

HOW NEW NATIONAL ARMY WILL BE BROUGHT FORTH

Selective Draft Bill Divided Into Sections, Dealing With Manner of Raising Forces, Machinery for Getting Men and Exemption Features.

The State. Washington, May 19.—The conferees on the part of both the house and the senate in congress having agreed upon every material point in the military increase bill—the bill which starts the machinery for action against the Prussian forces—The State correspondent is able, herewith, to present in concrete form the actual law as it was signed by the president. The sections quoted in this story are verbatim from the conference report, therefore, are absolutely correct in every detail. It is indicated that the bill divides itself into several different parts, namely: the raising, organizing and officering of the regular army; draft or conscription, and the machinery for putting this feat into effect, and those, who for various reasons are exempt under the law.

How the Army is Made Up.

It is provided that "the enlisted men secured to raise and maintain the organizations of the regular army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment or if, whenever the president decides that they can not be effectually so raised, or maintained, then by selective draft, and all other forces hereby authorized, except as provided in the seventh paragraph of section 1, shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively. Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 21 and 30 years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act. The quotas for the several States, territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State, territory, district or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such State, territory, district or subdivision, either as members of the regular army or the National Guard. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of existing emergency unless sooner discharged: Provided, That the president is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops as he may deem necessary, and to embody them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section 1 and section 9 of this act. Organizations of the forces herein provided for, except the regular army and the divisions authorized in the seventh paragraph of section 1, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same State or locality.

DOZEN BIG CAMPS IN THIS SECTION

Plan for Housing—Division Will Be Placed at Each One of Posts, With New Town Built for It.

Washington, May 17.—Complete plans for housing 22,000 men at each of 32 divisional cantonment camps in which the war army is to be trained have been worked out by war department officials and construction work will be undertaken as soon as commanders of the military departments have designated the sites. Twelve of the camps will go to the new Southeastern department, commanded by Maj. Gen. Wood, making 264,000 troops assigned to that department. Six camps will be established in the central department, six in the Southern, three in the Western, four in the Eastern and one in the Northeastern departments. The building will be done by contract under supervision of army officers. Col. I. W. Littell of the quartermaster's corps has been placed in general charge of construction and has nearly completed the organization of his forces. In effect the project is to build 32 towns complete with all necessary equipment and facilities. It will require 6,000,000 feet of lumber. There will be 2,000 buildings in each encampment. These will include quarters for officers and men, stables, kitchens, mess halls, bath houses and store rooms, in addition to numerous structures for special purposes. Each town will cover a little more than a square mile of ground not including the big tracts of land necessary for drilling and military operations during training. In addition to the cantonments, the quartermaster's department has laid plans for the erection of central groups of warehouses and storage buildings which will be situated conveniently as to transportation lines and will be the supply depots for the camps.

How Drafting is Done.

"The president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several States and subdivisions thereof and in the territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each State and one for approximately each 30,000 of population in each city of 30,000 population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the bureau of census of the department of commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the president and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president. Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes

of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the president, except, any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the president to exclude or discharge from the selective draft: 'Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.'

These Are Exempt.

"That the vice president of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive and judicial of the United States and of the several States, territories and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers or religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations, but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the president shall declare to be nontombant; and the president is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section 1 hereof, or to draft for military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officers, custom house clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the president may designate; pilots; seamen actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: Provided, That notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each State, territory and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States."

of individuals from the selective draft.

This, in brief, is the machinery which is being rapidly gotten in working order for utilization. The few points which are not specifically mentioned, namely, the placing of the State drafting forces in the hands of the governors of the different States will be recognized as details which are arranged by the war department. It is finally provided that should those liable to duty fail to respond to proclamation or other notice, they will, if apprehended, be taken before the proper legal authorities, and if convicted, serve a term of a year in prison and then be placed in the fighting lines. The number of males in South Carolina at this time between 21 and 30 years of age is 137,106, and from this number her forces are being drawn.

