3 U. S. ARMY CORPS FORMED IN FRANCE

Statement by Gen. March Shows About 750,000 Men Newly Brigaded.

FAMOUS 69TH IN FIRST

Metropolitan Division in Second; National Guard Troops in Third.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The announcement long awaited of the organization of the American forces in France into large units for fighting purposes was made to-day by Gen. March, Chief of Staff.

Three army corps, each comprising between 225,000 and 250,000 men, have been formed thus far of the total American force in France. This force, it was disclosed to-day to the Military Committee, now numbers 1,100,000 men, 100,000 men having been sent across since Secretary Baker's Fourth of July announcement.

Besides the announcement of the formation of three army corps other features of Gen. March's weekly announcement were that the New York National Guard troops forming the Twenty-seventh Division, commanded by Major-Gen. O'Ryan, are now in France and have been assigned to the new Third Army Corps. The New York troops left Camp Wadsworth, S. C., the middle of May for France, but not until Gen. March's announcement to-day was this fact released for publication.

The Metropolitan Division, the Seventy-seventh, trained at Camp Upton, and the First National Army troops sent to France is no longer under Gen. Evan Johnson, but is now commanded by Major-Gen. George B. Duncan, and has been assigned to the Second Army Corps.

Johnson in Command.

The assignment of Brig.-Gen. Evan Johnson to command the Seventy-seventh, Gen. March explained, was merely temporary, pending the selection of a Major-General. Gen. Duncan, who in reality succeeds Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, was attached to Gen. Pershing's staff and was one of the recently made Major-Generals.

The Rainbow Division, which includes the old Sixty-ninth of New York, has had the honor of being assigned to the First Army Corps, which has the heaviest percentage of regulars and marines and which has been already in the fighting at Montidier and Chateau Thierry. With the Rainbows are the New England troops, the Sunset Division from the Pacific coast and the Michigan and Wisconsin troops of the Thirty-second.

For the present Major-Generals have been designated to command the army corps. Upon demonstrating their fitness to command armies of this size they will be made Lieutenant-Generals. Only one of these temporary corps commanders was announced to-day. He is Major-Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the First Army Corps.

Following is the makeup of the three army corps commanded by Gen. March:

First Army Corps—Two Regular divisions and four National Guard division.

First Division, Regulars, commanded by Major-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

Second Division, Regulars, which also includes marines, under command of Major-Gen. Omar Bundy.

Mexican Veterans in 26th.

Twenty-sixth Division, National Guard, composed of troops from the New England States, the first National Guard division to go across and composed of units many of which were in service along the Mexican border, Major-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards commanding.

Forty-second Division, Rainbow National Guard Division, Major-Gen. Charles T. Mancher commanding.

Forty-first Division, National Guard, the Sunset, composed of National Guard troops from the Pacific coast States, stationed at Camp Green for some time and commanded by Major-Gen. Hunter Liggett, now in command of the First Corps.

The Thirty-second National Guard Division, composed of troops from Michigan and Wisconsin, trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas, and were commanded by Major-Gen. William G. Haan.

Second Army Corps—Two National Army divisions, one Regular division and three National Guard divisions.

Seventy-seventh Division—Trained at Camp Upton, N. Y., and the first of the National Army to be sent to France and first to get on the firing line; commanded by Major-Gen. George B. Duncan, recently promoted to Major-General for efficient service in France.

Thirty-fifth Division—National Guard division; composed of National Guard troops from Kansas and Missouri, trained at Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Major-Gen. W. M. Wright commanding.

Eighty-second Division—Composed of National Army troops, largely from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, trained at Camp Gordon, Ga.; commanded by Major-Gen. William P. Burnham.

Thirtieth Division—Composed of National Guard units from Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and the District of Columbia; trained at Camp Sevier, commanded by Major-Gen. George W. Read.

Twenty-eighth Division—Composed of National Guard troops from Pennsylvania; trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.; commanded by Major-Gen. C. H. Muir.

Fourth Division—Regulars; assembled at Camp Greene, N. C.; Major-Gen. George H. Cameron commanding.

Third Corps Organization.

Third Army Corps—Two Regular Army, two National Army and two National Guard divisions.

Third Division—Regulars; were in camp largely at Camp Green, N. C.; commanded by Major-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman.

Fifth Division—Regulars; consists of different units which were assembled from various army posts; commanded by Major-Gen. John E. McMahon.

Seventy-eighth Division—The third division of the National Army to go to France; trained at Camp Dix, N. J.; includes largely drafted men from Delaware and part of New York; commanded by Major-Gen. J. N. McRae.

