

WAR WON BY MOTHERS' BOYS; SOME OF 'OLD 69TH' DEFIED ARMY RULES TO SAY GOODBYE

Officials Sneaking Rainbow Division Out of City Forgot Keeness and Resourcefulness of Young New York—Many Knew Secret.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World, Who Recently Returned From the Front.)

All the friends of the old 69th and of the other regiments in the Rainbow Division remember how that division was, in a way of speaking, sneaked out of New York. The newspapers were not allowed to say that the Rainbow Division had been sent overseas. All New York knew was that one day the great camp at Mineola was there and the next day it was not.

I was in the home of a father and mother who were sending one of their boys to the war. The boy was a member of the 69th. He had been on the staff of The World. He was a born and bred New Yorker. The time I was in the home was the evening of the day on which the Rainbow Division was taken away from New York under the veil of what the War Department thought was mystery.

The telephone bell tinkled and the mother went to answer. From what she told me later I can almost repeat the conversation that travelled over the wire.

"Mother," said the boy, "say good-bye to Pop and all the rest. I'm going over there."

"Where are you?" asked the mother.

"I can't tell you," replied the boy, "and say, when you talk, don't talk above a whisper. I'm on a sneak and I've copped a telephone and if they knew it I'd probably be shot. I'm standing in the booth now looking out through a slit between my overcoat and the edge of the door, waiting for anybody to come and get me. Good-bye, mother, and say good-bye to Pop."

"But where are you?" persisted the anxious mother—she having in mind the project of hastening perhaps to her boy and giving him a last kiss and a word.

"I can't tell you where I am," replied the boy, "but they can't find me. We are about to go away on the New York Central. I know the New York Central doesn't go to Europe, and that when we are starting for France by way of the Hudson River Valley we are not going to take a boat at Albany or Troy. If they were going to ship us from Halifax or Quebec they'd send us by the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Where we are going is Montreal. Good-bye, mother, and say good-bye to Pop."

COULDN'T FOOL THIS BOY. NOT EVEN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The boy was right. His contingent went to Montreal and sailed from there on a transport. Previously soldiers in the regular army had sailed away from this port, but those soldiers didn't know anything about digging up a telephone booth or a Riverside railroad yard, and they would have had no one to telephone to in New York even had they known. The boy who figured out from his New York wisdom that he was going to the front by way of Montreal was wounded in the fighting with the 9th on the River Ouse, went back to the front, fought to the end of the war and will come home one of the heroes of the great conflict.

The incident is mentioned to show that, despite the precautions of the War Department, some of the boys of the 69th found means to let their people know that they were going over and that these boys were actuated, in violating the rules, by the same spirit that made them successful as soldiers in France—the spirit of devotion to home and mother. The war was won by mothers' boys. I have heard young fellows in hospitals, after being told that they were about to die, tell the "Seeker and Finder" of the Red Cross at their sides to take down their last message. "Lady, make it as easy as you can for my mother, will you?"

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HEALING OF BREACH BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ALABAMA.

It may be a good place here to clear up a great deal of misrepresentation and badly founded rumor which I have heard since my return from France about the relations existing between the 69th and the regiment from Alabama, commanded by Col. Screws, one of the best officers in the service. I have heard that the 69th and the boys from Alabama did not get along together.

There was friction between the Alabama boys and the 69th at Camp Mills and in camps back of the front in France, before the Rainbow Division got into the war. The friction arose from prejudices aroused at Camp Mills because the boys from Alabama, raised in the country, did not understand the boys of the 69th, raised in the city. Peculiarly enough, many of the Alabamians, from the hill districts of that State, were of Irish extraction—and perhaps this brotherhood of blood had something to do with the misunderstanding.

However that may be, the 69th and the Alabama boys were anything but lamb-like in their dispositions toward each other until they began to see each other fighting. I recall a day last summer when it was my good fortune to visit both regiments after they had put up one of the best battles of the war. They had fought side by side, that is, the Alabama regiment had held a sector on the right and the 69th had held a sector on the left of a front against a German attack which will live in the history of the war as one of the decisive engagements.

Long before this there had been no open outbreaks on the part of members of the two units. They had passed each other by on the other side, as it were, united in what might be called a community of interest in hostilities against a common foe.

SIMPLE COSTUMES WORN BY ENTHUSIASTIC WOMEN MARK NEW YORK HORSE SHOW



MISS ISABELLA WANNAMAKER

MRS A. TSELIN

MRS ESTEY

MRS. LEWIS CLARKE

MRS. BEN ALI HAGGIN

ADMIRAL RODMAN AND GEN. RHODES TO ENFORCE TRUCE

Will Represent American Navy and Army at Coming Conferences.

