

# COUNTRY CALMLY AWAITS CALL TO MOBILIZE "GRAND ARMY"

## DETAILS OF SELECTIVE DRAFT ARE EXPLAINED

Washington Must Furnish 7,526 of 687,000 to Be Called, or About One in 15—Drawing Will Determine Order of Liability for Service—To Be Done by Number, Each Number Applying to Each Registered Man Bearing It in the 4,550 Districts of the Country—General Physical Requirements Made Public—Observers Now Think War May End Sooner Than Expected.

### NEXT STEPS IN SELECTING NEW ARMY

Here is what a drafted man must do:  
Appear before the local exemption board for physical examination on the date specified in the notice that he has been called for service.

If he wants to claim exemption, he must file his claim within seven days after the physical examination.

He then has 10 days to file affidavits to support his claim. Regular forms for this purpose will be supplied by the local boards.

No claims for exemption for reasons other than physical disability or dependent relatives can be made to the local boards. Claims for industrial exemptions will be decided by the district boards.

The local board must decide on the claim in three days. Within two days thereafter the board must post a list of the men and the disposition of the cases.

Ten days are allowed to file an appeal to the upper or appellate board, one in each congressional district, and five days more are allowed to file additional affidavits of evidence to support the claim.

The appellate board is given five days to pass upon the claim and mail notice that the claim is good, or that the claimant must go to a mobilization camp.

The time limits are set to get men into the camps at the earliest possible moment.

Copy of the Official Bulletin, containing a statement by the war department on various features of the law may be seen at this office.

"Are you ready for the test?" President Wilson asked the country in an address made in the fall of 1916. In the next few days the country will make its answer to the question by giving 687,000 of its young men to the cause of liberty.

The state quotas of the national army, according to which Washington must furnish 7,296 men in addition to the 5,928 already enlisted in the regular army and national guard, or a total of 13,224, are preliminary to the selection of the first contingent of troops the United States is to send to the trenches of Northern France to fight the battles that are to make for permanent world peace. In a year the number may be increased to 1,500,000 or 2,000,000.

**Determine Order of Service.**  
The drawing not only will determine what men are to be called to the colors in the first war army, but will show in what order the others registered will be liable for service when later armies are organized.

According to this plan a definite place in the waiting lists will be given every one of the millions who registered. Those standing at the head of the list in each county or city district will be called first before the examination boards, and then the obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

This does not mean that a separate name or number will be drawn for every one of the country's 9,800,000 registrants, but every number drawn will represent more than 4,000 men, one for each of the registration districts throughout the United States.

**How Numbering Works.**  
Every registration board has numbered the cards in its possession in red ink, beginning at number 1 and continuing to a number corresponding with the total in the district. At the drawing numbers will be used ranging from No. 1 to a number corresponding to the total in the largest district of the country. The first number drawn will determine what man in each district is to be taken first. If it be No. 10, for example, it will mean that the man in each district holding local card No. 10 will be called for examination before any of the other men in that district.

The second number drawn will determine what men in each district is to be taken second, and so on as long as men are needed. Those not needed for the first war army will retain their positions on the list and these positions will determine the order of their liability when they are needed.

The drawing will be public and each number will be announced as it is drawn. When the first number is drawn—say No. 10—it will be recorded as number one, with the serial number (ten) following. The record will show that the men whose cards bear the serial number 10 in each of 4,550 exemption districts will be first to appear before the exemption boards. Presumably the announcement made at the drawing would be number one, serial number ten.

**Buttons for Exempts.**  
To prevent embarrassment among those who are exempt, the war department has decided to give with each exemption certificate a bronze badge bearing the words "Exempted—U. S." It is desired to prevent those exempted from any suspicion of being slackers.

The law specifies that exemptions are not permanent unless the cause for which they are granted is permanent. For instance, if a man should be exempted on the first call because of a dependent relative, and that relative should die or become self-supporting before the second call the registrant would be liable for service

under the second call. It will be the duty of the exemption board to keep watch of such cases and recall men who have been passed over once, but whose status may have changed before the second call is made.

### One in Every 15 Here.

The quota allotted to Washington means that one in every fifteen men registered in this state must be furnished as the state's share of the 687,000 men to be raised for military service under the selective draft. The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and national guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army. The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men. Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

With the draft close, the war department this week sounded a note of warning to registered men. By failing to heed the directions in the regulations they may commit a capital crime—desertion—and in war time the penalty is long imprisonment or death, it was said.

Unless a registered man appears for physical examination at his own board or proves that he was unable to appear within 10 days after notice is mailed ordering his appearance, he will be notified that he is held for military service.

