DENIES INTERNED SEAMEN ARE PAID

Recompensed Only for Actual Labor, Explains Department of Labor.

NOT PRISONERS OF WAR

Given Only Plain Food, With None Wasted—Listed as Enemy Aliens.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—To set at rest the statements which have been widely circulated throughout the country regarding the treatment accorded interned Germans in the United States, the Department of Labor to-night described in detail the treatment accorded the interned Germans at the camp at Hot Springs, N. C.

It was explained that the inmates of the camp are not prisoners of war. They comprise the officers and crews of the German merchant ships which were interned when war was declared by the United States.

As aliens they are amenable to the immigration laws, which are administered by the Department of Labor and as "enemy aliens" under the President's proclamation they are subject to the laws on which the proclamation was based. Their deportation, it was explained, was impossible in view of the international situation.

Paid Only for Their Work.

"Contrary to the general impression," it was explained, "these aliens receive no compensation from the Government except such as is allowed them for work actually performed. Those who engage in construction work of one sort or another are paid at the rate of $20 a month, with an additional allowance of $5 per month to those acting in the capacity of foremen.

"The interned officers have been permitted to receive from any source not to exceed $10 and the crew men not more than $5 a month. Receipts in excess of these amounts are placed to the credit of the aliens in a postal savings bank or otherwise disposed of as desired. Permission is of course granted for legitimate purchases of clothing and other necessaries."

After explaining the sanitary arrangements made for the camps and the fact that the routine of the camp has been arranged so that married men there may see their families once each week, the Labor Department statement concluded:

"There is no warrant whatever for the statement that these aliens are allowed an excessive amount of food. Three meals a day of plain but thoroughly palatable and substantial food are provided for each man. A limited number of eggs is furnished.

Little Fresh Milk Used.

"For the most part evaporated milk such as seamen prepare on shipboard is used. There is no waste and the same measures of economy and conservation which are being urged upon every American household are being practiced at Hot Springs."

There are three classes of interned prisoners at present—the crews of the German naval vessels, crews of the German merchantmen seized at the beginning of the war and the civilians interned under the alien enemy law. The Department of Labor has charge only of the internment camps for the merchant crews, while the other internment camps are under the War Department.

The crews of the German naval vessels are the only ones who are prisoners of war and as such entitled to receive compensation from the Government.

GERMAN BUYS FOOD.

Purchases Supplies for 1,600 Interned Sailors—U. S. Pays.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 29.—While there is a difference of opinion here as to whether they are living "luxuriously" at the expense of the United States there is unanimity of opinion that the 1,600 officers and seamen of German merchant ships detained at Hot Springs by the United States Immigration Service should be required to observe the meatless and wheatless days which are urged on Americans as a patriotic duty. But local opinion does not influence the policy of the camp management and the Germans continue to eat meat and wheat daily.

Carping critics suggest that this is because the purchasing of supplies and the making up of the menus is entrusted to one of the Germans themselves and that he naturally is not concerned in saving food for his country's enemies. He is D. Peinert, for many years purchasing agent of the Hamburg American Steamship Company in New York. The immigration officials in charge of the camp admit that Peinert buys the food supplies and decides what food material shall be served, the officials indicating only its general character.

Received No Hoover Orders.

The officials here pass up to Washington any inquiries as to why meatless or wheatless days are not observed, stating that if Mr. Hoover has made any recommendations as to feeding the Germans they at least have not received them. Informally they indicate that liberal treatment of the Germans is desirable in order to induce Germany to give like consideration to American prisoners.

As for the delegation of the catering power to Peinert they explain that he is a highly capable man and their course is justified by the fact that for months the cost of raw food per capita has been only 45 cents. As to possible waste in the kitchen by the German cooks they say the squealing complaints of short rations by the garbage fed pigs are sufficient answer.

Old Prince, the negro who has been a factotum for many years at the hotel where the officers are quartered, maintains that the Germans are not overfed.

"Them Germans sure licks the plates clean," said Prince. "They don't waste nothin' because they eats it. They don't hardly leave nothin' for the hogs. Them hogs is leaner than what they wux time they wasent but fifty folks in the hotel."

Prince dilated on the fact, and it is a fact, that neither officers nor men have table cloths or saucers, and that sugar is not provided for individual helping, but is placed in the pot of coffee before service.

