CONBOY ANNOUNCES FINAL DRAFT PLANS

Elaborate Preparations Made to Register All of City's Eligibles To-morrow.

HOURS ARE 7 A. M.—9 P. M.

Dodgers to Lose Deferred Rights and May Be Sent at Once to Camps.

So that no man of the hundreds of thousands in New York who will be required to register to-morrow under the 18 to 45 draft law may have the shadow of an excuse for not presenting himself before the proper board placards will be displayed at every street corner in the city telling registrants where their boards meet.

The placards are the invention of Martin Conboy, director of the draft for this city, and will be posted by the police between now and 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the registration places will open. The hours for registration are from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. Every man who has reached his eighteenth birthday by to-morrow must register, and so must every man who has not then reached his forty-sixth birthday. Men between the ages of 21 and 31 who registered under the previous draft are excepted.

Mr. Conboy believes that with every street corner marked and the proper registry place for the residents of every street indicated clearly the whole business of registration will be so clarified that every registrant who ought to be on the books by the closing hour will have presented himself in good time. In addition to the corner signs the police will carry memoranda which will enable them to advise any man who seeks the information just where his proper place of registry can be found.

Extra Registrars Available.

It has been estimated that about 1,500,000 men will register in New York State and about 60 per cent. of this number from the five boroughs of New York city. The draft director, realizing that congestion will be avoided if as many men as possible appear before their boards some-time during the working day, has arranged that a sufficient number of registrars shall be on duty at every registration place to allow one for every eighty men who shall appear. About 12,000 of the men who will serve as registrars have been drilled carefully in the work they will have to do.

The signs which will be displayed in and about registration places to-morrow have been printed in thirteen different languages and interpreters conversant with thirty-two languages have been engaged for the day to aid in enrolling the registrants. At five concentration points, two in this borough, two in Brooklyn and one in The Bronx there will be forces of extra registrars kept on reserve during the day, to be assigned to any district where the congestion indicates that there may be difficulty in enrolling all the registrants by closing time.

Offers everywhere by large employers of labor indicate that the day will be observed as a part holiday in many business and industrial establishments. Mr. Conboy has sent requests for assistance of this sort to all the employers organizations of the city and has received replies from 400 of them stating that they would shorten their day from one to several hours to allow employees to register. The Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange will be closed all day to-morrow and so will such schools as have been designated as registration places.

Short Session for Court.

It is probable that a number of Judges will follow the example of Judge Roy of the County Court in Brooklyn, who announced yesterday that he would adjourn court immediately after calendar call to-morrow to enable jurymen and others concerned to register for the draft. He urged the clerks and attaches of the court to devote the day to service of their country by aiding in the registration.

For the benefit of men who will have just reached 18 by to-morrow and those other men whose forty-sixth birthday occurs on registration day Mr. Conboy reiterated again yesterday that the eighteen-year-old men must register and the forty-six-year-old men need not. Men whose forty-sixth birthday falls to-morrow are considered to have passed out of the contemplation of the draft. For the benefit of men who will be necessarily absent from their homes, he made public the following telegram which he has sent to all local boards:

"Numerous inquiries are being received respecting registration of men under jurisdiction of New York City boards who will be necessarily temporarily absent from this city on registration day, and in whose cases the ordinary procedure relating to absentees (sections 37 to 39 of registration regulations No. 3) cannot apply.

"Upon application to local board prior to registration day, the board should require from such person an affidavit giving the time and reason of his departure, the destination of the absentee and the duration of his absence, the reasons why he cannot register on registration day, and why the absentee provisions do not cover his case.

No Cards Before Registry Ends.

"If the local board is satisfied with the reasons the clerk, or a member, should fill out the registration card and certify to it. The card should be held by the board until the day of registration, when it should be delivered to the chief registrar who will file it with other cards at the close of the day. The registrant should leave a stamped envelope bearing his address and his registration certificate will be mailed to him, but not before registration day. Boards must not issue certificates to anyone before registration day."

The city has been placarded with notices calling upon men to register early and explaining that failure to register may involve punishment, loss of deferred classification, and immediate induction into the army. These notices like most of the other registration notices have been printed in a number of languages.

