NO TRACE LEFT OF 13 NEGROES HUNG FOR RIOTS

Soldiers Who Shot Up Houston, Tex., Secretly Executed.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR 41

Dramatic Scenes Marked the Punishment of Men of 24th U. S. Infantry.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 11.—Thirteen negroes, soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, were put to death by hanging at dawn to-day in expiation of their murder of Houston citizens last August, when members of that regiment engaged in mutinous rioting in the city's streets. Forty-one other negroes were sentenced to life imprisonment, four others for short terms and five were acquitted.

In the dark of the night army motor trucks conveyed the lumber for the scaffold to a little clearing in a lonely mesquite thicket on the big Government reservation where the negroes convicted by court-martial were to die.

And there, by the light of bonfires, army engineers erected the death traps to which at 5 o'clock in the morning other motor trucks hurried the condemned negroes and the officers and men of the military guard.

It was the army motor truck that enabled the officers in charge to keep secret the time and the place of the hanging.

Men Who Paid Death Penalty.

And it was the army truck that so quickly obliterated all traces of the execution and carried the dead bodies to a place near by, which is as indistinguishable as the execution site, before official announcement had been made of how the order of the court-martial had been carried out and the following men had paid the ultimate penalty:

Sergeant William C. Nesbitt.
Corporal Larsen J. Brown.
Corporal James Wheatley.
Corporal Jesse Moore.
Corporal Charles W. Baltimore.
Private William Brackenridge.
Private Thomas C. Hawkins.
Private Carlos Snodgrass.
Private Ira B. Davis.
Private James Divine.
Private Frank Johnson.
Private Rosley W. Young.
Private Pat MacWhorter.

The bonfire illumination for the hanging just as the eastern sky was streaking with gray; the bleak landscape of dull gray and bronze against which the new timbers of the rough scaffold stood out; the khaki clad military guard; officers with coat collars upturned against the cold; all made an unforgettable picture. But now one may tramp for hours over the brush covered acres of the military reservation without finding execution site or burial place, though the hanging occurred not more than a hundred yards from bath houses which have been built near a swimming pool in the Salado Creek for men of the National Army cantonment at Camp Travis.

All of the 13 Negroes Stoical.

The condemned negroes had known of their fate since Sunday. Twelve of them sought spiritual consolation of army Y. M. C. A. workers. The thirteenth, whose name has not been disclosed, gave no inkling that he knew. Outwardly all of the negroes were stocial. They did not know the date of the execution, but last night they were taken from the cavalry guard house, where they have been prisoners more than a month, and placed in separate barracks.

Aside from less than a dozen officers of the Southern Department and the Sheriff of Bexar county, no one in the city or the army camos knew of the execution. The other negro defendants were ignorant of the fate of their companions until after the formal announcement had been made.

The condemned men were aroused this morning a few minutes before regular army reveille, 5:30 o'clock. The military guard had been summoned silently and no sound was heard in the camp where nearly 40,000 men were sleeping except the purring of the army truck motors awaiting their loads.

The negroes dressed in their regular uniforms as carefully as for inspection. They displayed neither bravado or fear. They rode to the execution singing a hymn, but the singing was that of soldiers on the march. Arrived at the clearing the singing stopped, the men, shackled, were helped from the trucks to the scaffold and seated on chairs. A low "Good-by, boys," addressed to members of their military guard, who had been in charge of the negroes since they were brought here from Fort Bliss, was the only expression from any of the negroes.

All Plunge Nine Feet to Death.

An army chaplain offered prayer. An officer called "Attention!" And as on parade the negroes stood erect. They stood quietly while caps and nooses were adjusted and then stepped on the traps. The Major in charge of the execution gave a signal and soldiers sprung the traps. The negroes plunged nine feet to instant death.

Even after the execution and the return of the guard to camp news of what had occurred did not spread through the camp or through the city until announced by newspapers. It created some demonstration among negroes who had followed the progress of the trial in the nature of "mournings" at a few negro churches. Crowds at these, however, were small.

No announcement has been made when the forty-one negro defendants given life sentences by the court-martial will be taken to Fort Leavenworth. The five men acquitted were sent to join their commands.

