause her to change her story as told on direct examination.

King Now Ready To Admit Murder

Pedler, Accused of Killing for Which Stielow Is in Jail, Ends Testimony

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Erwin King, the pedler who is now charged with the Phelps-Wolcott murder, for which Charles F. Stielow is serving a life sentence, to-day completed his testimony before the grand jury which is making an investigation of the murders. King had previously confessed the murders and later recanted his confession.

A private detective, who has been seeking facts to substantiate King's first confession of the murder, also was called before the grand jury today. Other witnesses were Frank and Charles Lasky, who at the time of King's first confession told a story of Charles F. O'Connel, named by King as his partner, shooting a horse at their farm with a revolver whose calibre corresponded to that used in the murder, and of having heard a confession that King and O'Connell had committed the crime. At the time that a motion for a new trial for Stielow was being argued at Rochester, before Justice Rodenbach, these witnesses had disappeared.

The state's attorneys said to-day that King is ready to plead guilty in court to the murders. He waived all claims of immunity in agreeing to go before the grand jury.

Warships' Names No Longer Betrayed by Navy Hatbands

Chronicle now the passing of the navy hatband, on whose black silk the names of fighting ships have been emblazoned in gold since the days when Uncle Sam first acquired a navy.

For military reasons, the regulation hatbands now issued to sailors do not bear the names of ships. Instead there is the legend "U. S. Navy." The reason is a desire to make it as difficult as possible for spies to tell what ships may be in any port.

Draft Inquiry For 9,000,000 Begins To-day

Questionnaires To Be Sent to Men Preparatory to Calling Next Quotas

540,000 Included In New York Boards

Five Per Cent to Get Questions in First Lot—Task to Take 19 Days

The great task of classifying nearly 9,000,000 men of draft age in the United States begins at noon to-day. In New York City alone the new questionnaires will be sent to the 540,000 registrants who were not certified for service in the first draft.

Each of the 189 local boards here has been instructed to send out the questions to-day to 5 per cent of its registrants, and will mail the remainder at the same rate on the nineteen succeeding business days. When the task is completed, draft officials expect to know every pertinent fact about economic and physical conditions of every man subject to call to the colors.

Those pioneers who receive the sixteen-page questionnaire in the mails to-night will have seven days in which to study the interrogations and determine the answers. After they return the questionnaire, which includes affidavits and in most cases all the documents necessary to file a claim for a temporary discharge, the three members of the local board will have five days in which to decide in which of the five classes each individual who has replied to the queries belongs. Then the registrant, if dissatisfied, will have four days in which to file an appeal to the district board.

Questions Called Staggering

To the ordinary young man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one the extensiveness and intricacy of the questionnaire will be staggering, it is believed. The provost marshal's office realized that in some cases none but a lawyer could hope to tackle the problem of answering the questions exactly, and therefore President Wilson called upon the lawyers of the land to mobilize their special talents to meet the national need. In New York City the registrant will find his participation in the workings of the new draft system will be facilitated by the advice of 3,000 attorneys organized into local law boards in each of the 189 local exemption districts.

Henry W. Taft, John Bowers and Charles A. Boston, forming the legal advisory board for this city under appointment of the President, directed the organization of the attorneys, and yesterday, when they moved into their headquarters on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records, reported that the lawyers were ready for the bombardment of questions from muddled registrants.

"Registrants of the city," said Mr. Taft, "should be informed that they should pay no money to notary publics or to lawyers, as they did in the first draft. The lawyers who have volunteered their services as members of the local law boards will not only advise registrants as to their rights under the draft law and help them to answer the questionnaire, but will also administer the oath, as they are authorized to act as notaries. The lawyers under the legal advisory board should save registrants from the swindlers who worked in the first draft. As far as possible, the local law boards have established their headquarters in the same building as the local exemption boards, but where that is impossible they have taken quarters nearby. Every man who receives a questionnaire is entitled to receive their advice free."

Auxiliary Board Appointed

Besides the central legal advisory board, an auxiliary board has been appointed in each borough to supervise the local law board. For Manhattan, the auxiliary board consists of H. Snowden Marshall, Walter F. Taylor and Ernest Baldwin.

The attorneys are not to act as representatives of the government solely, according to the regulations, but in the interest of both the individual and the government, to help ascertain the true facts about the registrant. Similarly, physicians all over the country have been organized to make the method of raising an army more exact. Specialists in common diseases have been formed into medical advisory boards, to which local boards can refer doubtful cases for further physical examination.

Major Charles North Dowd, who has been appointed medical aid for this state, said last night that the personnel of the medical advisory boards was nearly complete in New York. In this city, he said, there will be sixteen such boards, and in the remainder of the state twenty more. The size of the boards, according to Dr. Dowd, will vary from seven to twenty members.

The medical advisory boards will begin to sit as soon as the local boards begin to make physical examinations. The exact procedure of the local boards in regard to the time of physical examinations is still in doubt. However, most local boards are expected to classify the men first, and then concentrate their physical examinations on men who fall in Class I.

At an informal meeting of the District Board yesterday morning it was pointed out that Section 194 of the new selective regulations provides that members of the District Board may hereafter receive a salary. The maximum fixed for the District Board members is $200, and the maximum for local board members $150. Most of the District Board members informally signified their intention to decline a salary.

Eligible Men on Board

The disclosure yesterday of the fact that thirty-seven members or clerks of draft boards are of conscription age will probable lead to the removal of those men, according to Philip J. Cook, representative in this city of Adjutant General Sherrill.

After announcing that an investigation of the report had been started, Mr. McCook said: "It is our intent to eliminate men of draft age who are members of local boards as fast as that can be done without affecting the work of the board."

Morgan J. O'Brien Improves

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Morgan J. O'Brien, president of the New York County Bar Association, who was taken to a hospital here last night suffering from an acute ailment, was much improved to-day, and physicians said there was no present cause for alarm.