Fine Quarters for Officers.

Aside from eating, the officers, 517 in number, live better than the men. They are quartered in the four story hotel, with its equipment of private baths, steam heat and fine furniture. The men are quartered in a separate enclosure and are housed in eight wooden barracks, each 20 by 162 feet in size, a row of double decked bunks extending along each side. The heat is from stoves and bathing facilities are provided by a shower bathhouse, 14 by 50 feet, in rear of each barrack.

A further distinction is made in the matter of guarding. The men's camp is surrounded by a ten foot high barbed wire barricade. At intervals are high perched sentry boxes, where the guards are posted at night, hooded incandescents throwing funnel shaped lights inside the fence. Such a fence surrounds only part of the officers' camp, there being no fence on the two sides formed by the shallow river and Spring Creek.

The greatest distinction between officers and men, however, is made by themselves. The seamen, now freed from any obligation to obey the orders of the former officers, do not hesitate to manifest their resentment toward the officers for past strict treatment, and some of them tell the guards that if they are given sticks there will be no need for guarding the officers. The officers are highly resentful of the men's attitude.

The officers have tennis courts, croquet grounds and bowling alleys, the latter provided by the Y. M. C. A., together with a big pool of natural hot water. The seamen's camp is not complete, but it will have croquet grounds and bowling alleys. The international Y. M. C. A. has erected a large building for the use of the seamen. It is equipped with reading matter and games and facilities for motion pictures, and an American secretary is in charge.

BROOKLYN ZONE FIXED.

Waterfront From Newtown Creek to Sheepshead Bay Closed.

Brooklyn's waterfront "dead line" for enemy aliens has been fixed. United States Marshal Power yesterday made a tour of the entire barred zone. Starting in Greenpoint, near Newtown Creek, he followed an imaginary line along the waterfront, through Williamsburg's industrial section and past the navy yard. Around the important Erie Basin the trail led, along the busy South Brooklyn piers to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. Enemy aliens can come to within 300 feet of the waterfront, but must then stop.

Later in the day, after a conference with Chief Inspector Dillon of the Police Department and Borough Inspector Murphy, Marshal Power authorized the publication of the "dead line." He left copies of his map with the police officials.

There are thousands of enemy aliens in Brooklyn. Some of the important streets they will do well to keep away from are Kent avenue, Flushing avenue, along the navy yard, Furman street, Columbia street, a number of smaller streets around the Erie Basin and parts of Third avenue, Second avenue and First avenue in South Brooklyn.

Under Police Surveillance.

Enemy aliens residing in Brooklyn will be under close surveillance at all times. This is indicated in the Marshal's plans. A duplicate list of every one of them who registered with Mr. Power under the President's proclamation has been forwarded to the Police Department.

Enemy aliens will be segregated according to police precincts. Policemen under the contemplated scheme will familiarize themselves with the enemy aliens in their district. As far as is possible they will watch them, learn their habits and gather any other data concerning them that they can.

Thousands of cards, printed in both English and German, will be posted in the five counties under the Marshal's jurisdiction warning enemy aliens of the dead line.

It was revealed yesterday that already the Marshal's office has arrested more than a dozen for violating the edict. They have been interned temporarily on Ellis Island, and will be transferred later to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Boundaries of Barred Zone.

The dead line as fixed runs as follows:

Starting at Paige avenue and Whale Creek, Greenpoint, to Oakland street, to Commercial street, to Dupont street, to West street, to Quay street, to Franklin street, to North Fourteenth street, to Kent avenue, to Grand street, to ferry, back along Grand street, to Kent avenue, to Broadway, to ferry. Starting again at south side of Broadway and Kent avenue, along Kent avenue, to Metz street, to Clinton street, to Flushing avenue, to St. Edward's street, to Park avenue, to Navy street, to York street, to Hudson avenue, to John street, to Jay street, to Plymouth street, to Main street, to Catherine street ferry. Starting again at Main street and Plymouth street, along Main street, to Water street, to Fulton street, to Fulton ferry. Starting again at Fulton and Furman street, along Furman street, to Atlantic avenue, to South Ferry.

