

WORK OR FIGHT, CROWDER'S EDICT

Army Selective Regulations
Radically Amended in Or-
der Just Out.

ALL IDLERS TO GET BUSY

July 1 Fixed as Date of Enforcement
of New Order—Many Lines
of Non-Useful Occupa-
tion Affected.

(Continued From First Page.)

Executive session of the President's reasons for asking that no limit be placed upon the number of draft men to be called. Members said later it was estimated that an army of 5,000,000 could be raised without changing the draft ages. Every man of draft age must work or fight after July 1, under the amendment to the selective service regulations announced by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

Not only idlers, but all draft registrants engaged in what are held to be non-useful occupations are to be halted before local boards and given the choice of a new job or the army. Gamblers, race track and bucketshop attendants and fortune tellers head the list, but those who will be reached by the new regulation include waiters and bartenders, theater ushers and attendants, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestics and clerks in stores.

No Deferred Class Recognized.

Deferred classification granted on account of dependents will be discarded entirely in applying the rule. A man may be at the bottom of class one or even in class four, but if he falls within the regulations and refuses to take useful employment he will be given a new number in class one that will send him into the military service forthwith.

Local boards are authorized to use discretion only where they find that enforced civilian employment would result in disproportionate hardship upon his dependents.

It had been known for some time that some form of "over or fight" plan had been submitted to President Wilson, but there has been no intimation that it was so far-reaching in scope.

Big Problem to Be Solved.

Both the military authorities and Department of Labor officials believe that it will go a long way toward solving the labor problem for farmers, shipbuilders and munition makers and will end for the present at least talk of conscription of labor.

The announcement today gives notice significantly that the list of non-useful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessary requires.

Local Boards to Act.

The regulation throws a further safeguard around the usually employed, by providing that where there are compelling domestic circumstances that would not permit change of employment, the registrant without disproportionate hardship on his dependents, or where a change from non-useful to useful employment, or occupation, or service, is being made, removal of the registrant or his family, local boards may give consideration to the circumstances.

The regulation further provides that where such a change of employment would compel the night employment of women, under conditions which the board might deem unsuitable for such employment of women, the board may take such circumstances into consideration in making its decision.

Idlers' Occupation Gone.

The statement of the Provost Marshal-General's office follows: "Provost Marshal-General Crowder today announced an amendment to the selective service regulations which deals with the great question of compelling men not engaged in useful occupation immediately to apply themselves to some form of labor, contributing to the general good."

The idler, too, will find himself confronted with the alternative of finding suitable employment or entering the army.

"The regulation provides that after July 1, any registrant who is found by a local board to be a habitual idler or not engaged in some useful occupation shall be summoned before the board, given a chance to explain and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation to be induced into the military service of the United States."

Original Jurisdiction Waived.

"Any local board will be authorized to take action whether it has original jurisdiction of the registrant or not. In other words, any man loafing around a poolroom in Chicago may be held to answer to a Chicago board even though he may have registered in New York and lived there most of his life."

"The regulations which apply to idlers will find no difficulty in applying also to gamblers of all description and employees and attendants of bucketshops and race tracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists and the like."

Half Sick, Half Well

A Condition That Will Not Improve Upon Itself.

In the Spring the depressing condition that many call Spring fever often runs through families and neighborhoods. This indefinite, hard-to-describe state of poor health probably means that you are thin-blooded and anemic. Exhausted, thin blood gets thinner, low vitality falls lower, poor appetite becomes poorer. Then the thoroughly exhausted system can no longer resist and on comes the prostrating illness or serious disease.

Treat the half-sick, Spring-tired condition with that splendid course of medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla, to fortify the whole body. Perspiration induces and makes rich red blood; Hood's Pills to rouse the liver to its regular daily duties and the half-well revives to perfect health. Each medicine is valuable in itself, but is truly so when used in this combination.—Adv.

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who for purposes of the registration shall be considered as idlers.

"The new regulation will also affect the following classes:

"(a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places including hotels and social clubs.

"(b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, footmen and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses.

"(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in, and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances.

"(d) Persons employed in domestic service.

"(e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

"Men who are engaged as above or who are idlers will not be permitted to seek relief because of the fact that they have drawn a late order number or because they have been placed in class II, III or IV on the grounds of dependency. The fact that they are not usefully employed will outweigh both of the above conditions.

Non-Useful List to Expand.
"It is expected that the list of non-useful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity will require so as to include persons in other employments.

Temporary Absences from Regular Employment.
"Persons not to exceed one week, unless such temporary absences are habitual or frequent, shall not be considered as idleness. Vacations will not be considered as absences in this connection.

Explaining the new regulation and the necessity for it, General Crowder said:

"The war has so far disorganized the normal adjustment of industrial manpower as to prevent the enormous industrial output and national organization necessary to success."

