



The Pacific Electric MAGAZINE



ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

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No. 7

CALLED TO HIGHER HONORS

TWO friends of ours have journeyed from us. Two places made vacant in the official family that it will take time, much time, to fill, for each of the men, who occupied places of high station in the affairs of men, also were highly esteemed not only by their fellow officials but by the men of the ranks in every department of the company.

Messrs. D. W. Pontius, Traffic Manager, and F. W. Taylor, General Purchasing Agent, have gone from among us to higher callings in the realm of industrial endeavor; placed in the more elevated position not by chance or by favor, for these elements have long since been relegated to oblivion by the railway heads of today, but because of the intrinsic value of each man, and this is attested by the history of the lives of each. It has very truly been said that "Opportunity" knocks at each man's door. Oftentimes we are away when he knocks. These two men were not. They were on the job and grabbed old man "Op." when he arrived. There was never a detail of their business affairs so small as to be unimportant, and the attention to the many little details resulted in a term now much used, known as "preparedness" and when opportunity arrived they were equipped and ready, and, LOYALLY WILLING.

In speaking of Mr. Pontius and his appointment as General Manager of the San Diego & Arizona Railway, the San Diego Union says:

"Mr. Pontius is a tall, straight, keen-eyed, dark-haired man, still young at forty-five. He has a happy way about him and is quick to make friends. He began his

career as a railroad man on the Pennsylvania system in Ohio twenty-five years ago in the office of supervisor of track. From that time on his promotions were rapid. In addition to the Pennsylvania lines, he has been employed by the Chicago Great Western, the Northern

Pacific, Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric, going steadily up the ladder at every change. He has been a telegraph operator, train dispatcher, agent and trainmaster, district freight and passenger agent, traffic manager, and in fact knows the railroad business from bottom to top."

This, in a little more than a score of lines, is the newspaper rendition of a successful man's life-time accomplishment; but to those who have a more intimate knowledge and still by no means complete, there is room between the lines to write volumes. What of the long time spent at a little way-station in the north where each succeeding day was the same as the one that had become yesterday at other little way-stations on the same line, but at this particular one was made a measure of time in which to study and to plan and to prepare to move to a larger agency. What of the time spent in another little city, assigned to a heart-breaking job with the town and community bitterly arrayed against the company he represented and the business to be secured only by trial upon trial, by patience and perseverance, by constant and continuous toil both night and day. How about the days in the reconstruction of the Los Angeles-Pacific with its seemingly endless mass of tangled, snarled details, and months and months of



D. W. Pontius

ceaseless toil. Yes, to quote the above article "from that time on his promotions were rapid." Yes indeed; **when he had earned them**; and that is the only route in this world by which any of us will gain places of promotion and esteem, **and hold them.**

What is said of Mr. Pontius will in like manner apply to Mr. F. W. Taylor, who has been appointed Purchasing Agent of the Southern Pacific Company (Pacific System). He has been with the Pacific Electric since the consolidation of lines in 1911 (six years) and some folks might remark that "he went up quick." Yes, maybe; but before that time he spent something like twenty-five years in the little city of Pocatello, Idaho, as general store-keeper of the Oregon Short Line and he didn't put in those 25 annuals watching for the pay car as his sole vocation. He was some busy fellow getting a line on standardization of railway materials and where to save; AND, he was not the only one who knew he knew what was to be known about it. That's only one of the reasons he **came here**, and that's only one of the reasons he's **going there.**

Then, there is another side to the story that San Diego and San Francisco do not know about, but are going to find out. Aside from the business acumen of these two gentlemen, there is a human side that will bring them enjoyment and brings us regret at parting. As co-workers, the task for all of us has been made easier. Each possesses a geniality seldom found combined with as much sincerity. They are men's men in the largest sense. The employes in their own departments of the Pacific Electric will be the ones who will most greatly miss them and to whom the regret will be most keen, but in other divisions of the company there are many who know them, esteem them most highly and part with them with reluctance, but from all will come to them the acclaim that is their due and a hearty God-speed.

— PE —

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR OUR SERVICE ROLL OF HONOR

Since the last printed list, in our November Magazine, the following names have been added to the Roll of Honor, for whom stars will be added to the great Pacific Electric Service Flag:

Transportation Department

F. J. Steiner.
H. O. Lester.
W. H. Twomey.
John C. Clifford.
J. C. Bowen.
H. Dunkley.

Electrical Department

A. C. Smith.
E. D. Ingram.
T. L. Melton.
W. N. Tenny.
B. F. Loftin.
Allen Ferguson.

Maintenance of Way Department

Robert Corey.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

By President Shoup

These days you are putting more in the pocketbook and taking more out than formerly. We all think a good deal about the amount we are to put in; do we think as much about what we take out?

Thrift is essential as never before in our national history. It is essential to the winning of the war. The food conservation commission points out that if the soldier in the trenches is to have the necessary meat, we must have meatless Tuesdays; to supply the battle lines with wheat, we should skip Wednesday. We must stop food waste of all kinds; eat the things we can not ship, eat the food stuffs that won't keep.

The government might well go further. It might ask us to wear old shoes to the limit that there may be leather shoes and leggins for every soldier; put the auto in the garage that gasoline and other oil may be supplied battle line auto trucks and airplanes; cover our beds with worn quilts and blankets that our soldiers may not suffer from cold; save the rubber tires used in joy rides that there may be more ponchos at the front; mend our clothes and make the most of them that men facing Flanders rain and sleet shall be made warm and comfortable with the new; yet, darn the old socks and send the new ones to the soldiers.

But we have something else to feed in this war besides an army, a navy and half of western Europe. That is a famished national treasury with a growing appetite. **IT MUST BE FED.** Otherwise the war **CAN NOT BE WON.** We get well paid for feeding it; the best national bond ever issued by a government. But we can not feed the treasury and take these Liberty bonds in payment as the need arises unless we have something saved to feed it with.

So as we save food, we must likewise save dollars.

One obligation is as strong as the other; one duty is as great as the other.

The national treasury in this tremendous emergency can not be fed from normal sources.

The situation is just such as if you owned a pet elephant and every year out of what you made, you saved for that and other purposes enough to keep that beast in hay. (You remember the opera "Wang"?) And then one morning you woke up and discovered that his appetite had increased twenty fold over night, what would you do?—and especially if the elephant was the most indispensable of your possessions?

Just what we the American people, ought to be doing today—divert money from every other non-essential purpose to this one cause, and increase your power to care for that cause **BY SAVING AS YOU HAD NEVER SAVED BEFORE.**

This war can not be carried on, can not be won, out of accumulated wealth. Such wealth is largely invested and working, whether as a red car running to San Pedro or as a bank

building on Spring street. Only part of the **INCOME** from that wealth that is in such shape that can be diverted to war expenditures can be used to win the war.

The credits to carry on this war must rest largely on **NEW SAVINGS.** It will take the combined efforts of our entire adult population, say some fifty million of us, to furnish these savings to see this through.

Just an average of a hundred dollars a year each in Liberty bonds will furnish five billions—a fair start—an average of three hundred dollars each should meet all Liberty bond demands.

Some **VERY** few people can provide five million or more; a few million or more; a considerable number some hundreds of thousands each, and yet a more numerous class some thousands each; but the people who have to see this thing through are the many millions who can and will save for Liberty bond purchases from fifty dollars to one thousand dollars each per annum.

When the call comes for the third and the fourth Liberty bonds, and perhaps a fifth and sixth and many more, the test of American people will come each time with increasing force. These bonds must be subscribed if we are to win this war. We can not subscribe unless we save the necessary money. Is it not plain that to win we **MUST** save?

There is another and near-by side to this question of pocketbook. We should save, anyway. No home life is comfortable with the war scratching at the door. The fear of illness, or loss of place, and consequent privation is a real fear—and unpleasant at all times. There is hardly anything more essential to home life than the feeling of comfortable independence; knowledge that back of payroll return is a growing, income **INVESTMENT.** And when I say investment, I don't mean worthless mining stocks, or wildcat oil stock or quick growing rubber plantation or any such get-bit-quick concern, but just the ordinary dividend and interest paying stocks and bonds that banks buy and which make the money if not the fattest fortunes; and among these par excellence is the Liberty bond. Never mind the market price it will go down slower and up faster than any other bond.

The best economists in the United States today are the men and women raising families on less than one hundred dollars a month. They know where the money goes. They know to. They have better knowledge of domestic economy and domestic science than many of the people who are telling them how to manage their household affairs.

But these are changing times. Relative values are changing. Just one example; in the meat supply on the table, the cost of pork compared with beef is one-half again as much now as it was two years ago. Food stuffs—in fact all demands on the pocketbook need to be compared to determine if that which was

two years ago compared with something else is still dear and the something else still cheap. And the tendency with all of us in the last ten years has been to spend more on non-essentials; moving picture shows are one of the new inroads on our pocket-books, lessened perhaps by fewer other entertainments.

Perhaps in view of these conditions you may find interesting a simple way of keeping track of the outgo from your pocketbook. It has been tried, and it is proved worth while. Here it is:

(1) Start a checking account in a savings bank. This takes ONE DOLLAR.

(2) Deposit your pay check (or any other income) when received in the bank, and have record made in your bank book.

(3) Pay all bills by check. If you pay for purchases by CASH, use checks instead of money—you will have no trouble in getting your checks accepted at practically all stores.

(4) Show in lower left-hand corner of the check what it covers—a word or two will suffice; "rent," "groceries," and so on. Or the name of the firm may indicate.

(5) If you draw cash by check mark the check accordingly. Then in your pocket news book at night enter the items for which you spent cash during the day. But pass all your money through the bank.