PARIS, Nov. 15 (Associated Press).—The naval terms of the German and Austrian armistices are being carried out rapidly.

Admiral Hugh Rodman will be the American representative at a meeting tomorrow with German naval delegates at a British port.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Gen. Rhodes will represent America, and Gen. De Coblentz will represent France on the inter-Allied Armistice Commission which will leave for German headquarters at Spa Saturday, a French wireless despatch stated today.

From the Allied High Command to the German High Command at Spa—the American mission, consisting of six officers and nineteen soldiers in nine motor cars, with Gen. Rhodes as Chief of the mission, will leave for Spa on the morning of the 16th by the way of La Capelle, Beaumont, Philippeville, Liege and Spa. Please give instructions to allow the mission to pass.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—News that an American military mission, headed by Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, commander of the 42d (Rainbow) Division at last reports, will visit German Great Headquarters, aroused much speculation here. So far as could be learned, no official information as to the object of the trip had reached Washington.

But they didn't love each other. Came the day after the big fight. French reserves had gone in and relieved the 69th and their scrapping brothers from Alabama. They were resting in billets, some of which were as close to each other as Greenwood Cemetery is to Brooklyn.

In the camps of the 69th I met many soldiers who had been in the battle. They knew they had been fighting on their right and they knew who had held the line to their right.

"They burned the homes up," was the consensus of the New York boys in referring to their comrades in arms from Alabama. "If it hadn't been for them we might have been killed. We heard once that they had caved in, but we kept on with our stunts, and now we know it was a lie. They're some scrapping' Hicks."

Those Irish boys, North and South, are pals now. In the Alabama camps I talked with many soldiers. The camps were jubilant with the thrill of victory. They talked about the 69th, and I think the substance of their opinion can be expressed in the words of Corp. Hill, the first man in any army that ever brought down an aeroplane by rifle fire.

"We always knew," said Corp. Hill—who had refused promotion to the grade of sergeant because he didn't want to do much writing work—"we always knew that them Alabamians could fight. But we never knowed before that they could fight like hell!"

Leaving the sector that night, I saw Alabamians and New Yorkers mingling together in peaceful conversation on the roadides. When the Rainbow Division comes back to New York and walks through Fifth Avenue the 69th and the Alabamians and the Ohioans and the Lowans—the main infantry fighting units of the outfit—will be more than comrades. They will be pals, and into many a New York home a strapping Irish-American boy will bring a strapping Alabama boy, of American blood going back for generations, and the Alabama boy will sense, in the warmth of the greetings that receive him, why, by what appeared to be just a chance of warfare, two regiments which had been disposed to fight each other were joined to fight an enemy. He knows now, but it will be impressed on him, that a New York Alabamian is just the same as an Alabama Alabamian—both all American.

R. A. VAN WYCK, FIRST MAYOR OF GREATER CITY, DIES

He Had Lived in Paris Since Retiring From Office and End Came at Home There.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Robert A. Van Wyck, former Mayor of New York City, is dead here.

Funeral services will be held Saturday morning in the American Holy Trinity Church.

Robert Anderson Van Wyck, the first Mayor of Greater New York, was a descendant of one of the oldest New York families, and of Dutch ancestry. He was elected mayor in 1887. He married shortly after his term expired, in 1901, and went to Paris, where he had made his home up to the time of his death.

He was noted for his choleric temper. He was of very disposition. He made but one speech during his mayoralty campaign. The speech was exactly 157 words and lasted just three minutes.

Van Wyck was born July 20, 1849, and started life as an errand boy in 1864. In 1872 he was graduated from Columbia College. Eight years later he joined Tammany Hall. He was elected Justice of the City Court in 1885, re-elected in 1895 and made Chief Justice.

Two years later he was nominated for Mayor on the Democratic ticket. Richard Croker, the "Big Boss," brought Van Wyck to political prominence.

Van Wyck was almost nominated to run for Governor against Col. Roosevelt in 1898. He was under constant fire during the "Ice scandal." It was disclosed during an investigation that Van Wyck owned 5,000 shares of stock in the company which he granted a stock monopoly. No record of payment was found for the stock privileges.

Van Wyck lived a life of ease in Paris since leaving the United States and did little to figure in the news.