A guard of 125 cavalrymen and 100 infantry soldiers was stationed at the scene of the execution. With Millard F. Waltz, post commander in command, the guard arrived at 6:20 A. M. The guard assembled in hollow square formation around the scaffold and about 7 A. M. the prisoners were given the order to march to execution.

Without a tremor they stepped out with soldierly tread, and singing a hymn walked to their places. Prayers were said by a negro minister and by two army chaplains and then the men were ordered to stand on the traps. Resuming their song they stood erect and displayed fortitude while the ropes were adjusted.

At 7:17 A. M. a Major gave the order to spring the traps. The triggers had been arranged, one for each drop, and six men were assigned to each. At the word of command they pulled on the triggers and the thirteen dropped to their deaths.

Of the sixty-three men tried by the same court-martial forty-one were sentenced to life imprisonment. One man was sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two and a half years. Three were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army, forfeit all pay and allowances and be confined at hard labor for two years.

Announcement of the executions was made at headquarters of the Southern Department at 9 A. M. Only army officers and Sheriff John Tobin of Bexar county were present when the sentence was carried out by soldiers from the post.

Court-Martial Findings.

The announcement from headquarters was as follows:

"The proceedings, findings and sentences of the general court-martial which tried sixty-three members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry for their implication in the riots at Houston, Tex., August 23, 1917, were approved by the commanding General, Southern Department, December 10, 1917.

"The sentences of the court were as follows:

"In the cases of (here follow names of men hanged), to be hung by the neck until dead.

"In the cases of Cook William Frazier, Cook Nathan Humphries, Jr., privates, first class, John M. Hudson, Jr., James R. Johnson, Ben McDaniels and Stewart W. Phillips, all of Company I; Privates Douglas T. Bolden, Fred Brown, Robert Brownfield, Harrison Capers, Ben Cecil, Gerald Dixon, Henry Green, James R. Hawkins, George Hobbs, Norman D. Holland, Richard Lewis, Leroy Pinkett, Joseph Wardlow, William S. Kane, Harry Richardson, Luther Rucker, Roy Tyler, Joseph Williams, Jr., all of Company I; Privates Ernest Adams, John Adams, Wash Adams, Douglass K. Lumpkins, Richard Brown, all of Company K; Privates Allie C. Butler, Abner Davis and George H. Parham of Company L; Bugler Ruben W. Baxter, Company M; Privates Walter Burkett, James Coker, Callie Glenn, William Hough, Thomas Jackson, Walter T. Johnson, Lean New, Jesse Sullivan, all of Company M, all of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, in each event to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the term of his natural life.

"In the case of Private Oliver Fletcher, Company M, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two years and six months.

"In the cases of Private Henry T. Walls, Company I; Private (first class) Alvin Pugh, Company I, and Private Walter H. Tucker, Company I, all of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and each of them to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two years.

Only Five Men Acquitted.

"To be acquitted: Privates William S. Beacoat, Grover Burns, Company I; Grant H. Mems, Company K; Burah L. Smith, Company L, and Terry Smith, Company M, all of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

"The forty-sixth article of war authorized department commanders in time of war to carry into execution sentences of death without reference to higher authority.

"Those named above as sentenced to death were hanged on the military reservation at Fort Sam Houston at 7:17 o'clock A. M., December 11, 1917.

"The execution was carried out under charge of a guard furnished by the troops at Fort Sam Houston.

"The remains were interred near the place of execution.

"Those named above sentenced to confinement for life will be sent to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Those sentenced to confinement for a number of years will be sent to the United States disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

"Those acquitted will be released from confinement and sent to join their regiment."

War Department Unadvised.

The hanging of thirteen negro troopers for complicity in the Houston riot was unknown to practically all officials of the War Department until it was announced at Fort Sam Houston. Doubtless the death sentence of the court-martial and the preparations for the executions were known to a few high officials, but so far as can be learned the departmental commander carried out the executions as a routine affair, as he is warranted to do in time of war and will report in a formal manner later.

Were the country at peace the executions would have required the approval of the President. In time of war, however, all such authority is decentralized and placed with responsible commanders.

