

PLAN TO ORGANIZE ENTIRE NATION FOR 3 HOURS SERVICE EACH WEEK

Washington, May 9.—The enrollment of the entire citizenship of the country, men and women, to make up an army of national service, it was learned today, now is being considered as a possible war measure. The initial object of such registration would be three hours' service for the country each week by all persons capable in any way of rendering effective service under carefully organized direction. The plan, prepared in great detail, contemplates the elimination of the grave mistakes and the lost motion which nullified much of the effectiveness of Great Britain the first eighteen months of the war.

The proposal is to organize and direct a national service league through federal and state agencies, and in this way automatically to correlate and make effective the vast human power of the nation, avoiding duplications, ineffective work and tremendous money loss and delay.

It is proposed to establish precinct, city, county and state units. In its general scope it is proposed to use the national service league for the following:

1. Saving and soliciting for war loans and investments.
2. Relief of army and navy under direction of Red Cross.
3. Women's home industries and household economy.
4. Industrial efficiency and reserve mobilization.
5. Food and commodity production and preservation.
6. Direction of work of boys and girls in each unit.

The proposed method of organization is: In each voting precinct, preferably in schools, to invite or require the entire adult citizenship, men and women, to register and to vote for three officers of their district unit of "the national service." The three receiving the highest number of votes to be president, vice president and secretary of the district unit. These officers immediately to appoint twelve other persons of the district (preferably those receiving the highest number of votes) to constitute a local council of fifteen for the unit, of which all registered citizens would be members.

Registration to be on cards indicating age, occupation, qualifications, etc., for ordinary, industrial or technical classification and employment, also permitting the citizens to indicate first and second choice of volunteer work in which they would like to engage. The cards to be scientifically designed for easy checking, duplication and indexing.

All persons enrolling for "the national service" to be given an attractive membership card. This card, it is suggested, should be printed with the President's statements regarding the object of the war.

The tentative proposal is to have either the Council of National Defense or the War Department exercise supervision over the national service organization. What are advanced as the immediate general results to be obtained through the national service league are:

1. It shall secure an immediate quickening of the entire citizenship as to individual obligation during the war.
2. It will insure a deep personal conscientiousness of the correct conception of the object of the war throughout the nation.

3. It will secure systematic and democratic organization of all individual productive, financial and relief forces in small official home units, with city and county representation under state and national direction.

4. It will secure the effective organization of such forces in classified units paralleling the general formation.

5. It will greatly stimulate the fighting forces to know the people are effectively organized.

Concerning the necessity and advantages of an official enrollment under the heading of saving and soliciting for war loans, it is stated that an entirely new list of investors in securities must be developed throughout the country in the plan of voluntary enrollment for national service, and an opportunity should be given to all to indicate whether they are willing to save for war investments, and also for some to indicate if they will solicit such subscriptions under the direction of the collateral organization automatically to be created.

In the women's home industry and economy section the plan sets forth the necessity "so far as possible of eliminating any chance of calling on women for heavy lines of work, such as conditions have compelled in Europe." It is further set forth that "it is obvious that by the preservation of perishable foods in the home and by the use of community canning machines, the women will take an important part in solving the food problem." The opportunity to accentuate the importance of community effort with the schools as a center wherever possible, should not be overlooked. Doctor Clayton of the bureau of education is prepared to recommend strongly the use of the schools as community centers during the war.

Under food and commodity production the report says:

"The calling together of those qualified for service in food production in the schoolhouses throughout the country under those chosen local leaders would afford an opportunity to get before the farmers the mature conclusions of the agricultural experts in their territory. The country agricultural agents, colleges of agriculture and others qualified for leadership in each state should from time to time outline the farm work which will be most desirable and how it can be accomplished to the best advantage. A distinct part of this enrollment should contemplate including men able to do farm work, particularly during the harvest season, so that each local and county unit will be able promptly to respond when called upon for help, whether in their own or other states."