"There is a popular demand for organization of man-power, but no direct draft could be imposed at present."

"Steps to prohibit idleness and non-effective occupation will be welcomed by our people."

"We shall give the idlers and men not effectively employed the choice between military service and effective employment. Every man in the draft age at least, must work or fight."

Industrial Army Necessary.
"This is not alone a war of military maneuver. It is a deadly contest of industries and mechanics. Germany must not be thought of as merely possessing an army; we must think of her as being an army—an army in which every factory and loom in the empire is a recognized part in a complete machine running night and day at terrific speed. We must make of ourselves the same sort of effective machine."

"It is not enough to ask what would happen if every man in the Nation turned his hand to effective work. We must ask ourselves how we can make sure that the necessary machinery will be in place for the future. We must make sure that the necessary machinery will be in place for the future. We must make sure that the necessary machinery will be in place for the future."

Drift Improvement Possible.
"The very situation we are now considering, however, offers great possibilities in improvement of the draft as well as great possibilities for the composition of the labor situation by effective administration of the draft."

"Considering the selective service law, we see two principal causes of deferment of the call to military service—exemption and the order numbers assigned."

"The exemptions themselves fall into two conspicuous categories—dependency and industrial employment. One is a matter of relationship, the other the economic interests of the Nation."

"Between the two there is an inevitable hiatus, for it is impossible to exempt the relations of millions of dependency exemptions have no effect of industrial protection whatever."

"The answer is plain. The first step toward the solution of the difficulty is to prohibit engagement by able-bodied men in the field of harmful employment, and thus induce and persuade the vast, wasted excesses into useful occupations."

Speedy Remedy Available.
"The remedy is simple—to complete the industrial basis with other groups for exemption and to require that any man pleading exemption on any ground shall also show that he is contributing effectively to the industrial welfare of the Nation."

"The regulation itself makes plain the determination of the War Department. The great organization of local and district boards which has already accomplished a notable work may be relied upon to catch the spirit of the movement and sorely needed manpower will soon be flowing into the fields of useful endeavor or into the other direction of military strength."

LANE READY TO REGISTER

Enrollment of 21-Year-Olds Will Be in 10 Cities and Towns.

EUGENE, Or., May 23.—(Special.)—Registration of men June 5 who have reached the age of 21 years since the last census, and under the selective conscription act will be made in ten cities and towns in Lane county, announced as follows:

Eugene, Junction City, Cottage Grove, Belachy, Florence, Mapleton, Leaburg, Marcola, Elmira and Landax.

Registering offices, so far as designated are Eugene, R. S. Bryson; Cottage Grove, Alta King; Junction City, C. A. Lee; Mapleton, Joseph Morris; Elmira, P. P. Colgaard.

Cowlitz Men Reclassified.

KELOSO, Wash., May 23.—(Special.)—The Cowlitz County exemption board has re-classified 25 of the registrants of this county. The most sweeping order was that by which all married men without children, formerly in class IV, were put in class II, division B. One man was transferred from class I to class II and seven others were placed in class I. Julius G. Colvin and Oscar P. Anderson were put in class I-A and Elmer M. Moore, J. C. Comer, Adolph Wankes, Paul Unger and William Pritchard in class I-L. Four Cowlitz County men left today for Vancouver Barracks on ship 285. They were Max Studebaker and Henry Reiman, of Castle Rock; J. E. Pumphrey, of Olegua, and Harry Morris, of Kalama.

Lewis County Sends Four.

CHEHALIS, Wash., May 23.—(Special.)—Calvin Littlejohn, of Centralia, Carl W. Platt and F. C. Lehman, of Chehalis, Wm. J. Snow, of Winlock, were sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., yesterday by the Lewis county draft board, being Lewis county's latest contribution to the army.

McArthur to Make Address.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 23.—Representative McArthur will deliver a Memorial day address at Arlington Cemetery May 30 in tribute to the sailors lost in Havana harbor when the battleship Maine was blown up. The Maine dead are buried at Arlington.

President Sieberling, of a tire and rubber company, says: The 400,000 motor trucks in this country have sounded the death-knell of the short-line railroad."

MRS. STOKES IS GUILTY

(Continued From First Page.)

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Mrs. Stokes received the jury's verdict without the slightest trace of emotion. As she was leaving the courtroom she declared to those about her that

BUY THE OUTBREAK TRAGEDY TO I. W. W.

Witnesses at Chicago Trial
Describe Seditious Activities
in Montana City.

REIGN OF TERROR TOLD OF

Disclosure Made That Any Member
of Organization Who Enlisted in
Service of United States
is Expelled.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Activities of the I. W. W. in attempting to organize the miners at Butte, Mont., and the strike and violence which followed, continuing in the yenching of Frank H. Little August 1, 1917, were graphically described today at the trial of 112 I. W. W. leaders before Federal Judge Landis by Charles L. Stevens, A. W. Walliser and Harold W. Crary, who were employed in Butte as reporters when the trouble occurred.