(6) If your wife is the business head in family affairs, make the bank account a joint bank account so that either of you can draw on it.

(7) At the end of month the bank will return you all the checks you have drawn and which have been cashed. Sit down some evening and sort them out, every month. Take those which are marked CASH and compare as to totals with your pocket memorandum book, to see where the cash went. Between the checks and the memorandum book you will know EXACTLY where the money went the previous month.

You can then decide in what direction economy is needed, if you are not saving as you should.

Incidentally, the bank will pay you interest on the balance.

It is an easy way of having a bank do your household bookkeeping for you. And it is just as essential, ordinarily in your personal affairs that you "keep books" as it is that a large business concern in its affairs maintain an accounting department. Never mind the man who says its "all nonsense and red tape—I know where MY money goes." System is NOT red tape, and the chances are that a little cross-examination will show he don't know where it goes. He may know where eighty out of ninety goes we will say, but doesn't know where the other ten went; AND THAT IS THE TEN HE SHOULD HAVE SAVED AND DID NOT.

Mrs. Shoup and I started house-keeping on about \$100 per month income. We tried this system. The bank kept our books. She is a better manager than I in household affairs anyway, so she drew most of the

checks. She does yet. After seventeen years of experience, we are still using the system. Perhaps we don't watch the detail as closely as we did at the beginning, but there is not much difference except I think my memorandum book is a little shy on the facts at times. But it wasn't in the old days. And a household is and should be a business institution, as well as most else of life that is worth while, and we treat it so and go over the checks at the end of the month, still; though I must confess the checking up falls now mostly on Mrs. Shoup. But try this system if you don't have a better; you may find the price of a Liberty bond concealed in it.

PE

EXCHANGING LIBERTY BONDS

The 3½ per cent First Liberty Loan bonds can now be exchanged for 4 per cent convertible United States gold bonds of 1932-47, under following conditions:

1. Exchange can be made on or before May 15, 1918. No adjustment on account of unpaid interest need be made if exchange is on or before December 15, 1917.

2. The new 4 per cent bond has exactly the same terms as the Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent bonds which Pacific Electric employes have so liberally subscribed to, except the interest payment DATES will be the same as for the First Liberty Loan bonds, it will fall due for payment on same date as the First Liberty Loan (1947) and can be paid off in part or whole if the government so desires on any interest date between 1932 and 1947. The new 4 per cent bond is free from taxation, except inheritance tax, surtax on the larger incomes and excess profits and war profits taxes—which concern Pacific Electric employes little or not at all. These are the same provisions as are in the First Liberty Loan bond.

3. If the holders of the 3½ per cent bonds do NOT exchange for the 4 per cent bonds, they can in case of ANY subsequent war bond issue at a higher rate than 4 per cent exchange them for such new bonds within six months after date of issue.

If the holders of the 3½ per cent bonds DO exchange for the new 4 per cent bonds, they can again exchange these 4 per cent bonds for the NEXT issue of bonds that bears a higher rate of interest; if they fail to make that exchange they are debarred from exchanging their bonds for those of any later issue, but if the exchange is made no doubt a further exchange can be made if the United States issues more bonds at yet higher rates of interest.

4. If exchange is made after December 15, 1917, the 3½ per cent bonds turned in will have interest coupons due June 15 next attached. The 4 per cent bond issued in exchange will have coupons due June 15th next attached. The result is that when the exchange is made you will owe the government money which must then be paid. Otherwise in June next you would get interest at rate of 4 per cent per annum from December 15th, whereas you are en-

titled to that rate only from date of exchange which may be any day up to May 15th, and at rate of 3½ per cent before that date.

For example, on a hundred dollar bond exchanged on February 14th the difference between interest at 4 per cent and 3½ per cent from December 15th to February 14th is 8 cents, which the government will require you to pay when exchange is made.

The date of the exchange is the date the 3½ per cent bond is received at the nearest Federal Reserve bank (in our case, San Francisco), or at the Treasury at Washington.

The Treasury department has published a statement showing exactly amount to be paid in cents in connection with exchange of any bond between December 15th and May 15th next, so there will be no confusion.

5. Any Pacific Electric employe can arrange for exchange of his 3½ per cent bond by advising Mr. M. S. Wade, Assistant Treasurer, after it is paid for, filling out government application blank No. 1019 of U. S. Treasury department, of which Mr. Wade will have a supply.

6. The new 4 per cent bonds will have interest coupons attached up to December 15, 1919. This arrangement was made in order to get bonds out promptly. On or after that date the government will issue new bonds in exchange, with coupons attached up to 1947.

The advantage in making the exchange is that you get 4 per cent per annum interest instead of 3½ per cent.

The possible disadvantage is the difference in MARKET value of the new 4 per cent bonds compared with the 3½ per cent bonds. The latter are not taxed even when held by people of large incomes, and this feature may make them so sought after by large investors as to give them a higher market value than the 4 per cent bonds.

At this writing, the 3½ per cent Liberty Loan bonds are commanding a higher price than the Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent bonds—a reversal in condition compared with two weeks ago.

Probably the reasons for this are the Russian demoralization and the Italian defeat. Developments adverse to our cause mean prolonging of the war. Prolonging the war means more expense to the United States. More expense to our country means higher surtaxes on incomes, higher taxes on war profits and higher excess profit taxes. The 3½ per cent bonds can not be taxed for these purposes. The 4 per cent bonds in the hands of large holders can be so taxed. The result is that any condition looking toward speedy termination of war and lessening of expense to our country, will help the market value of the 4 per cent bonds compared with 3½ per cent bonds; any adverse influence prolonging the war will have the opposite effect.

At present it would seem to be well to await events a little while, keeping in mind that the exchange for the 4 per cent bonds or bonds of issue yet to come, may prove desirable.



THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

Los Angeles, California

December 10, 1917

The Magazine is published on the 10th of each month. It aims to print matters of interest and information to employes. Items of general interest are solicited and should be addressed to THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC MAGAZINE, Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. Contributions should reach this office not later than first of each month.



Some one has said "It isn't what you MAKE but what you SAVE that counts." Many of us, while admitting the truth of this as a general proposition, have not been able to apply it to ourselves as individuals.

It is said that two years ago there were 300,000 bond owners in this country and now, after two Liberty Loans, there are about 12,000,000. In other words the people are learning what bonds are and the advantages of their ownership.

To make saving easy for every one the government has provided a new plan. This provides for the sale through the postoffices of War Savings Stamps and War Savings Certificates.

Any person may invest amounts as small as twenty-five cents at a time in War Savings Stamps. They will be payable January 1, 1923. They are government bonds and are the strongest investment that can possibly be made. The certificates will bear 4 per cent compounded quarterly.

The stipulation has been made that no person may purchase at one time more than \$100.00 worth, or hold at one time more than \$1,000.00 worth.

The plan is very simple. The Thrift stamps cost twenty-five cents each. When one has collected sixteen of these stamps and they are turned in to headquarters, with twelve cents, in December, 1917, or January, 1918, making a total of \$4.12, the investment goes on interest immediately at 4 per cent compounded quarterly and in 1923 each \$4.12 investment will bring the owner of the certificate \$5.00 in cash. At the beginning of each of the succeeding months of 1918, starting February first, the cost of certificate stamps will increase one cent per month.

This is, perhaps, the best opportunity ever offered to working people to save money in small amounts and receive compound interest.

The difference between the purchase price paid at any time during 1918 and the \$5.00 to be received in 1923 represents the interest the government will pay.

With the first Thrift stamps bought, the purchaser will receive without expense, a Thrift Card containing spaces for sixteen of these stamps. When filled the cost to the purchaser will have been \$4.00.

With the first certificate stamp bought, the purchaser will receive a War Savings Certificate made out in his name, containing spaces for twenty certificate stamps. If these are all filled in this December or January, the cost will be \$82.40. The certificate will gradually increase in value until January, 1923, when it will be worth \$100.00.

The campaign is being launched at this time because Uncle Sam wants everyone to use these stamps for Christmas presents instead of the usual almost useless kinds.

It is expected that at least two billion dollars worth of these stamps and certificates will be sold before the close of 1918, which will help our country to win the war, at the same time saving this money for ourselves or our families.

— P E —

ACCIDENTS NOVEMBER

	Northern Division		Southern Division		Western Division	
	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916
Interference with vehicles.....	78	68	52	37	46	51
Collisions and interference with cars.....	6	3	5	4	5	3
Persons struck by cars.....	1	7	8	4	2	3
Derailments.....	6	7	7	13	8	8
On and off moving cars.....	34	29	17	17	31	20
Miscellaneous.....	25	24	21	15	13	13
	150	138	110	90	105	98
		1917		1916		
Interference with vehicles.....		176		156	12.8%	Increase
Collisions and interference with cars.....		16		10	60.0%	Increase
Persons struck by cars.....		11		14	21.4%	Decrease
Derailments.....		21		28	25.0%	Decrease
On and off moving cars.....		82		66	24.2%	Increase
Miscellaneous.....		59		52	13.4%	Increase
		365		326	12.0%	Increase

COMMENDATIONS

It is a pleasure to get letters from our patrons showing appreciation of our good qualities or kindly acts. The following have come in during the past few days:

"As I very frequently ride on your road, I want to congratulate you in having a man on the line that sure is always courteous and obliging. I have never heard his name, but his car number is 1374 (S. M. Bailey). Thought you would like to know some of the good traits your men have. I think as a rule it is easier to report a man if he provokes you."

"Allow me to congratulate you on the honesty of one of your employes. No. 426 (G. N. Naftel), on the Pasadena West Holt Street Line, dropped my purse with \$20 in bills and some small change in his car. Going back later he handed me my purse and would not accept any reward."

