

Hylan Likely To Reject City Guard Measure

Opposition to Municipal Military Police Grows, and Smith Is Urged to Act if Mayor Does Not

Many Jokers in Proposal

Sponsor of Bill Explains His Aim; Foundation of Political Group Is Feared

Mayor Hylan, originally a silent supporter of the mysterious Municipal Guard bill, is likely to veto the measure, according to information received by The Tribune yesterday.

Powerful opposition, led by the four police organizations, has developed against the measure in the last twenty-four hours, and no efforts have been made to conceal from the Mayor that if he should sign the measure, Governor Smith will be given excellent reasons for vetoing the measure.

As published exclusively in The Tribune yesterday, advisers of the Governor have told him that if the Mayor approves the bill, there is nothing left for him to do but veto it.

The bill, which was jammed through the Assembly by Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, was introduced by Senator James J. Walker. Yesterday Senator Walker said:

"I introduced the bill at the request of Colonel Warren Leslie, of the 6th Regiment of the Police Reserves. I did not sponsor the bill, and when I learned that it sought to create an independent police force to be known as the municipal guard, some 25,000 strong, which would be subject to Civil Service regulations, I washed my hands of it, and informed the Assembly leaders that the bill should be killed."

But the bill does more than this. It confers on the members of the municipal guard the duties of police officers and that of guardians. It also exempts them from jury duty. One clause in the bill would permit the Hylan administration to pay the municipal guard members as well as the police officers.

When Senator Walker was told that the belief of politicians was that the guard was to form the nucleus of a personal political organization, he said:

"I don't know who was behind the bill or anything else about it except that it was handed to me by Colonel Leslie, and from my knowledge of him I am certain that he has no political ambitions, certainly none so warm as the creation of a political body of 25,000. I understand that he and Inspector John F. Dwyer drafted it."

Sought to Continue Reserves When Colonel Leslie, a lawyer with extensive business interests, was asked to throw light on the bill he declared that the measure was drafted by him alone. He admitted that he had consulted Inspector Dwyer about it. Inspector Dwyer is his immediate superior in the Police Reserves, of which Rodman Wanamaker, special deputy Police Commissioner, is in charge.

"My sole reason in drafting the bill," said Colonel Leslie, "was to enable the police reserves to be continued as the efficient organization it has proved to be in the past. The reserves, their services furnished free to the municipality, here performed noble work as an adjunct to the Police Department. The law of 1917, which increased the strength of the Police Reserves beyond the present strength of the Police Reserves—approximately 7,000. In this he is in error, for paragraph 3 of the proposed law reads:

Three Brigades of Three Regiments "The said guard shall consist of not less than three brigades of three regiments each, and all officers and boards of officers of said guard shall be appointed and commissioned by the deputy police commissioner commanding."

Under the provisions of this paragraph, strictly interpreted, a single division of the proposed Municipal Guard could not consist of less than 1,200 men, and each brigade in excess of three regiments. The bill provides for a divisional strength of three brigades, or nine regiments. And these divisions could be as numerous as physically possible.

Would Take Armories Paragraph 5 also starts out innocently by saying that the Armory Board or "other authority" shall have the power to provide headquarters for the Municipal Guard in the various armories, but in the next breath the bill makes it compulsory upon the Armory Board or "other authority" to turn over the armories to the municipal guard. This provision has roused the adjutant General Berry to protest against the measure.

The guard, by the succeeding paragraph, is to be equipped by the city, and it also provides that the officers and enlisted men shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of Section 320 of the military law. This section provides for a gratuity and pension to the next of kin of a guardsman if he is injured or killed on duty. The expense is to be borne by the city.

50,000 Bonus Checks Sent Discharged Soldiers Daily WASHINGTON, April 25.—By May 1 all requests for \$50 bonuses now in the hands of the Zone Finance Officer of the War Department will have been answered, Brigadier General H. M. Lord, chief of the finance division of the War Department, announced. The department has attained a record of dispatching 50,000 checks to discharged soldiers daily, and this rapid distribution will be maintained from now forward.