Eightieth Division—The fourth of the National Army divisions to embark; trained at Camp Lee, Va.; commanded by Major-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

Thirty-third Division—Illinois National Guard; trained at Camp Logan, Texas; commanded by Major-Gen. George Bell.

Twenty-seventh, New York National Guard, trained at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, commanded by Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

The three army corps represent eighteen divisions, five of the Regular Army, nine National Guard and four of the National Army. With the total of these three corps between 675,000 and 750,000 men, it is assumed that there will soon be a sufficient number of fighting troops in France to permit of the announcement of a fourth army corps.

Four army corps would represent approximately the number of men in a field army, 1,000,000, the force which under the European system is commanded by a full General.

Not since the civil war has the American army been of a sufficient size to permit of the formation of army corps. The size of an army corps to-day, however, is much greater than that of the civil war unit of this designation.

Troops Returned to Pershing.

The announcement of the organization of the American Expeditionary Force into these large units to-day was taken to indicate that all of the troops brigaded with the British and the French for training purposes have now been returned. It is also assumed that for purposes of this formation there has taken place recently considerable shifting of the troops in France, particularly in the case of troops composing the First Corps, which are believed to be fairly well concentrated on the front near Paris. If this is so it would mean a shifting of the Rainbow Division and the New England troops from southern sectors.

Gen. March stated to-day that the shipment of American troops was proceeding without any let up whatever in exactly the same manner as in previous months and at the same rate.

In explaining the offensive in Albania Gen. March said this had been over a crescent eighty miles long and that the furthest point attained represented a progress of twenty-two miles. The retirement of the Austrians on the left flank had been assisted by the shelling done by British and Italian monitors.

In answer to a question regarding the delay in the German offensive Gen. March said:

"I am not informed by official cablegrams of any reason which is supposed by the nations on the other side to account for this delay. It would be necessary before embarking upon an offensive of such magnitude for them completely to refit and fill up their divisions from their depots—to set everything in readiness for an attack. That must be done by any nation in case of an offensive of that size. The delay in the German offensive obviously permits a large increase in the number of American troops in France."

HINDENBURG DEAD, REPORT IN HOLLAND

Said to Have Been Seized With Apoplexy After Heated Interview With Kaiser.

OCCURRED 4 WEEKS AGO

German Newspapers Had Been Forbidden to Mention Rumor of His Illness.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is dead, according to the newspaper *Les Nouvelles*, a newspaper published at The Hague. His death is said to have occurred after a stormy interview with the German Emperor at Great Headquarters at Spa. The Emperor and the Field Marshal are reported to have had serious differences of opinion concerning the German offensive toward Paris. The Field Marshal died from congestion of the brain.

The violent interview occurred on May 16, *Les Nouvelles* says. It was followed by an apoplectic stroke which ultimately resulted in the Field Marshal's death.

The newspaper says its information was obtained "from good sources in the occupied district of Belgium."

Death Many Times Rumored.

In the last six months there have been several rumors of the death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and there have been many reports that he has been in poor health. A despatch received in London Friday from The Hague quoted a Dutch travelling salesman from Germany as asserting that a report that the Field Marshal was ill and unable to participate in the work at army headquarters had spread all over Germany. German newspapers were not permitted to mention the rumor. The traveller added that Gen. Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster-General, had taken over the Field Marshal's duties as chief of the General Staff.

Keeping step with reports of the Field Marshal's health have been despatches from Germany indicating that the Field Marshal and the Emperor had had disagreements concerning the German offensive movement in the west.

3 MAJOR-GENERALS NAMED.

Senate Confirms Crozier, Sharpe and Williams Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson to-day made these army nominations, which were confirmed by the Senate:

Major-General in the line of the army—Major-Gen. William Crozier, Major-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.

Chief of Ordnance, with rank of Major-General, for four years—Brig.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams.

DISLOYAL CHARGES STIR SYRACUSE BAR

Lieut.-Gov. Schoeneck One of Defenders of Lawyer He Employs as Clerk.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

SYRACUSE, July 13.—Charges were filed here to-day with the Onondaga County Bar Association and mailed to Attorney-General Gregory against John A. Tollshus, a clerk in the law firm of George H. Bond, Deputy Attorney-General, and Lieut.-Gov. Edward Schoeneck, in which it is charged that he is disloyal to the United States Government.

The charges are made by Assistant Corporation Counsel D. Eaton Alvord, Francis P. Welsh, a clerk in the law office of Ray B. Smith, former Clerk of the Assembly; James A. Farrell, a clerk in the office of State Senator J. Henry Walters, and Francis D. McCurn, a law partner of District Attorney John H. Walrath. It is alleged that after an inquisition by the Federal Grand Jury June 24, Mr. Bond and Mr. Schoeneck informed Judge George W. Ray that Tollshus was a loyal citizen and that the charges made against him were actuated by motives of jealousy and spite. No indictment was found.

