

THIS PAPER issued in Two Sections. Section One—Pages 1 to 6.

DES MOINES IOWA Aldrich chas curator Historical dept

DENISON REVIEW

THE PAPER YOU TAKE HOME

Write a letter to some soldier boy. He may be lonesome.

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WILSON PLANS SECOND DRAFT

Foreword That Has Been Issued at the White House is the First Formal Notice of Second Call.

THE WORK TAKES SIXTY DAYS Classifications of Registrants Will be Started in December—Are to be Five Principal Divisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10—President Wilson formally put the new machinery for the carrying out of the selective draft bill into operation to-night with the publication of the foreword he has written to the regulations under which the second call will be made.

The regulations themselves and the questionnaires which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out are being forwarded to local boards, but have not yet been made public.

War department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within sixty days. This means that no second call will be made on the draft forces before the middle of next February, as the period for classification will not begin until December 15th.

The president describes the new plan of dividing all registered men not already mobilized into five classes, subject to military service by classes, as being intended to produce "a more perfect organization of our man power."

Selective Principle First. "The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion," the president said, and he added that there must be made a complete inventory of the qualifications of each registrant in order to determine "the place in the military, industrial and agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be served to the common good."

The inquiry projected in the questionnaire will go deep into the qualifications of each of nearly 10,000,000 men. The success of the plan and its completion within the estimated time rests on the whole-hearted support given by the people, especially by the doctors and lawyers of each community, and the president calls upon them for that unstinted aid.

The president's foreword follows: "The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the national army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swiftness with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for readjustment and improvement. Now regulations putting these improvements into effect are, therefore, being published today.

"There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new regulations. They can be given no retroactive effect.

"The time has come for a more perfect organization of our man power. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants, in order to determine, as to each man not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good.

"This project involves an inquiry by the selection boards into the domestic, industrial and educational qualifications of nearly 10,000,000 men. Old Boards Retained. "Members of these boards have rendered a conspicuous service. The work was done without regard to personal convenience and under a pressure of immediate necessity, which imposed great sacrifice. Yet the services of men trained by the experience of the first draft must of necessity be retained, and the selection boards must provide the directing mechanism for the new classification.

"The thing they have done is of scarcely one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done. It is of great importance, both to our military and to our economic interests, that the classification be carried swiftly and accurately to a conclusion. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to the conclusion that it can be accomplished in sixty days, but only if this great marshalling of our resources is regarded by all as a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American.

"I call upon all citizens, therefore to assist local and district boards by preferring such service and such material conveniences as they can offer and by appearing before the boards, either upon summons or upon their own initiative to give such information as will be useful in classifying registrants.

Appeals to Lawyers. "I urge men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the legal advisory boards to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations, and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to the questionnaires which all men subject to the draft are required to submit.

"I ask the doctors of the country to identify themselves with the medical advisory boards which are to be constituted in the various districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making a systematic physical examination of the registrants. "It is important also that police of-

officials of every grade and class should be informed of their duty under the selective service law and regulations, and search for persons who do not respond promptly and to serve the summons of local and district boards.

Wide Publicity Wanted. "Newspapers can be of very great assistance in giving wide publicity to the requirements of the law and regulations and to the numbers and names of those who are called to present themselves to their local boards from day to day.

"Finally, I ask that during the time hereafter to be specified as marking the sixty day period of the classification, all citizens give attention to the task in hand, in order that the process may proceed to a conclusion with swiftness and yet with even and considerate justice to all."

Supplementing the president's call to the nation Provost General Crowder issued the following statement: "The questionnaire which is the basis of the new system is a collection of questions bringing out the essential facts upon which all classifications are made. It is the only printed form which any registrant needs to use, either in making claims or filing proof. At first sight it may seem a little formidable, but a reading of the questions shows that they are simple enough for any person who can read and write understandingly to answer.

"The president's message lines up the whole legal profession of the United States as assistants of the selective service system as impartial advisors to registrants in filling out their questionnaires. Under the new regulations a place is to be provided conveniently to every local board where registrants may go for free advice and assistance in making out this document.

"The county judge or other judicial officer of similar courts placed at the head of a committee of lawyers in each vicinity, and this committee is charged with the duty of seeing that there are always plenty of lawyers and other volunteers present to help registrants in filling out the questionnaire.