General Alexander Praises Men of 77th For Conduct in and Behind the Line

Major General Robert Alexander, commander of the 77th Division, last night at the Blinnmore, where the advance party of the unit has headquarters, told newspapermen just what he thought of the doughboys with whom he had waded through the Argonne forest.

General Alexander is a sturdy, kindly figure. His tanned face breaks quickly into the warmest smile; his whole bearing shows a desire to do away with military formality and "red tape" and get down to human equations. It is easy to see why to his men he is both a "bearcat" and a "private's general."

Praises His Soldiers The commanding officer of the Liberty Division—New York's Own—had taken the reporters into his confidence on the plans of the parade, and had established a general feeling of equality, when he was asked to say what he thought of the men in the ranks of the organization he commanded. The grizzled campaigner of six wars, never abating his casual bearing, paused in embarrassment. There was a suspicious moisture in his eye—which he quickly tried to account for by waving away some imaginary cigarette smoke—and a husky sob in his voice when he finally replied:

"If I started to talk about this division, with all the affection I have for my boys, I'd have to stop right here. I'd be crying myself silly. I'm not saying they won the war, but by themselves, but they never were called on to do anything that they did not do. This division is mighty close to my feet."

Wears a Wound Strips General Alexander wore a wound stripe, a Distinguished Service Cross and a Croix de Guerre with one star and a number of other decorations. He had taken part in the Indian campaigns, Cuban pacification, Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection and the Mexican punitive expedition.

The first group of men entering the Blinnmore was Sergeant Benedict Carlin, who was secretary on his staff in France. "We didn't do much in the Argonne," the general said generally to the sergeant, who was bursting with pride.

"I think I had a very fortunate opportunity on Christmas Day to express my appreciation to the boys for the privilege with which I am animated when I think of the services rendered by this division," said General Alexander, seated later at a table surrounded by reporters.

Always Played Game "I said to him that I felt the greatest pride in being associated with a command with the men composing this organization. That in its ranks were representatives of all the people of the City of New York; that if he could have seen, as I had seen, the conduct of the men while they were in the Argonne, he would have been proud to have them as his own."

When the general was asked to describe the men who will be represented by the gold stars carried before the marching troops, General Alexander was loath to speak. "I have personally answered every inquiry about the boys, and each time I am embarrassed for words to express my feelings," he said.

Fershing Praised Division General Alexander then had a German minenwerfer box which he had captured brought into the room, and he pointed out the contents proved to be nothing more dangerous than letters and official documents. One paper, exhibited with much pride, was the report of Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Fershing, in charge of troops in the Argonne, to General Pershing, after inspecting the 77th Division. After praising highly the condition of the men, their uniforms and equipment and the efficiency of the officers, the report concludes:

"Their work shows what can be done, and it is the consensus of opinion of all the inspecting officers that this division is composed of the best and most satisfactory that we have ever made."

The report, made on April 7, shortly before the troops sailed for home, brought a reply from the Chief of Staff, in part reading:

"The willingness and ability of an organization to perform its military duties out of the line with the same enthusiasm and devotion to duty as characterized its service in active operations is the (the commanding general) considers well worthy of emulation."

Talks of the Argonne Asked to explain the tactics which he carried the division through the Argonne forests, believed impregnable, General Alexander answered:

"They were very quiet. They were not like taking an objective in a fairly open place. The whole woods were so thick you couldn't see forty feet in front of you. There was nothing you could point to and say, 'Go for that.' You simply had to deploy that line and start it going forward."

General Alexander said, with a reminiscence chuckle, that he had "not over" on the 77th Division. After the Christmas Day review of the 77th by the President and Mrs. Wilson, General Alexander presented the men of the division patch, bearing the Statue of Liberty. There was much rejoicing in the 77th and consternation in the 78th, when Mrs. Wilson later attended a 76th dinner, proudly wearing the Liberty symbol.

Arrived on Mt. Vernon The transport Mt. Vernon, which brought General Alexander, his staff, the 30th Infantry, 12th Cavalry, and the 12th Artillery, arrived at 2:30 p. m. at 6:30 yesterday morning. The general and his staff were met at the pier by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, which left the Battery with crowds of relatives and friends, were too late to do anything but see the men as they disembarked on their way to Camp Mills.