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JOBS OPEN IN NAVY PAY DEPARTMENT

Young men who desire to enter the pay service of the navy will be given an opportunity at a competitive examination to be held in New Orleans and other cities in the United States May 10, according to announcement of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The government wants clean young men of good character and business experience for these jobs. The duties of the pay department will be similar to those of the quartermaster's department of the army. Applicants will be required to furnish an unbroken history of themselves from the time they were fifteen years of age and present letters of recommendation. Promotions are made from time to time, and applicants have the opportunity of reaching the rank with pay corresponding to that of rear admiral.

STUNNING SPORTS SUIT



Something very elegant in sports suits appears in the accompanying picture. Its skirt is made of a special weave in silk. The coat is of silk Jersey and is a wonderful example of fine designing.

In this stunning model the most noteworthy feature is the quilted pattern in the coat, done with machine stitching. There are six rows of stitching about the bottom edge of this shapely model. The sleeves are widened at the wrist with deep cuffs, and the skirt is box plaited all around.

BANDITTING AS AN OCCUPATION

Chicago, May 7.—The "home life" of a bandit gang, where \$5,000 was divided at a single sitting, was pictured by Mrs. Evelyn Francis, the "Indian" girl "Kay-See," who was brought back here after her arrest in Huntington, W. Va.

"The gang had been together a year," she said, in revealing the operations of the half dozen bank robbers and safe blowers sought by the police. "John Laboon—Leonard—was the best burglar; Steve Jordan was the most expert safe blower, and Big Joe Moran was the leader. Little Joe Wilson was good at anything."

"They thought no more of robbing a house than I did of eating my breakfast. I should say they brought in loot valued at from \$1,500 to \$2,000 every week."

"Many times I have seen old Laboon melting up the rings, gold watches, necklaces and bracelets with an acetylene blow pipe and making a ball of gold. I have seen these gold balls as big as a baseball."

"Kay-See's" husband, Frank Francis, was arrested in Cincinnati while trying to sell one of these balls. He betrayed the rest of the gang to the police. Moran was arrested in Gary, Ind., but escaped through habeas corpus proceedings. The police are searching for the others.

In all the stories about the gang, Mrs. Francis has figured as "Kay-See," a beautiful Indian girl. This resulted from the fact that her husband, a full blooded Cherokee, gave the police her maiden name, Keysee, both her parents are German.

Mrs. Francis said she left her husband because he "beat her up." She went to live with Jordan in a South Side apartment. Later, this place became the gang's headquarters.

The girl's home originally was in Huntington. She married Francis in Irondown, O., a year ago.

SAUNDERS TALKED TOO MUCH

Government Officials Not Pleased With U-Boat Interview

Washington, May 9.—A. V. L. Saunders of the naval consulting board has written to Secretary Daniels, saying briefly what his ideas are. This reached here today, but persons in a position to know about the situation cast doubt upon the efficacy of Saunders' scheme.

In addition, there was manifest displeasure at Saunders talking for publication at this time. Authorities regarded it as "indiscreet," to say the least.

STATE BAR COMMITTEE EXONERATES WALDO

A report of the committee on grievances and ethics of the Louisiana Bar association, confirmed by the executive committee, acting upon a complaint by attorney Ben T. Waldo regarding language used to him by Judge Fred D. King of the civil district court, states that "there was no basis for the statement made by Judge King to Mr. Waldo" and also that as a matter of fact, the case in which Mr. Waldo was charged with wasting forty-five days "was actually on trial at least nine days, and that testimony was taken on only five days." Mr. Waldo is completely and thoroughly exonerated, and it is found that "Judge King has grossly insulted Mr. Waldo, both in words and manner, without provocation, and that this insult was given publicity through the press."

DETERMINED TO GAIN ITS OWN END

GERMANS NOT REALLY READY TO QUIT FIGHTING

STILL STRONG AND SANGUINE

Relaxation of War Preparations Would Only Increase Their Contempt for U. S.

