

Provost Marshal General Crowder Publishes Details of the Draft Questionnaire

DRAFT QUIZ OF 16 PAGES MADE PUBLIC BY CROWDER

Registrants, Beginning December 15, Must Answer at Least 26 Questions Regarding Status for War Service.

The 148 questions for the remaining 9,000,000 draft registrants to answer beginning December 15 were made public today. They constitute a searching inquiry into each man's life and fitness and determine, through the action of local draft boards, the order of his call to military service.

This questionnaire automatically revokes all exemptions and discharges under the first draft. Failure to return his answers in seven days after he receives the questions makes the registrant liable to a year in prison. Such men may be certified into the first class called. Mailing of the list by the local board constitutes legal notice to the registrant. His failure to receive does not excuse him.

Subject to Prison Term.
Even after answering the questionnaire, if a man's status changes and he does not report it within five days to his board, he is subject to a year in prison.

The minimum number of questions each man must answer is about twenty-six, the maximum about 100. Once filled out, the questionnaire constitutes each man's complete record with the Government. All previous records are by it automatically wiped out. On the basis of the draft men's answers, verified by the local boards when necessary, the men are divided into five classes, the fifth being exempted or discharged from draft. Liability to service in the other classes follows the numbers drawn in the famous lottery here July 20.

Supporting affidavits of other persons must be secured by every registrant who claims exemption or deferred liability on the grounds of studying for the ministry, dependency, and industrial or agricultural grounds.

May Mark His Class.
A man is permitted to mark the class he thinks he ought to be placed in. A blank is provided for each man's appeal to the President from the draft board's classification. If unsatisfactory to the registrant, the board must give its reasons for putting a man in a class he did not choose.

The sixteen-page war quiz starts with a series of general questions, which every man must answer, and ends with series 12, on agricultural occupations, with only one or two

American Duchess Rejoins Husband



© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

Social circles are greatly interested in the announcement that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who had been separated for a number of years, are at Blenheim Palace together. The duke yesterday observed his forty-sixth birthday. The duchess was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York city. During the years of separation the children of the family have been dividing their time between the duke and the duchess.

questions for each man to answer in the intervening series. If a series applies particularly to a certain man, he must answer all questions therein.

Must Go Into Detail.

A man claiming a wife or others as mainly dependent on his mental or physical labor for support must go into minute detail. He must give the date, place, and person by whom he was married, the amount of his income, how much he estimates his dependents need to live on comfortably, whether his wife ever worked, and what at; how much work she has done in the last twelve months, and how much she got for it; whether they live with his or her parents, and if

they rent a house, who the landlord is, and how much they pay him. One of the general questions indicates that the Government will send thousands of draft men to free night schools and teach them war trades.

Each man must give a list of his occupations, how much he earned at them, and how many hours a day he worked during the last eight years. Every imaginable occupation is included. His schooling, army service preference, present work and employer's name, language spoken, criminal record, if any, and detailed information about each alleged dependent must be given.

If a man claims he isn't an American citizen, he must prove it be-

fore the question. He must prove likewise his religious convictions against war, if any, and show that he belonged to a recognized anti-war sect before America entered the present conflict. If he claims to be an alien, he must say whether he would return to the fighting ranks of his native land.

Industrial and agricultural occupations, next to dependents, receive most attention in the questionnaire. If a man is not engaged in an agricultural enterprise, he need not answer any further under this head. But if claiming to be a farmer, he must enter into the greatest detail. The head and owner of a farm must also give additional facts.

Industrial Claims.
The first question under industry is "are you engaged in an industrial enterprise necessary (1) to the maintenance of the military establishment, or (2) to the effective operation of the military forces, or (3) to the maintenance of the national interests during the emergency?" If not, the man does not answer any further under Series XI, but a man claiming exemption on this ground, whether in business for himself or an employer, must show he is indispensable and must give a complete history of the business and his connection with it.

40,000 INVENTORS FAIL TO SUBMIT SUBMARINE FOIL

Although 40,000 suggested devices for defeating the submarine have been submitted to the Navy Department since war was declared, Secretary Daniels announces that "the idea that the submarine will be overcome by a miraculous invention is not now seriously considered."

Naval authorities have become convinced that the submarine can be conquered only by the weapon of which it is most afraid, Secretary Daniels added. This is the modern destroyer.

"There is a possibility that some artificial means of protecting cargo-carrying vessels may be found practicable," Secretary Daniels admits, but he is convinced that the immunity of a vessel depends largely on its speed and maneuvering ability, not on some miraculous invention.

All the 40,000 suggestions and plans and models of ingenious devices to combat the submarine have been investigated by Capt. William Strother Smith, Secretary Daniels' aid for inventions. Some have been turned over to the naval consulting board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, but all officials agree that while valuable aid has been given to various branches of the service by war inventors, no single invention has yet been found to defeat the submarine.

U. S. PACT WITH JAPAN CLEARS FAR EAST PROBLEMS

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Continued from First Page.)