"I desire to report Conductor No. 2252 (H. R. Joslin) on car No. 482 last evening about 5:30.

"This conductor is guilty of calling distinctly every street from the tunnel to Poinsettia Place, where I got off; he is also guilty of warning women and children when getting off the car not to pass in rear of the car in front of car coming in opposite direction; he is also guilty of waking up some gentleman and apologizing for so doing, stating that he looked tired and he did not want to carry him by—the gentleman thanking him and stating that he was going to Gardner Junction, the destination of the car; he is also guilty of finding an umbrella on the car after a lady had just stepped off, rushing back to the rear of the car and crying out to her that he would bring the umbrella back on the return trip; he was also guilty of aiding a woman in taking a sleeping baby from the car.

"If you have any more such, put them on your division."

Student Conductor R. B. Bates, on the Pasadena Short Line, got off the car to help an old lady down. She asked his name and address and a few days later he received a gold ring and a letter, in appreciation of his courtesy.

— P E —

COURTESY

Courtesy is a business asset, a gain and never a loss.

Officers and employes, above all others, should be courteous.

Use Courtesy in all dealings with passengers, patrons and one another.

Railroad men help their company by being courteous.

This Railroad believes in Courtesy.

Even the discourteous like to be shown Courtesy.

Smooth away life's difficulties by being courteous.

You will find your value increased by Courtesy.

INTERESTING ITEMS

From Our Boys in
UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE

Many interesting letters are being received from our boys in the army and navy from which the following items have been culled. If these letters are of interest to us, how much more will the men away from home appreciate a letter? Sit down today and write a newsy letter to the fellows you know who are out to fight your battles in the great war.

Capt. O. L. McKee of the 362nd infantry in training at American Lake writes:

"Just a few lines to let you know that a few men of our old company are here doing their bit. Today I had the pleasure of seeing the following men all looking well and in good humor: Marler, Tenny, Carter, Delone, Mead, Irvin, Anderson, Birkhead, Hudson, Rogers, and Jordan, all of whom are doing well.

"The discipline which they received while with the P. E. will be quite a help to them here, as in the Army one must learn to do as he is told and not ask why.

"This is one of the best places for a Camp that could be found any place upon the Pacific Coast, no intoxicating liquors, and a rolling and wooded country, a short distance from Seattle and Tacoma.

"The work here is very interesting, everyone has the right spirit, taking the work in pure American style. I think we have the best Division that will be in the National Army, both in officers and men. My opinion of the Western men is that they will make the best soldiers, and the only way to beat them will be to plant them. Of course, all of us would much rather be at home with our families and business, but we all owe this Country for our home and liberty, and must endeavor to maintain the same in future generations.

"Harry Marler has been promoted to 1st Sergeant of Military Police. Bill Tenny goes around with his head up looking for a slack wire. "Slats" Carter is out looking over the motorcycles. The only thing that Hudson and Irwin want is to go home.

"Camp Lewis is quite a city by itself, 45,000 men, all new and modern buildings, water and electric light system. Forty thousand pounds of Turkey with all that goes with it for Thanksgiving dinner has been ordered for this regiment."

Conductor E. M. Salter of the Southern Division is at the Navy Aero Station on Long Island and with Nores and Kelley, both P. E. boys, has spent six months aboard U. S. S. Huntington in active service. Their many thrilling experiences would prove most entertaining if they were allowed to relate them.

Motorman Hubert G. Scott wrote from Paris recently that he had been detached from the American Army Field Service and transferred to the French Army for the duration of the war. He is driving and repairing autos at the front. He has been enjoying Paris and says: "Paris is very

beautiful. Our place overlooks the River Seine, only three blocks from the Eiffel tower. The river is used by large passenger boats.

"Many women conductors and motormen. Cable and overhead systems. Rails very light.

"Our headquarters here are historic in that Benjamin Franklin lived here while in Paris and experimented with electricity."

Roy Davis of the Signal Department, now in the Navy, was transferred from San Francisco to Norfolk, Va., recently. A bunch of his friends saw him at the station as he passed through and left no doubts in his mind of their friendship.

Word has been received of Private Walter E. Schwartz of the Northern Division, now at Camp Grant, Illinois, saying that he has recently been transferred to the medical department.

C. R. Steckel of the Southern Division is seeing active service aboard U. S. S. Pueblo in the Atlantic.

Conductor Jas. A. Murray of the Southern Division is at Camp Lewis with the 316th Ammunition Train Motor Co., and says he is standing the strenuous physical training well, due doubtless to his active life on the San Pedro Line.

One of the boys in France (name deleted by the censor) writes that he has never seen so many beautiful women in all his life as he has found there. He says "the people, especially the women, are very pleasing, because they are very human and gracious to a fault." However he still thinks the American girls more attractive.

Motorman E. M. Cole of the Southern Division is now a fireman in the Navy and drops a postcard from Honolulu saying everything is going nicely with him.

Lieut. Karl Biehler, formerly chainman, M. of W. Department, has just completed a course in Officers' Training Camp at Presidio and has been assigned to the Artillery with orders to proceed to France to complete his training.

Sergeant Bruce Malcolmson, Co. H, 364th Infantry, formerly chainman, M. of W. Department, is at American Lake, together with Private Arthur Hildebrandt, same company, who was formerly a rodman in the M. of W. Department. Both boys report good food and splendid physical condition.

Private Robert Corey, Co. C, 322nd Field Signal Corps, formerly of the M. of W. Department, writes from American Lake that army life is fine and that he "feels like a million."

Electrical Sergeant J. M. Gowanlock, of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort McArthur, San Pedro, was formerly a bonding inspector in the M. of W. Department. His assignment to technical work excuses him from drill and army routine and he states that he "had never known what soldiering meant before."

Helping the Kaiser

If you want to kill more men,
Criticize!

If you want to kill more men
And prolong the war, why then
Knock the President again—
Criticize!

If you hate humanity—
Criticize!

Knock the plant to build aircraft,
Start false rumors about graft,
Take a wallop at the draft—
Criticize!

If you want Old Glory beaten—
Criticize!

Give the war tax laws a jar.
Howl about troops sent afar.
Be a coward as you are—
Criticize!

But if you're for the flag—
Give a yell!

Cheer the boys in khaki clad.
Thank the Lord this chance you've
had

To smash the Kaiser, murder mad—
Give him hell!

—[V. Y. Dallman, in Chicago Herald.]

Aside from saving power, coasting saves many an accident due to better control of cars at curves, crossovers, special work, and street intersections. Throwing off the power when approaching cross streets places a motorman in a better position to avoid collisions, especially when automobiles are coming at a high rate of speed from a side street.—The Trolley, Providence, R. I.

PE

On December 1st, the Salt Lake Railroad took over the ownership of the Riverside, Rialto & Pacific Railroad. This change of ownership makes no immediate change in the operation of the line by the Pacific Electric.

PE

ASIDE FROM ALL THIS, THE CONDUCTOR HAS LITTLE TO DO

The conductor is the funny man with the funny voice who takes your fare and your smiles or frowns, and tells you where you are when you don't know and where you want to go when you don't know. It is rather difficult to describe the exact station in life of the conductor. It is quite evident that if he has a subway or a tunnel run, his station in life is not an elevated one.

The duties of the conductor are to be looked at, smiled at and kicked at, to be a father to all youngsters, to be a son to all aged people, to be friendly with sour people, to be custodian of everyone's temper, and to be a bureau of general information. The conductor is asked every kind of a question that the human mind is heir to. He must answer unanswerable questions with unutterable patience. He has to answer questions so fast that he is frequently referred to as a lightning conductor.

The conductor wields a great influence for good in this world. He helps people to get on and also shows them where they get off.—Stuart W. Knight in "Judge."

NOTES FROM THE CLUB

CLUB CALENDAR

- December 10th to January 10th
- Monday, Dec. 10th—**
Band rehearsal, 8 p. m.
- Wednesday, Dec. 12th—**
Executive Committee Meeting, 2 p. m.
- Thursday, Dec. 13th—**
Dancing Class, 8 p. m.
Trainmen's Instruction Class, 8 p. m.
- Friday, Dec. 14th—**
Northern Division Safety Committee Meeting, 2 p. m.
State Normal Glee Club Concert, 7:45 p. m.
- Saturday, Dec. 15th—**
Progressive Chess Tournament completes.
- Monday, Dec. 17th—**
Band rehearsal, 8 p. m.
- Thursday, Dec. 20th—**
Dancing in Auditorium, 8 p. m.
Trainmen's Instruction Class, 8 p. m.
- Friday, Dec. 21st—**
Store Dept. Entertainment, open to all, 8:30 p. m.
- Monday, Dec. 24th—**
Band rehearsal, 8 p. m.
- Tuesday, Dec. 25th—**
Progressive 500 Card Party for Ladies and Gentlemen, 8 p. m.
- Thursday, Dec. 27th—**
Dancing Class, 8 p. m.
Trainmen's Instruction Class, 8 p. m.
- Saturday, Dec. 29th—**
Progressive Checker Tournament, 8 p. m. Open to all.
- Monday, Dec. 31st—**
Band rehearsal, 8 p. m.
- Tuesday, Jan. 1st—**
New Year's Holiday.
- Wednesday, Jan. 2nd—**
Rod and Gun Club Meeting, 8 p. m.
- Thursday, Jan. 3rd—**
Carnival Dance in Auditorium, 8:30 p. m.
Trainmen's Instruction Class, 8 p. m.
Western Division Safety Committee Meeting, 2 p. m.
- Friday, Jan. 4th—**
Southern Division Safety Committee Meeting, 2 p. m.
- Saturday, Jan. 5th—**
Camp Fire Night for all who attended P. E. Camp.
- Monday, Jan. 7th—**
Band rehearsal, 8 p. m.
- Wednesday, Jan. 9th—**
Executive Committee Meeting, 2 p. m.
- Thursday, Jan. 10th—**
Dancing Class, 8 p. m.
Trainmen's Instruction Class, 8 p. m.
Signal Association Meeting, 8 p. m.