Paris, May 9.—Another German retirement on a wide front is believed to be certain unless Hindenburg can stop the French drive at once.

The week's fighting brought proof of complete realization of the necessity of such a retreat by the German commanders in the superhuman efforts which the enemy is making to save the Reims salient.

Entirely aside from the Franco-British offensive between the Aisne and Lens the Germans are now facing an equal menace in the Champagne. They know the French offensive between the Aisne and Moronvilliers threatens to force their evacuation of the Reims salient. There Mount Brimont and Mount Bernu and the forts at Nogent La Basse and Vitry-les-Reims constitute the keystone supporting the superstructure of the entire German front.

Desperate necessity of preventing the cutting off of the salient which would precipitate withdrawal from France, is causing the Germans to sacrifice the last of their reserves in an effort to hold back the French.

The desperate resistance of the Germans and the frequent counter attacks in force are comprehensible when it is realized that if the French capture Almont and Pinon they will outflank the whole line running north to St. Quentin. General Nivelle, however, has no intention, as he is confronted by the famous Soudier line, a system of fortifications on which the Germans have lavished weeks of work and which is of the most formidable type.

The famous Chemin-des-Dames, the key of the whole section, is now in great part in possession of the French, in several places they have even gone far beyond it.

FATHERLAND MAY NEED THEIR HAIR

Copenhagen, May 9.—A paragraph in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says German women need not tremble for their braids, but that nevertheless Mars is desirous of getting hold of their hair comings as a valuable substitute raw material for war industries, for example, machinery bolts are now being manufactured in part of a mixture containing human hair. The Lokal Anzeiger, however, warns patriotic German women, particularly in the country districts, against the activities of volunteer gatherers of women's hair, advising them to save their coiffures until a patriotic appeal to German women is issued officially in the interest of the Fatherland.

Several suggestive economic items may be gleaned from the German press. The confiscation of all timber is imminent, probably entailing the organization of an imperial war timber office, a new measure necessitated by the greatly increased consumption of timber by industry under the strain of war, notably in the mines, affording another significant indication of how the production of war material is being strained to the limit.

There is also an intimation that a smaller acreage will be planted in potatoes this year than last, an announcement by the imperial potato bureau stating that agriculturists may use their own judgment as to whether or not to plant a smaller acreage, with the smaller quantity of seed potatoes to be allowed them, as against last year.

SAYS MUD IS ALIBI FOR "SUBMARINE KISS"

By International News Service.

Chicago, May 9.—"The idea's not bad, but it couldn't be done in Reed's Lake, for the bottom is mud four feet deep."

This is the first detailed answer of Mrs. Irene Goodspeed of Grand Rapids, Mich., to the recent charge of her husband concerning her alleged conduct with the Rev. Francis Godolphin of Oak Park, Ill. In a suit for divorce Mr. Goodspeed charges that his wife and the pastor were the authors of the "submarine kiss," which was indulged in under water at Reed Lake. Mrs. Goodspeed says she has come to Chicago to clear her name.

CORRECTLY TAILORED



Materials of cotton, linen and silk are all aspirants for favor in tailored blouses with crepe de chine and cottons leading in point of popularity. Whichever you elect to use, if it is to be tailored, let it be strictly and severely tailored, because the element of style is increased by this means.

The blouse shown in the picture is of white silk with plain tucked fronts and long, plain sleeves having turned-back cuffs. It is worn with a mannish four-in-hand in gay colors and is "as right as rain."

Copenhagen, May 9.—"Any German peace proposal at this time simply indicates the determination of a tremendously organized and still powerful nation to gain its own ends," said the American minister to Denmark, Maurice Francis Egan, today, in a warning to the people of America. He appealed to his fellow countrymen not to be deceived by German peace audacity and not to shakeen their war preparations under the mistaken impression that the Germans are really ready to quit.

Perhaps no American official is more conversant with German conditions than Minister Egan. A veteran diplomat, long serving the United States at Copenhagen, he has made an especial study of Germany and the Germans, no less than the ramifications of Teutonic chicanery and propaganda.

