

90,000 U. S. TROOPS SENT ABROAD IN WEEK

Gen. March Announces That Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Commanding Sunset Division, is Temporary Head of First Army Corps.

Washington, July 13—American troops overseas and on shipboard enroute have passed the 1,000,000 mark, Gen. March, chief of staff, told Senate military committee members today at their weekly conference.

This represents an increase of more than 90,000 since last week.

Three army corps of from 225,000 to 350,000 men each have been definitely organized from American divisions in France, Gen. March announced today at the weekly conference with newspaper men.

Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the 1st of the Sunset division, national guard, has been detailed as temporary commander of the First army corps. Commanders for the second and third have not yet been designated.

Gen. March had little to say regarding the military situation in France, but said the shipments of troops was proceeding without any letup whatever, the same rate being maintained for July as for previous months. In announcing the organization of the army corps Gen. March showed that five regular, nine national guards and four national army divisions have been used to make up the three corps.

The first army corps comprises the following: First division, regulars, commanded by Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard; Second division, regulars, Major Gen. Omar Bundy; 26th national guard, Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards; 42nd national guard (Rainbow), Major Gen. Charles T. Menner; 43rd national guard (Sunset), Major Gen. Hunter Liggett; 32nd national guard (Michigan and Wisconsin), Major Gen. W. G. Haan.

Second corps—Seventy-seventh national army (New York troops), Major Gen. George B. Duncan; 85th national guard (Kansas and Missouri), Major Gen. William M. Wright; 82nd national army (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee), Major Gen. William E. Burnham; 30th national guard (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia), Major Gen. George W. Read; 28th national guard (Pennsylvania), Major Gen. C. H. Munro; Fourth division regulars, Major Gen. George H. Cameron.

Third corps—Third division regulars, Major Gen. Joseph E. Dickman; 25th regulars, Major Gen. John E. McMahon; 78th national army (Delaware and New York), Major Gen. J. M. McRae; 80th division, Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkrite; 33rd national guard (Illinois), Major Gen. George Bell Jr.; 27th national guard (New York), Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Commanders for the army corps are only temporary for the present, Gen. March said, the policy of the war department being to wait until the various major generals have had experience in handling the corps units before making permanent selections.

Appointments as lieutenant generals will go to the officers selected for the permanent details.

VON HINDENBURG DEAD AFTER KAISER OUTBURST

BRITISH TAKE 96 PRISONERS, MACHINE GUNS

German Party Which Tries To Raid Lines in Flanders Repulsed.

London, July 13—Successful minor enterprises were carried out by the British last night on the Flanders front, near Vieux Berquin and Merria, as a result of which 96 prisoners were taken and a few machine guns were captured, the war office announced today.

A German raiding party which advanced on the British lines in Flanders, in the Meteran sector, was repulsed.

The German artillery developed activity during the night on the Flanders front, and opposite Beaumont Hamel.

Paris, July 13—In an operation carried out last night on the front between Montdidier and the Oise the French pushed their advanced posts forward about 500 yards in the vicinity of the Porte farm, the war office announced today.

The Porte farm is in the vicinity of Antheit, northwest of Compiègne. This farm, together with the Loges farm, nearby, was captured by the French in a local operation on the evening of July 8.

Washington, July 13—Gen. Pershing's communique issued today by the war department describes operations in the various sectors occupied by the American troops from July 7 to 10. It follows in part:

"In the Chateau Thierry region a trench raid attempted by the enemy broke down with losses under our fire. A hostile machine was shot down by our aviators in the region of Thiencourt. A German patrol was driven back with losses by an American patrol in the Belleau region. Along the Marne the activity of our artillery was the only feature of interest. An ammunition dump near Jaulgonne was exploded by our artillery.

GEN. EDDY SUED BY ENLISTED MAN FOR \$50,000

New York, July 13—Dildors Shuster, pianist and music teacher, has filed suit for \$50,000 damages against Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, who retired two years ago as commander of the Second Brigade of the New York National Guard. Shuster, who is now in the army, charges that the old soldier slandered him before a Brooklyn draft board.

The marriage of Shuster and Miss Elaine Ray Eddy, Gen. Eddy's niece, April 4, 1912, occasioned much surprise in Brooklyn. She was 49 and well known as a soprano and an alumna of Adelphi College. He was her music pupil, 22, with prospects of a career of exceptional promise.

Young Shuster and his bride lived at 372 Clifton place, Brooklyn. The pianist registered with the draft board in his district and was placed in Class 13, which includes men who fail to support their wives.

