

General Staff To Reorganize U. S. Army

Universal Training Issue Is Expected to Cause Renewed Struggle in Congress

100,000 Only Must Serve After War

Thousands of Officers Have But Temporary Commissions, and Readjustment Is Necessary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Plans for the reorganization of the War Department and the army itself are in process of formulation by the General Staff and soon will be before Secretary Baker.

The Secretary has indicated that new legislation will be necessary to carry out the reorganization, and is expected to lay a definite programme before Congress at the earliest possible moment.

Existing law authorizes the maintenance of a regular army of approximately 375,000 men. While it is not possible to forecast the number of American troops that must be employed in Europe after the peace treaties have been signed, military men believe the authorized regular establishment cannot provide an adequate force at home and abroad.

About 100,000 Must Serve Of the 3,700,000 men under arms probably not more than 100,000 are under obligation to serve beyond the restoration of peace.

Thousands of officers now in service are on temporary commission in the regular establishment. These commissions were issued for a definite period of years, and the men might be held.

The general attitude of the department would not indicate any intention of so doing. The number of men to be retained in Europe will be worked out by General Pershing's staff, and since similar calculations for the United States and its possessions are being made here the size of the army for which it will be necessary to provide soon can be estimated.

The General Staff's recommendations as to the way the army is to be formed are expected to embody the principle of universal military training. A bill prepared by the staff just before the United States entered the war outlined the general scheme which is likely to be again advocated, modified by the light of war experience.

Would Remodel Army At this time it was planned to continue the garrisons for the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama on a voluntary basis, by selecting men who elected army life after they had passed through their period of training.

Some similar project again will be brought forward, although neither President Wilson nor Secretary Baker is committed to universal training as a national policy. In his last annual report Mr. Baker said it was not a question which should be decided while the country was at war.

Demobilization of the existing officers corps, both line and staff, forms a separate element of the present problems of the War Department. Resignations Discouraged It is certain that efforts will be made to keep men who have shown themselves qualified in such relationship with the government that their services can be quickly secured at need.

Be Calm in Victory, Petain Tells Troops

PARIS, Nov. 13.—General Petain, the Commander of the French armies, has addressed an order of the day to his troops enjoining the tenacity and energy shown during four years by France, "which had to vanquish the foe in order not to die."

He asked the soldiers who will occupy German territory not to permit their resentment over German violence in France to lead them astray and to respect persons and property.

England Asks U. S. To Back Up Plan to Feed Needy Europe

LONDON, Nov. 12.—John Robert Clynes, British Food Controller, said today that the food situation in Europe continues to be serious, necessitating larger shipments until spring.

Not the least of the services rendered to the Allies by this country has been the building up of four reserves here," he said.

The food emergencies of peace are likely to be formidable. A certain amount of the stocks now held as military reserves probably will be released, and I hope, with the diminution of munition shipments and the abolition of the convoy system, the tonnage position will be improved.

This will not entirely solve one of the most serious problems, the shortage of beef and mutton. Virtually all the refrigerated tonnage of the world which is or can be available, and without which meat cannot be shipped, is already employed to the maximum of its capacity for most deliveries.

For instance, while there probably will be vessels available to bring to Europe the accumulated wheat harvests of Australia, there are only a few additional refrigerator ships to bring the large stores of meat from that country and New Zealand.

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Wilson to Aid If Germany Keeps Order

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lars which Alien Property Custodian Palmer is realizing from the sale of German securities in this country, which may be manipulated so as to constitute a credit for the German government or private importers to draw against.

There was some disposition to find fault with the President's prompt promise to send food to Germany, but the critics were asked to consider it not as a bit of excessive kindness to an unworthy foe, but as good policy and good business, since it is believed that square meals will go further in Germany toward maintaining or restoring order than a policing army of a million or two men which is likely to follow if Germany turns to Bolshevism.

The critics continued to complain, however, that in acting without consulting the Allies or acting in the name of the United States only the President has permitted the big German boot to be pushed still further into the door that its owner wishes to open for free access to President Wilson as the next friend of Germany.

Assurances are given by the food administration that there will be no material sympathy with Germany in meeting her immediate minimum requirements for food. The countries ravaged by Germany will get the first chance at the American international soup kitchen.

There is no denying that there is some skepticism as to the sincerity of Germany's starvation wail, though steps will be taken to meet it on the assumption that it is bona fide.