No such wholesale execution in the army has occurred within the memory of the present generation. The last of its kind was the execution of members of the so-called "St. Patrick's Battalion" by Gen. Scott during the Mexican war. Members of the battalion deserted, joined the Mexican forces, later made their homes in Mexico, marrying native women, and many of their descendants are now found there, natives of that country in all respects, but bearing names quite foreign to the language they speak.

A large number of them were executed by Gen. Scott at the battle of Chapultepec and their last glimpse of life was the sight of the American flag breaking out to the breeze as Scott's legions stormed the ramparts.

The swift manner in which the Houston rioters were tried and executed, without much publicity, was the subject of remark to-day at the War Department. The last involving rioting negro troops was the celebrated Brownsville affair, as the result of which President Roosevelt summarily dismissed a whole battalion from the army.

In spite of the executions and announcements of the other sentences, this morning the riot at Houston is not a closed incident. Investigation is still in progress and it is expressed additional court-martials will follow.

LINKS ZIMMERMANN WITH INDIA PLOTTERS

Document Involving Him Offered at Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Germany's Foreign Office was linked with Hindu defendants accused of plotting to overthrow British rule in India when confidential messages which passed between Alfred Zimmermann, former German Foreign Secretary, and the German Embassy at Washington were introduced to-day in the trial of the East Indians in the United States District Court here.

One document, purporting to have been sent Wolf von Igel, former Attache of the German Embassy, said:

"In the future all Hindu affairs are to be handled by a committee composed of Dr. Chaklavarty, Dhrienda Sarkar and Berambalal Gupta, the latter having been expelled from Japan, thus ceasing to be independent representatives of the Indian independence committee existing here. (Signed) Zimmermann."

The document said that a copy of the foregoing paper had been sent to "the Military Information Bureau in New York," and asked that Von Igel inform the Imperial German Consulate there regarding the information it contained.

Dr. Chaklavarty and Dhrienda Sarkar are defendants in the trial here.

The documents were identified by John J. Geigurevich, who said he was the director of the "South Slavic National Council of Washington," and employed for the last sixteen years in propaganda work of the United States Government. He testified that he was one of the officers of the Department of Justice who arrested Von Igel in New York.

MORGENTHAU URGES HOLY LAND FOR ALL

Warns Coreligionists That Others Also Have Deep Interest in Palestine.

CANNOT HOLD ALL JEWS

Advocates Hebraic Culture, but Retention of Citizenship in Countries of Liberty.

Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, discussed yesterday Zionism and the future of Palestine in a statement which in part said:

"The fall of Jerusalem, its recapture by Christian forces after twelve centuries of almost uninterrupted Mohammedan rule, is surely an event of greatest significance to us all. American Christians, and indeed Christians everywhere, will rejoice that the Holy Land, so well known to them through both the Old and New Testaments, has been restored to the civilized world.

"But I wish to sound a note of warning to my coreligionists on the one hand and on the other strongly emphasize to all my American fellow citizens that certain positive facts should not be overlooked at this time. I believe that the leaders of the Zionists have always perceived that it would be impossible to have all the Jews return to Palestine, and that the others who hold to that Utopia will soon be disillusionized.

"It is almost unnecessary to refer to the fact that it is economically impossible to settle thirteen million people upon the narrow and impoverished lands which were the ancient soil of our people. But this is not what I wish to emphasize chiefly. The fact that has vital significance to me and, I believe, to a majority of those of my faith in America is that we are 100 per cent. Americans, and wish to remain so, irrespective of the fact that some of our blood is Jewish and some of our clay is German, Russian or Polish. To us and our children America too is veritably a holy land.

Universal Peace Essential.

"We have now come to a great crisis in the history of the world. The essential thing for us is to fight for universal peace as a basis for a practical world brotherhood. This great result is not only possible; it is necessary if civilization is to endure. Let me ask my coreligionists, face to face and heart to heart, how many of you would be willing to forswear the great duty we have here and the great task which history gives us of being true, real, unalloyed American citizens in this time of resplendent ideals and momentous deeds in order to devote your entire lives to the unbuilding of Hebraic institutions in Palestine? I, for one, do not see that it is at all necessary to ignore the lesser in order to serve the greater purpose.