Shuster charges that the draft board's action was the result of unjust accusations made by Gen. Eddy. He says Gen. Eddy told a member of the board that Shuster had failed to support his wife and had married her for money. As a result of these statements, Shuster adds, he was greatly humiliated and disgraced, and lost not only music pupils but friends as well.

He sought the board and asked that he be placed in Class 1A, so that he could go to France without a stigma on his name, but this was refused. He is now with the National Army en route to France, according to his lawyer, Samuel A. Langtry.

GRUENING DENIES KNOWING RUMELY

New York, July 13—Newspapers today published an announcement that Dr. Erich Henry Gruening had this connection as managing editor of the New York Tribune. Ogden Mills Reid, publisher of the Tribune, in confirming reports of Dr. Gruening's retirement, said "the reasons were purely internal."

Dr. Gruening, speaking of the affair and the fact that he lived in the same apartment house as Dr. Edward Rumely, formerly of the Evening Mail, said war had nothing to do with his leaving the Tribune and so far as Dr. Rumely was concerned, declared he "did not know the man and had never spoken to him."

MISSING FLIER REPORTED DEAD

Paris, July 13—Official confirmation has been received of the death of Lieut. William Davis of West Newton, Mass., a former member of the Lafayette flying squadron, who was last seen engaged in an air combat in the vicinity of Toul on June 26.

Comrades of Lieut. Davis dropped a note into the German lines asking for news of him. A German aviator recently dropped a reply, saying Lieut. Davis had been killed in the fall of his aeroplane.

NEW FRENCH ACES MAKE APPEARANCE

Paris, July 13—The appearance of two new French aces, Second Lieut. Bourgeois and Second Lieut. Nougues, is announced by the newspaper. Each has gained 10 victories.

The thirty-eighth serial victory of

Emperor and Marshal Have Stormy Interview Regarding Drive Against Paris.

BRAIN CONGESTION CAUSE OF DEMISE

Von Ludendorff Said to Have Assumed Duties As Chief of Staff.

Amsterdam, July 13—(By the Associated Press)—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is dead, according to the newspaper Les Nouvelles. His death is said to have occurred after a stormy interview with the German emperor at great headquarters.

The emperor and the field marshal are declared to have had serious differences of opinion concerning the German offensive toward Paris. The field marshal died from congestion of the brain.

In the last six months there have been several rumors of the death of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and there have been many reports that he has been in poor health. A dispatch received in London on Friday from The Hague quoted Dutch traveler from Germany as declaring that a report that the field marshal was sick and unable to participate in the work at army headquarters had spread all over Germany. German newspapers were not allowed to mention the rumor. The traveler added that Gen. Von Ludendorff, the first quartermaster general, had taken over the field marshal's duties as chief of the German staff.

Keeping step with reports of the field marshal's health have been dispatches from Germany indicating that the field marshal and the emperor had had disagreements concerning the German offensive movement in the west.

Late in May, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg was reported sick with typhoid fever at Strassburg. The field marshal on June 18, was reported by the Tribune of Geneva to be suffering from an acute nervous disease. The newspaper declared it had learned from a reliable source that his mental capacity was much affected and that he was confined in a private sanitarium. It added that the field marshal had taken no responsible part in the offensive on the western front.

At the outbreak of the war Field Marshal Von Hindenburg was a general in retirement. He was credited with evolving and carrying out the campaign against the Russians in East Prussia which resulted in a serious Russian defeat at Tannenberg, for which he was promoted to field marshal. He continued to command the German forces on the Russian front until August 30, 1918, when he was appointed chief of the general staff in succession to Gen. Von Falkenhayn. When he became chief of the general staff Gen. Ludendorff, who had acted as his chief of staff on the Russian front, came with him as his right hand man with the title of chief quartermaster general.

Field Marshal Paul Beneckendorff von Hindenburg was 79 years old last September 2.

The newspaper Les Nouvelles, which reports the death of the German leader, is a newspaper in the French language published in The Hague.

STATE'S QUOTA FOR CANNING

The big canning campaign is now going on from July 7th-14th. This is a special campaign in which to interest all Connecticut women and juveniles in putting up enough fruit and vegetables to last their families during the coming winter.

The United States Government has already requisitioned 65 per cent. of the factory canned goods for our troops both here and in France. Connecticut's quota is 5,000,000 qts. 1,000,000 of which the Junior Food Army will can. Quotas for canning drive in towns and cities of Fairfield County.

Danbury	86,357
Sherman	2,094
New Fairfield	2,083
Brookfield	4,043
Redding	5,988
Huntington	24,046
Easton	3,876
Weston	3,949
Monroe	3,674
Trumbull	8,925
Newtown	1,077
Wilton	6,064
Ridgefield	11,701
Bethel	14,064

GAY HEAD GETS PRIZE.