"Relaxation of American preparedness would increase the contempt of powerful Germans toward the United States," Egan said. "Advices from Hamburg, Berlin and elsewhere in Germany advise that although fuel conditions are bad everywhere, still the people are sanguine of victory and are willing to make further sacrifice."

"Any peace suggestions by Germany at this time merely aim to eliminate Russia as a military force and to obtain the Russian hinterland. The Germans especially those in Berlin regard American military preparations as a bluff."

"There is no danger of detachment of the Hohenzollerns in Germany. Let me emphasize again talk in America will only prolong the war."

"Germany will have constitutional reforms—perhaps in the near future. But there isn't the slightest reason for believing that such reforms will impose the czar's fate on the kaiser and his line."

"The German reptile press has imbued the German populace with the belief that victory is simply a question of time. The German populace is willing to fight and to wait."

Every American here who knows German conditions is eager that the people of the United States be warned in advance of the hollowness of German professions of peace. They hold peace proposals are part of the German plot to gain time and in the meanwhile Germany still hopes to win by submarine warfare. They predict careful dissection of any formal peace plans or war aims which may be announced will reveal them utterly insincere.

The best brains of Germany are now believed to be working on a list of war aims which Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg has announced as about to state to the Reichstag.

PLAN SUBMARINE DOWNFALL

Secret Session Held at Home of Navy Secretary

Washington, May 9.—A secret session of the naval and scientific brains of the nation was held at the home of Secretary of the Navy Daniels last night, where plans were laid to drive the submarines from the seas. No announcement was made, but officials are optimistic.

BIG WAR CAMP UNDER CHICAGO SKYSCRAPERS

By International News Service.

Chicago, May 9. A war camp is to be pitched in the heart of Chicago. The lake front included in Grant Park, an area that runs right up to Michigan boulevard, the show street of the city, in a week or so will be alive with tents occupied by 3,500 naval recruits. The recruits will drill daily in sight of thousands of passing autoists and thousands of workers in the pretentious skyscrapers that line the boulevard.

AMERICA WAS SLATED AS NEXT VICTIM, AMBASSADOR DECLARES

Kansas City Star: In a monotonous, dispassionate voice, James W. Gerard, ex-ambassador to Germany, delivered before the City Club at noon today a scathing indictment of the nation with which America is now at war.

It was not the verdict of a man who has been compelled to sift his truths from a mass of conflicting reports. Neither was it that of a bitter partisan. It was the verdict of a man who had seen or heard all that of which he spoke.

Furthermore, this man was one whose attitude originally had been rather favorable than otherwise toward the nation he now denounced. It was favorable no longer. Mr. Gerard denounced no one; heaped invective on no one. He simply told in a calm, unemotional manner of the things he had seen done by the German military system, and of his conviction that only the entrance of the United States into the war could have prevented this country from being the next victim of Prussian avarice.

In introducing Mr. Gerard, Henry Faxon, president of the City Club, took occasion to assure him that the Missouri representatives in Congress who opposed the President's war plans were not representative of the state's spirit.

Mr. Gerard arose, a man of medium height and heavy build, with a close cropped, gray mustache which only partially concealed the cynical smile which seems to be his common expression.

"I haven't much experience in speaking," he said. "For the last three years most of my time has been devoted to keeping quiet. The crowd which packed the clubrooms laughed. 'I've had to keep my temper as well as the peace.'"

"In regard to those representatives let us remember they are sincere. If you had been where I have been for the last three years you'd not feel bitterly toward them nor toward anyone else. A tragedy like that which is being enacted in Europe deprives one of every petty feeling."

The ex-ambassador turned to the events which led up to the war. "One year ago," he said, "the United States sent to Germany the document known as the Sussex note. In response, the German government promised it would sink no more boats without giving notice."

"That pledge was broken, when the German minister of foreign relations notified me his government would resume what they themselves call ruthless submarine warfare."