PROGRESSIVE FIVE HUNDRED

This feature held on the evening of November 20th was most enjoyable indeed and was quite well attended, although more could have been accommodated. Thirty-two contested for the prize which was won by Mr. Owen J. Moser; the honor of highest score made by any lady going to Mrs. W. H. Huff.

THE RELIEF FUND BALL

The Club has never given a more enjoyable function than the Benefit Ball at the Boldberg-Bosley Academy on Thanksgiving night, at which the attendance numbered more than 300 persons and would have been much larger had it been possible to obtain the hall for any other evening. Coming as it did on the evening of Thanksgiving, many who would have liked to attend were prevented by dinner engagements and other such social affairs, but notwithstanding all this the affair was the means of adding approximately \$150 to the relief fund, which comes in excellent time and for a most laudable purpose.

The feature of the evening was the dedication of the great service flag of our company to the employees who have entered the army and navy in the great war. About 10 o'clock, the immense hall was thrown into darkness, a trumpet call commanded the attention of the audience and as the lights came on, the beautiful flag with its 184 stars, symbolic of the men, was unfurled from the balcony and formally presented to the employees, a silent salute to the absent ones being given by everyone present while the orchestra, under direction of Mr. C. Mort Stuart, rendered the "Star Spangled Banner." The ceremony was a most impressive one, and the flag now occupies temporarily a place of honor in the big station at Sixth and Main streets, and in future will be reverently displayed at all functions given by the company and the Club.

The thanks of the Club and its entire membership is due Mr. J. L. Smale and his able committee in the management of the ball and its various features, and to Mr. Stuart and the other musicians who so kindly donated their services.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR DECEMBER 14TH

The Club is fortunate in securing the Los Angeles State Normal Glee Club for a program on the evening of Friday, December 14th, that will undoubtedly prove pleasing to our members and their friends.

The first part of the program will comprise old but unfamiliar war songs and ballads, the second part being given over principally to carols of the old English type.

Several feature numbers will be presented by one of California's most talented pianists, who is also a composer of no small note.

This entertainment will begin promptly at 7:45 p. m. and close at 9 P. M., in order that the Glee Club may also present the program at another place on the same evening. The membership is requested to be out in force and may be accompanied by such friends as they desire to bring.

PROGRESSIVE CHESS TOURNAMENT

As announced in the last issue of the Magazine, a progressive chess tournament was begun at the Club on the evening of November 17th with eight entrants in the series, as follows:

	Won	Lost
Wallace Barnes, Electrical Department	0	0
George Fisk, Executive Department	2	0
Chas. E. Kodil, Electrical Department	4	0
O. O. Reed, Northern Division Motorman	4	0
W. Rockey, Northern Division Conductor	4	0
A. D. Thompson, Electrical Department	2	0
A. S. Wilkey, Northern Division Motorman	0	0
Benj. Swanson, Mechanical Department	0	0

To close the series, each player must play each of the seven others and up to the date of this article no one has completed the full series, although some are playing daily. In order to bring the series to as speedy a close as possible all players are requested to be present and play en masse on the evening of Saturday, December 15th. Prior to the date set for the completion of the tournament players should meet at the Club by appointment with each other and play as many of the series as they can.

THE CHECKER TOURNAMENT

On the evening of November 24th a checker tournament was begun at the Club and the battle raged until after midnight to an unfinished series. Ten players entered and the scores stand at present as follows:

	W.	L.	T.
L. L. Pierce, Motorman Western Division	0	1	0
W. Rockey, Conductor Northern Division	8	1	0
G. C. Shaw, Conductor Southern Division	1	2	0
G. A. Shepard, Motorman Southern Division	4	3	0
C. J. Holmes, Southern Division	7	0	0
G. S. Green, Mechanical Department	2	5	0
R. J. Allen, Mechanical Department	4	4	0
A. F. Stukey, Mechanical Department	7	2	0
William Cameron, M. of W. Department	1	5	0
A. D. Thompson, Electrical Department	0	6	0

To complete series the following must play as noted:

- Pierce to play Shaw, Shepard and Cameron.
- Shaw to play Pierce, Green, Allen and Cameron.
- Shepard to play Pierce.
- Green to play Shaw.
- Allen to play Shaw.
- Cameron to play Pierce, Allen and Thompson.
- Thompson to play Cameron.

It is desired that these players get together as early as possible and play off the unfinished games.

CAMP FIRE NIGHT

About eighty former residents of the Camp were present at the last "camp-fire" and apparently all had a good time, singing, dancing, visiting and munching popcorn. Old acquaintance was renewed and the next session to be held on the first Saturday night in January (the 5th) looked forward to. Chairman Spencer and Secretary Rogers of the Camp-fire Association are planning "some doings" for the next event, and a special notice of the occasion will be mailed to all of the past years' visitors whose address is available. If you were among those at Camp this year and fail to get a special notice it is because they do not have your address and you should come anyway on January 5th.

— PE —

BASEBALL NEWS

President Joe Bennett's Freight House Team has at last gotten started and are sure to be heard from in the future. The defeat of the Patton State Hospital Team on the 25th was their first victory since the opening of the winter season. Schatzlein, the first string pitcher, has been afflicted with an ailment which is common to all left-handers, it seems, that is, wildness, and although his mates have been playing great ball behind him, he has lost three out of the last four games played. Bennett has signed "Curly" McLain to do the back-stopping for the club and he is putting a lot of the old ginger into the boys.

San Pedro, although out-hit two to one, were the winners in an exciting game with the freight handlers on the 18th. Tom Hughes, formerly of the Washington American League Club, and more recently of the Salt Lake Pacific Coast League, worked for San Pedro and was touched for a total of eleven hits by the P. E. boys.

Schellenbach, of the world's champion Chicago White Sox team, is holding down the right field position for the Freight House Team.

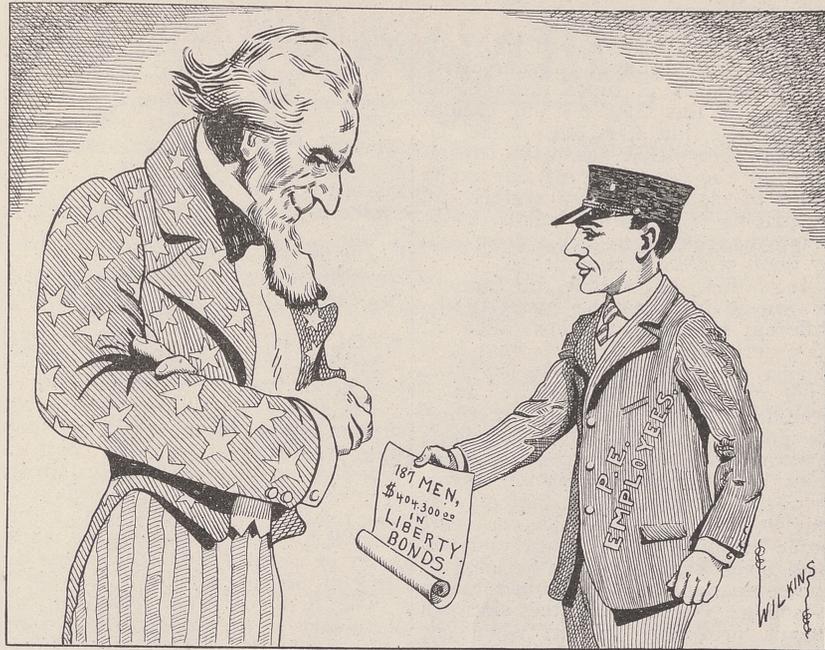
The team will meet the Goodman's All-Stars on the 9th of December at Vernon Park in what should prove a banner contest, as the boys know the taste of victory again and will be hard to beat.

— PE —

On November 11th the Trainmen defeated the fast Tustin team at Tustin, 9 to 4; on the 18th lost to Patton, 4 to 3; defeated Tufts-Lyon at Exposition Park on November 25th, 2 to 1, the score being tied until the eighth inning, when Rodax, the Trainmen's second sacker, decided to break up the game by knocking out a home run.

On December 2nd the Rathskeller Cafe's team forfeited their game to the Trainmen, 9 to 0.

LaRock and File were the batteries in all of the above games, and as the scores indicate, have put up a classy game of ball. In fact, the whole team have been going good and have proven that they are a hard bunch to whip. Manager May has signed up some more fast players, getting ready for the new Winter League, which is being organized.



SERVICE CHANGES

On October 22nd, the winter schedule on Newport Line was made effective. This also made necessary some changes in connecting trains on Santa Ana-Huntington Beach Line.

— PE —

Timetable No. 35, Redondo Beach via Gardena Line, and Timetable No. 42, San Pedro via Gardena Line, were effective on October 2nd, slight changes in leaving times of some trains being made.

— PE —

On November 15th, combined service of electric line and auto bus between San Bernardino and Highland was inaugurated.

— PE —

Winter schedule between Long Beach and Seal Beach was made effective November 21st.

— PE —

Slight changes in time of several trains on the Van Nuys Line made necessary the issuance of Timetable No. 36 on November 26th.