Starting again at Atlantic avenue and Furman street, along Atlantic avenue, to Columbia street, to Harrison street, to Van Brunt street, to Hamilton avenue, to Imlay street, to Pioneer street, to Conover street, to King street, to Ferris street, to Van Dyke street, to Conover street, to Beard street, along Beard street to Otsego street, to Sigourney street, to Columbia street, to Bay street, to Hicks street, to Cream street, to Henry street, to Bush street, to Clinton street, to Cream street, to Smith street, to Hamilton avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Third avenue, to Twenty-eighth street, to Second avenue, to Thirty-ninth street.

Along Thirty-ninth street to ferry coming up Thirty-ninth street, to First avenue, to Sixty-ninth street, to ferry, back along Sixty-ninth street, to First avenue, to Bay Ridge avenue, to Narrows avenue, to Eighty-ninth street, to Colonial road, to Ninety-second street, to Narrows avenue, to Third avenue, to Marine avenue, to Fort Hamilton Parkway, to Ninety-second street, to Seventh avenue, to Warehouse avenue, thence through roadway across Dyker Beach Park to Cropsey avenue, to Bay Thirty-seventh street, to Harway avenue, to Avenue Z, to Warehouse avenue, to Canal avenue, to West Thirty-seventh street, to Surf avenue, thence along Surf avenue.

PLATTSBURG TO TRAIN POLES.

Paderewski Urges Countrymen to Join Army of Patriots.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary of War Baker has shown America's appreciation of the new army of 200,000 Polish American young men being raised in the United States to fight on the side of the Entente Allies by offering the use of the camp at Plattsburg for the training of Polish officers, Ignace Paderewski, the famous pianist, announced at a patriotic mass meeting of Polish people here to-day.

The meeting, which was held in Tremont Temple, was the concluding event on the day's programme of the celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciusko. Mr. Paderewski urged all Polish American young men of draft age who are not called to the colors under the selective service law to enter the new Polish army.

FIND STOLEN ARMY LEATHER.

Boston Police Recover 5,000 Soles in Raid on House.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Following reports of numerous thefts of foodstuffs and other supplies intended for shipment to the soldiers abroad, the police to-day raided a house in the East Boston district and recovered 5,000 army shoe soles. Two men found in the house were taken into custody.

This is the second successful raid conducted by the police within the past few days in their efforts to break up gangs of waterfront and warehouse robbers.

POLICE TO REGISTER ALL ENEMY ALIENS

Conference in Washington To-day Will Work Out Details of Plan.

MORE TROOPS ON PIERS

First Day of Enforcement of Barred Zone Edict Passes Without Incident.

Registration of the 60,000 enemy aliens in Manhattan, The Bronx and Westchester county will be the subject of a conference to be held in Washington to-day of Attorney-General Gregory, United States Marshal McCarthy of the Southern district of New York and Police Commissioner Woods.

Registration is one of the most puzzling problems in connection with the restriction of enemy aliens in New York city. Many plans have been suggested for this work and until yesterday all were dismissed. Now, it is understood, the task will be placed in the hands of the Police Department and it is believed the total registration can be accomplished within a week. There are many other enemy aliens in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond under the jurisdiction of United States Marshal Power.

According to the plan tentatively agreed upon between Marshal McCarthy and Commissioner Woods all enemy aliens will be compelled to present themselves at the police stations of the precincts in which they live. Each will give to the police a complete history of his life and following this the alien will be photographed and this portrait, as well as his full description and pedigree, will be shown upon the permit or passport which he will carry.

Permit Gives No Privileges.

This permit will give the enemy alien no privileges, such as entering barred zones. It will be merely a protection against the bearer being picked up and interned. Those who live up to the laws affecting barred zones as applied to enemy aliens will have nothing to fear.

At present there are 28,800 enemy aliens in Manhattan, The Bronx and Westchester county who have registered as such and have been granted permits to come and go at will. Since the promulgation of the President's proclamation barring all enemy aliens from approaching within a hundred yards of the waterfront these permits have been nullified and all holders of these permits will be compelled to register with the police.

Every patrolman in the city will be ordered to report to his precinct commander the names of all enemy aliens residing within his post or beat. Then notices will be served on these aliens to present themselves at the police station on a given date for registration. This done each will receive his identification card and as long as he obeys the laws prescribed for his kind he will be unmolested. The least transgression of this rule will result in his immediate internment.

