

LISTS 9,000,000 FOR U. S. SERVICE

Provost Marshal Gives Rules Regarding Liability for Military Duty.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The five classes into which 9,000,000 men registered for military duty—and those who are registered hereafter—are defined and the order in which they will be called for service were officially announced in the provost marshal general's questionnaire which every registered man must fill out and file. The order shows some change from the tentative draft published some time ago.

Contrary to some published reports, it does not exempt married men as a class, but it does place married men with dependent wives and children far down on the list of liabilities. In fact, the questionnaire indicates that only men of the first class will be called to the colors, except in the gravest emergency. The five official classifications of registrants follow:

CLASS I.

(A)—Single man without dependent relatives.

(B)—Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

(C)—Married man dependent on wife for support.

(D)—Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged; family supported by income independent of his labor.

(E)—Unskilled farm laborer.

(F)—Unskilled industrial laborer.

Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

Registrant who fails to submit questions and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

CLASS II.

(A)—Married man with children or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wife) available, and that the removal of the registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

(B)—Married man, without children, whose wife, although the registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

(C)—Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

(D)—Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS III.

(A)—Man with dependent children (not his own but toward whom he stands in relation of parent).

(B)—Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.

(C)—County or municipal officer.

(D)—Highly trained fireman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality.

(E)—Necessary custom house clerk.

(F)—Necessary employee of United States in transmission of the mails.

(G)—Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

(H)—Necessary employee in service of United States.

(I)—Necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

(J)—Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

(K)—Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS IV.

(A)—Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

(B)—Mariner actually employed on sea service or citizen or merchant in the United States.

(C)—Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

(D)—Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS V.

(A)—Officers—Legislative, executive or judicial of the United States or of state, territory or District of Columbia.

(B)—Regular or duty ordained minister of religion.

(C)—Student, who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school.

(D)—Persons in military or naval service of United States.

(E)—Allied enemy.

(F)—Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption from military service.

(G)—Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

(H)—Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

(I)—Licensed pilot, actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

Member of well-recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

The questions on the subject of dependents are framed to meet every possible circumstance and to draw out every bit of information that might be of value to the boards in fixing the class to which a man is to be assigned.

Seven days are allowed registrants after receipt of the questionnaire to fill it out and return it to the local board.

Endless Supply.

"I suppose only a limited amount of this stock is being offered—the old warehouse."

"No, we're offering an unlimited amount of it," said the promoter truthfully. "We'll continue to print it as long as we have any sale for it."

The Sort.

"She made a beautiful sight standing there, gracefully beckoning him to come to her."

"No doubt a regular custom passenger."

AMERICANS SAFE IN PETROGRAD

AMBASSADOR FRANCIS AND CONSUL GENERAL SUMMERS MAKE A REPORT.

CONDITIONS ARE NOW CHAOTIC

Recommended That All Unattached Women and Men Accompanied by Children Leave—About 200 Americans in Petrograd.

Washington.—Messages from Ambassador Francis, at Petrograd, and Consul General Summers, at Moscow, received at the state department, said all Americans in the two principal Russian cities were safe. Conditions in both places were represented as quieter, but still chaotic.

Ambassador Francis reported that he had obtained transportation from Petrograd to Harbin over the trans-Siberian railroad for Americans who wished to depart from the capital. He had recommended that all unattached women and children leave. Officials have estimated that there were about 200 Americans in Petrograd.

No suggestion was made of moving the Americans from Moscow, although the fighting in that city appeared to have been more general and sanguinary than that in Petrograd. During the fiercest of the street battling, many Americans were gathered in the Hotel Metropol.

Ambassador Francis' dispatch said the Petrograd city duma had not recognized the Lenin-Trotsky faction and that many of the government departments were closed while others were operating under subordinate officials. A few Bolshevik newspapers were appearing at intervals with frequent changes of names and banks were open part of the time. Dispatches from the state department were beginning to reach Mr. Francis, the first one being dated November 9 and containing the American-Japanese agreement regarding China.

Conditions in Moscow, Consul General Summers' dispatch under date of November 17, said, had somewhat improved after a week of fighting. The maximalists had taken over the government.

OVERWHELMING INDORSEMENT GIVEN SAMUEL GOMPERS

F. of L. Delegates Approve His Support of President.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Union labor put its stamp of approval on the attitude of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in working hand in hand with President Wilson and placing the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workingmen's part in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Germany.