"Let me repeat most emphatically, we Jews in America are Jews in religion and Americans in nationality. It is through America and her institutions that we shall work out our part in bringing better ideals and morals and sounder principles of policy to the whole world. Likewise the Jews of the British Empire, that is probably 99 per cent. of them, have not the slightest intention of deserting their British fellow citizens. The same holds good as to France and Italy. If Russia maintains, as we all hope and pray that she may maintain, a republican form of government, the Jews of Russia will very soon come to feel the same fellowship with all their Russian neighbors that we now have as regards our fellow Americans.

Zionism More Than a Dream.

"And yet Zionism is more than a mere dream. Its theories, upon which so much emphasis has been placed during the past generation, contain practical elements which are not above realization. I most sincerely trust that those of my religious faith who are now imbued with this idea will not permit impracticable schemes to make impossible the realization of the good that is in Zionism.

"The Jewish communities in Palestine should be given every opportunity for development. Some Jews now in America will wish to live there permanently; many others, who have not the slightest intention of surrendering their citizenship in the countries where their children are to live and work, will still wish to have a share in the preservation and development of a free, Jewish Palestine.

"But not only Jews are interested in Palestine; every truly educated and liberal minded person in the world will wish to see the ancient Jewish culture given an opportunity for expression and growth. Furthermore, and this is what I beg my Jewish fellow religionists not to lose sight of for a moment, all Christendom too looks upon Palestine as the Holy Land, in which every believing Christian has a deep religious interest and a right to share.

"What an error it would be, at the very time when the primary message to the world of the Jewish people and their religion should be one of peace, brotherhood and the international mind, to set up a limited nationalist state and thereby appear to create a physical boundary to their religious influence! Let us give the strictly Hebraic culture a better chance than this would imply. Meanwhile nothing should draw our attention from the infinitely greater opportunities of the age in which we live. After the many centuries of restrictions, persecutions and cruelties suffered by our people we are at last sharing the blessings of freedom and of universal fellowship in all the great democratic countries of the world."

LOSS OF JERUSALEM HITS TURK PRESTIGE

Fall of City Certain to Have Depressing Effect on All Mohammendans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The surrender and occupation of Jerusalem by the British Palestine army will have an extremely important effect upon the Turkish morale for various reasons. Asia Minor is not primarily a Turkish country, the Turks being a minority of the population upon which they have been superimposed several centuries as rulers. Their prestige will be more affected by the loss of Jerusalem than almost anything else that could happen, because Jerusalem has been made the crux of the Asia Minor campaign.

The city is sentimentally very important to the Mohammedans as well as the Christians and its loss is certain to depress them greatly. Moreover, the Germans have repeatedly assured the Turks that the holy city would not be allowed to fall, no matter what it cost to hold it. Not only has the prestige of the Turkish military power greatly suffered with the Arabs and other peoples but also with the non-Turkish Mohammedans, while the prestige of Germany has suffered much with the Turks and all Eastern peoples.

The Near Eastern position is thus greatly improved because of the universal assumption that Germany would have prevented the fall of Jerusalem if it had been humanly possible.

The capture of Jerusalem without bombardment of the city redounds to the credit of Gen. Allenby, the British commander in Palestine. Turkish and German officers were expecting him to strike from the northwest as his army closed toward the city, but the sudden advance from the south and west almost closed a ring about the defenders. The Turks then surrendered for it was only a question of days when the British would have forced capitulation.

It is expected that Gen. Allenby will appoint a military commander for Jerusalem, the future position of the city to be determined at the peace conference.

WARRIORS' CHILDREN TO GET 8,000 GIFTS

School in Bronx Sends Xmas Presents to League.

Julius Bluhm, principal of the Joseph Rodman Drake Public School 43, Coster and Faile streets, The Bronx, yesterday telephoned to the headquarters of the National League for Woman's Service, 257 Madison avenue, and informed Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon that the pupils of his school had donated $600 Christmas presents to be given to the children of soldiers and sailors now in the United States service.

In less than an hour from the time Principal Bluhm's message was received two wagonloads of presents arrived and were promptly turned over to Miss Emma Hanko, director of the league's Children Christmas Carnival, which will be held in Grand Central Palace December 22 to 29, and through which the members of the league hope to reach every girl and boy whose father is fighting for Uncle Sam.