General Alexander, one of the first ashore, was met by his wife, who came from Washington.

Relatives of 77th Men Told They Cannot See Soldiers at Camp Mills The following list of instructions and advice to friends and relatives of members of the 77th Division was issued yesterday.

3,000 Girls Will Jazz With Sailors To-night Fleet Personnel at the Garden This Morning

Tentative Date Believed to Have Been Chosen, but the Weather Will Be Deciding Factor; Planes Tuning Up

Destroyers Begin Patrol

First of 36 Ordered to Sea Sail, and Beach Crews Start for Newfoundland

It was officially announced yesterday that the date for the navy's attempt to fly across the Atlantic with the three NC flying boats has been decided upon. It will not be officially announced until twenty-four hours before the scheduled hour of departure. From the best available information the date is understood to be May 2, but the weather will be the determining factor.

The announcement says the route has not yet been decided, but it was learned on high authority yesterday that the Navy Department had never seriously considered any other route than from Newfoundland by way of the Azores.

Thirty-six destroyers under command of Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, it was learned, were under orders yesterday to proceed to their destinations along the proposed route at midnight. The utmost secrecy concerning the movement and destination of these vessels was maintained, and all requests for information met with absolute refusal.

The supply ship Baltimore left for Newfoundland yesterday with supplies and part of the beach crew to handle the flying boats on their arrival at Broyle Harbor. The supply ship Aroostook was also scheduled to sail, but a leaky tank delayed her departure. She will sail at 10 o'clock this morning. Three destroyers—the Gamble, Foote and Barney—sailed yesterday.

Battleships to Patrol Course It was also learned that the battleships,hips Utah, Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida will patrol the course of the flying boats. The time of their departure, however, is being withheld.

Commander John H. Towers took over active command of the "N. C. sea plane Division 1" yesterday. From observation at the naval air station at Rockaway there is no doubt about the preparations for the flight across the Atlantic being in their final stages.

Owing to the storm of Thursday and yesterday there was no flying with the NC-3. This was chiefly due to the fact that the runway had become silted with sand. As a result the opportunity was seized to put the starboard engine in good shape. It was found the trouble lay in the carburetor and a new one was installed. The ship will fly to-day.

The NC-4 is in the final stages of completion and should be ready for her first flight by Monday. The wings of the NC-2 are already on the NC-1, and the ship should also be ready for a flight early next week. There is a possibility that all three ships may fly together for the first time Monday.

Mr. Sharp, who was accompanied by his wife and five children on the Leviathan, said his four years and eight months in France during the trying times of the war had been most interesting.

"I have not the slightest doubt," he said, "that the peace conference will do its work satisfactorily. It is to be expected that perfect harmony could prevail among so many divergent opinions and where such great questions are to be settled. I feel that the great covenant of peace will be reached with fairness and wisdom."

More of Rainbow Men Home The greater part of the Leviathan's troops were of the Rainbow Division, consisting of 409 officers and 13,919 men. The 424 lost 600 killed and 3,900 wounded. The distinguished Service Cross was conferred upon 25 men; fifteen received the Croix de Guerre.

Among the D. S. C. men who returned last night was Henry C. Rickett, of Columbus, Ohio. Under the fire he went to a stream for water for his kitchen near Viller-sur-Fere on July 29, and saved twenty men from machine gun fire by dragging them to a place of safety.

The Leviathan brought home 1,150 wounded and sick besides 150 with tuberculosis. Three died on the voyage. They were: Private Harry Bloom, 110th Infantry, 104 Orchard Street, New York, died of gunshot wounds; Alfred Hendrickson, Hoboken, same cause; and Timothy Harrington, 26th Infantry, of 2294 Seventh Avenue, New York, of tuberculosis.

Two Cruisers Bring Home Southerners of Regular Army Officers For Overseas Duty Major and 18 Captains Chosen Who Have Not Heretofore Seen Service in France

WASHINGTON, April 25.—One major and eighteen captains of the regular army who have not seen overseas service were assigned by the War Department to-day to command contingents of recruits who are being assembled at Camp Meade for dispatch to the American Army of Occupation.