— PE —

Time Table No. 32, San Pedro (via Dominguez) Line, effective Saturday, December 8th, provides thirty-minute service instead of forty-minute during the day. This on account of increased travel on this line.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. J. Bohon, Superintendent of the Riverside, Rialto & Pacific Division, was on December 1st appointed General Manager of the reorganized C. H. & D. Railroad at Dayton, Ohio.

— PE —

A telegram from Assistant Superintendent S. E. Wilson of the Southern Division dated December 4th at Elkhart, Indiana, announces his marriage to Miss Florence Booth, a charming young woman who is well known to many Pacific Electric people. Congratulations.

AGENCY CHANGES

Agency at Artesia was transferred from Agent H. O. Lester to Herman C. Lewis, effective November 26th.

— PE —

December 1st, E. A. Riley was appointed Agent at Hollywood, vice W. A. Garner.

— PE —

R. E. Kidd was appointed Agent at Palms December 6th, vice J. Guest transferred to Venice.

— PE —

C. E. Moser was appointed Agent at Upland, vice E. J. Ackerman on October 17th.

— PE —

December 6th, C. M. Houssels was appointed Agent at Fontana.

— PE —

On November 19th, W. R. Osborne was checked in as Agent at Huntington Beach, vice J. M. Kinsey.

— PE —

An agency will be opened at Fullerton about December 10th with G. L. Casey in charge. Mr. Casey will be succeeded at Brea by J. M. Kinsey, former Agent at Huntington Beach.

— PE —

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Agents' Association on November 10th was devoted largely to a discussion of the problems which have developed since the war tax went into effect November 1st, and much useful information was secured by this exchange of ideas. The question box also brought out some lively discussions. The attendance was good.

— PE —

CROCKER STREET HOSPITAL

The hospital list this month has been reduced considerably. The following fellow-workers are there now and a visit from you would help cheer them a bit:

W. J. Bruhm.	Frank Ronca.
Emil Bolz.	P. McMahon.
J. V. Bellson.	Hays Johnson.
M. Gonzales.	C. J. Eggleston.
H. R. Hawley.	

TEAM-WORK

The subject of this article is one that has been brought to your attention a number of times through the columns of this Magazine and various other ways, but it is one of the important things that has to be considered in the operation of our many miles of electric railway system and by placing it before the minds of our employes it is hoped that a great deal of good will be accomplished.

It is this: Now that the summer season is over and the travel to the different beach resorts has fallen off to practically one-third of what it is during the hot months, it behooves each one of us to do what we can to stimulate travel in other directions. By posting ourselves as to the sights that may be seen along our various lines, in order that we may intelligently answer any questions that may be put to us, we may be able to create some business which in the end will help swell the passenger revenue of the company, and this is something in which we are all interested, since it means prosperity for us when the company is prospering.

Take for example the trip to San Bernardino, Redlands and Riverside: From a scenic viewpoint this trip embraces most of the features that go to make up a delightful day of sight seeing, passing as it does through a beautiful farming and fruit country and thence on through our world-famous orange and lemon districts, which to the "stranger in our midst" is of intense interest. A good way to take this in is via the ORANGE EMPIRE TROLLEY TRIP which leaves our Main Street Station daily at 9:05 A. M., the fare being \$3.50, which includes delightful stops at the Glenwood Mission Inn at Riverside and the Sherman Indian School conducted by the United States Government, as well as a drive over beautiful Smiley Heights at Redlands.

During the winter months this trip is at its best and it should be interesting to the large number of people who, during the hot summer months, wend their way beachward for a refreshing dip in the ocean and who are apt to forget that there is any place to go other than the beaches.

Then there is the great Mt. Lowe trip which takes you 5,000 feet up the mountain-side by electric line and incline. There is no other trip just like it no matter where you go, and a tour of the Southland is incomplete without it. Ye Alpine Tavern, the "home-like" hotel, affords an ideal place to spend the week-end. Although this trip is a delightful one at all times of the year, it is especially so right after there has been a heavy snow storm in the mountains. A trip at this time should be thoroughly enjoyed by the "native son" who has never had the pleasure of tramping in the snow, as well as by the "adopted son" from the East who used to take delight in snow-balling, sleigh riding, etc. The large pine trees weighed down with the snow present a wonderful sight and the trip is well worth the time and money spent in taking it.

One may also enjoy a delightful ride out through Monrovia and Glen-

dora, and for those enjoying valley and mountain scenery combined, this trip can be highly recommended.

There are numerous other trips which might be mentioned, but space will not permit at this time, so will leave it up to each employe to post himself or herself so as to be in a position to do his or her "bit" in helping increase the company's passenger receipts.

The Traffic Department will be glad to furnish any information concerning these or other trips upon request.

EVOLUTION OF THE AUTOMATIC FLAGMAN ON THE P. E. RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Company, in doing its part to protect human life at grade crossings, has installed at various highway crossings on the system approximately two hundred automatic flagmen. The average installation cost is from \$300.00 to \$350.00, making an investment of about \$70,000.00 for this one item of improvement.

The first mechanical flagman was developed in the Company's own signal shop in 1910. This was a motor-driven bell type. Later, this device was taken over by an outside Company and further developed for operation under type known as magnetic operation; a decided improvement.

During the year 1916, for a period of six months, there were only one hundred and eighty-five failures detected, and during this same year for the twelve months period, the cost of maintenance of one automatic flagman, including labor and material, was approximately \$6.00 per month. From the service given by these devices, particularly on the four-track lines, it is noticeable that the failures recorded for twelve months are exceptionally few.

Further performance of the automatic flagman from January 1st, 1917, to July 1st, 1917, is as shown below:

Total failures for 6 months	165
Average No. of failures per mo.	27.5
Total signals in use July 1, 1917.	201
Average failure per month per signal	0.136

Automatic flagmen are distributed by divisions as follows:

Northern	40
Southern	80
Eastern	31
Western	41

The percentage of failures has been reduced from 0.165 failures per month for the year 1916, to 0.136 failures per signal per month for the first six months of 1917, thereby indicating operation of one signal 7.4 months before having a single failure, while during the year 1916, signal would operate 6.1 month without failure, thus showing a gain in efficiency of about 18%.

The control system for operation of flagmen consists of trolley brush contactors, and high tension walking beam relay apparatus. Contactor trouble is the cause of 25% of the failures detected. It is the intention to overcome these failures by the introduction of a track instrument or contactor to supplant the present overhead trolley contactor used.

The figures above given cover all

trouble reports on automatic flagmen, including semi-failures, such as bell not ringing but flagman operating, or lights out but gone and flagman operating, which latter failures will give danger indications to stop traffic on approach of train. The efficiency of the automatic flagman for its protection to vehicular traffic at grade crossings depends largely on the number of absolute failures, such as, instances where the apparatus does not show any indication of danger to vehicular traffic on approach of train.

For the first six months of the year 1917, the absolute failures per month were 0.0646 per cent—that is, the signals will operate 15.4 months on average without an absolute failure as against 8.4 months for the year 1916, making nearly 100 per cent improvement in performance.

The needed maintenance and frequent inspection of these signals handled by the same organization maintaining switch lights. Daily inspection of each signal is made by gasoline motor inspection velocipeds to advantageously cover the ground.

CLIFFORD A. ELLIOTT

ENTHUSIASM

I can take a sapphire and a piece of plain blue glass, and I can rub the plain glass until it has a surface as hard as the sapphire; but when I rub the two together and I look down at them, I find that the sapphire has a thousand little lights glittering out of it that you cannot get out of the plain glass if you rub it a thousand years.

What those little lights are to me is sapphire, enthusiasm is to the man who loves to see enthusiasm. A man who is enthusiastic about that in which he is interested. I would not give two cents for a man who works for money alone. The man who does not get some comfort and some enjoyment out of his daily work is in a bad way. Some men are almost irresistible—you know that. It is because enthusiasm radiates from the expression, beams from their eyes, and is evident in their actions. Enthusiasm is that thing which makes a man boil over for his business, for his family, or for anything he has interest in, for anything his heart is in. So I say, enthusiasm is one of the greatest things a man can have. Hugh Chalmers.

The Club needs more phonograph records. Those we have have been played a good many times and enjoyed by a large number of people, but new records are needed and many of us probably have some good ones that we have become a little tired of at home that would be new to others. Do not hesitate to send records that you can spare to the Club they will afford diversion and entertainment to a great many of your low employes.

Most of us are like garters; we are our work unseen and without applause. Our reward comes in the satisfaction of holding up our ends admirably.

DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE

Following is a copy of Draft Questionnaire in its latest form and undoubtedly as it will be issued by Exemption Boards.

It is reprinted here to give all registered employes opportunity to carefully consider the questions they will be required to answer and to secure advice and assistance if needed.

It is very important that all questions be fully and correctly answered.

Heads of Departments, with aid of Law Department, will arrange to render assistance and answer questions.

The questionnaire addressed to registrants under the selective service law who have not yet been called to the colors are being sent out as rapidly as possible to the local boards for distribution. Registrants are required to fill out the questionnaire, in accordance with instructions contained therein, and return to the local boards within seven days from date of notice. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for one year and may result in the loss of valuable rights and in immediate induction into military service.

The questionnaire begins with the form, containing five classifications, to be used by claimants for exemption. The classifications are as follows:

Class I.

Single man without dependent relatives.

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

Married man dependent on wife for support.

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

Unskilled farm laborer.

Unskilled industrial laborer.

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

Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire 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.

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.

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.

Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

Class III.

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

Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.

Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.

County or municipal officer.

Highly trained fireman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality.

Necessary customhouse clerk.
Necessary employe of United States in transmission of the mails.

Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

Necessary employe in service of United States.

Necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class IV.

Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class V.

Officers—legislative, executive, or judicial of the United States or of State, Territory, or District of Columbia.

Regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

Student who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school.

Persons in military or naval service of United States.

Alien enemy.

Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.

Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

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.

Rules for Answering Questionnaire

The following general rules governing the answering and filing of the questionnaire are given:

Every registrant shall, immediately upon notice, proceed as follows:

He shall first carefully read the regulations and instructions printed on this and the next page of the questionnaire, and also the particular rules and instructions printed in the questionnaire with each series of questions.

He shall take up each series of questions, beginning with Series I, and answer all questions which he is required to answer, and sign his name where required by the instructions.

He shall make no mark upon page 1, nor answer or sign the question and waiver on page 1, until he has answered the 12 series of questions; but after having done so, and before he executes his affidavit at the end, he shall answer the question at the bottom of page 1, and sign his name thereto. If he wishes to waive such claim for exemption or deferred classifica-

tion, he shall sign the waiver at the bottom of page 1.

He shall then, upon the first page of the questionnaire, place a cross mark (X) in the space opposite the description of his status in relation to every person, matter, thing, and circumstance which constitutes the ground or basis for exemption or discharge. The registrant is not limited to making one cross mark (X) indicating his status as to exemption or deferred classification, but may make a sufficient number of marks to indicate his status in relation to every ground for exemption or deferred classification which exists in his case.

He shall then swear or affirm to the truth of his answers by executing the "registrant's affidavit" at the end.

The questionnaire contains 12 series of questions.

Every registrant must answer all the "general questions" under Series I, and questions as to his "physical fitness" under Series II, and so many more of the questions under Series II as, under the specific instructions relating to Series II, may be applicable to his case. He must then answer the first question of each of the other series, from Series III to Series XII, inclusive. His answer to the first question of each of said series shall be either "Yes" or "No" as the fact may be. His answer to the first question in each of Series III to XII, inclusive, will determine (as indicated by the specific instructions as to each separate series of questions) whether or not he need answer any or all of the remaining questions of said series.

Supporting affidavits of other persons must be secured by every registrant who claims exemption or deferred classification in the following classes of cases: Divinity students (Series V), persons having dependent relative (Series X), persons necessarily engaged in essential industrial enterprises (Series XI), and persons engaged in essential agricultural enterprises (Series XII). Upon failure to secure such supporting affidavits, his claim will not be considered either by the local board or the district board.

The questionnaire, answered and sworn to in strict accordance with these rules and regulations, must be filed with the local board on or before the seventh day (excluding Sundays and legal holidays) after the date upon the first page of the questionnaire.

The term "deferred class" includes the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes of the five classes into which registrants shall be placed. All registrants placed in Class V have been exempted or discharged, and all registrants placed in Classes II, III, and IV have been temporarily discharged; all classifications being conditioned upon the continuing existence of the status of the registrant which is the basis of his classification.

The group of registrants within the jurisdiction of each local board is taken as the unit to be classified. Within each class the order of liability is determined by the drawing, which has hitherto assigned to every man an order of availability for military service relative to all men not permanently or temporarily exempted or discharged. The effect of classification in Class I is to render every man so classified presently liable to military service in the

order determined by the national drawing. The effect of classification in Class II is to grant a temporary discharge from draft, effective until Class I in the jurisdiction of the same local board is exhausted. The effect of classification in Class III is to grant a temporary discharge from draft, effective until Classes I and II in the jurisdiction of the same local board are exhausted; and, similarly, Class IV becomes liable only when Classes I, II, and III are exhausted. The effect of classification in Class V is to grant exemption or discharge from draft. The term "deferred classification" as used in these regulations is equivalent to the term "temporary discharge."

Notice to Registrants

(a) The process of examination and selection of registrants, under these rules and regulations, shall begin by the posting of notice in the offices of the local boards on Form 1002, and by mailing a questionnaire (Form 1001) to every registrant included within such posted notice, as provided in section 92 hereof; and notice of every subsequent action taken by either the local or district board in respect of each registrant shall be given by entering a minute or date of such action on the classification list (Form 1000) in the office of the local board, and in addition to such entries, by mailing to the registrant (and in some cases to other claimants) a notice of such action.

(b) Whenever a duty is to be performed or a period of time begins to run within which any duty is to be performed by any such registrant, or within which any right or privilege may be claimed or exercised by or in respect of any such registrant, a notice of the day upon which such duty is to be performed, or such time begins to run, shall be mailed to the registrant, and the date of such mailing of notice shall be entered opposite the name of such registrant on the classification list (Form 1000), which is always open to inspection by the public at the office of the local board.

(c) In addition to the mailing of such notice to registrants, notice of the disposition of claims of other persons in respect of registrants shall be mailed to such other persons.

(d) Either the mailing or the entry of such date in the classification list shall constitute the giving of notice to the registrant and to all concerned, and shall charge the registrant and all concerned with notice of the day upon which such duty is to be performed or the beginning of the running of the time within which such duty must be performed or such right or privilege may be claimed, regardless of whether or not a mailed notice or questionnaire is actually received by the registrant or other person.

(e) Failure by any registrant to perform any duty prescribed by the selective service law or by these rules and regulations, at or within the time required, is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year, and may result in loss of valuable rights and immediate induction of such registrant into military service.

(f) Failure of the registrant or any other person concerned to claim and exercise any right or privilege on the day or within the time authorized by these rules and regulations shall be considered a waiver of such right or privilege, and shall foreclose such person from thereafter claiming the same, subject only to the privilege granted by these rules and regulations to apply for an extension of time.

(g) All registrants and other persons are required and strictly enjoined to examine from time to time said notice, Form 1002, so posted by the local board, and the classification list (Form 1000) upon which said dates are to be entered, in order to be informed of the time for the performance of any duty or the exercise of any right or privilege; and it is the duty of every registrant concerning whom any notice is posted, but who for some reason has not received the questionnaire or notice, as the case may be, to apply to his local board for a copy thereof. Failure to receive notice or questionnaire will not excuse the registrant from performing any duty within the

time limit, nor shall it be in itself ground for extension of time.

Failure to Return Questionnaire

Any registrant, except an alien enemy, who fails to return the questionnaire on the date required shall be deemed to have waived all claim for deferred classification, shall stand classified in Class I; and be so recorded by the local board subject, however, to the rights and privileges of other persons to apply to the local board for deferred classification of the registrant, and to the right of the registrant or any other person to apply for an extension of time, as provided in section 99.

Any oath required by these rules and regulations (except oaths to persons called before local or district boards to give oral testimony) may be administered—

(1) By any Federal or State officer authorized by law to administer oaths generally;

(2) By any member of any local or district board having jurisdiction of the registrant;

(3) By any Government appeal agent in regard to any case pending before any local or district board with which he is connected;

(4) By any person designated to act in the capacity of legal aid or adviser to registrants; and

(5) By any postmaster within the same local jurisdiction as the registrant.

Any member of any local or district board may administer oaths to any persons called before such board for oral examination in regard to facts and matters relating to a case pending before it.

When the oath or oaths are administered by any of the persons named in classes 2, 3, 4 and 5 hereof there shall be no fee or charge for the same.

Aid and Advice to Registrants

There have been provided in the various counties, cities, and other localities throughout the United States legal advisory boards, composed of disinterested lawyers and laymen, to be present at all times during which local boards are open for the transaction of business, either at the headquarters of local boards or at some other convenient place or places, for the purpose of advising registrants of the true meaning and intent of the selective service law and of these regulations, and of assisting registrants to make full and truthful answers to the questionnaire and to aid generally in the just administration of said law and regulations.

Every registrant shall, within five days after the happening thereof, report to his local board any fact which might change or affect his classification.

Failure to report change of status as herein required, or making a false report thereof, is a misdemeanor punishable by one year's imprisonment.

Revocation

All exemptions and discharges made prior to the date of these rules and regulations, and all certificates in evidence thereof, are hereby revoked, and all such certificates heretofore issued shall have no further validity.

In any case of deferred classification made under these rules and regulations the Secretary of War may order such deferred classification, and any certificate issued in evidence thereof, to be revoked and rescinded and the registrant to be transferred to any less deferred class designated by the Secretary; except only as to such registrants as have been placed in class V on account of legal exemption.

QUESTIONS

Series I. General Questions

[Every registrant must answer all the following questions, and sign his name at the bottom.]

Q. 1. State (a) your full name and your present age, occupation, and residence; and (b) the name, address, and relationship of your nearest relative.

Q. 2. If you are employed, give your employer's name and address.

Q. 3. Give below all the occupations at which you have worked during the last 10 years, including your occupation on May 18, 1917, and since that

date, and the length of time you served in each occupation.

Q. 4. How many hours per week did you work in the occupation or occupations above named during the period since May 18, 1917?

Q. 5. In what occupation do you consider yourself most proficient?

Q. 6. Would you be willing to take free evening school instructions, fitting you for service in some occupation of the Army before you are called to camp?

Q. 7. Mention any previous military experience you have had, giving organization, rank, and length of service.

Q. 8. Underline the branch of the Army in which you prefer to serve selected: Artillery, Aviation, Engineering, Infantry, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps.

Q. 9. Schooling: Grade reached, school, years in high school, years in college, name of college and subject of specialization, years in technical school, name of school and course pursued, underline the languages you speak well (English, French, German), state any other languages you speak.