Later an order is mailed ordering him to the mobilization camp for service. Then if he fails to appear he is a deserter and liable to a heavy penalty.

If he is living away from the district in which he registered, however, the 10-day limit will not stand. Say he is in Washington and registered in San Francisco. He can write to the San Francisco board, under whose jurisdiction he is, and ask for a transfer to the board supervising the district in which he now resides. The San Francisco board writes back. This exchange may take more than the stipulated 10 days, but the man is privileged to claim exemption and ask a physical examination after that time, provided the San Francisco reply does not come within the 10 days.

**Burden on Registrant.**  
The burden of finding out what to do is saddled upon the registrant. Mere posting of the name at the local board is deemed sufficient notice, but an order is sent by mail. Again, General Crowder emphasized the necessity of men watching the newspapers for announcements and visiting their local boards to ask questions.

Many inquirers ask whether drafted men have a chance to rise from the ranks to commissions. Shortly after the drafted men are gathered into mobilization camps the most likely officer material will be picked out and put into another training camp to make officers. The war department is already working on plans for this camp.

Only about half of the men whose numbers are drawn, it is expected, will be required to serve. Why the estimate is so high became apparent when it was announced that the physical standard would be practically as rigorous as in the regular army. Through a draft net with meshes so large many thousands must escape.

The regulations for the physical examinations have been mailed to 4,500 physicians and surgeons attached to local boards. The text of the requirements was not made public, but it may be said that in general they are as follows:

**General Physical Requirements.**  
Height, 5 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 6 inches.  
Weight, between 118 and 211 pounds.

Variations in weight above 211 pounds are not disqualifying unless sufficient to constitute obesity.

Chest measure, 31 to 38 1/4 inches. The prospective soldier must be sound organically and mentally and he must have good teeth and feet.

Examinations of the eyes and ears are to be made by charts and whispering tests.

Almost any disease of the lungs or heart is disqualifying.

The men must have at least four serviceable molars—two above and two below opposed.

The pulse and respiration must be nearly normal and the skin in good condition.

Old dislocations and badly united fractures form a disqualification.

Chronic disease of any kind will disqualify.

Before the heart and lung test the conscripted man will be required to jump straight up, kick the heels up behind, hop around the room first on one foot and then on the other and then make several standing jumps.

### Same as for Regulars.

"The regulations provide for practically the same standards as the regular army," said an official this week. "What few deviations there are are of minor character."

Persons suffering from tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, or from social diseases of course will not be accepted.

The feet will receive special attention. Eligibles who are flat-footed will not be accepted. The feet play an important part in the effectiveness of an army, it was explained, and although trench warfare is not so exacting as open campaigning, no man will be accepted whose feet would make him a poor marching soldier.

**Country Calmly Awaits Selection.**  
The president and his advisers observe with satisfaction that the country awaits the selection with calmness and determination. There is no show of emotion anywhere; no word of protest, no grudging response to the cry of civilization in its hour of distress.

Yet in nearly every instance where a young man is to be called to service a changed career is ordained. The long-planned preliminary training in business or profession is interrupted indefinitely; university and college training is foregone, and there is a breaking up of domestic and fireside relations.

From observations at the national capital, based on reports from all parts of the country, there has been no outward sign indicating the making of a sublime sacrifice. The sacrifice is coming, but there is no boasting about it, no exhibition of vulgar pride, but rather a quiet satisfaction that so many are permitted to share in an undertaking already hallowed by the blood of a countless number of heroes.

This fact alone, to repeat what has been said by a prominent cabinet officer, is more sublime than the gift of 687,000 sons, and glorifies their cause to such a degree as to make the word "sacrifice" lose its more somber meaning and take on many aspects of knightly service.

It has been noted by administration leaders that the present war, unlike the Civil war with its bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the war with Spain with its sinking of the Maine, has not had any cruel catastrophe to shock the public mind and cause a frenzied rush to arms. Instead, one sees a nation going about its accustomed task even more intently than before, under the urging of the president, and quietly awaiting the summons from the office of the provost marshal general that will call to service a great host of men ready to dedicate themselves to the proposition that "government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

**Crushing Power Assembles.**  
Observers do not see the dash of the hysteria of national fervor, but they are impressed by what seems to be of vastly more significance—the calmness of men mistaken for indifference, which points to the assembling of crushing power.

To many people it has been difficult to understand this lack of demonstration on the part of the country—this utter absence of distraught mothers, sisters and wives—conditions ordinarily considered a necessary accompaniment of mobilization. Careful observers have concluded that the entrance of the United States into the war has been gradual; a succession of striking events for many months indicating that ultimately war was inevitable, that the people have had time to become prepared, to steel themselves against any outward signs that would indicate great emotion.