The British Bureau of Information announced to all British subjects in the United States yesterday that they must register to-morrow if within the draft age. Those British subjects registered before July 30 may apply for exemption to the British Ambassador before September 29, those registered August 24 also before September 29, and those registered September 4 before October 16. Enlistments in the British or Canadian armies will not be accepted in the first class after September 28, in the second after September 23 and in the third after October 12.

Truck Blocks Brooklyn Bridge

A big motor truck loaded with heavy timber broke down between the trolley tracks on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge near the Manhattan span during the rush hours yesterday evening and tied up traffic for twenty minutes. Vehicular traffic was diverted to the Manhattan Bridge, while thousands of passengers on stalled trolley cars had to make their way to Manhattan on foot.

19-20 AND 32-36 MEN GROUPED IN DRAFT

Continued from First Page.

deferred classifications wisely and speedily if no assistance is given by the men competent to pass judgment on registrants in their employ with respect to their relationship to industry.

The Government wants these employers and representatives of industry, systematically and without delay, to devote themselves to the problem of ascertaining which men are and which are not necessary, or, in other words, which men could render better service to the nation by entering the army than by remaining where they now are.

Employers are expected frankly to claim deferred classification for necessary men in necessary industries, whether the men themselves claim deferred classification or not. This they are to do by filling out the proper form of their employees' questionnaires. The men themselves are urged to make claims if they feel entitled to deferred classification.

False Chivalry Deprecated.

As emphasized already in THE SUN, refusal to make such claims is described as "mistaken chivalry," in the Provost Marshal General's statement to-day. This does not mean that men who feel they could render better service by joining the colors should hesitate in their choice, but it does mean that the prejudice which thousands have against claiming deferred classification in the common interest should be done away with if the circumstances warrant.

The fact that the first call is for men between the ages of 32 and 36 and 19 and 20 inclusive does not mean that there will be great delay before the next call for the older and younger men is issued. The essence of the whole draft programme is speed, and the army to be recruited to its needed 5,000,000 strength will have to include all Class 1 men of 18 to 45.

Gen. Crowder said yesterday that young men in the 19 to 20 classes would be accepted for induction into the students army training corps, but the total authorized strength of this corps is 150,000 and the total of registrants below 20 is more than 3,000,000.

Gen. Crowder's Statement.

In his statement to employers and other representatives of industry Gen. Crowder said:

"The time has come when I must address to you some recommendations as to your share of responsibility in the classification of the new registrants under the selective service act. I have noticed in the general expressions of the public attitude which reach this office two frequent features, which lead me to the present comments. One of these features is the belief that the process of awarding deferred classification to a registrant requires merely the filling out of the questionnaire and that the selective service boards will perceive the propriety of making the deferment without the assistance furnished by the registrant's formal claim indicating the deferment desired.

"The other feature is the employer's failure to realize his responsibility to intervene in aiding the board's determination and therefore to inform himself fully on all the considerations which should affect the decision as to deferment. Both of these features are due to a single larger fact, viz., failure on the part of many to reflect on the industrial considerations governing deferred classifications.

"1. As to the first mentioned belief it must be pointed out that if it were universally acted upon the process of classification would be seriously hampered and delayed. Some one must indicate that the individual case is one which should arrest the special attention of the boards in respect to the registrant's ocupational status. The boards do not possess a superhuman omniscience. Nor are they permitted by circumstances to devote unlimited time to the search of questionnaries for possible grounds of claim.

"In 1917, out of more than 3,000,000 registrants called only 140,000 filed occupational claims, or 4.7 per cent.; thus 95 per cent. of all registrants raised no question of such deferment. Under the questionnaire system the exact scrutiny of every page of this 95 per cent. of questionnaries presenting no occupational claims would have been an intolerable expenditure of time, involving a delay fatal to the speed and decisive action necessary for filling the army.

Men Affected Must Give Aid.

"The boards will do all that they possibly can on their own initiative to reach a just decision by a complete examination of the questionnaire, even where no claim is expressly made, following in this respect the spirit of the Secretary of War's statement made before the House Military Committee on August 18 last:

"'It is not easily possible—it is, perhaps, not possible at all—to do that without some aid from the men affected; but as far as it is possible we ought to have the facts developed by the answers to the questions which the man makes and call on him for as little aid as we can in determining whether or not he is to be exempted.' A registrant is therefore at liberty, if he sees fit, to trust to the scrutiny of the boards to discover the necessity for his deferment.