The affidavits allege that Mr. Schoeneck stated that an indictment against Tollshus might have the effect of rousing the German American population of Syracuse, or a part of it, to the detriment of the cause of the United States, and that he called attention to the fact that there had been no riots, uprisings or explosions in or near Syracuse.

The young attorneys, two of whom will leave for Camp Dix with the next draft contingent on July 22, say that among the statements made to them and to others within their knowledge at various times by Tollshus were that if he was drafted into the service of this country he would not fight; that the American and allied armies in fighting the Germans would find they were "biting granite"; that when he had sworn allegiance to this country he had made a mental reservation that he would never take up arms against Germany, and that his constitutional oath and statutory oath as an attorney were "bunk" or "bull."

The Department of Justice is asked to question the Grand Jurors in regard to the case, and the Bar Association is asked to take steps for the disbarment of Tollshus.

8 MORE SHELLS HIT RHEIMS.

Old Cathedral Again Damaged by German Invaders.

PARIS, July 13.—Maurice Barres, member of the French Academy, has written a letter to the Minister of Instruction, according to the *Echo de Paris*, calling attention to the renewal of the German bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral on July 5.

Eight shells of large calibre on that day struck the entrance to the building. M. Barres requests the Minister to collect and save the damaged pieces so that they may be later replaced.

WILSON PROMOTES BRIG.-GEN. ROGERS

Named for Four Year Term as Quartermaster-General.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Brig.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers, nominated by the President to be Quartermaster-General of the army for a four year period with rank of Major-General, is now on duty in France. He will supplant Major-Gen. R. E. Wood, acting Quartermaster-General since Major-Gen. Goethals became Assistant Chief of Staff.

Brig.-Gen. Rogers was appointed as Major and paymaster in the army by President McKinley a fortnight after the start of the Spanish war. He is a native of the District of Columbia, but was appointed from Michigan.

The confirmation of the appointment of Brig.-Gen. Rogers as Quartermaster-General cannot be made by the Senate until after the virtual recess on which the Senate entered to-night. The Senate failed to act on the nomination during the brief legislative session late to-night.

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A regrouping of many lines includes models in jersey—serge—tricot—plain and crepe Shantung and other smart silk and wool materials.

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Of white and colored voile—French crepe—dimity—organdie—gingham and linen, suitable for mountain or shore.

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Formerly to $145— $25—$45—$65

Of serge—tricotine—foulard—Georgette crepe—satin and taffeta—a large variety of fashionable models grouped for prompt disposal.

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Formerly $75 to $145— $45—$75

For beach, motor and street wear—long and short styles, of velour, dovetyn, serge, twills and sport silks.

BEAUTIFUL AFTERNOON COATS—of Rich Cloth and Silk Combinations—Formerly to $175—at $75 & $95.

Summer Wraps

Formerly $125 to $175—$65—$85

For day or evening wear—of satin, faille, grosde Londres and taffeta—many handsomely lined with plain or figured chiffon.

Charming Blouses

Formerly to $22—at $6—$10—$15

Sheer styles in voile, batiste, lingerie and organdie, lace-trimmed, hand-drawn and frilled effects.