The officers, with the names from which they have been ordered to Camp Meade, follow: Major Frank W. Milburn, 5th Infantry, Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Captains Francis M. Brennan, 41st Infantry, Camp Funston, Kansas; Anthony O. Adams, infantry, Camp Johnston; Frank D. Grantham, 41st Infantry, Camp Funston; Samuel H. Cross, 10th Infantry, Camp Custer, Michigan; George S. Prugh, infantry, Camp Custer; Frederic M. Lee, 10th Infantry, Camp Custer; Bernard B. McMahon, 10th Infantry, Camp Custer; Richard D. Daugherty, infantry, Camp Jackson, South Carolina; Steven B. Wilson, infantry, Camp Jackson; Carl E. Grigg, 21st Infantry, Camp Kearny, California; Augustus V. O'Connell, infantry, Camp Grant, Illinois; John E. Glavin, infantry, Camp Grant; Lewis Payne, infantry, Camp Grant; Carl R. Perkins, infantry, Camp Dix, New Jersey; Joseph W. Robertson, infantry, Camp Dix; Robert C. Brinson, infantry, Camp Dix; Joseph E. Young, 4th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, California; Robert J. McBrody, 43d Infantry, Camp Bowie, Texas.

Kreger Upholds Courts Martial; Inquiry Closes

Bar Association Committee May Resume Its Sessions in Chicago, However, and Hear Some Enlisted Men

Gardiner Criticises Army

New York Lawyer Declares Courts Should Not Be an Agency for Discipline

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The hearings of the committee of the American Bar Association on the administration of military justice were concluded here to-day, and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, Judge S. S. Gregory, of Chicago. The views of many officers and others remain to be obtained by the committee, and Chairman Gregory said he would immediately communicate with those who might not be able to attend subsequent hearings should the public sessions be resumed later in Chicago. Judge Gregory has indicated that he desires if possible to get the viewpoint of a number of enlisted men before closing the record, and he expects to do this in Chicago.

The acting judge advocate general, Brigadier General Kreger, was among the witnesses heard to-day. This officer, who succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Ansell as acting judge advocate general when General Crowder, the judge advocate general, went to Cuba, gave only a brief statement of the views he had formulated, as the committee was pressed for time.

Would Improve Actual Trials General Kreger took the position that the ends of military discipline and of justice were the same and that in securing the one the other also was to be secured. For this reason, he thought, it would be well to take any steps which might be necessary to improve the actual trials before courts martial. The question of how this should be done, whether by creating a system of presiding judges or by appointing lay members through the courts, he said, was one of detail on which he made no recommendation.

General Kreger did not believe that the fact that a large percentage of the accused in the war-time cases were defended by lieutenants indicated any serious infringement of the rights of the defendants through the inexperience or military relationship of counsel. The experience and ability of the defending counsel and the trial judge advocates, he thought, about balanced, and lieutenants were selected most often because they were acquainted more intimately with the accused enlisted men.

Dislikes Revision System Two members of the committee the practice of sending court martial findings and sentences back for revision in cases of acquittal or of sentences which appeared unduly lenient to the reviewing authority could well be abandoned, except for clear cases of technical error.

Two members of the Clemency Board of which General Ansell is president, Colonel James S. Easby-Smith and Lieutenant Colonel William Connor also testified. Both emphatically supported the existing court martial system as well calculated to get at the facts and not likely to bring about the punishment of innocent men.

General Connor said his main objection to the court martial system was that it did not provide for a careful sifting up of the evidence extracted from the showing of facts.

The only other witness was J. B. W. Gardiner, a New York lawyer, who formerly was an officer of the regular army. He was the only one of the score of men suggested to the committee by Colonel Ansell to appear before the committee to testify. Mr. Gardiner indicated that the attitude of the regular army was all wrong because it held the court martial system to be an executive agency for discipline, whereas it was, in fact, a portion of the judicial framework of the country, duly recognized by the Supreme Court as such.

Final authority over court martial procedure, Mr. Gardiner thought, should be placed in the judge advocate general of the army and not in the President, who might declare it to the Secretary of War and in turn to the chief of staff.