The present from the pupils of the Drake school is by far the largest contribution thus far received for the children of soldiers and sailors, although gifts have been received from hundreds of children throughout Greater New York.

MYSTERY SHROUDS PAROLE OF ALIENS

Wealthy Germans Frequently Released From Ellis Island on Bail.

INFLUENCE HINTED AT

Orders Granting Freedom Periods to Enemy Come From Washington.

The release a few days ago of Frederick A. Borgemeister from Ellis Island, where he was interned as a dangerous enemy alien, brings to light a question that is causing Federal agencies no little worry. Seemingly, powerful influences have been exerted at Washington to bring about the release, permanent or on parole, of many aliens who had been interned, presumably for the duration of the war. Just where these influences are concentrated none here knows, but much dissatisfaction has arisen in consequence and nowhere more so than in the Army Intelligence Bureau, which has been quite as active in the spy round up as its sister bureau in the Navy Department.

Borgemeister was released from Ellis Island last week for a period of three weeks. According to the terms of his parole he was made to give a $25,000 bond. That he deposited himself in the form of Liberty bonds. He is now in Dutchess county, where he is under orders to stay until he comes here for his return to Ellis Island. He is to report each day to his supervisor, the person who made himself personally responsible for the enemy alien during his term of liberty.

Was German Embassy Attache.

Borgemeister was an attache of the German Embassy prior to the declaration of a state of war with Germany. He was the confidant of Karl Heinan, formerly Consul-General at Mexico city, head of the German propaganda in Mexico, and prime mover in the attempt to stir up feeling in South America against this country. Heinan also was the head and brains of the Bridgeport Projectile Company. He was interned soon after the war started and still is in limbo.

Rudolph Hecht, the banker, who was the confidant of Count von Bernstorff and the man who floated the $10,000,000 loan for Germany in this country, also was seized and interned. A week ago last Sunday he was released under bonds of $25,000, and is at liberty until Christmas Day. His supervisor is Otto H. Kahn. His movements are restricted to certain parts of Manhattan and each day he is compelled to go to the Federal Building and report in person to John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney.

Hecht's release was granted upon his request to be with his wife at the time of the birth of their child and all arrangements for his parole were made weeks before his release from the island.

Powerful influences were exerted in behalf of Hugo Schmidt, representative in this country of the Deutches Bank, and paymaster during the activities in this country of Bolo Pasha. He was arrested and interned, yet he was released in a few days. Karl Neumond of the exporting firm of K. & E. Neumond, also is interned, yet wires are being persistently pulled to bring about his release.

Orders Came From Washington.

In discussing the manner in which these influential and hostile Germans gain their freedom, Mr. Knox said last night:

"No person of importance is released from Ellis Island, or other internment camps, unless the order comes from Washington. Just what the procedure is there we have no knowledge of or interest in. We are here to obey orders. At the same time the proportion of lowly and humble Germans who gain their freedom is far in excess of those who have means. I myself have released, under bonds and in the custody of supervisors scores of German workingmen whom we did not regard as dangerous aliens, but who were interned because they happened to run counter to some of our zone laws. These men had no influence to exert. It was simply a case of justice.

"Unless a man has manifested some dangerous tendencies, or has given utterance to some violent harangue against this Government, we feel that as long as we can control his movements and his speech it is better to permit him to earn a living and support his dependents than to be cooped up and fed at Government expense, with his family, in all probability, thrown upon some charity organization for support. There are only a few wealthy Germans who have been released and so far they are living strictly up to the terms of their parole."

The operators for the Department of Justice, Naval and Army Intelligence Bureaus take a different view of the situation. They say that frequently they meet Germans they have interned and the released Germans do not hesitate to jeer at them, saying their pull with the Government is stronger than that of the bureau which brought about their arrest.

ONLY GERMANS BARRED.

Austrians Still Have Rights of U. S. Citizens in Alien Zones.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—All aliens except Germans have as much right on the New York waterfront or within the so-called alien zones as an American citizen, according to officials of the Department of Justice, who were astonished by reports from New York that Austrians were being discharged from industries within enemy alien zones and were being refused work in fatcories engaged in making munitions.