The vote of confidence came after more than three hours of debate, in which the pacifist element at the convention of the federation was given ample opportunity to express itself. Out of a total of 450 delegates, only 15 were recorded in opposition. The garment workers of New York, under the leadership of Rose Shapiro, was the only organization refusing to go on record on the roll call.

The test of strength came upon a report from the committee on resolutions. The committee reported favorably a resolution endorsing the "patriotic work of the Alliance for Labor and Democracy which Mr. Gompers took an active part in organizing as an offset to the People's council, a pacifist organization.

The attack on the resolution was led by Delegate Barnes, of Philadelphia. He was supported, in addition to Miss Shapiro, by Delegate Burke, of the Sulphite workers; Joseph P. Cannon, of the Mine workers, and a few others. The alliance and Mr. Gompers were defended by Delegates Walker, of Illinois; Brown, of Washington; Matthew Wall, of the Photo Engravers; George Barry, of the Pressmen; Max S. Hayes, of the Typographical union, and Vice-President James Duncan.

EMPEROR WILHELM REFUSES TO TREAT

Petrograd.—Germany has refused to treat for peace with the new soldiers' and workmen's government in response to a recent proposal, according to the newspapers here, which publish this news as coming from a well authenticated source. It is stated that Emperor William announced in his reply that he would treat only with the legal successor to the imperial government or with the constitutional assembly.

CHIEF OF MEDICAL STAFF AT MACON DEAD

Macon, Ga.—Major Richard Well, chief of the medical staff at Camp Wheeler base hospital, died from pneumonia, it was announced. Major Well came here from New York at the opening of the base hospital at Camp Wheeler. He was taken seriously ill eight days ago, pneumonia developing. Mrs. Well, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isador Strauss, of New York, who were lost in the Titanic disaster, hurried to the bedside of her husband.

LORD READING



A new photograph of Lord Reading, lord chief justice of England, who has taken charge of the financial negotiations for his government between the United States and England.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED

REPORTED KILLED OR WOUNDED IN RECENT SHELLING OF TRENCHES.

American Artillery's Fire Believed to Have Been Effective—Tar Heel Is Included in List of Those Wounded in Trenches.

With the American Army in France.—A number of American soldiers have been killed or wounded in the recent shelling of the American trenches by the Germans. One shell which dropped in a trench caused several casualties.

A group of Americans were in a shack in the reserve when the Germans began shelling heavily. The officers ordered the men to a dugout but before they could get there a large shell dropped on the position and exploded. The American artillery concentrated their fire on the communication trenches of the enemy and it is believed that their shells caused considerable casualties and damage.

The war department had received no report of the wounding or killing of American soldiers as the result of German shell fire. The department did receive, however, a corrected casualty list of the trench raid of November 3. The new list does not change the number or names of the dead, but shows the wounded and missing to have been 11 each. The original list gave three dead, five wounded and twelve missing. The report adds First Lieutenant William M. McLaughlin to the list of wounded. Among the privates added to the wounded list is Lester C. Smith, of Concord, N. C. Private William P. Grigsby, of Louisville, Ky., previously reported as captured by the Germans also is added to those wounded.

ITALIANS ARE NOW HOLDING INVADERS IN CHECK

Italian Northern Line Has Evidently Been Strengthened.—With the Russian situation still obscure by reason of the fact that no direct advices are being received from Petrograd or Moscow, the Italian situation remains of transcendent interest in the news of the world war.

Everywhere along the battle front from Lake Garda eastward, and thence southward along the Piave river to the Adriatic sea, the Italians are holding the enemy in check, except in the hilly region in the vicinity of the Asiago plateau, where additional gains have been made by the invaders. The new advances by the Teutonic allies, as observed on the war maps, do not indicate that points of extremely great strategic value have been won, but rather that the Italians on various sectors have given ground before superior numbers and at the same time have straightened out and lessened the length of their front.

In the hills north of the Venetian plain, General Diaz, the new commander-in-chief of the Italians has withdrawn his advanced posts south of Monte Tomatic.

WILL MAKE FIGHT TO MAKE MARYLAND DRY

Baltimore.—George W. Grabbe, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of Maryland, announced that the league will make an uncompromising fight in the Maryland legislature which convenes in January for statewide prohibition. He said the question of a referendum will not be considered. Mr. Grabbe said the "dry" have an indicated majority in the legislature.

