

FIRST LEVY OF NATIONAL ARMY GOES TO CAMP

Men From Shops and Farms Leave Home To Be Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—War gripped the homes of the nation today.

Answering Columbia's call, 12,600 men—five percent of the 251,955 men chosen in the selective draft from the fifteen states in the central department of the army—began reporting at six huge cantonments to start training that will send them into the world war.

They came from the city and the farm—from desk and profession to be moulded into soldiers for the new national army. The types of men reporting for military instruction affects everything and everybody. Some were salesmen, others farm hands. All left everything behind—their jobs, riches, mothers and sisters and some of them wives and children—for a suit of khaki and a rifle and a course of training that will change them into important cogs of the American war machine.

Location of Cantonments
Locations of the six cantonments in the central department, the number of men to be trained at them, and the states from which they were drawn are:

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.—38,895 men. Illinois will send 31,714, and Wisconsin 7,181.

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.—45,165 men. Illinois will send 9,866 men. Iowa will send 12,749, and Minnesota, 17,778, and North Dakota, 5,272.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.—35,986 men. Michigan will send 30,291 and Wisconsin 5,695.

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky.—42,319 men. Illinois will send 10,573, Indiana 17,510, and Kentucky 14,236.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.—42,082 men. Ohio will send 38,773, and Pennsylvania 4,309.

Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.—46,518 men. Missouri will send 18,660, Nebraska 8,185, South Dakota, 2,717, Colorado 4,752, Arizona 3,472, Kansas 6,439 and New Mexico, 2,292.

Forty Percent Sept. 19
The war department plans that in addition to the five percent of the above quota reported today, forty percent shall report Sept. 19, a second forty percent on Oct. 3, and the remaining fifteen percent as soon as possible thereafter.

Training will be started immediately. According to the general program the soldiers will be drilled four hours a week, with Wednesday and Saturday afternoons off for recreation. Those, however, who fail to keep step with the march of instruction, will be obliged to give up their two afternoons of play.

Officials pointed out today that Arizona and New Mexico are the only two states outside the central department of the army that will send troops into the department for training. They will be quartered at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas. When New Mexico's quota is complete, it will have sent 2,292 men into camp, and Arizona will be called upon to send 3,472.

Army officers do not expect that all of the men called in the first five percent of the state's quotas will reach camp today as a five-day period has been set aside for the movement of the men. As some of the men will have to travel several hundred miles to reach camp, it is regarded as possible that the entire first quota will not be in camp until Saturday or possibly Sunday.

Can Be Moved Easily
Railroad officials anticipate that the men will be moved to their respective camps without the slightest interference to military or normal traffic.

The program for transporting the men was mapped out weeks ago. Officials figure that within the next few days approximately 35,000 men will be transported to the sixteen cantonments scattered throughout the nation. When the next quota starts for camp Sept. 19, however, the railroads expect to transport about 34,000 men a day for five days.

Sites for the cantonments were selected with regard to water supply, sanitation and transportation necessities. There is a general similarity to all cantonments. Each camp covers approximately 3,000 acres and has training grounds to permit maneuvers of all military units.

The barracks in each of which 250 men will be quartered, are two story structures. The second floor will be used for sleeping and the first for mess and assembly halls. All of the cantonments, with the exception of Camp Taylor of Louisville, will be steam heated and equipped with iron beds, shower baths and lockers.

Already most of the camps have the appearance of modern cities. The number of buildings in the cantonments range from 250 to 300. The structures include general headquarters, brigade headquarters, officers' quarters, barracks for soldiers, hospital and animal and artillery sheds. In addition, there will be huge rifle and artillery ranges. Long marches and difficult drills will not be started until the men become hardened to their duties.

MISS SMITH COULD TAKE \$1,000 A YEAR POSITION BUT SHE PASSES IT UP
Miss Carolyn Smith, 603 South Twelfth street, passed the civil service examination and has received an appointment as stenographer in the office of the chief signal engineer at Washington, D. C. Miss Smith is now employed in the German-American bank and will not accept the position. It carries with it a salary of \$1,000 a year.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT TO HOLD REUNION HERE
The thirty-third annual reunion of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, will be held in the court house, Saturday, October 6. All ex-soldiers residing in the county are cordially invited to attend.

A business meeting and campfire will be held in the court room in the afternoon.

KING-of the KHYBER RIFLES

A Romance of Adventure

By TALBOT MUNDY

"Would a pardon not be good?" the Pathan asked him. "A pardon and leave to swagger through the bazaars again and make trouble with the daughters and wives of fat traders—a pardon—Allah! It would be good to salute the karnal sahib again and see him raise a finger, thus; and to have the captain shikhi call me a scoundrel—or some worse name if he loves me very much, for the English are a strange race—"

"Thou art a dreamer!" said King. "Untie my hands; the strong cut me." The Pathan obeyed.