Twenty Days Required. "Questionnaires are to be mailed by the local board to 5 per cent of the registrants each day. The principal work of the legal advisory boards will thus be over in twenty days, by which time all the questionnaires should be returned to the boards. Every man has seven days in which to return his questionnaire fully made out.

"The process of classification will begin about December 15th. Eight days later the boards will begin the legal process of classification, which is the words of the president: "a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American."

"Not since the war began has an opportunity been offered for practically every person to take an active and vigorous part in so important a war measure as the actual raising of our armies. The president's foreword offers this opportunity.

A Task for All. "It gives a definite place for the doctors to work in making the physical examination. For the first time it assigns every lawyer to active duty in building up the national army. In the legal advisory boards it gives every one who responds to the president's call a place in the ranks of the army behind the army.

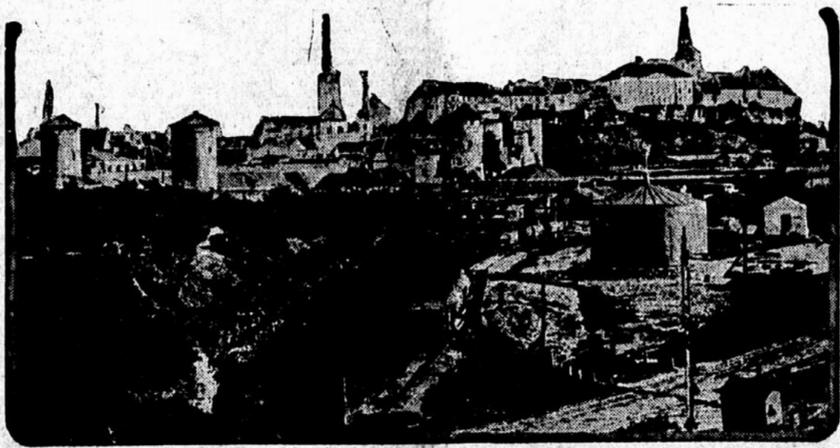
"The nation already has a remarkable record of efficiency in adjusting its political machinery to the emergency of 10,000,000 men within eighteen days after the enactment of the law authorizing registration. It is now proposed to better this record by classifying 10,000,000 men in a period of sixty days."

WOOD GOING TO WASTE. In an article in Jno. H. D. Gray's farm department this week he calls attention to the fact that there is considerable dead and down wood going to waste in Crawford county that might come in mighty handy right now if looked after. He suggests that the county fuel committee would do well to investigate this matter. We believe this is a timely suggestion, and now that our attention has been called to it, we do know that there are hundreds of cords of wood lying around on the ground going to waste. If gathered, it would help out on the fuel shortage question, beautify the land and increase the acreage of grass land.

FEED ANIMALS AND EXPORT MEAT. Over in England the government authorities are advising reduction in the number of food animals, so that the foods now imported and fed to the animals may be available for human food, thus economizing in the ship space necessary for food importations. To import food for live stock and consume meat produced at home requires far more transportation space than to import the meat produced in other countries. The rule ought to work the other way around in this country, because of the lack of ship space we should find it most profitable to feed our grains to animals and export the meat to the allies. But many farmers are having a hard tussle with the problem of getting more out of the meat than they expend for feed. If the predicted cheaper feed shall be realized, the problem will be easier of solution.

TOO MUCH "CAMOUFLAGE." Having permitted the people to be fed up with silly reports of the "weakened German morale," and that sort of thing, administration leaders are now warning us that the end of the war is not in sight and that a long stern fight is ahead of us. This is more like it; but the camouflage of the earlier procedure fits in well with the "keep us out of the war" deception of last year.

REVAL, THREATENED BY THE GERMAN FLEET



Reval, the Russian port which it is believed the German fleet will attack, is situated almost at the junction of the Gulf of Finland with the Baltic sea and is not strongly protected by fortifications. Its possession would be of considerable strategic value to the Germans.

SOLDIERS HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

Large Number of Soldiers From Camp Dodge Permitted to Go Home to Spend Christmas.