Additional Troops Likely.

Marshal McCarthy made a tour of the Manhattan water front yesterday and familiarized himself with conditions about the piers and wharves. He will make a report of his findings to Attorney-General Gregory to-day, following which an order may be looked for from the War Department detailing additional troops to guard the vital points on the city's shores as recommended by the Marshal. So far no more troops have been ordered for the city's piers.

The 100 yard barred zone order went into effect at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and so far no violations of the rule have been reported. Soldiers, with glistening bayonets and ball cartridges, are guarding the Chelsea and Southern Pacific piers along North River and no enemy had the hardihood to invade the restricted area. These soldier guards will be increased from time to time until the entire water front is under military law, as it is in Hoboken.

The pier guards in the barred zones all fared well. Not a man of them went without his Thanksgiving dinner, and efforts were made to see that it was as good a dinner as he would have got had he been home. At Pier A the guards sat down to a hot dinner that was hustled to them as fast as Tom Healy's waiters could travel with the covered platters. There was so much of it that it took four hours to serve it. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith paid for the feast. It was an exceedingly private and exclusive dinner, for soldiers only, and everybody else had to take the word of the soldiers that it beat all records in the dinner line.

UNCLE SAM A HOST.

5,000 Men at Camp Mills Dine on Turkey and Fixin's.

So far as soldiers were concerned, Camp Mills, at Hempstead, L. I., was almost as lively yesterday as the north pole. Night before last more than 25,000 men dreamed in their tents of turkey and "fixin's," and by noon yesterday more than 20,000 of them had entrained for New York and nearby Long Island towns to enjoy the hospitality of civilians and hotels and restaurants and clubs. Not more than 5,000 men, including soldiers of the Sunset Division and the potential aviators in training at the Mineola and Hempstead fields, were left in the camp.

These 5,000 were men who were chosen to do the routine duties of the camp that had to be done by somebody, and included the two or three hundred who are in the camp hospital for various causes. But so far as eating turkey was concerned the soldiers who went to New York had nothing at all on the soldiers who remained in camp. If anything the men left in camp had the better of it.

Not taking any chances with civilian hospitality, the Government had sent to Camp Mills about 3,500 pounds of turkey for each regiment, together with numerous barrels and cases of cranberries, onions, potatoes and the other things that go with a Thanksgiving dinner. That would have been sufficient to have given the 25,000 men all the turkey that they could eat—and with 20,000 gone the remaining 5,000 just fairly revelled in turkey. The meal served to them comprised turkey and cranberries and mashed potatoes and creamed onions and cocoanut cake and bananas and coffee and then some more turkey. There was so much turkey that Camp Mills will be able to eat warmed over turkey for the next few days, and then for several days after that there will be hash and finally soup, the destined end of every turkey.

Major-Gen. Jervey, commander of the Sunset Division, expressed his appreciation last night of the hospitality of New York and Long Island. He said that 5,000 more invitations were received than the division had soldiers.

Teutons Repulsed in Albania.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Teuton attacks against the Italian positions in Albania at a point ten miles northeast of the Adriatic seaport of Aviona were repulsed yesterday with heavy losses, the Italian War Office announced to-day.

BELL GIVES UPTON CLEAN MORAL BILL

Camp Commander Issues Last Word Disproving Mrs. Humiston's Charges.

SEARCHING INQUIRY ENDS

Woman Lawyer's Decoy Is Only Girl Who Ever Obtained a Room at Hotel.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding Camp Upton, in a last word on the subject of Mrs. Grace Humiston's charges of immorality at the camp, declared to-day that the woman lawyer based her charges "upon the random talk of a person she should have recognized as an unreliable, evil minded gossipmonger." The General declares that not a particle of evidence has been produced that would suggest immorality at the camp.

He asserts that the only young girl who ever remained at the camp hotel since its establishment was the young girl Mrs. Humiston sent there to pose as the wife of a mature private detective.