ASHEVILLE SELECTED FOR NEXT MEETING

Memphis, Tenn.—The Southern Medical Association concluded its eleventh annual meeting here with election of officers and selection of Asheville, N. C., as next convention city. Dr. Lewellyn F. Barker, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, was elected president. More than 1,000 physicians and surgeons, including officers of medical corps of United States, British, and French armies, attended the convention.

BAKER ISSUES WAR REVIEW FOR WEEK

SECRETARY CONTEMPLATES FUTURE IN ITALIAN THEATRE WITH CONFIDENCE.

ENEMY STRENGTH STIFFENING

Reinforcements Are Arriving—Further Offensive on Western Front Indicated by Increased Artillery Fire—American Worthy of Best.

Washington.—Hardening of the Italian defense and the precision with which British and French reinforcements are being delivered in the Italian war theatre leads Secretary Baker in his weekly war review to contemplate the future in that field with confidence. He points out, however, that the full strength of the Austro-German efforts has not yet been developed.

Further allied offensives on the western front, Mr. Baker says, are indicated by increased artillery fire and the nervousness exhibited by the Germans. The only reference to the sector of this front where American troops occupy first line trenches is that the men have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the American army.

"The training of our national army is now progressing rapidly," the statement says. "At all the camps the morale of our new citizen-soldiers is reported as excellent.

"The men who have been called upon to defend our country in the present emergency are taking hold of the work in a serious, high-minded spirit, which will produce the best result.

"The British and French officers, who are to assist in instructing our new armies are arriving. They come for the purpose of initiating our men into the latest developments of modern warfare, so that from the very outset our forces may be trained according to the most efficient time- and life-saving methods.

"In France, the training of our troops is likewise being carefully continued. In the sector where our forces are in the trenches, they have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of our armies.

"After the successes gained by the allies in the west during the preceding week, the relative calm of the last seven-day period was to be anticipated.

"It is significant, however, that the reaction of the enemy has been relatively slight, both in the region north of the Aisne and in Flanders.

"At this season of the year the sodden, fog-bound fields of Flanders and the bad weather which prevails along the entire western front makes it difficult to co-ordinate major operations with precision. Nevertheless, artillery preparation has continued in the two chief theaters of activity in the west, presaging further offensive engagements.

"Destructive hostile artillery fire is noted in the area along the Yser, centering around Dixmude, and the shelling by the enemy increased during the latter part of the week, betraying a decided nervousness on the part of the Germans lest any unexpected offensive action develop.

"The news from Italy is more encouraging. Operations involving the skillful handling of large masses of troops and the reorganization of defensive positions, entailing superhuman efforts on the part of officers and men alike, have been carried out by the Italian armies with energy and courage.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESSIONAL PARTY CAUGHT IN FIRE

British Front in Belgium.—Five members of the party of American congressmen and private citizens who spent two days visiting in the Belgian war zone had a narrow escape from death or injury this morning when they were caught in a sudden burst of German machine gun fire while inspecting the front line trenches near Dixmude.

PERSHING VISITS AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES

With the American Army in France.—General Pershing returned to his headquarters from a visit to his troops in the first line trenches and the support in the rear. Artillery firing on both sides was normal while he was there and no shells fell near him. Pershing continues active and in contact with the enemy's patrols has been established several times, shots being exchanged. The Germans have sent over more gas shells.

EVERY BUSINESS WILL BE GIVEN HEARING

Washington.—Arbitrary elimination of industries regarded as non-essential to save coal and rail transportation will be undertaken by the government only after every business threatened has been given a full hearing. This was made clear by Robert S. Lovett and Fuel Administrator Garfield in statements replying to the recommendation of the railroad war board that coal and transportation be denied to more than 500 commodities.

PRINCESS JOLANDA OF ITALY



Princess Jolanda is the eldest daughter of the king and queen of Italy, and like them she has endeared herself to the Italian people during the war.

SMALLEST WEEKLY TOTAL YET

RESULT OF ACTIVE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

Only Six British Merchantmen Sunk During Week and Only One of Those Above 1600 Tons—Italians Hold on to New Line Along Piave.

Germany's submarine campaign is waning as the result of the stringent measures that have been taken to combat it by the British and American naval forces. Last week only six British merchantmen were sunk and only one of these was a craft exceeding 1,600 tons.

This is the smallest total of vessels sent to the bottom during any week since the submarine warfare began. The lowest previous figures having been twelve merchantmen, eight of them in the category of 1,500 tons and over, and four of less than 1,600 tons.