UNCLE SAM FURNISHES TURKEY Boys at Camp Will Have Big Dinner—Training for Poisonous Gases—Negroes Never Saw Snow

HEADQUARTERS, Eighty-Eighth Division, Camp Dodge, Nov. 13— "Dear Mother:

"I won't be able to get away for Thanksgiving dinner with you folks at home, but I'll be there with bells on Christmas!"

That's the kind of letters going out from Camp Dodge today. Commanding officers have announced they will let every soldier possible go home for the Yuletide holidays.

It's one of the pleasantest words the boys have heard. "I was wondering how I'd spend Christmas," said a private of infantry, as he heard the good news from a Y. M. C. A. "Bloke" in the army association building.

"I got a letter from mother today. She was wondering where I'd be Christmas. You see I never have missed a Christmas dinner at home. And once I traveled 1,200 miles just to be with mother and Dad and my big sister. Guess I'd better write 'em a letter right now and tell 'em to have plenty of turkey."

And the "Bloke" (that's the name the Sammies give secretaries of the army "Y's") handed over paper and envelopes with alacrity and a smile. Thereafter the secretary saw to it that he passed out as much letter paper as possible. He made it his business to see that as many "Mother, I'll be home Christmas" messages went out that day as possible.

"Of course not all soldiers at Dodge will go. A good per cent of them must stay to operate the great wooden war city. The best men will win leave of absence. Officers have decided that the men with the best records for work and behavior will find Christmas day that it pays.

And you mothers who follow the boys at Camp Dodge through the Review, don't send your boy a lot of turkey for Thanksgiving. He will have it as the guest of his Uncle Sam. He will have a pound of turkey for himself and every other man in camp will have a pound. He'll have mashed potatoes and sweet potatoes and dressing and cranberries and celery and all the trimmings. It's part of Uncle Sam's army regulations that he shall have these things on the day the nation gives thanks. For, who ever heard of giving thanks on baked beans!

If you want to send him something, send some candy or some cookies or some cake or something extra. Do the same thing Christmas. And above all, General Plummer says the best thing you can do is to send him a great big, fat, happy letter as dessert.

In the meantime, Sammy will continue training that he may be ready to join Black Jack's men in Flanders next spring. The gas houses are about ready. Five hundred gas masks have reached Camp Dodge. Gas experts have arrived to take charge of the training. The government has even provided medical men who are specialists in epilepsy and similar diseases. Should a man faint in the gas house when undergoing training, the war department wants to know whether it was from gas or disease.

The plan is to send fifty men into the gas house at the same time, with gas masks adjusted, to remain there for a period while gases of various kinds and strength are turned into the air tight compartment. It's to teach the men to have no fear of the gas and to know when a gas attack is approaching.

Then there will be gas drill, like the fire drill of children in school. Men will be given gas masks to carry in proper position on their breasts at all hours. At unexpected moments a shrill whistle will signal the approach of an imaginary gas wave. And it's the job of every man to get his gas

mask on and properly fitted before the sergeant can count six seconds. The intensive training program will soon be on in full force. More than 10,000 rifles, the majority of them English Enfields, have arrived. The first battery of artillery, four three inch guns, also reached the cantonment this week. Pershing's men in France are now using the French "75's" for light field guns. It is not known whether the national army artilleryists will change guns when they reach the firing line.

Five French officers, every one of them a veteran of the great war and most of them survivors of the Battle of the Marne, have arrived to aid the American officers in the instruction of men in all branches of the service. On the breast of each is the French Croix de Guerre, the badge of honor that signifies the wearer did some especially brave and heroic deed for France. They are here because the allies believe they can do more for the cause as instructors than as fighters. And perhaps they've done most of their fighting on the firing line.

"The boys are getting the law in the trenches. Under the supervision of trench experts, they have built a complete set of front, second and third line ditches, in the most approved style of the allies. They have constructed sand bag machine gun pits as well and everybody is learning to fight from the trenches. Bayonet drill, as the writer described it in a previous letter, goes on daily, hourly.

As the several days of training go on, the spirit of the men grows. A prominent Des Moines surgeon who has just returned from Canada told Camp Dodge officers that the most striking thing he found was that the most enthusiastic supporters of the war are the soldiers back from the front, cripples and all. One cannot help but notice the growth of the enthusiasm of the boys at Dodge.