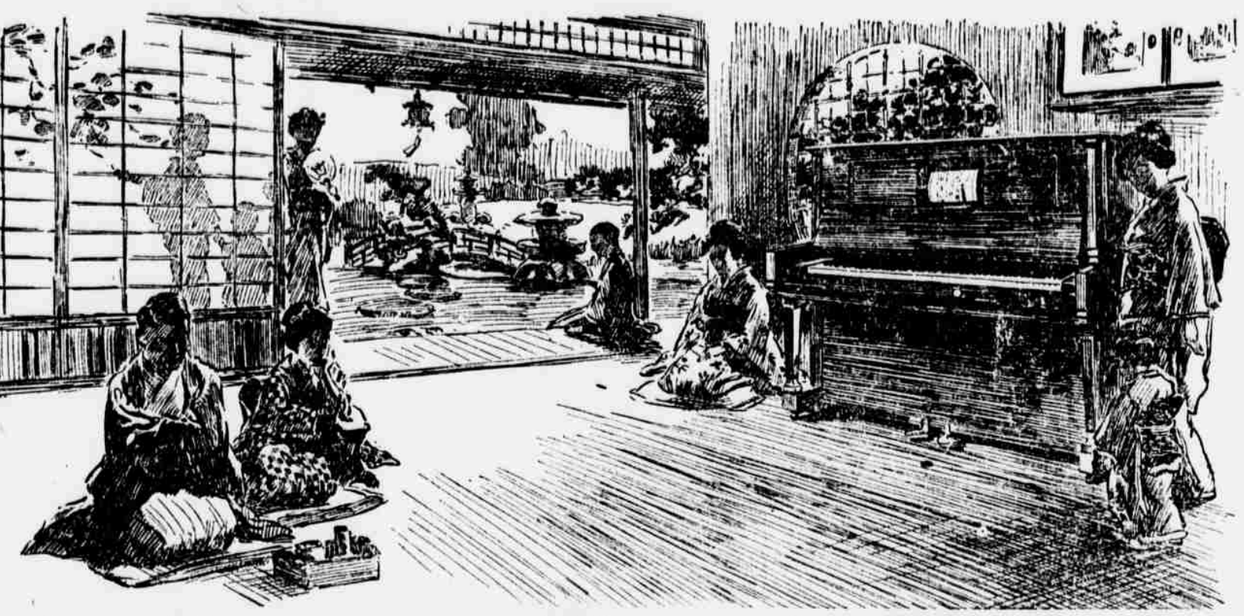
Country Club Skirts *Formerly to $45*—at $15

Of sports silks and satin, in a variety of fashionable shades.

Summer Hats

Formerly $15 to $25— at $5—$10

Street, sport, country and dress styles—attractive combinations of straw and fabric introducing many smart new ideas.

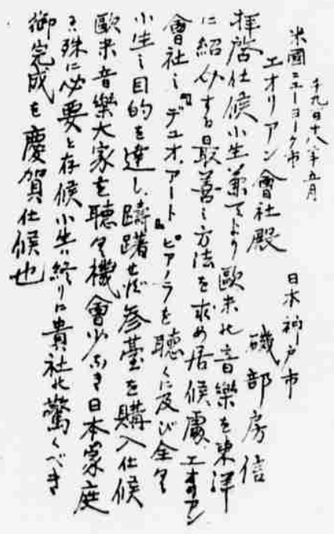


The Duo-Art Piano in Old Japan

EVEN today in the far-away "Flowery Kingdom" medievalism holds much of its own, against the march of civilization. Picturesque jinrikshas still carry one from place to place, and the blooming of the cherry trees is yet the occasion of quaint and fantastic ceremonies.

Fascinating as their life and customs are to us, we have much that is beautiful to give them; and now one of the most potent influences of Occidental culture is to be theirs also; *for the Marvelous Duo-Art Piano is about to enter the gates of Old Japan.*

We print below an unaltered copy of a letter written by the progressive merchant Mr. Fusanobu Isobe who represents one of the most influential trade organizations in Japan.



米國ニューヨーク市
エオリアン會社殿
千九百十八年五月十七日
日本神戸市
織部房信

拝啓仕候小生兼てより歐米れ音樂を東洋に紹介する取善き方法を求め居候處エオリアン會社にて『デュオ・アート』ピアノラを聽くに及び全く小生の目的を達し躊躇なく參臺を購入仕候歐米音樂大家を聽く機會少ふき日本家庭に殊に必要と存候小生統りに貴社に驚くべき御完成を慶賀仕候也

May 17th, 1918.

The Aeolian Company,
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I believe every music lover in Japan ought have one Duo-Art Piano in each home, where we have very little chance to hear the great artists of the world.

Please let me extend you a congratulation for your most wonderful achievement, I am

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2. This piano is also a Pianola of latest type, embodying all the latest aids to musicianship, including the new Temponamic Expression Control. Through this and the many other patented features of the Pianola, anyone with a little interesting practice may become an accomplished player—rivalling the performances of really great pianists.

3. And finally, the Duo-Art Piano offers the purchaser the most highly perfected reproducing musical instrument in the world. It will entertain him with the performances of the best known concert pianists. It will play all the latest dance selections with spirit, life and beauty.

Because it has more than twice the number of tone graduations found in other reproducing pianos, hence an infinitely greater opportunity for delicate "tone-color"—

Because the record is cut at the same time it is played, and then conscientiously edited by the recording artist himself—

Because of its marvelously *human* manner of singing out the melody notes; its amazing delicacy in trilling and rapid repetition; its perfect staccato and legato effects, *the Duo-Art stands unapproached as a reproducing piano.*

WE invite you to hear the Duo-Art Piano. It may be obtained in the Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber Pianos. Other instruments taken in exchange.

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