No orders restricting the movements of Austrians and Hungarians will be sent to United States Marshals and other officials until President Wilson issues a proclamation setting forth the attitude of the United States toward citizens of the dual monarchy. This proclamation may be issued to-morrow and it may not be forthcoming for four or five weeks.

Representatives of the steel and coal industries have been active during the last few days in presenting arguments in support of a plan permitting Austro-Hungarians to be employed in those industries. It is known that munition makers have supported their claims. It is pointed out that any action which will deprive the coal and steel industries of the labor supplied by subjects of America's latest enemy will cripple those industries to an alarming degree.

In the munition factories of Connecticut about 20,000 Austrians and Hungarians are at work. The Austrians show a peculiar aptitude for machine work and are numbered among the best of the rifle makers in this country.

It is held that these men have shown no evidence of disaffection through the declaration of war on Austria by the United States. It is admitted that greater watchfulness is being enforced by guards and inspectors in the employ of the munition makers, but it is contended that the Austrians and Hungarians have borne such a major part of the heavy labor tasks that the country owes them consideration in the formulating of any new restrictive regulations.

XMAS BAGS FOR U. S. TROOPS.

Every American Soldier in France to Be Remembered.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Every American soldier in France, including those attached to the French and British armies, will receive a Christmas gift bag. The first shipments, consigned to the American base hospital units on the British front, were sent forward to-day. Other shipments will be made daily, but final distribution will not be made until Christmas.

Each bag contains two packages of cigarettes, two packages of cigarette tobacco, two packages of pipe tobacco and one plug of tobacco, a toothbrush, tooth paste and a wash cloth, a pair of shoe laces, half a pound of candy and a khaki handkerchief. The bags have been made up by the women's war relief corps of the American Red Cross, composed for the most part of American women in Paris. Almost 150,000 bags have already been prepared.

VILLA REPORTED IN MONCLOVA.

Wires Cut and Trains Stopped—Rumors of Trouble at Allende.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Dec. 11.—It is reported here that Villa forces have captured Monclova, Mexico. Wire communication with that place has been cut and train service discontinued. Monclova is 143 miles from Eagle Pass.

Meagre reports of trouble at Allende, twenty-eight miles from here, also were received to-day.

To Discuss Exports for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 11.—Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, will leave here to-morrow for Washington to attend a conference at the State Department regarding an increase in exports of gold and foodstuffs from the United States to Mexico.

HERO LAND SWAYED BY UPTON SINGERS

500 Men From Camp and Four Full Regimental Bands Furnish Great Treat.

ALL FOR HALIFAX TO-DAY

Scotch-Irish Day at Big War Bazaar Stirs Pulses of Plain Patriots.

That tradition which is as old as the profession of arms, that the singing man makes the fighting man, was embodied and realized for the people of New York yesterday when the roof and galleries of Hero Land rocked to the music of 500 singing men from Camp Upton and to the volume of four regimental bands massed as one.

The military concert, which was given twice in the course of the day, was one to stir the pulses of the plain patriot and meet the exactions of the fastidious critic as well. While it was in progress no other sound was heard anywhere in Hero Land, and the trained ear was gratified with that quality of rhythm expected in the performance of choristers who have sung together for a decade.

The concert was given under the auspices of Camp Upton Community Hall Committee and the Kiddies' Booth Committee, which has Lord and Lady Aberdeen at its head.

To Aid Gen. Bell's Project.

One object of the concert was the raising of funds to help build the community hall or auditorium at Camp Upton on which Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell has set his heart. Four military bands under the direction of Bandmasters Delfini, Burns, Byrn and Schrotenboch played marches and anthems and the singers, under the leadership of Song Leader Harry Barnhart, sang old songs and new.

The only building now at Camp Upton capable of holding any large number of men is that of the Y. M. C. A., which has a maximum capacity of 3,000. Gen. Bell wants a building capable of holding at least 10,000, and in an appeal for funds has said:

"I am anxious to have Camp Upton become well known as one of the singing camps of the army, not only because singing men are fighting men but because I have personally witnessed the fine spiritual effect of mass singing on soldiers. Nothing will so aid to unify them in mind and spirit as their frequent singing together in large groups.

"Now we are ambitious not only to have a place where Harry Barnhart our camp song leader, can exercise his remarkable talents as a leader of mass singing but we want a place where we can talk to our soldiers and not have to talk too often. We have 44,000 men at the camp and with the present auditorium open to one a day it would take two weeks for each man to get a turn.