Intercourse would be renewed on a basis of mutual trust and in a spirit of common enterprise. There are those in Japan who have believed in establishing a hegemony over China very much as the imperialistic minds of the Pan-Germanists have looked toward colonial aggrandizement, and very much as some thoughtless Americans have looked south of the Rio Grande to Panama in selfish greed and even have indignantly expressed that vision or lack of it in public speeches.

But there are those in Japan, now happily in control, who do not believe Japan's destiny lies in swallowing up Chinese territory or in attempting to interfere with the sovereignty of that republic, but who think the long-looked-for commercial expansion which has become with Japan a national inspiration, can best be realized by the promotion of Japanese business enterprise and trade in the Far East.

Acties Cleared Up.
Hence the readiness of Japan to make the present government of Japan to make as sweet a promise as is contained in the Ishihara-Lansing agreement, hence the sending to the United States promptly of a financial mission which will approach American financiers with candor and frankness. Japan, in other words, is losing no time availing herself of the splendid atmosphere created by the Ishihara mission to get on intimate terms with American banking houses.

The meaning of this is fully appreciated in Washington. It means that if Japan and the United States go hand in hand in developing China, the advantage to America in after-the-war trade will not be inconsiderable. There is room enough for both Japanese and American industry in the Far East and with equal opportunity for all under the terms of the Lansing-Ishihara agreement.

So long as China's territorial integrity and sovereignty is not being infringed on, and so long as Japan, politically speaking, can present to her public opinion the prestige of paramountcy which is carried in the term "special interests," the danger of any political conflict between the United States and Japan is removed.

Finance Alters Opinion.

Finance, then, has had much to do with altering the attitude of the two peoples, and it will have a great deal to do in establishing a closer friendship and a better understanding between the two countries. Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, the United States and Japan are all contestants in the original six-power loan proposal, but with Germany out of it, and Russia unable to lend any money to China any more than can France and Great Britain, the field is left entirely to the United States and Japan.

Most of the world's attention is in Japan and the United States. This country's business in the original six-power loan proposal, though on a much smaller scale than the United States. But since the beginning of the steady flow of munitions has been going to Russia, from Japanese factories and credit has been extended to Russia exactly as has been given the entente by the United States.

What more natural than that Japan and the United States should join in enterprises in the Far East? The Japanese associates are affiliated in Russia, Japan will want to be kept closely advised as to the direction of American policy. If the United States keeps on extending credit to Russia, Japan will do the same. Conversely, if financial power must be wielded discreetly in Russia, American and Japanese interests can be effectively combined to accomplish the necessary purpose.

To Meet New York Bankers.
Primarily the mission headed by Baron Megatze will study the wartime finance in the United States and will spend much of its time in New York city after the customary visit of courtesy to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and Secretary McAdoo.

Conferences with New York bankers are being arranged. Some of these Japanese associates are affiliated with the leading business and banking concerns in Japan.

Five missions from Japan have come to the United States in the last six months. The Ishihara delegation was, of course, entirely diplomatic in character and representing the Emperor of Japan. A commission from the Japanese parliament has been studying American methods of legislation. A third commission of railroad engineers is studying transportation. A fourth delegation of Japanese school teachers still making a survey of the American educational system. And the fifth is the financial mission presided over by Baron Megatze.

Opportunity for Agreement.
Never in the history of Japanese-American relations have so many missions come to the United States. Never has the opportunity been so great for the two people to send emissaries to bring about a mutual understanding and recognition of the true character of the two peoples. Trade between the United States and Japan has increased enormously in the last two years.

Today commercial relations are appreciably stimulated by the good feeling that prevails between the two countries. Japan and the United States, for instance, are approaching an agreement on the transportation and steel questions. Steel, it will be recalled, was embargoed by the United States to the distress of Japanese shipbuilders.

An arrangement is being worked out by diplomatic negotiation whereby the United States will obtain Japanese tonnage for use in the Atlantic in compensation for steel plate exported to Japan.

On the whole a new era in Japanese-American relations has begun and the financial mission about to undertake a work all with recognition with American banking houses will ultimately foster the growth of a great American trade in Asia after the war.

Warriors, Old and New, In Battle Array



Photo by International.

Will history repeat itself? That it will in certain respects. It is the first thing that comes into the mind in gazing on the above photograph, which shows a stalwart Britisher in ancient body armor off for a sally with a Tommy. There is a great resemblance between the costume of ancient war days and the costume of the up-to-date fighter. The modern fighter wears a steel helmet and a bayonet-proof shield. Maybe, before the war is over, we will see him clad cap-a-pie just as his ancestors went forth to fight at Cressy and Poitiers.

Vital Records of the District.