DANVILLE GIVES BLEASE OVATION

Was Guest of Honor and Principal Speaker at State Convention of Red Men.

Charleston American. Columbia, May 18.—Former Governor Cole L. Blease, leader of the reform party of South Carolina, was given a great ovation in Danville, Va., this week, according to the reports in the Danville Bee and the Danville Register, on the occasion of his visit to that city as the guest of honor, and principal speaker at the state convention of Red Men of the Old Dominion state.

"Fully four thousand Red Men and citizens of Danville last night heard an address by Hon. Coleman Livingston Blease, former governor of South Carolina and almost a national figure because of the many striking acts performed during his term of office," says the Register. "Mixing humor, pathos and serious thoughts on the tenets of the great American organization he delivered a striking address which, combined with his personal magnetism swayed the big audience and in a measure explained his popularity in his state. Although Mr. Blease has not been heard of for some time he still showed the 'fire' that won him a name before the public and there were some daring and striking utterances. One of his boldest assertions was a comparison of Robert E. Lee with Jesus Christ; another was the simple plea for the disgraced woman, others being the vigorous assertion that had he been a congressman or senator during the present session he would have voted against war and against conscription."

"A lengthy torchlight parade took place from the halls in North Danville to the tabernacle."

"After the Red Men had taken the seats reserved for them the citizens among them many women, poured in at every door and very soon all the space except that reserved usually for the colored people had been taken. The band played several selections and when the speakers of the evening arrived the tune turned to Dixie and instantly hundreds of American flags were being waved."

Clifton J. Parrott, of the local lodge of Red Men, introduced the ex-governor and paid a glowing tribute to his fearlessness—in fact he termed him "the most fearless in the nation."

"Mr. Blease spoke for 47 minutes. He also expatiated on Redmanhood and went at length into the principles on which the order is founded. He weaved into his discourse incidents of his own career as governor where he gained fame as the liberator of hundreds of felons from the penitentiary. Freedom was the first principle and this naturally paved the way to an explanation of his letting down the bars to the imprisoned. He pointed out religious freedom of thought as essentials upon which the nation is founded. Freedom of the mind and conscience he said cannot be given by man, but bodily freedom can be, and, he said that he had seen men in shackles freer with the consciousness of serving an unjust sentence, than many a man of great means whose conscience told him that he should be the man to wear those shackles. He enlarged upon the freedom of the United States. Friendship and brotherly love as taught by the Red Men, Governor Blease said, was responsible for his releasing so many prisoners during his career. He sought to justify his acts as governor saying that he knew he had suffered criticism: 'I have had hurled at me from public speakers and newspapers the vilest epithets ever applied to a man, but thank God that I can stand and say I have given no freedom of conscience and hear, but freedom of body to more men than any one other man in the American nation.' A roar of cheers went up. 'My name has made men happy,' he continued, 'and the principle of freedom that I have applied was taught to me by the Red Men, which organization I joined in 1904.'

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that the men raised in one state will be merged with the fighting and better organized forces of another and thus be virtually barred from winning glory in the war as an individual state force.

"The South Carolinian, who about two years ago was to have made an address here to the Red Men, but who was detained by a court trial, arrived last night and was seen at his hotel this morning. This is the first time he has stopped in Danville. As the accompanying illustration indicates, the ex-governor is far from conforming with the popular conception of the noted orators. Most people imagine him as a man with a black pompadour and black moustache, but he is a gray, a striking figure, though he is yet one year this side of 50."

"Mr. Blease makes no denial that he is a pacifist, but he is equally firm in the belief that now that this nation is at war every man and woman should do all that is possible to preserve the unity of the nation in its great set purpose. 'If it wasn't for conscription,' he said this morning, 'I could go down to South Carolina and raise a brigade of the finest fighting men that ever shouldered the gun.' He believes that Theodore Roosevelt should be allowed to raise his fighting division by the volunteer method and take them abroad if they want to go. He believes that this, if done earlier, would have given tremendous impetus to recruiting throughout the country. He is also ready to serve at his station in the firing line should it ever become necessary to call out the men of his class into the war, and indicated that nothing could stop him from fighting with the men from his state if a German invasion of this country or Mexico were attempted."