Will Teach the Men to Sing.

"When we get a large enough building we will not only be able to make our men happy and contented but Mr. Barnhart will teach them to sing and when we get to Europe they will be happy to sing because it will relieve them of fatigue. The more a man sings when he marches to the field of battle the better he marches and with more pride and fearlessness. If we can get all the men singing what a great thing it will be!"

Since Gen. Bell took command at Camp Upton a committee of men and women of this city has been working with him to raise money for the auditorium he has in mind. At the concert yesterday all who heard it were urged to send in what money they could and to direct their subscriptions to W. K. Fitzpatrick Brice, treasurer, 60 Wall street.

Yesterday was Scotch-Irish day at Hero Land and today will be Halifax day. All the gate receipts for the day and a large part of the money earned at the different booths and exhibits will be sent to the sufferers at Halifax. To help swell the Halifax fund a German helmet taken by a Canadian soldier at Vimy Ridge will be auctioned to-night at the booth of the Aide Civil Belge.

Makes U. S. "Dry" to Canadians.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—Orders have been issued by Major-Gen. E. Wilson, general officer commanding, debarring any Canadian officer or soldier in uniform from drinking intoxicating liquor in places of public refreshment in the United States.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Most Extraordinary

Sale of Men's Fur Caps at Reduced Prices

Extremely comfortable and unusually warm, all taken from regular stock and greatly reduced for immediate disposal. Obtainable in the following wanted furs:

Seal-dyed Coney	Were	$4	Now	$2.95
Seal-dyed Coney	Were	$5	Now	$3.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$8	Now	$5.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$10	Now	$7.95
Genuine Mink	Were	$8	Now	$5.95
Nutria	Were	$10	Now	$7.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$18	Now	$12.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$20	Now	$14.95

Quantities Limited *Hat Dept., Fifth Floor*

The New Saks Shapely Overcoats

$35 to $48

THE new Saks' shapely coats put more youth into the figure than any other garments can or ever did. They fit snugly around the shoulders, close in to a nicety at the waist, and dip gracefully over the hips without revealing a wrinkle from collar to hem.

¶ In tailoring they are models of perfection, exhibiting all those elegancies of finish which bespeak fine custom tailoring, showing more individuality in every line than is to be found in any other coats now ready for action.

¶ Two- and three-button double breasters, fly-front and button-through models, in a variety of soft, rich, warmth-retaining woolens that are the very cream of foreign and domestic overcoatings of distinction.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-Fourth Street

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce a Most Important Special Offering of

10,000 Men's Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95, $5.95

¶ Silk shirts of the better kind, made and finished according to our usual high standard, but offered at very special prices because of an unusually extensive purchase. At each and every price the variety of silks is most representative, and the patterns are such as are seldom to be seen outside of the most exclusive made-to-order shops. We have added to this collection broken assortments of excellent quality silk shirts from our regular stock, at greatly reduced prices. The weaves:

Imported Habutai Silks; Stewart Mill Jacquard Crepes; excellent quality Crepe de Chines; Heavy Silk Broadcloths; La Jerz Silks; Fine Tub Silks; Gayley and Lord's Fine Silks.

We have also planned for to-day, a most important

Exhibition of Imported Hand-Loomed French Cravats at $2 to $4.50

¶ Genuine French cravats, few of which are to be found in America to-day. The designs are not only rare and beautiful to an unusual degree, but also most exclusive, only one or two to be had of each pattern. They are different to any other collection—the most exquisite ever assembled in this country.

It's a great awakening! That is, if you're one of the men who think that because we maintain the same high standards, that we might be forgetting thrifty folks who, although they want the best, feel that $25 is all they ought to spend.

Let's show you, friend! Considering how woolens have soared, we know our suits at $25 are mighty interesting to men who look for Value.

Plenty of shirts at $1.50 too.

Army officers' uniforms.

Every good kind of sweater—both khaki and battleship gray.

Woolen undercoats. Wool socks. Wristlets. Horsehide gloves. Underwear. The Rogers Peet Camp Toilet Case—$2.50.

Gift order forms.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

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