

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS ARMY DRAFT MEASURE

Washington, April 20.—As one step toward meeting opposition in Congress to the administration's army plans, President Wilson yesterday sent a letter to Representative Helvering, of Kansas, explaining what is meant by selective draft, and expressing earnest hope that the bill drafted by the War Department would be passed.

The volunteer system does not do this. When men choose themselves they sometimes choose without due regard to their other responsibilities. Men may come from the farms or from the mines or from the factories or centers of business who ought not to come, but ought to stand back of the armies in the field and see that they get everything that they need and that the people of the country are sustained in the meantime.

Amazing Power of Bon-Opto To Make Weak Eyes Strong Doctor Says It Strengthens Eyesight 50 per cent in One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home. Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know the services of Dr. Lewis there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away.

able time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily.

POWERED The Power behind the Strong Vigorous the Strong Men of Iron Today

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York City Physician and Medical Author says: "There can be no strong, vigorous, iron men nor beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without Iron—Nuxated Iron taken three times per day after meals will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. Avoid the old forms of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach, and thereby do more harm than good. Take only organic iron—Nuxated Iron." It is dispensed in this city by Croll Keller, G. A. Gorgas, J. Nelson Clark and all good druggists.

Just as you go to a friend when in trouble—when you're smoke-hungry go to good old tried and true KING OSCAR 5c CIGAR JOHN C. HERMAN & CO. Makers

GRANT'S GRANDSON IS IN THE WAR

Algernon Sartoris Is With Foreign Legion Fighting For France

New York, April 20.—"At last I am able to be proud that an American citizen and a daughter of France are at the same time! And I am proud, too, that my husband, the grandson of General Grant, is serving as a private in the Foreign Legion of France."

"America's entrance into the war is one of the brightest days in the history of my country," exclaimed Mrs. Sartoris. "Before I came to America I had to make many explanations to my French friends as to why America did not espouse the cause of the allies. After the Lusitania they said: 'What next?' and I who lost eleven friends on the Lusitania answered: 'It will be soon. Then the Florida came. Then the others; my friends would shrug their shoulders and say, 'What of your America now?' and I would answer, 'Wait you will see. And now in this magnificent war President Wilson has answered all his critics and has given France new cause and justification for the love which it has always felt for America.'"

Husband Serves As Private. At this point Mrs. Sartoris showed me a postal card which she had received from her husband, Captain Algernon Sartoris, in the uniform of a French private. Captain Sartoris won that ranking in the war with Spain, when he served in General Fitzhugh Lee's staff. "Captain Sartoris wanted to serve in England," explained the French granddaughter-in-law of General Grant, "but the English will not accept anyone who will not swear allegiance to Great Britain and give up citizenship in his own country—that is, they will accept Americans only for a limited time and for a limited number of years. Why my husband enlisted as a private in the Foreign Legion. There he swore allegiance to France for the duration of the war, but did not forfeit his American citizenship. Our 10-year-old son wants to go to Annapolis and is already a great strategist. He knows all the names of the French, British and German generals, the size of the contending fleets, and from time to time he has said to me, 'Why don't we Americans go in and lick them, mother.'"

"There can be no peace—until peace is possible—that is, there can be no peace without victory," Mrs. Sartoris answered. "France does not demand impossible terms, but it has lost millions of its bravest and best. France was attacked without warning, and if the Belgians had not made their magnificent resistance it is almost sure the Germans would have gotten to Paris. Never was a nation so unprepared. Why, the day before war was declared she was playing tennis. I was with a French officer, who said to me, 'They say we shall have war, but it is nonsense.' The next afternoon mobilization orders were posted in the village. Generally, you know a discount of 20 per cent. of men who do not respond to the mobilization order, is anticipated. But in France no one man failed to answer."

Rhodes Scholars Get Leaves to Aid Red Cross Work

Oxford, England, April 20.—Observing that "the war has continued throughout the academic year to interfere with the normal operation of the scholarship system," a statement of the Rhodes Trust just issued says that leaves of absence have been granted for periods of three months, six months or a year to eighteen American Rhodes scholars. The trust says that leaves of absence have been granted for periods of three months, six months or a year to eighteen American Rhodes scholars. The trust says that leaves of absence have been granted for periods of three months, six months or a year to eighteen American Rhodes scholars.