"Respectable persons," says the General, "have sufficient reason to be tired reading more on the subject of Mrs. Humiston's unfounded charges of immorality at Camp Upton. Excepting those who are naturally inclined to believe ill of others, regardless of facts, I hardly think any intelligent person, acquainted with the facts, really believes that even one young girl has died at Camp Upton because she was about to become a mother, much less seven. Not a particle of real evidence has yet been produced indicating the existence of immoral conditions at Camp Upton.

"Though she claims to be freely consulting and cooperating with my comrades in arms at Governors Island, who personally know nothing whatever about moral conditions at Camp Upton, Mrs. Humiston refuses to consult or cooperate with me, though I have complete personal knowledge thereof. At my solicitation she promised ten days ago to talk with me on the subject at an early date, but she has thus far failed to keep her promise and now announces that she will disclose what she knows to the Secretary of War alone, and to him only in case he listens sympathetically.

Camp's Side Not Asked For.

"Incidentally, neither Mrs. Humiston nor Governors Island have ever given me or my camp a hearing. Mrs. Humiston, a shrewd lawyer, accustomed to carefully weighing the credibility of testimony, listened to the random talk of a person whom she should have recognized as an unreliable, evil minded gossipmonger. Based on naught but such gossip, she publicly made grave charges against the morality of this camp. She used the same unreliable witness in a vain effort to bolster up a hasty and unjustifiable assertion which she has evidently come to recognize had never had any foundation in fact.

"Under such circumstances as are enumerated above, I should not feel justified in saying another word in reply to Mrs. Humiston's baseless charges were it not for the fact that there are many thousands of parents, brothers, sisters and other relatives of soldiers in this camp who, disgusted at seeing her unjust charges continued, may wonder why some one does not refute them. I am responsible for the welfare of the men in this camp. I am their natural defender. Their relatives have a right to expect me to defend them.

"I have never known a body of men as self-respecting, as morally clean as these. The pride they exhibit in avoiding anything which might reflect discredit upon themselves or their camp is as remarkable as it is gratifying. The most enthusiastic body of men in this camp is the handful of Regular officers it contains. They are enthusiastic over the results of our first experiment in creating a national army.

Soon to Be Training in France.

"They have never dreamed that such a cheerful spirit of subordination, of pride in good behavior, of zeal to learn could be exhibited save by the exceptional members of long established, crack military units which have acquired a high degree of esprit de corps. Their good behavior is really extraordinary; their zeal to learn only less astonishing than their progress. Unless weather prevents, they will soon be ready to begin training beside their brothers in France.

"In her recent interview for the press, Mrs. Humiston alleges in effect that conditions in Camp Upton must be immoral because she believes that men and women registering as brother and sister, or as man and wife, have secured and can secure rooms for immoral purposes at the hotel in Camp Upton. She proves herself upon having proven this belief to be well founded by succeeding in getting a room at this hotel assigned to a forty-year-old man and a sixteen-year-old girl registering as man and wife. A room was assigned them.

"The clerk who assigned it states that he asked if they were man and wife, and received an affirmative answer. He took no other action whatever to develop the facts as to their real relations. He claims to have suspected them at first, but to have had his suspicions allayed by the frankness and straightforward manner of the man who claimed to have come to visit a relative in the camp, expecting to return to Brooklyn that night, but got left by the train. This has frequently happened.

Hotel Clerk Is Dismissed.

"The clerk did not even report his suspicions to the manager. His conduct was inexcusable. His services have been dispensed with, not because it is believed he had any actual intention of doing wrong, but because he is too lacking in perspicacity to be trusted with such a responsible duty under such necessities as exist here.

"The circumstances just narrated are certainly suspicious in appearance. But they really have little value as evidence in substantiation of Mrs. Humiston's contention that she succeeded in proving the existence of immoral conditions here by securing the assignment of a room to her proteges through their registration as man and wife. The actual facts concerning this hotel will constitute far better evidence than any one isolated circumstance.

"It is not a hotel at all in the usual sense of the word. It is a grocery, restaurant and lunch counter with a few rooms in the second story which can be rented as lodgings by transient guests. There are not more than five or six such rooms. There is little or no privacy to be had about the place. It would be impossible for immorality, in its ordinary sense, to exist there without its soon becoming extensively konwn. No one can be found about this camp who has ever observed any indication of such immorality.

"The first guest was registered on November 17. The total number of rooms which have been assigned to different persons since that date is sixty-eight.