Q. 10. In the columns below draw one line under those occupations which you have worked; draw lines under those at which you are expert. After each underlined occupation write also the number of years (i. e., 2, 9, 5) of experience you had in that occupation. (Here follow list of 87 occupations, as follows: accountant; artist, dramatic and otherwise; auto and gas-engine mechanic; factory; (b) garage; (c) ignition system; (d) marine engines; auto and motor-truck driver; baker; band instrument; barber; blacksmith (a) helper; (b) forger; boatman; boiler maker; bookkeeper; butcher; canvas work; carpenter, (a) bridge, (b) cabinetmaker, (c) house, (d) ship; chemical industry worker; clerical worker; contractor; barber; cook; dentist; detective; draftsman, (a) architect, (b) mechanical, (c) topographical; druggist; electrician, (a) instrument repair, (b) motors and dynamos, outside work, (d) wiring; engineer; graduate (a) automotive, (b) chemical, (c) civil, (d) electrical, (e) mechanical, (f) mining, (g) sanitary; farmer; worker; farmer; farrier; fire fighter; forest ranger; foundry man, (a) maker and molder, (b) furnace maker; grocer; guard; gunsmith; harness maker; horseman; horseshoer; laborer; layer; lineman, (a) telegraph, (b) telephone; locksmith; longshoreman; barberman; machinist, (a) drill press, general mechanic, (c) grinding machine, (d) lathe, (e) miller and planer; (f) took maker; mason; merchant; wright; miner, (a) digging and boring, (b) drill, (c) explosives, (d) tamping; (e) track laying; moving picture expert; nurse; painter, (a) house, (b) sign, (c) scene; pattern maker; physician; plasterer; plumbing; policeman; printer; quarryman; road man, (a) construction, (b) operation, (c) maintenance, (d) repair; way motorman; rigger, (a) bridge building, (c) ship; salesman; sawyer; man; sea-faring man; sheet-metal worker, (a) copper, (b) iron, (c) shipbuilder; shoemaker; stable ship engineer, (a) motive, (b) stationary; stenographer; storekeeper; structural iron and steel worker; dentist; surveyor; tailor; teacher; printer; telegrapher; telephone operator; telephone repairman; tile maker; writer; veterinary; watchmaker; acetylene, etc.; wheelwright; less operator.

Q. 11. If you are an expert in an occupation not mentioned in these columns, write it here.

Q. 12. Have you ever been convicted of a crime?

Q. 13. If your preceding answer "yes," state (a) the name of the crime; (b) the approximate date of conviction; (c) the name of the court.

Q. 14. Are you now confined in prison or reformatory, either (a) by sentence or (b) awaiting trial?

Q. 15. Are you on bail under criminal process? If so, state the name of the institution mentioned in question

14 and is unable to answer the foregoing questions, the executive head of the institution is requested to communicate the information immediately to the local board.]

Series II. Physical Fitness

Every registrant must answer the first two questions. If he answers the second question "Yes," he need not answer the remaining questions. If he answers the second question "No," he must answer all the questions. He must sign his name at the end of this series of questions.]

Q. 1. State your height and weight stripped.

Q. 2. Are you in sound health mentally and physically?

Q. 3. Draw a line under any of the words below that describes any ailment or physical deficiency you may have: Blind, Deaf, Dumb, Loss of limb, Epileptic, Paralytic, Insane, Withered or deformed limb.

Q. 4. State in detail the names and addresses of the physicians by whom and institutions in which you are being treated or have been treated within the last 12 months, with the dates of the treatments.

Q. 5. Are you an inmate of an asylum, hospital, or other institution on account of any physical, mental, or nervous disease, disorder, or injury?

Q. 6. If you answer "yes," state (a) the nature of the ailment, and (b) name and location of institution.

[If the registrant is an inmate of an institution mentioned in question 6 and is unable to answer the foregoing questions, the executive head of the institution is requested to communicate the information immediately to the local board.]

Series III. Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Officers

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the questions and sign his name.]

Q. 1. Are you a Federal or State legislative, executive, or judicial officer? (If your answer is "No," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. State exact designation of your office.

Q. 3. State (a) when you entered upon said duties, and (b) when you will cease to occupy said office.

Series IV. Ministers of Religion

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions, or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the questions, and must sign his name.]

Q. 1. Are you a regular or a duly ordained minister of religion; and if so, of what sect or organization? (If your answer is "no" do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. State (a) the manner by which, (b) the date when, and (c) the place where you became such minister.

Q. 3. State place and nature of your religious labors; (a) On June 5, 1917; (b) now.

Q. 4. Do you follow any additional occupation? If so, what?

Series V. Divinity Students

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions, or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the remaining questions, and sign his name and must also secure the supporting affidavit of the president or other executive head of the school. If such officer be not available, the executive nearest in rank may make the affidavit, but must embody in it the facts concerning the nonavailability of the superior.]

Q. 1. Were you on May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry? [If your answer is "no" do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.]

Q. 2. State the name and location of such school.

Q. 3. Give names and locations of all divinity schools you have attended, with dates of attendance.

Q. 4. Is any school mentioned by you wholly or partially a correspondence school?

Q. 5. Have you ceased to be a student of divinity, and if so, what is your occupation?

(Form here for supporting affidavit.)

Series VI. Military or Naval Service

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the other questions or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the other questions fully and must sign his name.]

Q. 1. Are you in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States? (If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. Give your (a) rank, (b) organization or corps, (c) branch of the service, and (d) mail address.

Q. 3. State the (a) date, (b) place, and (c) manner you entered the service.

Series VII. Citizenship

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "yes," he need not answer the remaining questions or sign his name. If he answers "no," he must then answer the second question. If he answers the second question "no," then he need not answer the remaining questions, but must sign his name. If he answers the second question "yes," he must answer all the remaining questions and must sign his name.]

Q. 1. Are you a citizen of the United States? (If your answer is "yes," do not answer any other question and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. Do you claim exemption from military service because you are not a citizen? (If you answer "no" to Q. 2, sign your name at bottom and do not answer other questions. If you answer "yes" to Q. 2, you must answer all questions and sign your name.)

Q. 3. Where and on what date were you born?

Q. 4. On what date and place did you arrive in this country?

Q. 5. By what vessel or other means did you enter this country?

Q. 6. From what place did you come?

Q. 7. Did you come to this country with your parents?

Q. 8. Has either of your parents been naturalized in the United States?

Q. 9. Have you ever voted or registered for voting anywhere in the United States; if so, where?

Q. 10. Have you ever taken out first papers; if so, when and where?

Q. 11. Are you willing to return to your native country and enter its military service?

Series VIII. Officials, Federal Employees, Pilots, and Mariners

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the questions and sign his name. If he is a customhouse clerk or is employed by the United States in any of the capacities mentioned in question 1, he must also secure and file with the local board an affidavit signed and sworn to by the official of the Government having direct supervision and control of the department or branch of the Government in which he is employed, stating that he is necessary to the adequate and effective operation of such department or branch of the Government and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss to the adequate and effective operation thereof. In addition to said affidavit he must also secure and file with the local board a certificate of approval of said affidavit by the head of the department under which he is employed or of such other official as may be designated by the President.]

Q. 1. Are you a county or municipal official, or a customhouse clerk, or are you employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, or are you an artificer or workman employed in a United States armory, arsenal, or navy yard, or do you belong to any class of employees of the United States which have been designated by the President as eligible for discharge, or are you a pilot, or are you a mariner actually employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States? (If your answer is "no" do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. State the designation of your office, position, or occupation.

Q. 3. Were you elected or appointed? State which.

Q. 4. State the exact place of the performance of your duties.

Q. 5. State how long you have held such position, or have been so employed.

Q. 6. State the character and duration of your education, training, and experience for your position.

Q. 7. State the nature of your work.

Q. 8. How many persons of the same or similar grade are in the establishment where you are employed?

Series IX. Religious Conviction Against War

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the other questions, or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the questions, and sign his name.]

Q. 1. Are you a member of a religious sect or organization whose creed forbids you to participate in war in any form? If so, state the name of the sect and the location of its governing body or head. (If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. State the date and place of organization of your local church.

Q. 3. State number of adherents of such sect in the United States.

Q. 4. When did said sect adopt opposition to war as a part of its creed?

Q. 5. When, where, and how did you become a member of such sect?

Q. 6. Give the name and location of the particular local congregation of which you are a member.

Series X. Dependency

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the questions and sign his name. If he intends to claim discharge from military service on account of having dependents, or if he expects any person to claim discharge for him on such ground, he must secure the supporting affidavits annexed hereto of every person over 16 years of age named as dependents. He or any other person may also (and if the local board requires it, he or they must) file with the local board additional affidavits, which must be legibly written or typewritten on one side of white paper of the approximate size and shape of this sheet.]

Q. 1. Have you a wife, or child, or aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grand-parents, or brother under 16, or sister under 18 years of age, or a helpless brother or sister of whatever age, mainly dependent on your physical or mental labor for support? (If your answer is "No," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. State whether you are married, single, widowed or divorced.

Q. 3. If you are married, state (a) the place, (b) date, and (c) the person by whom the ceremony was performed.

Q. 4. Give the name, relationship, address, and age of each person mainly dependent on your labor for support.

Q. 5. Which of such dependents live with you, and how long has such lived with you?

Q. 6. If any persons named in your answers do not live with you, state which of them have lived with you at any time during the past 12 months and for how long a period.

Q. 7. If any such dependent is a step-child, an adopted child, or a foster child, state as to each when such relationship to you began.

Q. 8. As to each dependent, state when you began to contribute to his or her support.

Q. 9. State both (a) the approximate total, and (b) the average monthly amount of your support of your wife and children during the last 12 months.

Q. 10. How much have you contributed to the support of each other dependent during said 12 months?

Q. 11. As to each dependent, state whether such person is wholly dependent on your labor for support.

Q. 12. Has any dependent (other than your wife or child) a brother, father, mother, uncle, aunt, husband, wife, or child? If so, give name, age, address, and occupation of each.