Gay Head, Mass., July 13—A bronze shield of honor offered by Governor McCall through a Boston newspaper to the New England city or town having the largest proportion of its population in the country's service on April 6, one year after the entrance of the United States to the war, was unveiled here today. Records showed that Gay Head had 17 men, or 10.4 per cent. of the total population, in the army and navy on that date. The number later was increased to 20.

BRITISH LOSSES DECLINE

London, July 13—British casualties reported in the week ended today totaled 14,911 officers and men, compared with the aggregate of 17,336 in the preceding week.

FIRST STATE POLISH FIGHTER DEAD IN FRANCE

Lieut. Traviniski, of Hartford, Went From United States Last October.

Hartford, July 13—Lieut. W. H. Traviniski of Hartford is the first Polish soldier from Connecticut to be killed in action in France. Announcement of the young man's death came today in a telegram received by Thomas Zieliński of the Polish recruiting office from the Polish military commission in New York.

Lieutenant Traviniski went to France with the first Polish soldiers from this country last October. He was a native of Russian Poland and came to this country seven years ago.

BRIDGEPORT HAS 821 VOTERS IN U. S. SERVICE

New Haven Has Largest Number 1,736; Hartford's Number 1,325.

Hartford, July 13—The returns from all the towns in the state of the soldiers and sailors in the service who are voters have been received and tabulated in the office of the secretary of state. The total number is 13,443. They are classified according to counties as follows:

Fairfield	2,695
Hartford	3,059
Litchfield	759
Middlesex	523
New Haven	4,518
New London	1,161
Tolland	304
Windham	394

Only one town in the state reported that it had no voter in the service. That town was of Vermont. The following towns reported one each: Hartwinton, Canterbury and Chaplin.

The city of New Haven reported the largest number, 1,736. Hartford comes next with 1,325. Other large towns are:

Bridgeport 821; New Britain, 567; Middletown, 583; Meriden, 548; Waterbury, 348; New London, 310; Norwich, 314.

14,000 Cards Sent To Learn Addresses of Men in Service

Hartford, July 13—The state secretary's office has completed the task of sending cards to the "nearest relative or friend" of every soldier voter in the state. Nearly 14,000 of these cards have been mailed, and they are already beginning to come back to the office with the addresses filled in. Some of them will probably never come back, and in such cases it is planned to send the ballots to the address obtained from the town clerk or postmaster in the place in which the soldier last lived. It is thought, however, that over seventy-five per cent. will be returned.

PROFESSOR HELD AS ALIEN ENEMY

New York, July 13—Dr. Hans Helms Ewers, who holds a degree of doctor of literature from the University of Bonn, Germany, was placed under arrest here last night by officers of the alien enemy bureau and is held pending an investigation into his recent writings, it became known today. Dr. Ewers arrived in the United States shortly before the outbreak of the war in 1914 and engaged in writing for Austro-German and Hungarian publications. Previously he had traveled extensively.

Some of his books have been widely circulated in Spain. One of them is entitled "Let the Rulers Beware" and another "The Vampire."

NEW RULES FOR BEEF PRODUCTS

Hartford, July 13—Hotels and restaurants may serve beef by-products at any meal, according to the latest rulings of the food administration, which has issued in response to many inquiries a list of these by-products. Clear cuts of beef, such as beef steak and roast beef, may be served at the evening meal on any day. The following is the official list of by-products:

Heads, tongues, tails, livers, hearts, tripe, feet, barreled beef, corned beef, beef loaf, chill con carne, beef trimmings, beef trimmings are made into sausage, bologna and frankfurters, which need not be conserved.

ADD \$8,343,430 TO FARM LOAN

Washington, July 13—June loans by the farm loan banks aggregated \$8,343,430, bringing the total loaned to farmers since organization of the system to \$109,517,000.

The Spokane bank made the largest loan, \$500,000. Others were: Springfield, Mass., \$500,000, and Baltimore, \$335,950.

BISHOP CUSACK CANCER VICTIM

Catholic Prelate Elevated to High Honors From Simple Missionary Post.

Albany, July 13—The Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, died soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Cusack, who was 68 years old, has been in poor health since June 1917, but had been able to perform his diocesan duties at intervals until recently. Cancer, induced by intestinal trouble, was the cause of death.