"Dreamer, am I? It is good to dream such dreams. By Allah, I've a mind to see that dream come true! I never slew a man on Indian soil, only in these hills. I will go to them and say 'Here I am; I am a deserter. I seek that pardon!' Truly I will go! Come thou with me, little hakim!"

"Nay," said King. "I have another thought."

"What then?"

"You, who were seen to slay a man a yard this side of the border—"

"Nay; half a mile this side!"

"Half a mile, then. You who were seen to slay a fellow soldier of your regiment, and I who am a political offender, do not win pardons so easily as that."

"Would they hang us?"

"That was the first squeamishness the Pathan had shown of any kind, but men of his race would rather be tortured to death than hanged in a merciful hempen noose."

"They would hang us," said King, "unless we came bearing gifts."

"Gifts? Has Allah touched thee? What gifts should we bring? A dozen stolen rifles? A bag of silver? And I am the dreamer, am I?"

"Nay," said King. "I am the dreamer. I have seen a good vision."

"Well?"

"There are others in these hills—others in Khinjan who wear British medals!"

The Pathan nodded.

"How many?"

"Hundreds. Men fight first on one side, then on the other, being true to either side while the contract lasts. In all there must be the makings of many regiments among the hills."

King nodded. He himself had seen the chieftains come to parley after the Tiroh war. Most of them had won British medals and had worn them proudly.

"If we two," he said, speaking slowly, "could speak with some of those men and stir the spirit in them and persuade them to feel as thou dost, mentioning the pardon for deserters and the probability of bonuses to the time-expired for enlistment; if we could march down the Khyber with a hundred such, or even with fifty or with twenty-five or with a dozen men—we would receive our pardon for the sake of service rendered."

"Good!"

The Pathan thumped him on the back so hard that his eyes watered.

"We would have to use much caution," King advised him, when he was able to speak again.

"Aye! If Bull-with-a-beard got wind of it he would have us crucified. And if SHE heard of it—"

He was silent. Apparently there were no words in his tongue that could compass his dread of her revenge. He was silent for ten minutes, and King sat still beside him, letting memory of other days do its work—memory of the long, clean regimental lines, and of order and decency and of justice handed out to all and sundry by gentlemen who did not think themselves too good to wear a native regiment's uniform.

"In two days I could do the drill again as well as ever," he said at last. Then there was silence again for fifteen minutes more. "I could always shoot," he murmured; "I could always shoot."

When Muhammad Anim came back they had both forgotten to replace the lashing on King's wrists, but the mulah seemed not to notice it.

"Come!" he ordered, with a sideways jerk of his great ugly head, and then stood muttering impatiently while they obeyed.

He had twice the number of women with him, but none of them the same; and he had brought five ruffians to guard them, who pounced on the captured rifles and claimed one apiece, to the Pathan's loud-growled disgust.

Then the women were made to gather up King's belongings, and at a word from the mulah they started in single file—the mulah leading, then two men, then King, then the Orkzai Pathan, and then the other three. The Pathan began to whisper busily to the man next behind and noticing that King looked straight forward and contented himself; his heart was singing within him unexplainedly; he wanted to sing and dance, as once David did before the ark. He did not feel in the least like a prisoner.

They marched downward through interminable tunnels and along ledges poised between earth and heaven, until they came at last to the tunnel leading to the one entrance into Khinjan Caves. Just before they entered it two more of the mulah's men came up with them, leading horses. One horse was for the mulah, and they helped King mount the other, showing him more respect than is usually shown a prisoner in the hills.

Then the mulah led the way into the tunnel, and he seemed in deadly fear. The echo of the hoof-beats irritated him. He eyed each hole in the roof as if Yasmini might be expected to shoot down at him or drench him with boiling oil and hurried past each of them at a trot, only to draw rein immediately afterward because the noise was too great.

[To be continued]

Those Who Go First In Second District

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Sept. 5.—The following young men who passed a good physical examination before the Army Board for Division No. 2, and claimed no exemption, have been notified to report for service at Camp Taylor, Louisville:

Otto Allen Dailey, Milton, and Walter E. Spahr, Centerville, Wednesday, Sept. 5; Edmund N. Newman, Cambridge City, and Eugene F. Gehring, Cambridge City, Friday, Sept. 7; Harvey Jerome Day, Hagerstown and Carl Ledbetter, Hagerstown, Sunday, Sept. 9. Entrainment will be over the J. M. & I. division of the Pennsylvania railway.