While the Italians continue to hold tenaciously to most of the new line along the Piave river from the Adriatic sea to the region of Feltrino and through the northern hills westward from Feltrino to Lake Garda, they again have been compelled to give ground in both sectors to the Teutonic allied armies.

Upon the shoulders of the Italians alone for several days must rest the security of the Piave line and of historic Venice, for the information has been vouchsafed by Major General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, that it will be "some days yet" before British and French fighting forces can be placed in the field to reinforce the Italians.

Meanwhile, the enemy is striving energetically to force passages of the Piave at various points and again has been successful on southern reaches in crossing the stream at Grizola, four miles distant from its mouth and some twenty miles northeast of Venice. Here, however, in the swamp regions the Teutons are being held by the defending forces from further gains.

The north around Zenson, where the stream was negotiated by the Austro-Germans Tuesday, fighting is still in progress with the Italians holding the upper hand, but not yet having been able to drive back the invaders to the eastern bank of the stream. Still farther north attempts to gain a foothold on the western bank of the Piave between Quero and Fenero, were repulsed with heavy casualties.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION AS TO MILITARY DUTY

Washington.—The five classes into which 9,000,000 men registered for military duty—ade divided and the order in which they will be called for service was officially announced in the provost marshal general's questionnaire which every registered man must fill out and file. The order shows some change from the tentative draft published some time ago.

COAL SHORTAGE IS PUT AT FIFTY MILLIONS OF TONS

Washington.—The 1917 coal shortage is put at 50,000,000 tons in estimates completed by the fuel administration. Although production of bituminous and anthracite together has jumped 50,000,000 tons, consumption, it is declared, has increased at least 100,000,000 tons. Immediate measures to meet the situation planned by Fuel Administrator Garfield include curtailment of shipments to non-essential

U-BOATS MAY APPEAR OFF AMERICAN COAST

PREDICTIONS MADE BY SPEAKER AT NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS MEETING.

DEUTCHLAND'S TRIP IS CITED

Speakers Believe That Submarine Itself Will Be Best Defense Against German Undersea Boats—Other Examples.

New York.—Predictions that enemy submarines will soon make their appearance off American ports, that the submarine will be found to be the best antidote for the submarine, and that the great world powers in the near future will have flotillas of "contra-submarines," especially built for operating against undersea craft, were made by speakers who addressed the annual conventions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers here.

Simon Lake, the inventor, pointed to the possible danger to American shores from the submarine menace. He cited the trans-Atlantic trips of the merchant submarine Deutschland and the activities of the U-53 off the North Atlantic seaboard as examples of what is possible with the submarine.

Commander E. S. Land of the United States navy, took issue with Mr. Lake when the latter said he did not believe the submarine could be effectively used against the submarine. "A submarine can fight a submarine as well as a battleship can fight a battleship," said the commander. Though he said foreign tendencies in submarine construction were toward displacements of 2,000, 3,000 and even 5,000 tons, Commander Land declared his belief that craft of the 800-ton type are now being most generally built because of their adaptability for all-year use.

Marely F. Hay predicted the development of a "contra-submarine," or a submarine-fighting undersea boat which would do most of its work while submerged.

Estimates that Germany had in commission over 700 submarines last May and that she would have in service a total of 1,200 under sea craft by the end of the year, were discredited by Mr. Hay.

"It does not seem possible that Germany had more than 200 submarines in commission last May," he said. "Information at hand would indicate that the actual recent output has been approximately ten submarines a month."

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED BY M. CLEMENCEAU

Formation Is Completed Within 24 Hours.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau presented the ministry to President Poincare the ministry to President Poincare. The new ministry follows: Premier and minister of war, George Clemenceau.

Minister of foreign affairs, Stephen Poincare.

Minister of justice, Louis Nail.

Minister of interior, Jules Pams.

Minister of finance, Louis Klotz.

Minister of marine, George Leygues.

Minister of commerce, Etienne Clementel.

Minister of public works, Albert Clavelle.

Minister of munitions, Louis Louchour.

Minister of instruction, Louis Laferrre.

Minister of colonies, Henri Simon.

Minister of agriculture, Deputy Colford.

Minister of labor, Victor Boret.

The rapidity of the formation of the ministry establishes a record in French politics. Premier Clemenceau began his task at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and completed it within 24 hours.