As the harvest has been recently taken and should suffice for at least eight months on the kind of rations the Germans have long endured, it is argued that there is no danger of starvation in Germany if distribution does not break down.

Yanks Watch Silently As Enemy Fades Away

Germans Are Leaving Front Lines for the Rear While Americans Hold Positions Won After Days of Hard and Bitter Fighting

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES ON THE MEUSE AND MOSELLE, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press) (6:00 p. m.)—Germany's army was moving slowly along its whole front toward the rear to-day. The American forces remain exactly where they were when the armistice went into effect.

The Germans reluctantly abandoned their efforts to continue fraternization where the lines still were in proximity, but threats to hold as prisoners any one approaching the American lines practically stopped their visits.

Rearrest Is Big Problem So far as known at the American Army Headquarters no disposition has been displayed to block at any point that part of the agreement providing for the withdrawal of the German troops. It is realized that the reversing of the gears of the great broken German machine will not be simple.

There would have been no surprise among the American officers had the German front remained almost unchanged, but already there appears to have been left immediately in front of the Americans little more than a fringe of soldiers. In some places even that line has been withdrawn so far that the army men on this side do not know its location.

All day yesterday there was a large number of explosions behind the German lines, indicating that the Germans were blowing up ammunition dumps. Cannot Cross Lines The terms of the armistice forbid American airplanes from going over the German front, and the Germans are no prisoners are being taken it is virtually impossible to get any information as to the movements of the German army.

The hours since the cessation of hostilities have wrought a wonderful change on the front. Silence has replaced the roar of cannon and the rattling of machine guns. The masses of troops going into battle have been replaced by laughing groups of American and French soldiers rejoicing over the success of their great effort. Every one seems to take it is highly perilous, says common humanity and common sense, alike compel the feeling of Germany, and that the arrival of Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, will facilitate the work.

"The Daily News" commending President Wilson's "genuine humanity," says the deliberate starving of Germany would be nothing but a stupid crime and stamp the brand of hypocrisy on all the Allied professions.

"The Daily Express" says a starving nation would be a Bolshevik nation, and that a Bolshevik Germany would be as grave a menace as a Hohenzollern Germany. The appeal of President Wilson's "genuine humanity," says the deliberate starving of Germany would be nothing but a stupid crime and stamp the brand of hypocrisy on all the Allied professions.

The general British view appears to be summarized in the question whether the cost of the rehabilitation of Europe should be borne by the victims of devastation or by its authors, and in the declaration that the German armies should be deprived of all arms in the hands of the regular army, but that the making internal fighting less possible when the armies are repatriated.

Newspapers in Sweden, Spain, Holland and even Norway express approval of the general policy of the United States in Switzerland also cause uneasiness.

War Cabinet Staggered by Peace Needs

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tives of the copper and ore industries are to follow. There were a number of miscellaneous contributions to the reconstruction stream to-day. Charles J. Bram, of the Committee on Cotton Distribution, issued a reassuring statement on the cotton outlook, explaining the committee's action in forbidding speculative short selling. He estimates the world demand for cotton at 2,000,000 bales over last year's. "Europe is almost devoid of cotton and cotton goods," he said.

The War Industries Board announced the release of building projects, large in number, but small in units and widely distributed, amounting to \$20,000,000. Oil stove manufacturers were notified that the proposed restriction on them was off. The lid on soft drinks and mineral waters, except as determined by food administration regulations, was removed.

Various labor administration officials made their contributions to the reconstruction talk, and the suggestion was made in some quarters that the way to demobilize the army is through the draft boards.

Wilson Plans Board to Make Peace Changes

Commission to Develop Safe Programme of Converting Industries

President Opposed Congress Inquiry

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Writes Letter Pointing Out Dangers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson has under consideration the appointment of a reconstruction commission to develop a comprehensive programme for the nation's conversion from a war to a peace basis, with advisory rather than executive functions.

As now considered the commission would be representative of commercial, industrial, labor, agricultural and social interests. Its membership would be small and it would deal with all phases of the great problem of easing the country from war to peace.

Opposed to Congress Committee The President is understood to be distinctly opposed to the suggestion of having a Congressional committee prepare a reconstruction programme. He is said to prefer men who can give their entire time to the work, and who have had special study of the economic and social problems. The President is said also to be considering what emergency legislation may be necessary before the government can enter upon a reconstruction programme.