POLICE HAVE 96 CASES

Police handled ninety-six cases during the month just ended, according to the monthly report of Chief McNally, completed Wednesday. Forty-two of the cases were for drunkenness, seven for assault and battery and four for gambling. Eight were arrested on petit larceny charges. The number of cases is about the same as in previous months according to the chief.

HAS PREMIER'S SANCTION

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—The governor general of Finland has returned to Helsinki with Premier Kerenky's sanction for opposition by armed force if necessary to any act of the Finnish local government which he deems inimical to the welfare of Russia.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS PAY

PERSHING MOVES TO HEADQUARTERS IN FRENCH TOWN

American General Arrives At City Near Where Sammies Are.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—General Pershing has arrived at his field headquarters where his staff had preceded him several days and where the French government had turned over quarters for the American's occupancy.

The transformation in the picturesque French town has been most remarkable. Up to three weeks ago American uniforms had been seen but once or twice and the passing of an American automobile through the place was a signal for great excitement among the people.

Today khaki was the predominant color on the streets, with here and there a touch of white and blue—costumes of American nurses who have taken over a French hospital and are caring for French patients pending the activity of the American forces.

Two Flags Mingle.
French and American sentries guard all approaches to the town and no one is allowed to enter without proper passes. American flags mingle with the French tri-color from scores of flagstaffs on both public and private buildings.

Various divisional and corps schools for the instruction of officers are being organized and class work will begin within a short time. These schools are patterned after both the French and British instruction camps and special instructors will be brought from both these fronts to lecture upon the most modern phases of warfare.

The instruction will include artillery, aviation and infantry tactics, machine gun, trench mortar, rifle and grenade fire and trench fighting, including night patrol work between the lines.

American officers will also be instructed in the latest methods of fighting from shell holes and on new theories of counter attacks. These schools will give the final touch to the training of the officers and men of the first expeditionary force.

BOUND OVER TO COURT

SEMINOLE, Okla., Sept. 5.—Dr. A. H. Yates, Konawa physician, and Fred O'Neill, principal of the Vamona school last winter, who are charged with the murder of Elsie Stone, 13 years old, school teacher, as the result of the death of the girl from what is alleged to have been a criminal operation, were bound over to the district court without bail today.

CIVIL WAR JUDGE DIES

EMPORIA, Kas., Sept. 5.—Judge J. Jay Buck, judge advocate general on the staff of General L. H. Rousseau and General R. W. Johnson during the Civil war, died at his home here today. Mr. Buck was born in New York state in 1835. At the close of the Civil war he went to Clarksville, Tenn., where he published the Clarksville Patriot for two years. He came to Kansas in 1872.

APPROPRIATIONS AMOUNTING TO \$175,381.84 FOR THE GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY, \$185,000 FOR THE SOUTH SIDE BRIDGE AND \$25,000 FOR THE TAX FERRY WERE PASSED BY THE COUNCIL AT WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Freshmen Get Call to Select Studies

Vacation time is ended and High school "freshies" are asked to report at the high school building Friday by Principal Bentley. Old pupils will report at 8:05 o'clock next Monday morning.

All new pupils entering High school from Garfield are asked to report in room No. 20 at 1 o'clock Friday. "Freshies" from other schools are requested to report at 2:30 o'clock. The new pupils will signify at that time what studies they will take up during the year.

SEVEN TIMES POPULATION OF U. S. CARRIED ON SUBWAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—More than seven times the population of the United States was carried on the elevated and subways during the year ending June 30, according to the annual report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company made public here today. The report shows that 763,874,089 persons were carried, an increase of 79,821,971 over the preceding year.

BUCK PASSED

[Continued From Page One.]

banks and thus cause a general financial depression which would mean disaster to the financial institutions of the city and county in this time of national crisis. Shively represented the First National bank.

The argument of Shively was supported by John L. Rupe, representing the Second National bank. Rupe told the councilmen that in the time that he was county attorney, a ferret had been hired on several occasions and that never did the results justify the expense.

Wilfred Jessup, representing the Dickinson Trust company, asked the councilmen that they consult the records in the court house before they passed on the measure and ascertain whether it was the "rich people," as had been charged by Mr. Robbins and Mr. Johnson, who "failed to pay their taxes."

Rich Folks Pay Some.

"From what Robbins and Johnson say, we would believe that the rich people of Wayne county paid no taxes, while the poor people pay them all, but such is not the case," declared Jessup.

Reference was also made by the attorneys to the methods used and settlements made by Charter and Lowe, two tax ferrets who investigated and quizzed property in Wayne county several years ago.