"Nevertheless, the boards will welcome and will need all the aid that can be furnished by the indication of a claim made for deferment. With this aid the process will become a simple and speedy one. Time and labor will not be wasted on needless search, and ample time will be gained for thorough attention to those cases explicitly raising a question of occupational deferment.

"But who is to make the claim? Ordinarily, the registrant himself will indicate the claim on his questionnaire. But if through mistaken chivalry he should fail to do so, another may make it for him. In industry, agriculture or other occupations, this other person will naturally be his employer, or some other representative of his associated group. And this brings me to the second feature above mentioned.

Need of Third Person's Help.

"2. Why should the employer, or other third person, in such cases make the claim? Because the employed in this situation represents the nation—because (in the statutory phrase) 'the maintenance of the military establishment or of national interest during the emergency' requires that some well advised third person should look after that national interest, which the registrant himself may not have sufficiently considered.

"How many employers having charge of some industrial or other occupational group have hitherto taken pains to inform themselves systematically which of their employees are registrants and which are not? How many have studied carefully the required conditions for occupational deferment, as laid down in the President's regulations pursuant to the statute? How many have made it a point to survey their entire plant so as to single out the really indispensable individuals?

"With the oncoming of a more extensive registration, an even larger outlook is necessary. The general industrial conditions, the supply of skilled men in the industry at large, the possibilities of training substitutes, the availability of women workers—these are some of the considerations which bear directly on the need of occupational deferment as related to the need of the army."

Gen. Crowder points out that the selective draft is only one element in the depletion of a particular industry's man power. A second and large element is found in the voluntary withdrawals for enlistment, the total inductions by draft having reached some 2,000,000, while the total enlistments in army and navy amount to some 1,400,000. A third element, very large but unknown as to its precise extent, has been the transfer of labor power from one industry to another, i. e., into the distinctively war industries offering the inducement of higher wages.

Various Aspects of Deferment.

"These other influences are therefore to be kept in mind by employers and others," Gen. Crowder continues, "in weighing the question whether the best solution in the national interest is to ask for the deferment of individuals or groups of men. Such deferments may assist the immediate situation in the particular establishment, but they merely force the army and the navy to seek elsewhere for the same number of men thus deferred. The quantitative needs of the military forces are known and imperative, and any given quantity of deferments will ultimately have to be made up by the depletion of some other occupation. Thus it becomes the employer's duty to consider these largest aspects of deferment in seeking that solution of his own problem which best comports with the national interest.

"My present object is to urge upon employers the duty and responsibility of becoming well advised in all these matters, of equipping themselves with full information as to the extent to which their particular establishment is affected by the liability of registrants to military service; of observing the extent to which other influences of depletion have affected it, and the degree in which other methods of supply can relieve that depletion, and of laying these facts and other pertinent ones before the industrial advisers now to be placed at each district board, to the end that those individuals or groups who are indispensable and irreplaceable should receive deferment, whether or not they have made claim for it, and that the army and navy should not be deprived of their proper supply of man power by ill considered deferments not absolutely demanded by the national interest."

The cessation of enlistments, the statement adds, henceforth will protect industry against one irregular and uncontrollable source of derangement, but correspondingly will throw upon the selective service system the greater responsibility for an intelligent and discriminating selection made in the light of industrial needs.

Draft Board Placards at All Street Corners

BY the time the various places for registration under the 18 to 45 draft are open to-morrow there will have been posted conspicuously on every street corner in the city a placard reading as follows:

SELECTIVE SERVICE
(DRAFT)
Notice.

Persons residing on this block are within the jurisdiction of Local Board No. —. They must register at — —.

Registration hours between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. Register early. Failure to register may involve punishment, loss of right to deferred classification and immediate induction into the army.

SULGRAVE INSTITUTE MEETS.

Will Publish Quarterly Review to Foster International Amity.

A meeting of the Sulgrave Institution, an organization formed to foster friendship and prevent misunderstanding among English speaking peoples, was held in the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Alton B. Parker presided and others present were Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, James M. Beck, Robert C. Morris, Prof. R. G. Usher, Henry Clews, C. S. Davison, Otto H. Kahn, the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, W. Lanier Washington and Federal Judge Henry Wade Rogers.