A committee of radicals and radical socialists, by a vote of 59 to 25, approved of members of the party participating in the ministry.

HENRY FORD JOINS THE SHIPPING BOARD STAFF

Washington.—Henry Ford joined the staff of the shipping board to lend his talent for standardization of production in speeding up the building of a merchant fleet. He was made a special assistant to Charles Pez, vice-president of the board's emergency fleet corporation. His particular task will be to introduce into shipbuilding the multiple production of methods he has used with success in producing automobiles.

MANY MEASLES AND PNEUMONIA CASES

Washington.—Detail reports of health conditions in national guard and national army camps for the week ending November 9 show measles and pneumonia predominating among the ailments among the men. The sick and injured rate in the national guard camps was 33.9 per thousand and in the national army camps 25.2. Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas, had 24 new cases of pneumonia and nine new cases of meningitis during the week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM CAMP SEVIER

PLENTY OF CLOTHING ON HAND TO KEEP ALL SOLDIERS WARM.

UNDER STRICT QUARANTINE

Few Soldiers Are Seen on the Streets of Greenville Now—Measles Cases on Decrease.

Camp Sevier, Greenville.—Anxiety as to the manner in which the soldiers will fare during the cold days ahead may now be laid at rest for good and all, as overcoats have arrived and have been distributed for every man in the division, each man has been provided with one suit of winter underwear, and 27,000 more suits, enough to give every soldier two, are on their way by express from Utica, N. Y. This equipment is ample to keep even the thinnest blooded individual warm in the coldest weather likely to occur here, and no one can longer imagine with reason that any soldiers at Camp Sevier are suffering hardships from insufficient or improper clothing. In addition, there are now on hand for issue, some 20,000 pairs of marching shoes and when these are issued the number of pairs per man will be almost three for the entire division.

With the provisions of the quarantine strictly enforced, the streets of Greenville are practically deserted of soldiers. At Camp Sevier little out of the ordinary could be noticed, as the order does not interfere with drill or instruction. Medical authorities emphasize the fact that the quarantine was ordered solely as a precautionary measure and as the quickest way of dealing with the situation. The number of cases of measles developing daily has fallen off considerably in the last few days, having been twice as large as at present, while there is less pneumonia than was to be expected in view of the prevalence of measles, and very few deaths from this cause. Sporadic cases of meningitis have occurred, but nothing is feared from this source. At several other camps both the hospital admission and the non-effective rates are higher. Venereal affection at Camp Sevier is practically non-existing.

The quarantine order: "I. Owing to an epidemic of measles, numerous cases of pneumonia and several cases of spinal meningitis, all members of the command, including all camp organizations which do not properly belong to the Thirtieth Division, will be quarantined within the limits of the reservation and prohibited from visiting any cities, towns, villages, or civilian communities of any description. Concessions heretofore granted for amusements within the camp are suspended, and their places will be closed during the continuance of the quarantine, and members of the command or camp will not be permitted to assemble in any building, tent or inclosure operated by a division, camp, regimental or other exchange, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Hostess House or other similar place.

"2. The present orders with reference to segregation of contact cases of measles or other diseases within the command will be continued as heretofore.

"3. That instruction, supply and administration of the division and all other matters pertaining thereto will continue in the usual way.

"4. The commanding officers of brigades, regiments and separate independent organizations, including camp units, are authorized to grant written permission to such individuals as may be necessary to transact business for authorized messes and exchanges. Government trucks will haul workmen. All other requests for permission to go beyond the quarantine limits will be referred to brigade commanders, and in case of organizations not belonging to brigades, to those headquarters.

"5. Violations of the order will be punished by courtmartial.

"6. All exchanges will be required to construct suitable openings in their buildings where supplies can be sold to men on the outside, as men not regularly employed therein will not be permitted to enter these places. Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings may operate in same way.

"8. The co-operation of the entire command is expected, and it is essential that this be given, in order that the causes which necessitated the establishment of the quarantine may be promptly removed and the quarantine discontinued."

In the way of ordnance equipment, the division has easily enough to practice with, and as there is not enough to provide full equipment for each camp the policy of the war department is to give full equipment to an organization only at the time it embarks and to apportion out the remainder among the troops in training, with a view to giving each enough to train with. The Thirtieth Division is short only some 3,500 rifles and as it still lacks about 2,000 men of being full, this shortage is really insignificant. There are plenty of rifles to drill with.