High preformant in the Church, to whose services his devout mother had dedicated him at birth, came to Bishop Cusack 3 years ago, so suddenly that it left him breathless. One day in March, 1904, he had been plain Father Tom, a missionary priest, as simple as he was beloved. The next day, circled by reporters, he was half-incredulously exclaiming:

"A Bishop? Why I can't think of myself as ever being other than a missionary priest. Who could ever have suggested me for such an office? I am not even a pastor!"

Not even a pastor had Father Tom been, but Bishop he had certainly become—Bishop Auxiliary of New York and, honor upon honor, irremovable rector of St. Stephen's one of the most desirable parishes in the city. To him had gone, at the instance of him who held the highest, the next highest honor which the Catholic Church had bestowed in his province.

It was John Cardinal Farley, then Archbishop Farley, who recommended the elevation of Father Cusack. For years the Archbishop had been observing the missionary labors of one who had sidetracked personal ambitions for the greater good of the church. Particularly among non-Catholics Father Tom had been successful, and at the time his Archbishop went to Rome on a mission of significance unsuspected by himself, Father Tom had to his credit no less than 2,000 conversions in New York alone.

The future Bishop was born in New York city February 22, 1852, and passed his boyhood in the old Seventh ward. When first his mother looked upon him she pledged him to the church, and it was left to the boy only to decide the field in which he should do his life work. To labor among the poor, some day, and among non-Catholics, was his earliest ambition, and from that he never would be turned aside.

In 1880 Father Cusack was graduated from the Jesuits' college standing ninth from the top in a class of 29, which is famous through the honors its members have attained. Five years after he was ordained Father Cusack was made a rector. This was at Rosendale, a most desirable post. Yet for all that he resigned after a year of service to seek more active work.

At Yonkers, whither he went to assist the rector of St. Mary's to establish his church, Father Cusack looked for work in plenty. It wasn't always the work that had been laid out for him. For instance, it was no duty of his when he heard that eight victims of smallpox were quarantined in a shanty near St. Mary's to go to them. But go he did, even though there was no certainty the sufferers were of the Catholic faith. Two he found were Catholics. Of the other six he made Catholics, says the rector of St. Mary's, carrying one after another into a second room of the shanty to hear confession and administer the sacraments of the Church.

GLORIOUS FUTURE FOR GERMANY SEEN BY KAISER

Amsterdam, July 13—How the German Emperor pictures the future of Germany is recorded by his favorite war correspondent, the faithful Karl Rosner of the Lokal Anzeiger.

One evening, after a busy day in surveying operations from a chain of observation posts, the emperor, chatting with his entourage, spoke with glowing enthusiasm, says the reporter, of the time when the forces now let loose on destruction would again be placed in the service of peaceful pursuits. He sketched far reaching advances in the technical domain, in physics, chemistry and scientific farming. The emperor forecast that all of Germany's needs in nitrates would be covered by extracting nitrate from the air.

The Emperor then described "the marvelous possibilities" of the new gas motors and how purified waste waters from metal works would serve to fertilize the fields so that deserts will blossom like roses and make arid regions self supporting as regards food.

"With daring flights of fancy," continues Rosner, the emperor predicted the harnessing of the rays of the sun and the recovery of the ocean's enormous treasures.

This will all come to pass, the emperor assured his hearers, once Germany obtains the "strong peace" for which he is working.

ISSUES DRAFT CALL

Washington, July 13—Provost Marshal General Crowder published today a draft call for 12,143 registrants of grammar school education and qualified for general military service. These men, 154 of whom are negroes, will entrain between August 1 and 28 for various schools for special occupational training to fit them for army service.

WILSON SAYS NO TO CONGRESSMAN FOR \$2.40 WHEAT

Rejects Bill, Declaring Price Fixing Provision Unwise at Present Time.

IT WOULD BE COSTLY TO ALLIES

Would Add \$2 Barrel to Flour Price, \$387,000,000 In Year.

Washington, July 13—President Wilson sent to the House yesterday his third veto message in ten days. He disapproved the bill carrying the annual appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, because it contained a proviso fixing the minimum price of wheat at \$3.40 a bushel for the incoming crop. The President based his objections upon the fact that the bill fixed an arbitrary price, which principle, he asserted, did not result as satisfactorily to the producer and consumer as the present method of regulating the price by conferences with all concerned.

The House originally established the price at \$2.30 a bushel, which was acceptable to the Food Administration, and this was afterwards fixed by Executive order. The Senate amended the bill, and raised the figure to \$3.50 a bushel. This the House declined to accept and the conferees of both houses were in a deadlock for more than five weeks. When it was thought that the bill would be passed in a few weeks' recess last Saturday the House compromised on a price of \$2.40 a bushel, which was agreed to by the Senate, although at the time it was semi-officially announced that the President would not approve the bill containing this provision.