For instance the various units are getting their marching songs. "Time was when they were too tired at night to sing. But now they swing into the wide cantonment streets, headed for home, with their favorite song upon their lips. The melodies and words are not frivolous or funny. They're written in serious vein and sung that way. And practically every one tells a story of the time when the soldiers of the Eighty-eighth get over there to fight for the cause.

"War would be hell if it wasn't for the laughs," said a private to the writer. He pointed to a line of negro conscripts who had just arrived with some 3,000 others from Sunny Alabama. Very few of them had ever been "noth" before. Their mess kits, the first they had ever seen, were curiosities. As each colored boy found the combination and opened it he laughed gleefully.

"It was a bit chilly. "They say we all gonna hav snow," said one. "Boy, ah nevah seen snow in all mah life."

One negro in the group assumed an allwise expression. He had been north before. And he was asked to tell what snow looked like. "Boy, snow is jus' like rain, only it don't fall so fast, it's white and it's soft and Lawdy! Lawdy—boy it's cold!"

Everybody shivered. "Plans are under way for the erection of a number of 'hostess houses' at Camp Dodge. They are strongly recommended by General Plummer. The Y. W. C. A. workers in the war work campaign that started this week will get \$20,000 for the hostess house fund.

The hostess houses will really be the "front parlors" of Camp Dodge. Mothers, wives and sweethearts will visit their soldiers there. They will be made homelike, as homelike as possible.

Hostess houses are just another step in the work of the government and the civilian workers of Des Moines in making things comfy for the men of the national army.

ECONOMIZE. We have now raised five billions in loans, and we have spent nearly three billions in loans to our allies. At this proportion and counting the cost of the war for succeeding years at anything like the figure which congress has set for its first year, there is need to Hooverize and re-Hooverize if the money is to be raised with anything like ease.

MUCH MAIL IS UNDELIVERED

Four Thousand Letters in One Day Returned From Camp Cody as Undeliverable—Every Effort Made.

IS ONLY ONE RIGHT ADDRESS Parents, Sweethearts, Relatives and Friends Should Exercise the Greatest of Care in Addresses.

On one day in October four thousand letters were returned to the sender from the Camp Cody post office because their addresses were so incomplete that delivery was impossible. That is not so unusual as to be startling to the militiamen stationed there, but it may help to explain to some worried parents and sweethearts from "Camp Cody" why their messages do not get through.

Every effort has been made to properly deliver this mass of misdirected mail. Sometimes a single letter has been sent to every organization in camp in the hope that some regimental mail orderly would recognize the name, but without success.

Camp Cody today contains something over 20,000 men organized in forty big units and subdivided into nearly 200 smaller units. Out of those 20,000 men there are probably not more than twenty or thirty men prominent enough to be known by name to the mail clerks. The average run of incoming mail is around twenty-five thousand letters, and an almost equal number of parcel post packages a day so one may appreciate slightly the job that Camp Cody's mail man has on his hands.

The Christmas rush will be beginning soon and every one knows what that means to the postal service. With the military mail service it means sleepless nights and nightmare days. It means twenty hours work a day and even then it means that no end of the stuff will ever be delivered and a lot of it lost and never recovered.

There are a great many wrong ways to address mail to the soldiers at Camp Cody, but only one right way. The soldier's name should be spelled out in full first, and it would be even better to give his rank, then his company, battery or troop, and his regiment or battalion. Next should be "Camp Cody," then "Denning, N. M." Ambulance companies and field hospitals are organized independently, so that their destination alone is sufficient.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY. At the close of the world war, now in progress in Europe, the live stock business of the United States will face its greatest era of prosperity. The reason for this is evident, for before agricultural activities can be renewed on the devastated farms of war-ridden Europe, those farms must be restocked with horses and all kinds of breeding stock which the ravages of the war have so materially reduced in number.

Where will Europe go to supply this demand for horses, cattle, swine and sheep? Who can supply these units necessary for profitable agriculture? America, and America only. And to meet this unprecedented demand for breeding stock, it behooves the American live stock farmer to begin at once his preparations to have his stock in shape to stand inspection of foreign buyers who will scour this country when Europe lays aside the sword to take hold of the plow handles once more.