"The ex-governor firmly believes that at the last election he was chosen by the people to be governor and asserted that he had been robbed of the fruit of victory by the opposition which supported Governor Manning."

THE FALLACY OF FREE PLANS

By Noble Foster Hoggson, President, Hoggson Brothers, Builders.

When, after many mental flights of enthusiastic exhilaration, a man makes up his mind definitely to proceed with a building operation, the first thing he thinks of is the matter of planning. He knows pretty well what he wants. He has been contemplating the project for a considerable length of time; he has the site and a certain sum of money which he expects to put into the operation. All preliminaries have been decided. He prepares to go shopping.

He has heard of "free" plans. Some one has told him that, by having several sets of sketches made by different architects, he may determine which architect displays the ability to best carry out his ideas and desires. So he gets in touch with a number of architects. He frankly tells each of them that it is a matter of competition, and that the plans which seem to suit his needs best will be selected; that only the winner of the competition will be paid for his work.

Only one of these architects has a chance to secure the commission for the proposed building operation. One of them will win; all the others will lose; and, strange as it may seem, the owner has obtained nothing "free."

It is considered unethical for an architect, who is a member of the American Institute of Architects, to submit in a competition, plans for which he is to receive no remuneration. Nevertheless the evil of "free" plans—and it is an evil—still flourishes, more or less openly. This is true, despite the vigorous efforts made by the various State and national architectural organizations, not only to discourage the practice,

but to eliminate it entirely.

The owner spoken of above, who thought he had received something for nothing, was like most people laboring under the impression—he had not. Free plans are not free. When the successful architect in this little competition was awarded the commission, the owner assumed the cost that all of the losers had been put to. How? Because through the practice of competition the successful architect in this competition is possible to an unsuccessful member in many other competitions. In other words, the architect receives only one contract in several attempts. It costs him just as much to prepare the drawing for each of the unsuccessful attempts as it cost to prepare the drawing for which he is paid. Therefore the order he obtains must bear the cost of those he does not get. The owner, in the building operation the architect secures, pays a proportionate cost of all the jobs upon which the architect has wasted his energy.

An owner should pay for one set of plans—his own. Every person who has the desire to build is inspired by an ideal. It is his strong wish to build enduringly and to attain harmony in building. He begins with the intention of having his building operations conducted successfully, satisfactorily, speedily, and economically. To obtain this result, building problems should be considered as a whole. The plans are a very important matter, but no more so than the other elements that enter later. If the plans are satisfactory, seeming to express the ideas of the owner and serving their purpose adequately, an important question to be answered is whether the intended structure can be erected for the amount that has been set aside for this purpose. And will that amount include the equipment, the furnishings, and the decoration? If not, what additional

amount will have to be added? Then use time to decide these matters. The architectural part of any structure is the fixed, dominating element that controls everything else, the element to which everything else must conform. Once settled upon, it cannot be radically changed except at a great expense, and even then, only within certain limits. Decoration, for example, the "final touch" is too often neglected in the beginning, and only provided for upon secondary consideration and with the residue of the fund. This condition always exists where the whole does not extend beyond material arrangement and construction.

After thorough investigation, the building owner should entrust his building operation to someone, who by training and experience, is qualified to carry out successfully the particular work involved. It should be someone whom the owner has absolute confidence, and who will concentrate on his problem as a business proposition.

HOW TO TELL TIME.

Hands of the Clock Do Not Always Mean Exactly What They Say.

Anderson Mail. Mr. S. D. Boykin has completed the job of repairing the clock in the court house tower, and says the clock itself is in perfect working condition, but that the hands are a little loose on account of wear and weather and need the services of a machinist to repair them. Mr. Boykin says that on account of the looseness of the hands, between the hours of 12 and 6 it will show a minute or two fast, and between 6 and 12 a minute or two slow, but at 6 and 12 o'clock the time will be absolutely correct.

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