The Sulgrave Institution was formed in London in 1914 by the board of governors holding title to Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, in Northamptonshire, England. According to the announcement made yesterday the institution has a membership of 5,000, representative of every section of the country. Arrangements were made for the publication of a quarterly review and plans were laid for holding a tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

2 GERMAN SOLDIERS BENEFIT.

Goetz Will Names Nephews Among Heirs to Estate.

Two soldiers in the German army are named as beneficiaries in the will of the late Michael L. Goetz, 2356 Second avenue, filed for probate yesterday. The men are nephews. They receive two-fifteenths of the residuary estate. Kathie Kellar and Kathie Goetz of Ingenheim, Germany, receive two-fifteenths of the residuary estate. These bequests will be taken in charge by A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of the Property of Enemy Aliens. Elsie Dietz, Astoria, L. I., a niece gets two-fifteenths of the residuary estate.

To Elizabeth Goetz, decedent's widow, is left one-third of the whole estate. One clause of the will says: "She shall also be entitled to the interest of my whole estate for one year after my death, and I do not expect her to go in mourning for me."

RAIL JUDGMENT UNPAID.

Rio Grande Yet Owes Over $32,500,000 in Western Pacific Case.

More than $32,500,000 remains unpaid of the judgment for approximately $38,000,000 secured in behalf of the Western Pacific Railroad Company against the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company according to a letter sent out yesterday by Alvin Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Company, informing bondholders that there is left subject to immediate distribution, if demanded, $150 on each $1,000 bond of the old Western Pacific company and a proportionate amount on each bond of other denominations.

"Further receipts on the judgment," Mr. Krech says, "will depend on the skill and integrity with which the strictly railroad assets of the Denver shall be handled. The trustee believes that the true interests of its beneficiaries lies in the rehabilitation of the Denver company. To that end the trustee would not feel that it had fully performed its duty did it not express the view that the adequate protection of the undischarged balance of the judgment, $32,500,000, requires that substantially all of the money thus far collected be retained for the present in order that the Denver company may be properly rehabilitated and the Federal Government repaid for any advances it has made during Federal control. The Federal Government has already authorized expenditures amounting to $2,998,541."

"Dry" Draft Day in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Gov. McCall issued a request to-day that no intoxicating liquors be sold on enrolment day, next Thursday.

DEBS'S DISLOYALTY TOLD BY WITNESSES

His Affirmation of Anti-War and Anti-Draft Policies Is Brought Out.

BASED ON CANTON SPEECH

Cleveland Reporter Says Defendant Stood by Socialist Party's Platform.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The Government's case against Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, charged with violation of the espionage act in a speech at Canton, Ohio, June 16, was made plain in the United States District Court here today when District Attorney Wertz said that he would complete his evidence tomorrow forenoon.

At Canton Debs prefaced his remarks with the statement that "I must be careful what I say and more careful how I say it." His alleged offense specifically is that by indirection and insinuation in this speech it was his intent to affirm the "war programme" of the Socialist party at St. Louis in June, 1917. This programme was adopted by a referendum of the party, and is outspoken in opposing the war, and among other things pledges the party to oppose conscription.

Although in his speech Mr. Debs evaded direct affirmation of the "war programme," witnesses were introduced to show that this was really what he intended to convey with due regard to careful and lawful language.

Two Witnesses in Support.

Two witnesses testified on this point. They were Clyde R. Miller, a Cleveland reporter, who interviewed Debs in Canton and in Cleveland two weeks later, after Debs's arrest, and Joseph Traner, an agent of the Department of Justice, who attended a meeting of the State secretaries of the National Socialist party in Halsted street, Chicago, last summer.

Miller in his interviews asked Debs, he testified, if he repudiated the "war programme." On both occasions, the witness said, Debs replied that he stood by the programme and was ready to die for it.

Traner testified that at the Chicago meeting Mr. Debs said he hoped that the secretaries would do nothing to change the programme. In substance the foregoing constitutes the Government's case.

Other witnesses were Virgil P. Steiner, a twenty-year-old stenographer, who took a report of the Canton speech for the Department of Justice; E. R. Sterling, a stenographer of thirteen years' experience, who performed a similar task for the Socialist convention in connection with which Debs spoke; C. E. Ruthenburg, now serving a year in the Canton workhouse for opposing the draft, and Edward A. Evans, a soldier, whose previous reportorial training led him to take copious notes of the speech while on furlough from Camp Perry.