During the first week of December there will be held at Chicago, Ill., the largest exhibition of horses, cattle, swine and sheep in this country, and possibly the largest in the whole world. It is the International Live Stock Exposition, where more than 4500 pure bred and fat animals, foremost representatives of all the well known breeds of horses, cattle, swine and sheep will be viewed by the judges in competition for a fortune in prizes.

Even if you are not a breeder of live stock, the International is well worth visiting. It affords an opportunity to get away from home, see some of the world outside, and become ac-

quainted with your distant neighbors. See what the other fellow is doing to make this a better world, and incidentally pick up some pointers on animal breeding which are bound to be circulating where so many experts are gathered. Take your wife, daughters and sons along, make it a vacation trip for the whole family, for you will find entertainment for all at this show. Reduced railroad fare will be in effect from all points to Chicago.

KIRON ITEMS. O. E. Clauson, J. E. Hoaglund, Albert Johnson, Nels A. Johnson, Gust Hasenjaeger and Mrs. Sonnicksen left last week on the excursion trip to the Rio Grand valley, Texas. Next Tuesday Clauson Bros. will go down with another crowd from this locality.

Frank Lillieholm and mother and Mrs. A. Selander and daughter, Miss Grace, of Denison, were visitors in Kiron the latter part of the week.

Master Lowell Clauson had the misfortune to break his left arm above the wrist Friday afternoon while at play. Getting up on a small bench from which he fell, lighting on his arm in a manner to break it. He is getting along nicely and is on the mend.

Dr. J. O. Nystrom and A. Falk, of Omaha, spent several days in Kiron and vicinity in the interest of the Mission hospital at Omaha.

E. H. Jones, of Des Moines, transacted business in Kiron last Friday. A reception was tendered Rev. E. H. Sundberg at the Mission church Saturday, which was attended by a good many. A program was rendered, consisting of songs and short speeches by several, in which Rev. Sundberg was given a welcome to our midst and wishing him success in his new field of labor. At the close of the program a purse, made up by the members and friends of the church, was presented to him, to which he responded and said that he hoped his stay and work in Kiron would be a blessing and help to all. Refreshments were served in the basement at the close of the program. A good time was enjoyed by all present.

Rev. L. L. Lundberg left Saturday evening for Boone, where he preached Sunday morning. He expected to hold services in the evening at Madrid. He also intended to make a tour through Illinois and Michigan and other states to preach the gospel and will be gone about three weeks.

Mrs. Richard Johnson arrived Saturday from North Branch, Minn., to remain permanently. Her many friends are pleased to welcome her back to Kiron, her former home.

The starting of another bank here has been under consideration for some time, and the project has now developed to an assured fact. The required capital is now being raised, has been secured and a charter applied for.

Olat Meleen took a shipment of fat cattle to Omaha on Monday last and expected to remain a few days visiting relatives and attending to some business.

A number of Deloit citizens visited Kiron Friday inspecting the water system as that place is planning on installing a waterworks plant.

Ed Anderson and Walter Buller went to Denison the first of the week, where they will serve as petit jurors.

Alfred Larson autored to Sioux City Sunday morning, where he spent the day visiting at the home of his brother, E. S. Larson.

AIR ATTACKS HERE EXPECTED The president of Hobart college, just back from Europe, expects German air raids upon our Atlantic coast cities before winter is over. The thing is possible. The flight recently made by the giant Caproni triplane, the masterpiece of Italian aviatorcraft craftsmanship, from Norfolk, Va., to New York City in about three hours' flying shows the possibilities of development in aerial navigation. The Italians already have airships which will fly at the sustained speed of eighty miles an hour and which will carry more than four tons of useful load. Such a plane might make the flight from Germany to New York and back in less than 24 hours. The United States alone is deficient in its store of aircraft—yet it was an American who invented the aeroplane which would really fly, just as it was an American who invented the submarine which could submerge with more than an even chance of coming to the surface again.