Don Jamie's Pro-German Ardor Considerably Cooled

Madrid, Spain, April 20.—Don Jaime, of Bourbon, who has been repeatedly classed among the Spanish partisans of the German cause, is said now by his former secretary, Don Francisco Melgar, to entertain quite opposite sentiments. Senator Melgar declared recently that coldness prevailed between Emperor William and Don Jaime, despite the statements to the contrary by the so-called Carlist papers that are Germanophile. In a letter to Senator Melgar, Don Jaime says: "You know that the kind of friendship shown me in Berlin on the occasion of my last trip there consisted in having me arrested and in behaving with incredible rudeness toward me."

Australia Does Rushing Business Selling Europe Jack Rabbits For Meat

Melbourne, Australia, April 20.—Rabbit-trapping and exportation of refrigerated rabbits has experienced a boom as a result of the war. Heretofore the rabbits have been a curse to Australia and millions of pounds sterling have been expended in an effort to eradicate them. Lately, however, the commonwealth authorities have been taking an active interest in rabbits for consumption both in Australia and abroad. The view that the rabbit is a pest which should be exterminated is not being encouraged. Steps have been taken by the government to have the poisoning of the animals suspended, and trappers are being urged to maintain the output for consumption. Undoubtedly this policy is a result of the war strain upon food supplies in Great Britain and among the other Entente allies. A month or two ago the British government notified the Commonwealth government that it had decided to buy the whole of the surplus of Australian refrigerated rabbits for the season of 1917. The transaction will involve about \$2,500,000. Last season Australia exported 10,296,000 pairs of rabbits, showing the extent of the supply which Great Britain has contracted to take.

Drinking Not Encouraged in the British Armies

London, April 20.—In reply to an appeal from temperance societies that "teetotalers serving in the army should not be given orders which involve the breaking of their pledge," Arthur Henderson, labor member of the war cabinet, sent a statement on behalf of the cabinet, saying: "As regards the army, both from what I have seen and what I have heard, I am satisfied that the standard of sobriety and good conduct among the men generally is higher than it has ever been before, and compares favorably with that prevailing among the civil population. There is no reason to fear that a young man of good principles and careful training will be exposed to special temptations as a soldier, or that he will find himself unsupported in standing in his convictions."

ENGLISH SMOKE MUCH

London, April 21.—Despite the government's restrictions against tobacco importations, last year showed a heavy increase in the amount consumed in Great Britain. A total of 48,000 pounds sterling was spent in the last year for 130,700,000 pounds of tobacco, as against 40,000,000 pounds sterling for 125,000,000 pounds of tobacco, an increase of 20 per cent. in expenditure per head for the year was \$5.25.

BRITISH NAVY SOBER

London, April 20.—Statistics gathered by the admiralty show that there are 47,000 total abstainers in the British navy.

WAR JUSTICE IS NOT OVER HARSH

Court-Martial Sentences Nearly Always Suspended in the French Army

Paris, April 20.—Two-thirds of the court-martial cases at the war front and immediately behind the front have developed from either drunkenness or fear, sometimes from both, according to Monsieur Rene de Planhol, who has had more than two years' experience as counsel for defense in such cases. Drum-head court-martials, with summary executions of spies and deserters, have been far less frequent than might be imagined. Not only have sentences to death been infrequent, but extraordinary as it appears, the verdicts of justice at the front are seldom executed. The general in command of the sector has the power of suspending all court-martial sentences until the end of the war, and he exercises that prerogative nearly always, even in cases of second offenses. The only penalties immediately applied are those of death and punishment that involves military degradation. Even in these cases the condemned man usually begs to be sent back to the battle line and his request is sometimes accorded after a certain lapse of time. Sentences to prison and hard labor are few. It is considered absurd to lodge in prison rugged soldiers whose misdeeds would thus have the effect of relieving them from fighting while well behaved soldiers are risking their lives. That is why military jurisdiction at the front has become essentially a jurisdiction of honor.