Ruthenburg was Socialist candidate for Mayor of Cleveland. It was his case which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and on which the espionage act was declared constitutional.

Transcripts of Speech.

Steiner and Sterling both read their transcripts of the speech which the defence had printed in parallel columns. Sterling testified that the less experienced Steiner had missed from 25 to 30 per cent. of Debs's remarks, as shown in blank spaces in the parallel columns. It was the State, however, which called Sterling as a witness, and the discrepancies were brought out on cross-examination by Seymour Stedman, chief counsel for the defence.

Ruthenburg wrote the St. Louis "war programme" and testified as to its adoption. He said Debs did not attend the convention.

The defence raised many objections and took exceptions for use in case an appeal is necessary. Debs will be the principal witness for the defence. Max Eastman, editor of the suppressed *Masses* and now enjoying the privileges of the mails with the *Liberator*, arrived from New York. Mr. Stedman would not say whether he will testify.

Evans was introduced largely to show that men of draft age were present during the Canton speech and subject to its influence.

ARMY ORDERS

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—These army orders were issued to-day:

REGULAR ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following appointed as shown, to duty as specified: Private First Class Frederick R. Whippler, First Lieutenant, to Camp Meade, Md.; George D. Sullivan, First Lieutenant, to South Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sergeant Maurice Rittmaster, Second Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa; Sergeant First Class David Becker, Second Lieutenant, Camp Custer, Michigan; Sergeant First Class James Theren Woodward, Second Lieutenant, to Camp Sherman; Sergeant Morris Rush Hodgin, to Camp Eustis, Virginia; Howell Edwin Sayre, First Lieutenant, to Atlanta, Ga.; Private Robert Charles Buck, Second Lieutenant, to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina; Sergeant Edmund Arthur Chapin, Second Lieutenant, to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick Van Maren, Second Lieutenant, to Washington, D. C.; Frank Victor Bordwell, First Lieutenant, to New York; Bert R. Stough, Second Lieutenant, to Washington, D. C.; Quartermaster Sergeant Simon Secrest White, Second Lieutenant, to Syracuse, N. Y.; Sergeant Otis Cox, Second Lieutenant, to Syracuse, N. Y.

Major Morton MacArtney from present duties to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia; Major William B. Jackson, to Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

First Lieut. Simeon E. Sheffey, Quartermaster Corps, appointed First Lieutenant Infantry, from present duties to Camp Fremont, California.

Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Rudolph S. Udell, now at Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty.

Victor Garnett Campbell Eubank appointed First Lieutenant, to Washington, D. C.

Infantry.

Following appointed Second Lieutenants: Regimental Sergeant Major Jesse E. Brinker, First Lieut. Samuel Wiener, upon expiration of present leave of absence to Camp Grant, Rockville, Ill., for duty.

Weston Adams Price appointed Second Lieutenant, to Camp Lee, Virginia; Capt. John M. Johnson from duty at Cookeville, Tenn., to Emporia, Kan., for duty.

Engineers.

Wendell Wilson Chaffin appointed Captain; Richard S. Cotton appointed First Lieutenant; Robert James Weston appointed First Lieutenant.

Following from present duties at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia, for duty: Second Lieuts. Thomas R. Simpson, Chester A. Robinson, Benjamin L. Endsley.

Nat Gallard Walker appointed First Lieutenant; Samuel H. Browne appointed Captain; Dennis J. Maley, Jr., appointed First Lieutenant; Hall F. Hoxie appointed Captain.

Field Artillery.

Major John B. Maynard appointed Lieutenant Colonel, to Camp McClellan, Alabama. Sergeant-Major Frederick Joseph McKeon appointed Second Lieutenant Infantry, to Camp Grant, Illinois.

Tank.

Second Lieut. H. R. Pillinger from further duty with Chief of Ordnance to Chicago for duty; Second Lieut. Cyrus Happy, Jr., to Seattle, Wash., for duty.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Following appointed: Captain—Paul Vincent Hollenbeck. First Lieutenant—Second Lieut. Richard Penfield.

First Lieut. Albert W. Davison from present duties to Buffalo, N. Y.