No "Brother and Sister" Guests.

"No rooms have been occupied by a brother and sister together; no rooms have been sought for joint occupancy by a brother and sister; no room would be assigned to a brother and sister for such occupancy, even if asked for. Miss Francis is the only young girl who ever occupied a room.

"Of the sixty-eight rooms assigned, a total of fourteen have been occupied by persons registered as man and wife. Of these, nine were occupied by officers and their wives, well known in this camp. Five have been occupied by citizens registered and claiming to be man and wife. Four of these couples are well known at the camp to be man and wife. One room was occupied on the fourth day after the establishment opened its doors by a couple registering as man and wife from Jamestown, N. Y. I have been unable to secure any additional information as to the identity or actual marital relations of this couple. I have personally made this investigation and am solely responsible for the accuracy of the facts stated above.

"A statement has been quoted from Miss Francis in some of the daily papers that Lieut. Brown, one of the officers who examined her, had offered her money. The statement was made in such way as to insinuate that his motive was questionable. This was a shameless attempt to pervert the facts and a conscious effort to create a false impression. The young lady claimed she had not a cent, not even a ticket to return to the city. Lieut. Brown, pulling what money he had out of his pocket, generously offered to assist her in getting away from the camp. This offer was made in the presence of Major Lloyd C. Griscom, who was present during the entire examination.

"This is the last word I shall say touching this incident."

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1. You have the most careful and painstaking examination of your title.
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RESENTS BAKER DENIAL.

Mrs. Humiston Blames Fosdick's "Pique" for Secretary's Action.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker issued an official statement at Washington yesterday repudiating the statements that the army was working in cooperation with Mrs. Grace Humiston, the vice crusader, and declaring that "what she has done so far seems to have begun in an irresponsible slander upon the army and ended in a futile and disgusting trick."

Immediately after the statement reached New York Mrs. Humiston insisted that the officers of the army had sought her cooperation, and that the statement of the Secretary of War was inspired by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission of Training Camp Activities.

Secretary Baker was exceedingly pointed in his statement. He said:

"I hesitate to say anything which would seem to dignify the activities and statements of Mrs. Grace Humiston in regard to conditions at Camp Upton. She has been accorded altogether too much publicity and the matter should be allowed to drop.

"Let me merely say that the army has not been directed to cooperate with her in her investigations. On the contrary, Mr. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, at my request, notified her by wire over a week ago that her proffered services as an investigator were declined. Whatever she does is on her own responsibility. What she has so far done seems to have begun in irresponsible slander upon the army and ended in a futile and disgusting trick."

After charging that Mr. Fosdick inspired the statement, "in a fit of pique," Mrs. Humiston, commenting upon the official repudiation, said:

"Not only have I been cooperating with the officers of the army from Governors Island, but it was necessary for three different officers from the island to visit me at my office, 50 East Forty-second street, before I agreed to work with them."

Major L. H. Gardner, who was in Mrs. Humiston's office when she made the statement, declined to make any statement as to the purpose of his visit, or those of other officers who had been detailed to investigate the case.

JERSEYMEN ON RANGES.

Fifty-seventh Brigade Next to Begin Rifle Practice.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP MCCLELLAN, Anniston, Ala., Nov. 29.—Major S. Jarman, divisional range officer, announced to-day that Brig.-Gen. Charles D. Gaither's Fifty-eighth Infantry Brigade would end its rifle practice on the ranges to-morrow and the pits will be turned over immediately to the Fifty-seventh Brigade, consisting of New Jersey and Delaware units commanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Barber.

The first week's programme in the divisional gas school for commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be ended Saturday morning with a written examination. This school is being attended by representatives of each unit in the division and French and English officers are demonstrating the most approved methods of gas defence with the use of masks such as the French army is now using.

Among the Jerseymen who are taking the course are Capts. Harry J. Burlington of Jersey City, Benjamin Day of Newark, Howard B. Keasy of Salem and George W. Mulheron of Trenton.

More than 50,000 pounds of turkey were consumed by soldiers of the Blue and Gray division to-day. The heavy rain of last night left the divisional athletic field in a condition unfit for to-day's athletic programme and as a consequence it was postponed until next Wednesday.