How to shut off further war production without closing plants, throwing men out of work and causing financial straits is the most immediate reconstruction problem facing the government. Hundreds of telegrams of inquiry reaching government departments to-day disclosed anxiety of business men over this question, and offered a multitude of suggestions for dealing with it.

Plan of Professor Sprague Establishment of such a board was recommended to President Wilson by Professor O. M. W. Sprague, an economist of Harvard, who has conducted reconstruction research work for the Council of National Defense.

Government authorities having charge of the placing of war contracts are considering a plan for diverting raw materials to civilian industries as fast as these curtail their activities to other industries where they can be used at once for reconstruction needs. War orders will not be cancelled in a wholesale way until such a plan is developed, it is believed.

In this connection the Chamber of Commerce of the United States made public a letter to-day to President Wilson pointing out the anxiety among business men over the government's future course, suggesting development of uniform policies for all departments and some measures for preventing a sudden drop in prices of raw materials.

Letter Offers Suggestions "As you are doubtless aware," the letter said, "the cancellation of contracts by some government agencies during the past few days has caused a great deal of apprehension and disturbance."

The developments incident to the cancellations referred to indicate the difficulty of carrying out such a policy unless the transition is gradual, and the vast labor and financial interests involved are most carefully safeguarded. Work out certain common principles which should obtain in all government departments in affecting settlements on contracts now to be stopped, and appointing an advisory committee to believe the agencies set up in the various bureaus and departments to deal with the question should be controlled by a common authority in order to prevent great difficulty.

Restrictions on Capital to Remain

Government Financial Needs Will Delay Lifting Supervision of New Issues

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Restrictions will be continued by the government's capital issues committee on the floating of securities for building, road construction and development enterprises, absolutely essential, it is stated officially today, despite the War Industries Board's partial removal of limitations on non-war construction and manufacturing.

In view of the necessity of obtaining another big war loan in the spring, the Treasury, with which the capital issues committee is affiliated, holds that the securities market still must be left open largely for government securities. Consequently, even though business interests find it impossible to obtain building and road materials and necessary machinery for construction, they will have to demonstrate that their projects are needed or advisable in the light of the national situation before the capital issues committee will approve stock or bond issues.



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You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W.L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

Foe Is Evacuating Brussels; King to Make Entry Friday

German Garrison Revolts in Belgian Capital and Kills Several Officers

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Germans have begun the evacuation of Brussels. A Dunkirk dispatch to the Paris edition of "The New York Herald" says that King Albert and his family probably will reenter Brussels next Friday.

The German garrison in Brussels has revolted against the non-commissioned officers, according to news reaching the British lines from Brussels. Several officers were killed.

GHENT, Belgium, Nov. 12 (By The Associated Press).—In the course of a great celebration to-day, in which the entire population of Ghent participated, the people wrecked the windows and interior of the German hotel in the Grande Place. Hundreds of men with axes entered the building and smashed everything possible while the onlooking crowds cheered.

Citizens of Ghent, without distinction as to nationality, have greeted the Allied troops as liberators. They relate the same stories of martyrdom that are current in every city delivered from the Germans. They were astounded at the quickness of the relief brought to them and are unable to believe that they are really freed from the hateful Teutonic yoke.

Wilson Worked All Night On His Armistice Speech

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It was learned to-day that President Wilson was at work until 2 o'clock in the morning on his address to Congress Monday, announcing armistice terms. He had the address ready and had been asleep half an hour when news that the armistice had been signed reached him.

THE NEW FRANCE A SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED Monthly Magazine Telling Americans the True Worth of France and Her People

Rockets' Red Glare Greets Armistice News on West Front

Germans Set Off Lights on Old Battleline—Germans Insist on Shaking Hands with American Captain—Yanks Turn Loose Thirty Captured Prisoners

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By Wilbur Forrest (Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 13.—Many parts of the front were illuminated Monday night with Very lights, red and green rockets and flaming onions, which the enemy were firing with enthusiasm.

Incidents too numerous to be adequately told occurred everywhere on the old battleline on Monday afternoon. At one point east of the Meuse a group of Germans suntered into the American lines and insisted on shaking hands with the American captain. The captain first declined, explaining to the correspondents standing near that the cessation of the war was due to the armistice, and that the war was not technically over. The Germans, he said, were still our enemies. The smiling Germans, all of whom were privates, however, took no notice and, not understanding technicalities, insistently offered their hands.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS A Forest Fire Warning THIS poster, printed in the written characters of the Cree language, is a warning to Indian hunters and trappers to extinguish fires when breaking camp.