J. W. Jordan appealed to the councilmen to look at the matter from the standpoint of the persons concerned. He pointed out that on one side a man, entirely a stranger, sought to obtain a contract to make a nice sum of money from Wayne county, while on the other, were representatives of the banks of the community, all of whom were in high standing in the community.

Appropriations amounting to \$175,381.84 for the general expenses of the county, \$185,000 for the South Side bridge and \$25,000 for the tax ferry were passed by the council at Wednesday's session.

NEW RUSSIA TO BE MOLDED ON AMERICAN PLAN

Ambassador Tells American Bar Association About Reconstruction.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Discussing the reconstruction period through which Russia is now going, "Emerging from the crucible of the revolution," Boris A. Bakmeteff, Russian ambassador to the United States, in an address here today, before the judicial section of the American Bar association, declared "the outcomes of the process now going on in Russia will determine the whole of the future relations between nations; on these issues will depend largely the future of the world."

"Russia," he continued, "is facing now, the complete reorganization of the whole edifice of its national life. All the branches of the public and financial systems of the government, the very customs of life are to be moulded in the spirit of the new freedom."

"Public and judicial institutions, civil and criminal law, finance, industry and commerce—all these manifold exertions of state life will have to be remodeled, and form the future edifice of state legality embodying the great principles of liberty and democracy."

Old Institutions to Go
In this process of remodeling the ambassador declared, "The old institutions, which for centuries have exemplified political serfdom and economic inefficiency," will be done away with forever.

"The first step in the work, the speaker said, 'will be the establishment of a constitution and the determination of such fundamental laws that will be accomplished by a constituent assembly.'"

"Experience of history," said the ambassador, "paid by suffering, bloodshed and historical records, has shown that such concentration of power in a single body carries danger, sedition and decay; brings occasionally tyranny, suppression of justice and liberty, devalues the rights of man."

The constituent assembly, therefore, should act on a comparatively limited program."

Election Method Discussed.

In outlining the probable method Russia will adopt for her elections, the ambassador emphasized the importance of using the greatest care, as the whole of the future existence of the nation will depend on its outworking.

"It has been for many years the challenge of democratic Russia, formulated and adhered to by all democratic and liberal parties," he said, "that election in all phases should be 'universal, direct, equal and secret,'—this being the so-called four tall formula, a democratic dogma universally and undisputedly recognized."

The final election system to be used in Russia has not been settled as yet, the speaker said. The future structure of local government in Russia, however, will be accompanied by the greatest decentralization.

"Both local legislatures and executives will be vested with the power to regulate and administer all the man-

McPherson Honored By Luther League

Charles McPherson, 541 South Sixth street, was re-elected president of the Luther League of St. Paul's church at a meeting in the chapel of the church Tuesday night.

George Brown was elected vice-president; Miss Agnes Meerhoff, secretary; and Herbert Bulach, treasurer. Routine business matters were taken up at the meeting.

fold questions of local character, leaving to the state parliament and central administration only the main questions of state politics and economics," he declared.

Similar To That of U. S.

The process of decentralization, Ambassador Bakmeteff asserted, will result in a system similar to that of the United States, although "there will always be a substantial difference conditioned by the difference of the historical formation of the state."

The future edifice of new Russia with all the future developments of local government, will be formed by a process of decentralization of previously established forms, on virtue of law emanating from a central body representing the will of the whole people."

"Independent and direct election of the chief executive," as the president is chosen in America, the ambassador declared, "would involve danger in a country like Russia, fresh from monarchical tradition. Concentration of such enormous powers in an individual would become a threat to the new republic."

In touching on the present condition of unrest in Russia, the speaker said: "I am confident of being right when characterizing the centrifugal forces, which are being exhibited now in Russia, as one of the infant diseases which as many other will disappear, and let us hope, for ever in the sparkling light of liberty and exuberant atmosphere of democracy."

In discussing whether the Russian people are ready for self government, the ambassador said there has been much more experience in political activity throughout Russia than is generally suspected, "citing the existence of the duma during the last decade as an educational force of immense value in the political life of the country."

The speaker also described the more intimate organizations of the people, which, he said, "have educated in the people of Russia, wonderful capacity for self-government, a capacity which also has impressed the friendly feeling for the foreigner and which recently has been so eloquently testified in the message which one of your most distinguished statesmen, Elihu Root, has brought on his return from Russia."

There are in the Scriptures many memorable trees. From the earliest times groves are mentioned in connection with religious worship. Among these trees are mentioned the palm and cedar, the olive, the oak, the tamarck, the terebinth, the palm tree, the terebinth.

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