Q. 13. What was your total income from all sources during the last 12 months, whether (a) in cash, or (b) in other things of value?

Q. 14. How much of this was the fruit of your labor, mental or physical?

Q. 15. Give a full statement of all property owned by or held in trust for you, whether income-producing or not; and net income from same during last 12 months.

Q. 16. Do you own the house you live in?

Q. 17. Does any of your family or dependents own it?

Q. 18. Does any of your dependents own the house he or she lives in?

Q. 19. Do you rent your house? If so, state the monthly rent and name and address of landlord?

Q. 20. Have you paid any taxes during the last year? If so, state separately the amount paid on real estate; on personal property; and income tax, and name the officer to whom paid.

Q. 21. If there is any encumbrance on any property you own, state its nature and amount.

Q. 22. State in money value all property owned by or held in trust for any person named as dependent.

Q. 23. State earnings of each named dependent during preceding 12 months.

Q. 24. State amount of contributions to each dependent during said 12 months by person other than you, naming such dependents, contributors, and amounts.

Q. 25. State amount per month you consider necessary for support of all your dependents.

Q. 26. Has your wife been employed during any portion of the past 12 months? If so, state period of employment with dates, nature of her work, and amount of her earnings.

Q. 27. Has your wife ever been employed? If so, in what calling?

Q. 28. Is your wife trained or skilled in any calling? If so, in what?

Q. 29. State the condition of health of your wife.

Q. 30. Do you or your wife live with her parents?

Q. 31. If you have stated that you contribute to the support of any person except your wife and children state whether you live with such person or persons, and how much you pay for your board or subsistence to them or others.

(Form here for three supporting affidavits.)

Series XI. Industrial Occupation

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "yes", he must answer all the remaining questions, except as stated in the interlined instructions, and must sign his name at the end. If the registrant claims deferred classification on account of engagement in industry, he must secure the two supporting affidavits annexed at the end of Series XII, of two persons, in conformity with the following rules: 1. If the registrant is an employe, affidavit No. 1 must be made by his immediate superior, and affidavit No. 2 by the executive head of the enterprise. If the registrant's immediate superior is also executive head of the enterprise, affidavit No. 1 shall be made by such executive, and affidavit No. 2 need not be executed. 2. If the registrant is in business for himself, the two affidavits must be made according to the following rules: (a) If he is a copartner, affidavit No. 1 must be made by a copartner and affidavit No. 2 by a near neighbor. (b) If he is in business as an individual, both affidavits must be made by two near neighbors. All affidavits and other proof in support of claims for deferred classification on industrial grounds must be filed with the local board, except such proof as the district board may directly require; and all affidavits and other written proof must be legibly written or typewritten on one side only of white paper of the approximate size of this sheet.]

Q. 1. Are you engaged in an industrial enterprise necessary (1) to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or (2) to the effective operation of the military forces, or (3) to the maintenance of the national interests during the emergency? (If your answer is "No" do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.)

Q. 2. Are you an employe, or in business for yourself?

Q. 3. Do you claim deferred classification on the ground that you are engaged in such enterprise?

Q. 4. State the nature of the enterprise.

Q. 5. State the name under which the enterprise is conducted, and its exact location (post-office address).

Q. 6. What is produced by said enterprise?

Q. 7. Do you give all your working time to said enterprise?

Q. 8. If not, what do you do?

Q. 9. What trade name is applied to your job (for instance, "laborer," "skilled laborer," "foreman," "manager," etc.)?

Q. 10. State generally what duties you perform.

Q. 11. How long have you been engaged in the work you are now doing?

Q. 12. State your education, training, and experience for the work you are now doing?

Q. 13. State the reasons why you can not be easily replaced by another person. [The following questions are to be answered only by a registrant who is an employe.]

Q. 14. How many persons are employed in the plant where you work?

Q. 15. How many persons are employed in the same kind of work in your plant? [The following questions are to be answered only by a registrant who is in business for himself.]

Q. 16. What are your earnings per day, per week, or per month?

Q. 17. State whether you are in business as an individual or a copartner.

Q. 18. How much capital have you invested in said enterprise?

Q. 19. How long have you been engaged in said enterprise?

Q. 20. Is said enterprise a solvent, prosperous, and going concern?

Q. 21. What were your net earnings from said business during the past 12 months?

Q. 22. How many persons are in your employ?

Q. 23. If you have any person related to you by blood, marriage, or contract who is in any way assisting or can assist in the management of the enterprise, give his name and address, and state why he can not take your place during your absence.

Series XII. Agricultural Occupation

[Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "yes", he must answer all the remaining questions, except as stated in the interlined instructions, and must sign his name. If the registrant claims deferred classification on the ground of engagement in agriculture, he must secure the two affidavits at the end of this series of questions, of two persons, in conformity with the following rules: 1. If the registrant is an employe, affidavit No. 1 must be made by his employer and affidavit No. 2 by a near neighbor. 2. If the registrant is the sole managing, controlling and directing head of the agricultural enterprise, the two supporting affidavits must be made according to the following rules: (a) If such head of the agricultural enterprise is the owner of the land, both affidavits shall be made by near neighbors. (b) If such head of the agricultural enterprise leases the land, affidavit No. 1 must be made by the owner of the land, or the latter's agent, and affidavit No. 2 by a near neighbor. All affidavits and other proof in support of claims for deferred classification on agricultural grounds must be filed with the local board, except such proof as the district board may directly require; and all additional affidavits and other written proof must be legibly written or typewritten on one side only of white paper of the approximate size of this sheet.]

Q. 1. Are you engaged in an agricultural enterprise? [If your answer is "no" do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.]

Q. 2. Are you an employe, or the owning and managing head of the enterprise?

Q. 3. Do you claim deferred classification on the ground that you are engaged in such enterprise?

Q. 4. State the kind of farm.

Q. 5. Are you engaged in all branches of work on the farm?

Q. 6. If you answer "no" state what branch of work you are engaged in.

Q. 7. State in general terms (not as to quantity) (a) What is produced by the entire agricultural enterprise and (b) What is produced by that branch of the farm in which you work.

Q. 8. Name post office of the farm.

Q. 9. Do you give all your working time to the farm?

Q. 10. If not, what other work do you do?

Q. 11. What is the name of your job on the farm (for instance, "overseer," "manager," "foreman," "laborer," etc.)?

Q. 12. What do you do on the farm?

Q. 13. State (a) how long you have been working at farming, and (b) how long you have worked on the farm where you are now working.

Q. 14. State the nature and extent of your education and training as a farmer.

Q. 15. How many persons are engaged both as owners and workers on the same farm with yourself?

Q. 16. State the following facts concerning the particular farm on which you work; (a) the number of acres of the land; (b) the number of acres under cultivation at the present time; (c) the kinds of crops raised in the last year or now being raised; (d) what use is made of the land not cultivated?

Q. 17. State the number and kind of live stock on the land.

Q. 18. State (a) how many persons live on the land and (b) how many of them actually work on the farm.

Q. 19. State in terms of money value, how much the products of said farm exceed the amount consumed by all persons working on it, and their families.

Q. 20. State the approximate cost of production, including labor, fertilizers, etc.

Q. 21. State why you can not be easily replaced by another person.

Q. 22. State fully the actual condition which would result from your removal.

Q. 23. If you have any person related to you by blood, marriage, or contract who is in any way assisting, or can

assist you, state why he can not take your place.

The following questions are to be answered only by a registrant who is an employe:

Q. 24. By whom are you employed?

Q. 25. What are your earnings, in money value, as an employe on said farm, whether in money or produce, or both, per day, per week, or per month as the case may be?

The following questions to be answered only by a registrant who is head and owner of a farm:

Q. 26. Are you the sole managing head and owner of the farm?

Q. 27. Do you own the land?

Q. 28. What is its value?

Q. 29. How long have you owned it?

Q. 30. State value of personal property owned and used by you on the farm.

Q. 31. If you lease the land (a) upon what terms; (b) name and address of owner, and (c) when present lease expires.

Q. 32. State (a) how many persons are in your employ and (b) the total you have paid during the past year for all of said employes, whether in money or in produce.

Registrant's Affidavit

[IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.—1. If the registrant can not read, the questions and his answer must be read to him by the officer who administers the oath, and if the registrant can not write, his own mark signatures must all be witnessed by the same officer. 2. None of the printed matter of the affidavit may be added to, erased, or stricken out, except the word "swear" or "affirm" as the case may be.]

OATH

State of _____,

County of _____, ss:

I, _____, do solemnly swear—affirm—that I am the registrant named and described in the foregoing questions and answers; that I have signed my name to my answers, and that I know the contents of my said answers, and that all and singular the statements of fact in my said answers to said questions respectively, are true, and that my beliefs and opinions therein stated are my true beliefs and opinions.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1917.

Good Service

We were in a restaurant recently and noticed the following placard on the walls:

"Politeness is like an air cushion. There may be nothing in it, but it eases the jolts wonderfully."

At once an invitation for the customer to be considerate, and a reminder to the employes to be polite.

And the nice thing about it was that they all lived up to the reminder.

The manager was as courteous to his employes as to his customers, and the employes in turn used the same spirit among themselves and toward the trade.

There was nothing servile in their attitude—just plain, courteous consideration.

The table was spotless, the food good, and the very air of the place was soothing—not a jarring note; no yelling, no fussing, no dish rattling, or excitement of any kind; only quiet courtesy and service.

There is no immediate connection between a restaurant and a street railway. But this was "good service" and we're going back.