BIRTHS.
Victor and Sebastian Trapani, boy, Edward J. Magrath, boy, Ernest E. and Grace M. Deane, boy, Raymond M. and Daisy Cole, girl, Russell and Ada Ocas, boy, Frank E. and Joe Bernstein, girl, Walter V. and Hester Dugh, girl, Russell and Edwina Tiedman, boy, David C. and Ida Taylor, boy, Thomas C. and Bertie Smith, girl, William and Leta Hilly, girl, Joseph and Bertha Jones, girl, Linas G. and Anna L. Jay, boy, Charles and Isabelle Gordon, girl, The Rev. James H. Taylor, girl, John and Bertha Childs, boy.

MARRIAGES.
George D. Brinkley, H. of Washington, D. C. and Grace Mae Sutherland, H. of Alma, Mo. The Rev. Howard E. Deane, John M. Douglas, H. of Adams, Pa., and Martha M. Brooker, H. of Markham, Va. The Rev. James H. Taylor, H. of Kansas City, Mo. and Estelle G. Pumphrey, H. of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Frank X. Buehler, H. of Washington, D. C. and Estelle Anne Smith, H. of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Edward J. Magrath, H. of Washington, D. C. and Myrtle M. Hillary, H. of Washington, D. C.

DEATHS.
BUTTERWORTH—On Tuesday morning, November 13, at her home, The Wyoming Apartments, Mrs. MARY E. BUTTERWORTH, wife of the late Hon. Benjamin Butterworth.

Private funeral from her residence at 3 o'clock Wednesday, November 14. Interment at Rock Creek Cemetery.

KRAMER—At her residence, 134 Fayette street, Alexandria, Va., on November 13, 1917, Mrs. JOHANNA KRAMER, the widow of the late Frederick H. Kramer, in her eighty-seventh year.

Funeral services 11 a. m., Friday, Interment in the cemetery, Alexandria, Va. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

LYNCH—On Tuesday, November 13, 1917, at her residence, Bladensburg, Md., JULIA E., wife of Andrew Lynch.

Funeral from her late residence, Friday, 2 p. m. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

MACKEY—Suddenly, on Monday, November 13, 1917, at 7:45 p. m., at his residence, 179 Massachusetts avenue, GEORGE S. MACKEY, civil engineer, U. S. Navy, retired, beloved husband of Doretta Smith Mackey.

The funeral services on Thursday, November 15, 1917, from his late residence, 179 Massachusetts avenue. Interment at Rock Creek Cemetery.

WADSWORTH—Suddenly, November 13, 1917, ELANOR M. WADSWORTH, daughter of Philip J. Deberry.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, Wednesday, November 14, 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited.

HOOVER DEPLORES DISTRICT APATHY IN FOOD PLEDGES

New efforts are being made today by District Food Administrator Clarence R. Wilson to obtain women volunteers for house-to-house canvassing in the food pledge campaign week to start in Washington next Tuesday.

Fifteen hundred women workers are needed in this patriotic service. Not half of this number is as yet enrolled, though many have promised their services.

Washington is lagging in food conservation work, according to Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, in an address in Central High School auditorium last night before the women who have volunteered and who attended the organization meeting.

Hoover is Disappointed.
The Capital, Mr. Hoover said, had been a disappointment and was far behind the nation in food conservation pledges.

"Every city in the country leads it in war food saving," he said. "Men who come here from other cities marvel at the Capital's apathy."

"But, I am convinced that this condition is attributable to lack of organization. The food administration expects the campaign which is to start Tuesday to put Washington in the position the nation has a right to expect of it. In Louisiana 98 per cent of the homes are pledged to food conservation and in Washington 5 per cent."

12,000,000 Have Signed.
Mr. Hoover said that more than 12,000,000 heads of families have signed pledges throughout the country, giving the National Food Administration a moral hold on more than 60,000,000 people.

The food pledge campaign week in Washington was not held at the same time as the national campaign, because the local food administrator had been appointed to take charge of the work.

Mr. Wilson told the women of the plans for the campaign here, the nature of the work expected of them, and of the method of operation of the organization he is rapidly building up.

Volunteers who will serve will be given individual instruction at Mr. Wilson's office, or at the various division headquarters in public schools of the city, where they are operating when the campaign begins. Unless more volunteers are obtained a heavy burden will be put upon those who have come forward.

ADVERTISEMENT
Combing Won't Rid Hair of Dandruff
The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustreous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

GRAY SUEDE BOOTS

\$6.85

This Stunning Boot Made With Soft Gray Suede High Nine-inch Tops Hand-Turned Soles Covered Heels With Metal Plate

Small wonder that the crowds at the "Economy" are increasing each day when such exquisite shoes are constantly on sale at such low prices.

FOLLOW the CROWDS to the

ECONOMY SHOE MARKET

414 NINTH

Skin trouble costs many a man his job

No matter how efficient a man may be, if he has an ugly skin eruption, there are positions in which he cannot be tolerated. He may know that it is not in the least contagious, but other people are afraid, they avoid him, and he must make way for a man with a clear, healthy skin. Why run this risk when Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap stop itching and clear away eczema and similar humors, so quickly and easily?

Resinol

Physicians have prescribed the Resinol treatment for many years. They know that it contains no harsh drugs, and cannot injure the tenderest skin. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.