Following temporarily promoted First Lieutenants: Second Lieuts. Edwin J. Dowd, Harry M. Krohn, Clem O. Gunn, Ralph M. Wyatt, Louis A. Williford, Percy S. Lowe, Maury L. Webster, Claude T. Gunn, Wayne A. Harrod, Lewis F. Moore, Leon A. White, Edward Dress, Jr., Winslow B. Van Devanter, Harold Y. Keeler, Foster C. Harlow, Edward N. Delahunt, George M. Cavis, Philips W. Leomis, Ephraim P. Jolis, John W. Callahan, Willis D. Kimmel, Blackstone D. Ayres, Robert A. Chambers, Alan Fuller Cameron, Howard M. Cool, Charles H. Cuppet, Walter McCormick, Norton S. Crocker, Robert M. Chase, Lojman C. Rafferty, Arnold D. Amoroso, Harold F. O'Donnell, Julius J. Mussil, James M. Gillespie, Milo B. Bazrigan, Oscar A. Axelson, George R. Algeltinger, Joseph A. Robinson, James F. Pichel, Roy D. Paterson, John L. Hanley, Albert E. Marks, John A. Weeks, Fred W. Gerhard, Jacob G. Ducher and Howard H. Newman, Jr.

Following to Langley Field for duty: First Lieuts. Malcolm H. Ross and Clarence E. Muehlberg, and Second Lieut. Abraham Iliges.

Air Service (Aeronautics).

Private Harry Constable Benson appointed Second Lieutenant, to Washington.

Medical.

Following appointed as shown, to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia: Harry Ernest Middlestown, Karl Haddon Trippet, George Henry Walter, Gilbert Fabian Long, Garrett Hoge, Harry Beckenstoe Roop and Mark Page Stanley, First Lieutenants; Charles William Yack, Charles Emmett Durham, Samuel Meacham Withers, John Irwin Zerr, Leon Vanhorn, Samuel Handly Caraway, Henry Lincoln Parish, Cadow Behling Walling, Granville Hunt Walker, William Pitt Baker and Hugh Henry Allbredge, Captains.

First Lieut. Robert M. Prather from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, to base hospital, that post, for duty.

Following appointed: Captains—James Pemberton Lofland, Simon Emanuel Lincoln, Isaac Newton McCullum, Frederick King Shaw, John Bernard Stackably, James Rufus Youmans.

Claude Cobb Williams appointed First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Simon Murray Wardwell, Medical Department, appointed Second Lieutenant Sanitary Corps, to Yale Army Laboratory School, New Haven, Conn., for instruction.

Eli Long appointed Captain Medical Corps, to Camp Meade, Maryland.

Following Captains to Fort Riley, Kansas, for instruction: Horace Gulon Wilson, Clarence Lucius Miller.

Clifford Lansing Terrill appointed First Lieutenant, to Fort Riley, Kansas, for instruction; Russell Hall Birge, Major, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty; Major Robert Y. Sullivan, on duty at Washington, D. C., to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for instruction, upon completion to proper stations.

First Lieut. Herman W. Ostrum from duty at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 5; First Lieut. Joseph E. Harris to Camp Travis Texas, for temporary duty; First Lieut. Richard Metcalf from duty at Camp Custer, Michigan, to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina; First Lieut. George H. Steele from duty in Washington, D. C., to Camp Meade, Maryland, for temporary duty.

Following appointed First Lieutenants, to Fort Riley, Kansas, for instructions: Charles Willis McLain, Joseph Brewer Blades, James Jackson.

John Morgan Gulick appointed First Lieutenant, to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty.

Following appointed First Lieutenants, to Victor Emanuel Ekblad, Silas Sylvester Victor Emanuel Ekblad, Silas Sylvester Mohrman, Ben C. Harris, Fred E. Deal, Frank Stewart McKinney, Clarence Kendall Henkle.

Hospital Sergeant Edward Francis Hinton, Medical Department, appointed Second Lieutenant Sanitary Corps, General Hospital No. 11, Cape May, N. J., for duty with Base Hospital No. 139.

Police Department Orders.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The following leaves of absence have been authorized, without pay:

LIEUTENANTS.

Otto Raphael, 102d Prec., for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., September 8.

PATROLMEN.