Walliser told of an open-air mass meeting in Butte July 19, at which Frank H. Little, member of the general executive board of the I. W. W., and others delivered seditious addresses. The witness said Little attacked the National and state governments, the capitalist class and referred to soldiers as "Uncle Sam's uniformed scab." "Perishing's yellow legs" and "thugs."

Walliser said Little repeated a conversation he had had with Governor Campbell, of Arizona, shortly after many I. W. W. members had been deported from Butte. In which the Governor asked Little what he intended to do in the event the strikers lost their fight.

Strike Threat Made.
In reply to the question, Little said he told the Governor he would call a strike of the workers on the farms, logging camps and in munitions plants and other industries.

"Why, you wouldn't do that while the country is at war, would you?" asked Governor Campbell.

Little replied: "I don't give a damn who your country is fighting. I am fighting for the solidarity of labor."

Little said 50,000 men directly were on strike on the farms and 40,000 out in logging camps.

The witness said the I. W. W. were against everything in Butte and its activities caused a reign of terror, followed by strikes and bloodshed. Walliser declared the strike and violence which accompanied it was caused by several hundred I. W. W. organizers, who, by using force, terrorized the 15,000 miners of the city.

Charles L. Stevens testified that Little declared that unless the demands of the strikers were granted a general strike would be called throughout the country, which would keep the United States Army so busy at home it could not be sent abroad.

Rustler Card Defended.

Stevens was cross-examined in regard to the alleged blacklist and "rustler card" system used by the mine owners in the employment of workers. He said the questions asked applicants were the same as used by the United States Government in employing men.

The witness said the trouble was caused by the activities of the I. W. W. and that a majority of the strikers were loyal, law-abiding citizens. He said the conservative element were opposed to allowing Little to speak at the mass meeting.

An anti-draft circular introduced by the Government in evidence was identified by the witness, and was the general report in Butte that it had been issued by the Pease-Connolly Club, composed of sympathizers of the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland.

"Down With War" Device on Banner.
Harold W. Crary described an anti-conscription parade held by the I. W. W. on registration night, June 5, 1917, which was broken up by the police and militia after severe fighting and a number of arrests had been made.

He said only one of the I. W. W. members, John Korbi, carried a large red banner in the parade bearing the inscription, "Down with the war."

Crary told of a number of arrests of I. W. W. members for interfering with construction work at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Instead of adding a new star to a service flag when a member enlists for service, according to the practice of every patriotic organization, the Industrial Workers of the World expels forever its members who join the colors.

This fact was disclosed today when Frank E. Nebeker, special prosecutor for the Government, read a letter written by G. J. Bourg, an organizer, to Vincent St. John, in Chicago, advising him that C. Deal had been expelled from local branch No. 61, of the I. W. W., for enlisting in the British army.

"Please publish this in the monthly bulletin and oblige," Bourg wrote.

Nine Members Expelled.
Documentary evidence introduced by the Government shows that at least nine I. W. W. members have been expelled from the organization for enlisting in the United States Army or in the service of their allies.

The policy of expelling members for enlisting for military service was formulated at the first annual convention of the I. W. W. at the adoption of a resolution. Later the provision was inserted in the constitution of the organization.

Letters taken from the files of Dan Buckley, an I. W. W. organizer and defendant in the trial, formed another interesting chapter in the Government's case.

One of Buckley's letters written to Joe Foley suggests that the German government may have furnished funds to the I. W. W. to carry on its work of destruction in Western states. He refers to a contribution of \$150 to a defense fund for France.

He was lynched in Montana, and states: "If we have got to put up sums of money from \$150 and up for every vagrancy case, we will need a large supply of German gold in order that we may keep afloat. The Kaiser has evaded this question."

He concludes his letter by telling of a general strike on construction work in the Northwest which was planned for August 20, 1917, to compel the release of Ford and Suhr from a California prison.

MRS. STOKES IS GUILTY

(Continued From First Page.)

profiters can also be for the people," the letter said, "and I am for the people while the Government is for the profiteers."

Mrs. Stokes received the jury's verdict without the slightest trace of emotion. As she was leaving the courtroom she declared to those about her that

she intended going on with her work regardless of the outcome of the case.

"If I keep my health," she said, "I expect to 'boom' prodigiously with the letter if I should be locked up it would make my efforts tremendously more effective."

"The offense for which Mrs. Stokes was convicted carried with it a penalty of a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for 20 years or both on each count."

Criticism Limit Drawn.
The limit to which criticism of the Government may go in time of war and the line between objectionable and unobjectionable criticism was drawn by Judge Van Valkenburgh in instructing the jury.