AMERICA MOST COURTEOUS. Diplomatic circles around the vatican cannot understand why the European allies do not respond to the pope's peace note. The American president made prompt answer; the German kaiser replied a little later; the Australian emperor at about the same time. But the other belligerents have remained silent. His holiness is perhaps justified in wondering why the United States is the only nation that has responded in personal faith and the head of a non-sectarian state, should have been more courteous to the sovereign pontiff of the Catholic church than the king of Catholic Belgium, for instance, or the president of Catholic France, or the rulers of the orthodox Greek nations which lie just across the Adriatic from Catholic Italy.

Long distance telephone messages taxed now, and after one listens a little to soap box orators and telephone visiting, this idea of taxing talk seems to have great possibilities.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIER BOYS

Army and Navy Men May Carry \$10,000 Insurance at a Very Slight Cost Per Month.

RELATIVES GET AN ALLOWANCE Government Makes Handsome Provision for Wives and Children and Other Dependents Left Behind

A division of military and naval insurance of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has been organized, as a part of the treasury department and is in active operation. A number of policies on the lives of soldiers have already been issued, aggregating nearly \$25,000,000 in insurance. The benefits of the law are available to all of the members of the United States army, navy or military corps.

A short summary of some of the main features of the law follows: Premiums for a \$10,000 policy begin with \$6.30 per month at ages 15, 16 and 17; increase to \$6.40 per month for the ages of 18, 19 and 20; to \$6.50 per month for the ages 21, 22 and 23; to \$6.60 per month for the ages 24 and 25; to \$6.70 per month for the ages of 26 and 27; to \$6.80 per month for the age of 28; to \$6.90 per month for the ages 29 and 30; to \$7 per month for the age of 31, with progressive increases for ages above those given. The minimum amount of insurance that may be taken out is \$1,000.

The compulsory allotment to a wife or children, which is separate from the insurance, shall not be less than \$15 a month, and shall not exceed one-half of a man's pay. A voluntary allotment, subject to regulations, may be as large as the insured desires, with the limits of his pay.

In addition the government will pay monthly allowances as follows: Class A. In the case of a man to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children: If there be a wife but no child, \$15. If there be a wife and one child, \$25. If there be a wife and two children, \$32.50. In the case of a man, to his motherless child, or \$15 for each additional child.

If there be no wife but one child, \$10. If there be no wife but two children, \$12.50. If there be no wife but three children, \$20. If there be no wife but four children, \$25. In the case of a woman, to a child or children: If there be one child, \$5. If there be two children, \$12.50. If there be three children, \$20. If there be four children, \$30. \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

If the man makes an allotment to certain other dependent relatives the government will also pay them an allowance which may equal the allotment, but this shall not be more than the difference between \$50 and the allowance paid to the wife and children.

The increased compensation in case of death runs from a minimum of \$20 monthly to a childless widow, to a maximum of \$75 monthly to a widow and several children. The widowed mother may participate in the compensation.

In case of total disability the monthly compensation runs from a minimum of \$20, if the soldier has no wife or child living, to a maximum of \$75 if he has a wife and three or more children living, with \$10 a month extra if he has a widowed mother dependent upon him.

The maximum is enlarged still further, for when the disabled man constantly requires a nurse or attendant \$20 monthly may be added. If total disability is due to the loss of both feet, both hands, or total blindness of both eyes, or if he is helpless or permanently bedridden, \$100 monthly is granted.

The law contemplates future legislation for reeducation and vocational training for the disabled. It gives them full pay and their families the same allowance as for the last month of actual service during the term of re-education.

AND AMERICA HELPED. Sir Eric Geddes, the American-trained business man who is now the "ruler of king's navy" if we may thus recur to the ancient days of "Pinafore," tells the house of commons that German U-boats are being captured or destroyed much more frequently than they were; and that in the last three months the Germans have lost as many submarines as they did in the entire year 1915. He is not reticent to have said that the cooperation of the American fleet contributed largely to this gratifying result, but it is within reason for us to think that it is the fact, just the same.

THE DOG KNEW IT. Chicago Daily News: While tracing a lost customer a collector happened to meet a 4 year old tot and the little fellow was asked if he knew Mr. and Mrs. Green and to what place they had moved. Pointing his finger at a dog standing a few feet away the small boy said: "There is their dog; he ought to know."

Advertising was considered profitable to the merchant and interesting to the public in days when it was regarded as impolite to mention the price of things in conversation. How much more so now when everyone is talking about prices every day!