More Latitude Given

The changed conditions of warfare have developed situations to which old martial laws are not adaptable. A much disputed point is: When has an infraction of discipline or a crime been committed "in the presence of the enemy," an aggravating circumstance under military jurisprudence. In trench warfare the old definitions of "presence of the enemy" have become obsolete; great latitude is now given for leniency on this point and it is exercised in all but the most flagrant cases. Under the old martial laws the suspension of sentences for first offenses was not obligatory but was simply a matter of discretion on the part of the general commanding. Amendment by Parliament in the course of the present war make such extensions of sentence obligatory for all cases excepting those of capital offense. Drunkenness, the most frequent of all infractions of law and discipline, is punished by imprisonment for two months upward. A frequent and effective means of defense invoked by counsel for accused soldiers is the citation for galled conduct on the battlefield. It

often happens that a soldier refractory to army discipline is a great fighter in between court-martials, accumulated decorations that it is difficult to ignore. "Nerve Wear" One of the most obstinate drinkers and most insolent men of his regiment when under the influence of liquor, went back to the front by favor of a suspended sentence and won the signal honor of an individual citation in an engagement in which his regiment was collectively cited. He appeared before the court-martial with a new bar on his war cross ribbon and his judges couldn't refuse his request for "another chance at the Germans."

their duty in the satisfaction of excessive drinking. Even these, considering the millions of men mobilized, are so small a percentage as to constitute no reflection on the army as a whole. Anyone, from a private to a colonel, may act as a defender of the court-martialed soldier. Civilians also are allowed to represent them and some eminent French lawyers, such as Maitre Demange who was the chief counsel for Captain Dreyfus, Maitre Michel Pelletier, and Maitre Henri Gerand have acted as counsel for the defense of soldiers at the front.

GOVERNMENT BUYS THE BEST

Chicago, April 20.—One million pounds of bacon at 55 cents a pound has been purchased here by the government in the last few days. This is the highest grade of bacon. Among packers it was said that a modification of government specifications as to bacon would make for economy. Canned sausage and canned corned beef also have been bought in considerable quantities.

"TIZ" FOR FEET

No More Sore, Tired, Tender Feet; No Puffed-up, Calloused Feet or Painful Corns—Try "Tiz"



Why go limping around with aching, puffed-up feet—feet so tired, chafed, sore and swollen you can hardly get your shoes on or off? Why don't you get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" from the drug store now and gladden your tortured feet? "Tiz" makes your feet glow with comfort; takes down swellings and draws the soreness and misery right out of feet that chafe, smart and burn. "Tiz" instantly stops pain in corns, callouses and bunions. "Tiz" is glorious for tired, aching, sore feet. No more shoe tightness—no more foot torture. Ask for "Tiz." Get only "Tiz."—Adv.

How America Will Recruit Her Army

Raising armies is more difficult, as well as more important, than raising flags, and one of the chief difficulties in the United States is the feeling against conscription. "There is enough patriotism in this country to get a volunteer army, and until that is demonstrated untrue we should not resort to conscription," declares Senator Thomas of Colorado, while Senators Stone of Missouri, and Gallinger of New Hampshire are among those who think the recruiting problem can be best solved by increasing the soldiers' pay. Among Southern congressmen also, we find opposition to universal service on the ground that it would be inadvisable to give thousands of negroes training in the use of arms. Samuel Gompers is also reported to be against conscription. On the other hand, a recent canvass of 476 newspapers by the National Security League revealed 270 of them in favor of universal military training, 49 opposed to it, and 157 non-committal. The Milwaukee Sentinel may be said to reflect the consensus of argument in favor of obligatory military training: "Under the voluntary system in time of war, the serviceable manhood of the nation is divided into two parts. There are the patriotic young men who volunteer to go to the front and, if need be, die in order that the nation may live; and there are the slackers who are perfectly willing to sacrifice the other fellows on the altar of patriotism. That is not a democratic arrangement. A Democracy which offers equality of opportunity, has a right to exact in return equality of service." Read THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 21st in order to get every view-point upon the greatest problem that is now confronting the Government. Among other articles in this number that are of unusual public interest are:

- Who Will Foot the War-Bill
The Various Plans For Raising the Vast Sums Required and How They Affect the Individual Pocket-book.
Casting Bread Across the Waters
Britain's Achievement at Arras
Moral Climax of the War
Ireland's Evil Genius
Passing of the Auto-Gear
Concrete Ships
D'Annunzio Salutes Us
Can Billy Sunday Win New York?

Striking Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons "The Digest" Policy in War and Peace The entry of this nation into the war will have no effect upon the general policy of THE LITERARY DIGEST to give all the news from all sides. Every loyal American and Canadian will be anxious to know what the enemy is saying and doing, to understand his viewpoint, and to form as clear an idea as possible of the trend of public feeling among the nations arrayed against us. To the extent, then, that this is compatible with the

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