"Our armies and navies," he declared in discussing the signed statement by Mrs. Stokes to the Kansas City Star, in which she expressed opposition to the Government, "can operate and succeed only so far as they are supported and maintained by the folks at home, and the measure of their success depends on the intensity of their maintenance and support."

"Any statement made knowingly and wilfully and with intent to promote such interference with the operation and success of these forces and to promote a corresponding success of our enemies, if false, and known to be false by the one who makes it, comes within the terms of this act of Congress."

Court Defines Disloyalty.
"Anything which lowers the morale of our forces which serves to chill enthusiasm, extinguish confidence and retard co-operation, may very well cause insubordination, disloyalty or mutiny."

The entire charge of the court was devoted to consideration of the effect likely to be produced by the letter of Mrs. Stokes and how the jury was to determine the intent of the writer, from statements she made on the witness stand and the testimony of other witnesses, in addition to her expressed opinions.

The prosecution of the case in no wise made invalid the constitutional right of free speech and free press, the court said.

Honest Expression No Offense.
"Neither the law nor this prosecution seeks to interfere with the right of opinion nor with the proper advocacy of principles within the limitations of the law," he explained.

"The statement made in the interests of the Government and intended to favor and forward the policies to which it is committed, is no offense, but words and acts hostile to these policies and intended to paralyze and defeat the efforts of Government do not come within that category and cannot be permitted."

When attempting to cause insubordination, even though individually and honestly of the opinion that such act is meritorious, such opinion would constitute no defense, he asserted.

Frenzied Fanaticism Charged.
"She stands today as the most subtle, vicious German propagandist in America," declared Federal Attorney Max Roth against Mrs. Stokes' attorney, in summing up the Government's case against Mrs. Stokes.

"I do not charge that she is a paid agent of the Kaiser," he continued, "but I do say she is a frenzied fanatic on Socialism and she wants to remedy existing conditions according to her belief; she wants to inject her ideals in time of war, seizing on the opportunity the war offers for a social revolution."

Conviction would carry with it a possible penalty of a fine of not more than \$10,000 or 20 years' imprisonment, or both, on each count.

The closing arguments for the defense were made this morning by Seymour Stedman, Mrs. Stokes' attorney.

"The crime of Mrs. Stokes was that she struck the profiteers, and when you strike the profiteers, you strike the war," he declared.

"Can you think of a more idealistic patriotism than to hold that if we are to give life to this war, we must have a society that shall be just compensation for labor, but no profits from war munitions to build up a dominant class to foment other wars?"

The Constitution of the United States has not been suspended by the war, the attorney argued, but while there is liberty of speech that liberty cannot be used to obstruct the carrying on of the war.

"The picture of war horrors or statement of war profits might not increase the desire to fight, it nevertheless was not illegal."

Excuse Made for Address.

Mr. Stedman declared that the address of Mrs. Stokes before the women's dining club of Kansas City was intended for mature minds and was therefore not illegal.

OMAHA, May 23.—Harry F. Lefbois, promoter in this section of a film picture dealing with German atrocities was mysteriously shot on the road near Fort Crook after midnight last night and is not expected to live.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Three St. Louis Socialist publications announced their suspension today. They are: The Social Builder, formerly known as the National Rip Saw; the Paladin, a weekly, and the Melting Pot, a monthly.

Philip Wagner was the publisher. He declared suspension was voluntary and not by Government order, as reported.

VOTERS' AID APPRECIATED

Circuit Judge Stapleton Extends Thanks to Friends.

In a letter to The Oregonian, Circuit Judge Stapleton expresses to the voters of Multnomah County his grateful thanks for renominating him for the office which he now holds. His letter follows:

"Kindly express through the columns of your paper my thanks to my friends and the public who so generously contributed by their votes to my recent success in the primary election. I desire to say to them that I fully appreciate the confidence they reposed in me and if elected, I will endeavor to the utmost of my ability to meet that confidence in the administration of the office."

AIR RAIDS WORRY GERMANS

Hertling Questioned About Possible Cessation by Agreement.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, May 23.—Replying to a question as to whether air raids on towns could not be stopped by an agreement, Chancellor von Hertling said today that no definite proposals had come from the enemy.

Should this happen, he said, the military authorities would be first charged with an examination of the proposals.

PACKERS SUED FOR WAGES

Test Case Brought Under Retroactive Advance Award.

CHICAGO, May 23.—What is said to be the first suit against packing companies under the new law was filed today in the federal court here.

The suit is brought by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which claims that the packing companies have failed to pay the wages of their employees for the period from August 20, 1917, to the present.

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Ukuleles to Be Given Away!

SEE OUR WINDOW

McDougall Music Co.

325 Alder St., Near Broadway.

"THE STORE THAT UNDERSELLS BECAUSE IT SELLS FOR CASH"

Splendid Savings in Seasonable Merchandise
Are in Store for Those Who Can Attend