Samuel Kaplan, 18th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., September 16.

Bernard A. Sattig, 29th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., September 7.

Joseph Golden, 32d Prec., for 1 day from 6 P. M., September 7.

Arthur Straus, 46th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., September 7.

John J. Burns, 74th Prec., for 2 days from 12:01 A. M., September 10.

William Specker, 78th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., September 8.

George F. Webster, 79th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., September 9.

James H. Cuff, 83d Prec., for 2 days from 12:01 A. M., September 9.

Benjamin Cantor, 85th Prec., for 1 day from 12 A. M., September 16.

Harry Shapiro, 85th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., September 16.

Benjamin Cantor, 85th Prec., for 1 day from 12 A. M., September 7.

John P. Meagher, 90th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., September 8.

John J. Buechler, 96th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., September 8.

Charles Fried, 96th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., September 7.

Frank L. Burke, 109th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., September 8.

John Reinig, 112th Prec., for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., September 7.

Samuel H. Weinstein, 118th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., September 6.

The following sick leave is granted:

CAPTAIN.

Henry J. Burfiend, Traffic Division, subdivision "A," for 60 days from 8 A. M., September 12.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty:

PATROLMEN.

William H. Hartigan, Shield No. 2157, 89th Prec., to take effect 10:24 A. M., September 7.

Charles W. Oehler, Shield No. 6808, 89th Prec., to take effect 9:54 A. M., September 7.

Suspended from duty, without pay:

William H. Hartigan, 2157, 89th Prec., to take effect 10:27 A. M., September 7.

Charles W. Oehler, 6808, 89th Prec., to take effect 9:57 A. M., September 7.

RESIGNATION.

The following resignation is accepted:

PATROLMAN.

George A. Cooledge, No. 7460, Traffic Division, sub-division E, to take effect 12 P. M., September 9.

SPECIAL PATROLMEN.

The following leaves of absence are authorized:

Nathan A. Singer, 26th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., September 19.

Oscar Putterman, 43d Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., September 6.

NUXATED IRON

You Can Tell the Women with Plenty of Iron in their Blood ... Beautiful Healthy Rosy Cheeked Women Full of Life, Vim and Vitality.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, says physicians should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their patients—Says anæmia—iron deficiency—is the greatest curse to the health, strength, vitality and beauty of the modern American Woman.—Sounds warning against use of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach and in some cases thereby do more harm than good, advise use of only Nuxated Iron, taken three times per day after meals. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances. *Dispensed by all good druggists.*

TRIED TO AID ARMY, ROSALSKY EXPLAINS

Judge Says Convicted Thief Would Increase Fighting Man Power.

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky said yesterday in explanation of his action in making it optional for a man twice convicted of theft to enter the United States army or serve a prison sentence that he acted solely with the motive of benefiting the army and nation by increasing its fighting man power, and that he was not aware that it was displeasing to the army to accept men convicted of crime. His action was criticised by Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Eastern Department.

Judge Rosalsky said:

"The Judges of this court can only see to it that the army gets the chance to get the men the Judges think ought to be aiding their country. If the army chooses not to take them, why it's their affair.

"There have been forty-five or fifty instances in which General Sessions Judges have suspended sentence so that men could get into the army. There have been several instances where I have followed that course. In every case the action was carefully considered before it was taken.

"These steps were taken by the Judges for the purpose of aiding the army. We have come to the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar should become an asset rather than a liability to his country at these times when every bit of man power is needed. We are trying to see that no man escapes military service by committing a trivial crime, as much as he may desire to escape that service.

"However, I did not know the army resented our attitude in making it possible for a convicted man to enter the service and I think the War Department should apprise us officially of its specific attitude in such cases."

PIEZ SAYS FORDNEY IS WRONG.

Hog Island Contractors Not Exempt From Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—General Manager Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation issued a statement to-day denying an assertion by Representative Fordney (Mich.) during debate on the war revenue bill that the Hog Island shipyard contractors were exempt from taxation.

He said the contract provided specifically that the American International Corporation should pay Federal taxes without compensation and that Mr. Fordney evidently never had read the document.

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Bear Mountain, West Point (week d'ys only)	*11:35	*12:50	4:50
Cornwall	*11:50	*1:15	5:15
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	5:40
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	6:00
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