"Some people think we could have avoided this war. I assure you there was nothing to that end until, short of a sacrifice of the national honor, up to the very time"

when the German government broke its pledge, I was being assured officially that it had no such intention. Unofficially, I knew better, but that made no difference in the moral aspect of the situation."

"When the reputation of the Sussex note was finally made, the foreign minister called me to his residence at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of January 31, and read it to me. It went into effect at 12 o'clock that night."

"This was the German attitude. I am convinced of one thing. If we had remained out of this war, we should have been the next nation to be attacked by a successful, or at least, unwhipped Germany, and we would have been attacked with all the other nations standing by and grinning."

"The United States is hated in Germany. It is like a constant advertisement of the fact that a people can be successful under a better system than that of Prussian avarice. This nation had no other course than that which it has taken."

"The Germans did not fear us, because they did not imagine we would prepare to fight them as we are doing. They did not believe, for instance, that we would ever pass a universal service law. The events have shown their mistake. There could have been no greater blow struck toward the German morale."

Mr. Gerard then turned to personal instances he had seen of the Prussian military system in action. He told of slain hostages, of ruined cities, of murdered prisoners of war, of deliberate insults heaped on the American embassy. They were not the words of hearsay, but things which, in his capacity as American ambassador, he actually had seen.

"Yet," he said, "none of this is the result of an inherent cruelty in the German people. It is the fault of the German military avarice—the force which caused the present war; the force which must be eliminated before we can hope for world peace."

"In this war," he concluded, "we are fighting for a great price. It is a permanent peace, a peace the world cannot have while the military avarice of Germany exists."

WILL INVEST IN LIBERTY LOAN

Delgado Fund Accumulation to Be Used in Bond Purchase

City Commissioner Rickes acting by the City Commission as trustee for the Delgado fund has applied to the treasury department for more than \$200,000 of the Liberty Loan. The money thus invested represents premiums and interest that have accrued since the fund was established for the construction of a training school by Isaac Delgado.

Mr. Rickes announces the bonds will be bought by the council with money in the three city depositaries. Therefore the bonds have been earning only three percent interest. The government bonds pay three and one-half percent interest, thus giving the fund an additional one-half percent for profit.

WILL CONTINUE CIVILIAN CAMPS

Announcement by the War Department that the civilian training camps will be made continuous has been made. Under the present plan approximately one-fourth of the men who complete the training course will be commissioned in the regular army immediately. Others who qualify will be given commissions in the officers' reserve.

At present the War Department circular states there is not in single second lieutenant in the United States army, and for this reason openings will be had for many of the training school students.

As the proposed army of the country is increased from time to time it will mean that many of the civilians who have been admitted into the regular army will be promoted from grade to grade as occasion demands. For this reason the War Department is urging that the many mature men who can't accept commissions when offered.

Subsequent training camps in great measure will consist of young men. These men will be commissioned as second and first lieutenants to take charge of various units of the new army to be organized.

CAR SHORTAGE TROUBLES THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Lumber interests are being severely inconvenienced because of the present car shortage, according to the weekly report of the Southern Pine Association. Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred sixty-one carloads of lumber are on hand from last week and because cars cannot be obtained these orders are being held up.

Of this number almost 35,000 cars are an accumulation of other week's business. During the week but 3,855 cars or 805,293,515 feet of lumber. This shortage occurred despite the fact that statistics show that the orders are 35.63 per cent below normal.

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ARE WELL PATRONIZED

Children to the number of 55,596 enjoyed the benefits of New Orleans' playgrounds during April, according to the report by Manager Benedetto to the Playgrounds Commission. The largest attendance was that of St. Roch, which was 8,714. Taylor playgrounds came next, with an attendance of 7,512; Beauvoir, 7,190; Algiers, 7,323; and Annunciation, 6,399. A baby parade and festival will take place at the Taylor playgrounds Sunday. Plans have been made for scores of babies in decorated carts and baby carriages to be on hand at this time.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

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