Have You Tried Tuxedo in the New "TEA-FOIL" PACKAGE? It's soft and pliable—decreases in size the tobacco is used—tobacco does not cake in the package—no digging it out with the finger. Keeps the tobacco in even better condition than tin. Now, don't you owe it to yourself to buy a package and give Tuxedo a trial?—Not quite as much tobacco as in the tin, but—

10c

Finest Burley Tobacco Mellow-aged till Perfect + a dash of Chocolate

"Your Nose Knows"

SUNDAY EXCURSION \$3.24 Children \$1.62

TO BALTIMORE or WASHINGTON

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1919

Central Railroad of New Jersey

U. S. Planes Were Active in War, Says Alexander

La Touraine Brings 356 Casual Officers and Men

Three Members of Belgian Mission Also Arrive to Take Part in Victory Loan

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER, commander of the 77th Division, yesterday discounted reports that few American-made airplanes had engaged in battle.

"I was at Buzancy on November 3, watching two support battalions going forward," said the general. "Suddenly an immense flight of planes, more than 180 of them, came over. The sky was full of them, and they bombed the living daylight out of the enemy."

"I made an inquiry later and found there wasn't a French plane or man among them. They were all American."

The French liner La Touraine arrived here yesterday from Havre with a large complement of civilian and military passengers. There were fifty casual officers and 306 enlisted men on board. Only one New Yorker was among the officers. He is Lieutenant H. S. Hoyt, of 210 West Ninetieth Street, of the firm of Hoyt & Woodward, brokers, 71 Broadway.

Lieutenant Hoyt sailed overseas with the 307th Infantry, 77th Division, but was transferred last July to the 139th Infantry, 33d Division. He fought with the latter division in the Argonne and on the Meuse.

Among the passengers was Miss Crystal Waters, a singer, who makes her home here with Mrs. W. A. Jenner, 505 Park Avenue. She returned from sixteen months' service as a M. C. A. worker on various fronts in France. After the signing of the armistice she went to Austria and was at Flume when the 324th Infantry entered the city.

One of the passengers was Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Pesakoff, of the Russian General Staff and Commissioner General of the Siberian government. He is on his way to Siberia to rejoin the forces of Admiral Kolchak.

Three members of the Belgian Mission were also on board. They came to take part in the Victory Loan campaign. The mission is headed by Major Ernest Heintz, with him arrived Captain Ernest Heintz, chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

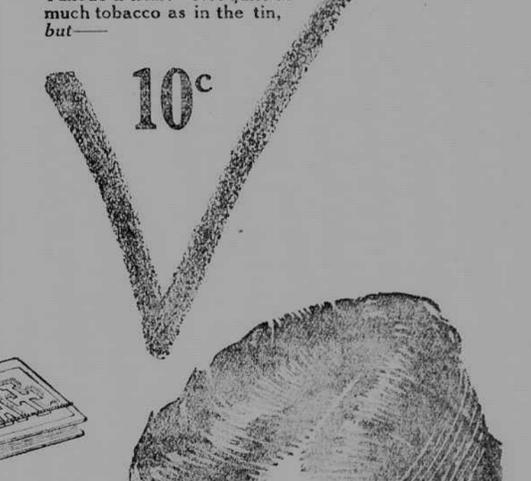
There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.

There were twelve members of various ambulance sections on board. Among them was Herbert G. Lavers, Major General Staff and chief of the press information bureau of the general headquarters in Brussels, and James C. Whiteley, an American representative attached to the Belgian Mission.



Horlick's Malted Milk Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages Quick Lunch; Home or Office OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS



10c

Finest Burley Tobacco Mellow-aged till Perfect + a dash of Chocolate

"Your Nose Knows"

SUNDAY EXCURSION \$3.24 Children \$1.62

TO BALTIMORE or WASHINGTON

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1919

Central Railroad of New Jersey

10c

Finest Burley Tobacco Mellow-aged till Perfect + a dash of Chocolate

"Your Nose Knows"

SUNDAY EXCURSION \$3.24 Children \$1.62

TO BALTIMORE or WASHINGTON

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1919

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company INCORPORATED