SPORTS AND FEAST AT SPARTANBURG

Thanksgiving in Camp Wadsworth Marked by Many Athletic Events.

OFFICERS' BALL FEATURE

Third Battalion, 107th Infantry, Goes Into Trenches for Training.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 29.—The officers and men of Camp Wadsworth spent Thanksgiving Day in the conventional American style. No work was done during the day, save that which was absolutely necessary. All the regimental chaplains conducted religious services and every officer and man in camp had a good dinner built around the regulation Thanksgiving turkey.

In the morning and also in the afternoon there were football games and other athletic events. Accounts of these games alone would fill an ordinary newspaper. It was a quiet, pleasant day, and everybody seemed to enter into the spirit and significance of it.

All the mess halls in camp were decorated with evergreens for the occasion. The mess officers vied with each other in their menus, and some sumptuous dinners were served. There were band concerts in all the regimental camps during the day and evening, and many special entertainments were put on in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and other places. The Twenty-seventh Division is amply supplied with musical and theatrical talent, and as good an evening's entertainment as one can find anywhere in the world can be put on here at short notice. All in all it was a glad, joyous Thanksgiving Day for the New York men who are in training here.

An honored guest of the day was United States Senator James Wadsworth of New York, who arrived unexpectedly Wednesday night. Senator Wadsworth is a former member of the National Guard, having been a member of Troop M, First Cavalry, and maintains a keen interest in military matters. He is a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate. The Senator spent the day in camp and renewing old acquaintances and was keenly interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the men here. He will remain here until Saturday night.

A brilliant officers' ball at the Cleveland Hotel to-night, the proceeds of which were given to the camp Christmas tree fund, brought the day to a fitting close.

The Third Battalion of the 107th Infantry, composed of Companies I, K, L and M, will go into the trenches at 9 o'clock to-night for a twenty-four hour stay.

George W. Wickersham of New York, Attorney-General of the United States in the Taft Administration, accompanied by Mrs. Wickersham, is spending Thanksgiving here with their son, Capt. Cornelius W. Wickersham of the military police.

GOULD STAYED IN CAMP.

Corporal Takes Thanksgiving Pot Luck With Comrades.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Corporal Kingdon Gould, known as the millionaire member of the Division Headquarters Troop, took pot luck with his troop to-day while his more fortunate companions had leave to go home and break the wishbone with the folks.

The corporal seemed to enjoy his Thanksgiving experience. When it was found that he had not drawn a furlough for the holiday, some of his fellow troopers offered to exchange furloughs and let him take the day. But Gould lived up to his reputation for being a "good sport" and took his medicine with the stay in camps. He was busy posting the guard when the men with passes went trooping by. He will get a pass Saturday or Sunday to make up for having to work on the national turkey day.

Twelve thousand of the boys "dined out." Those who remained in camp had the best dinner that a soldier outfit ever saw, upon the solemn averment of the oldest old timer, Gen. Chase W. Kennedy and his officers kept at work through the day and dined in camp.

Saturday about 8,000 of the men are going to Philadelphia in the hope that they will see the Camp Dix football team wallop the Camp Meade team.

Broadway Limited's Last Trip.

The Broadway Limited, the Pennsylvania's twenty hour train between New York and Chicago, will make its last trip to-day. The Pennsylvania announced this morning that the train has been withdrawn from service effective December 1 at the request of the Railroad War Board, in order to expedite the movement of supplies and war materials.

TODAY
at Wanamaker's

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of the various lots in
our Million-Dollar Sales

No sales to dealers.
No mail or telephone orders filled.
No sales C. O. D.

114 groups
embracing fashions for women, young women and girls, boys' clothing, men's clothing and furnishings, and fine goods for the home

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TODAY

John Wanamaker
Broadway at Ninth, New York

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

A Display of Toys that will bring delight to the Children

AN invitation is extended to children and their parents to visit this interesting exhibition on the Fourth Floor.

The girls will be particularly pleased with the pretty Dolls, and the boys will find lots of amusement in Mechanical Trains, Airships, Boats, Steam Engines, War Toys and other novelties.

Moderate prices prevail.

The Sun
Christmas
Book Number
Saturday, Dec. 1
Large and selected list of books for Xmas gifts for young and old.
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