CHILDREN HAVE BEEN PRESENT IN goodly numbers and take an interest that proves an astonishing knowledge of horses. One light-haired lassie wore a costume of Scottish inspiration, skirted at the right. With a red plaid shirt was a black velvet jacket, below which could be glimpsed her white batiste blouse. A black velvet tam of shanter and heavy woolen socks, which reached nearly to the knees, completed an individual costume.

One of the attractive matrons wearing evening attire was Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, who presented a striking picture in a vivid blue-green satin gown, which was toned down by a soft gray silk cloak that was collared with gray fur, and at the bottom elaborately quilted design. Her all-black hat featured shiny monkey fur as its only trimming, and her jade earrings were thus favored with an effective background. In this box also was Mrs. Estey, over whose black net gown, completed with orange slippers and stockings, a dull blue velvet cape was worn. Beside her in the skiff was Mrs. Arthur Iselin, wearing a simple black velvet gown and a black hat trimmed with bright blue ostrich, that was particularly becoming to her frail type of beauty.

A lucky participant in the show last evening was Miss Isabella Wannamaker, who won the blue ribbon driving her harness team, Ibe and Share. She wore a brown velvet frock and hat to match, with its broad brim surrounded with ostrich, while a contrasting note was achieved in her gray fur neck piece.

Worn by a most attractive titan-haired girl one afternoon was a frock of black satin whose lower portion was composed of many narrow satin bands applied on sapphire blue sequette, which color was evident only when the wearer promenade and the skirt drew about her slim ankles. A plating of the georgette finished the round neck, while over her shoulder hung long black satin ribbon streamers from her small black velvet hat.

Support for the United War Work campaign to uphold America's sons abroad in the important tasks of peace ahead of them was asked today by Secretary Baker. The campaign is reported to be lagging in many parts of the country.

"I think all Americans now recognize the fine record of our army," said the War Secretary, "but we must not fail also to appraise the work it has yet to do. Following the exhilaration of combat comes the tedium of peace, but the tasks of peace are indefinitely important and we must uphold our sons as they perform them. This drive for the United War Work Fund is a direct challenge of the measure of our appreciation. It is our way to reach arms of helpfulness to every distant place where the flag is unfolded for the healing of humanity."

Supplementing the statement from Secretary Baker, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a special appeal on behalf of the army.

"Our boys will remain in the service for many weary months," he said. "The period of reorganization and rehabilitation must be gone through. Now that the incentive of fighting is removed, the excitement and glamour of war are gone. Many of the men have come safely through the stern period of active warfare, but they may now succumb to the relaxations incident to cessation of active hostilities. Now comes the important task of the War Work organizations, the real trial of their value to the American soldier. They cannot meet the test unless the American people promptly and generously replenish their war chests."

In Fifth Avenue to-day the race between the Friars and the Lambs along their "Silver road to Berlin" approached the climax, but no figures were given out.

Lieut. Carroll, who is a Lamb, flew from Miesola and dropped pamphlets from the heads of the crowds. Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, David Warfield, H. H. Burnside and Loney Haskell led in the drive to-day.

An exciting finish for the race is promised for to-morrow.

Governor-elect Smith has promised to come in from Good Ground to see far play in the final lap of the race, and everybody in the avenue who has any money left is expected to toss it over to the paving players and go home broke. DeWitt Hopper will lead the Lambs into action and Al Johnson will chaperon the Friars.

Twenty-six thousand undrafted draft men are helping to organize the campaign and to collect money. They too will make a final spurt to-morrow and urge everybody they meet to empty his pockets.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. announced to-day a total subscription of \$100,000 on behalf of the Cities Service Company. Of this amount \$10,000 will be paid in the New York district. The team headed by Mrs. Charles S. Whitman gets credit for obtaining \$10,000 of the \$100,000, and \$10,000 more of it is credited to the

team of which Mrs. Michael Gavin is captain.

The following credits for obtaining subscriptions to-day: Clothing and Allied Trades, \$42,500; Waist and Dress Industry, \$20,000; Cloak and Suit Trade, \$22,000; Hides and Leather Trades, \$25,000.

The New York Civil Service Society, Inc., has passed a resolution urging all city employees to subscribe liberally.

Every one of the 8,000 employees of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, the Robbins Dry Dock Repair Company and allied shipbuilding concerns has pledged 10 per cent of his week's salary. It was announced at committee headquarters in Brooklyn to-day. This will amount to between \$10,000 and \$50,000.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels will be in Brooklyn to-morrow and will attend the football game between Rutgers College and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and will also review the parade. The parade will have 15,000 persons in line, besides detachments of soldiers and sailors.

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