Representative A. F. Lever, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, was prepared when the President's veto message was received yesterday afternoon to move for the objectionable section eliminated, but was unable to do so because of the absence of a quorum. Only 206 of the 435 members responded to call of the House, and business was conducted most of the day without a quorum.

The President's veto message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives: I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919." But I feel constrained to dissent as a result of my very earnest dissent as a result of my very earnest dissent from the provision of that part of Section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 Northern Spring wheat of \$2.40 per bushel. I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are inapplicable to price administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions; and because I believe that the present method of regulating has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with.

It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the members of the United States price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to depend upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointed farmers proved to be unavoidable.

Personally, I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do degree to produce the largest and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce that excess and degree possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow, and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy, namely the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 per bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 per barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$16.50 at them ill to \$12.50 at the mill, and, inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$37,000,000.

Such an increase of the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied governments would, of course, be obliged to make all of their purchases at the increased figure, and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country, in which the government of the United States is directly assisting, would be thereby correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every industry in the country. The added financial and economic difficulties affecting especially the whole world cannot, I assume, have been in contemplation by the Congress in passing this legislation.

WOODROW WILSON.

MAY DECIDE ON BONE DRY RIDER ON AUG. 20

Washington, July 13—Advocates and opponents in the Senate of the proposal for national war time prohibition negotiated today for an agreement to vote on the "bone dry" rider to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill.

The prohibition leaders suggested a formal agreement to vote on August 20 on condition that they allow the bill to go over until after a summer vacation recess or adjournment of Congress.

A counter proposal was that the bill go over and be given privileged status for continuance consideration after the vacation until a vote is reached.

Congressional leaders plan to consult with President Wilson on the prohibition question, particularly regarding considerations of revenue loss to the government and the effect on the new revenue bill.

UNION MEN GIVE HALF DAY TO EXPEDITE PLANT

Pardy Workmen Volunteer to Work This Afternoon to Rush Completion of New Building for the U. M. C. Co.

Members of the Carpenters and Bricklayers' Union of this city in the employ of the T. J. Pardy Company who are concerned in the erection of a part of the new buildings in the course of construction for the Remington Arms, U. M. C., are proving themselves fully the equal in patriotism of the workers of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company who gave up three hours of their holiday time on the Fourth of July.

NOMINATIONS FOR ARMY MADE BY PRESIDENT

Washington, July 13—President Wilson today made these army nominations:

Major general in the line of the army—Major General William Crozier; Major General G. Sharpe.

Quartermaster general with rank of major general—Brig. Gen. Harry L. Rogers.

Chief of ordnance, with rank of major general, for four years—Brig. Gen. Clarence C. Williams.

HERTLING DENIES GERMANS WILL HOLD BELGIUM

Chancellor Regards Present Occupation As Only Pawn for Future Negotiations.

CLAIMS WAR IS ONE OF DEFENSE

Every Imperialistic Tendency Far From Minds is His Final Assertion.

Copenhagen, July 13—Denial that Germany intended to retain Belgium was made by Count von Hertling, the German Imperial chancellor, in the course of his speech before the Reichstag main committee on Thursday.

"The present possession of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations," the chancellor said. "We have no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever."

"What we precisely want as expressed by us on Feb. 24," the chancellor continued, "is that after the war restored Belgium shall as a self dependent state not be subject to anybody as a vassal and shall live with us in good, friendly relations."

"I have held this point of view from the beginning in regard to Belgium and I still hold it today. This side of my policy is fully in conformity with the general lines, the direction of which I yesterday clearly laid before you."

"We are waging the war as a war of defense as we have done from the beginning and every imperialistic tendency and every tendency toward world domination has been remote from our minds."

"What we want is the inviolability of our territory, open air for the expansion of our people in the economic domain, and naturally, also security in regard to the future. This is completely in conformity with my point of view in regard to Belgium, but how this point of view can be established in detail depends on future negotiations, and, on this point I am unable to give binding declarations."

8 KILLED WHEN TOP STORY OF WAREHOUSE SINKS

Montreal, July 13—Eight persons were killed and several were injured today by the collapse of the top floor, stored with empty shells, of a warehouse owned by Lyburner, Limited, munition makers, in St. Paul street.

The building, which includes George Lyburner, nephew of the head of the firm.

GIRL DEAD FROM BURNS

Greenwich, July 13—Mary Anderson, 15, daughter of Dr. A. W. Anderson, burned while using hot paraffine while canning fruit yesterday, died at the hospital today. She was a student at Rosemary school.