So it is believed that the parents of the United States have looked upon their sons of military age as potential soldiers from the sinking of the Lusitania. Since then the country has slowly but inevitably gone

forward under pressure of events, until at last the reason came to use all its manhood and resources, if need be, in a war for peace.

That the country has arrayed itself beside the president in the great task he has set for it is considered beyond any question of doubt. Assurances that have come to him from every nook and corner of it prove this conclusively. He is quite satisfied with the result and views the future with composure.

**War May End Soon.**  
During the week now closing the belief has become widespread among high officials of the government that the war is probably to be won sooner than had been expected. The recovery of Russia as a fighting force is now believed to be permanent. No army was ever defeated, it is pointed out, animated by the spirit which Kerensky has instilled into the army of Russia.

With ample supplies of munitions of all kinds, with prodigious reserves of manhood strength, the enlistments being offered in larger numbers than can be used, Russia, it is confidently predicted by all the experts, is in the war to stay. This was the first great shock that Germany experienced this year.

The second was the preparation of the United States to enter the war on a scale much greater than adopted by any of the other allies. Our plans already are far greater than those of England and France combined during the first two years of the war.

The third shock to Germany was the failure, at least so far as 1917 is concerned, of the submarine campaign. Then came the embargo, still further reducing Germany's already scanty food supplies.

The weight of these unexpected events has been crushing to the German spirit, and is believed to explain much that is now going on in Berlin and other German cities.

**Kaiser May Ask Peace Soon.**  
It would not surprise many high government officials if Germany were to make genuine peace proposals before the winter campaign. Failing to do that, it is believed by the men just referred to, that she will be compelled to admit defeat by next spring or early summer. She is about to be overpowered by force of numbers.

Take the recent representative coal shortage in Germany as bearing upon this thought, and the issue of coal cards to private consumers. This situation is believed here to indicate a man shortage, as there is no shortage of coal in the ground, for Germany is one of the richest coal countries in the world, and an abundance of cheap fuel has been the foundation of her industrial success. But she no longer has men to mine her coal, transport it and deliver it to the consumers. Railway equipment runs down and becomes inefficient for the same reason.

In other words Germany has passed her maximum strength and begun to decline. The movement promises to become rapid as weeks and months pass by, and if there is not peace at least by next spring or early summer, it is believed that the country may break down under the weight it is carrying. The home situation has been intensified by what Russia is already doing, by what the United States is preparing to do, and by the failure of the U-boats to bring England to her knees by July.

The new national army now being raised in this country, it is believed, therefore, may after all have a smaller part to play in actual war than most of us had supposed a month or two ago. The raising of that army and the placing of it on the battle fronts may, taken in connection with what Russia is to continue doing—decide the issue and bring peace.

**Believe Germany Will Stop.**  
Germany will not continue the struggle after she is outnumbered three or four to one in man strength and in munitions. To do so would be national suicide. This may be a dream, but it is being visualized to an increasing number of public men at the national capital, most of whom now believe that there is probably better than an even chance that it will come true. Germany, it is believed, cannot win the war, and her power of resistance is to be materially curtailed by Russia and the United States.

The glory that will belong to America will not be diminished by this event, and there will be such a saving of precious lives that will bring the nation to its knees in thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, whose mercy endureth forever. Then will be manifested the emotion that is now so significantly repressed. But the tears will be tears of joy and the shouts will be shouts of triumph.

These thoughts are reinforced by the remark of a very high administration official, who said he would not be surprised at any moment to learn that Germany had "blown up."

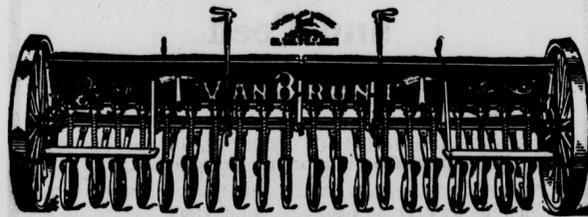


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Mrs. J. L. Glazebrook entertained 20 past matrons of the Eastern Star at a luncheon at her home Saturday afternoon, the out-of-town guests being Mrs. A. C. St. John of Chehalis and Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Owen of Raymond.

Dr. Kenneth L. Partlow, county physician and one of the well-known younger doctors of the city, has been commissioned an officer in the Medical Reserve Corps.

F. Whitney was awarded the contract to clear 1800 feet of the Whitney road at a price of \$125, by the county commissioners Monday.