

WAR BOARD HELPS LABOR IN 9 CASES

Employees of Corn Products Company Will Get Higher Wages.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN

Increase Also Given to Clerical Workers of General Electrical Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Wages were ordered increased, hours of labor shortened and dismissed employees ordered reinstated by the National War Labor Board to-day in nine awards, chief of which was in the case of Corn Products Refining Company.

The other cases in which awards were made are the employees of the Syracuse, N. Y., Northern Electric Company; Interurban trainmen of Portland, Ore.; clerical workers and night workers of the Schenectady works of the General Electric Company, employees of the Jutte, Mon., Electric Railway Company, substitution operators of the Rochester and Syracuse Railway Company, employees of Killeber & Dawson Co. of Indianapolis, and employees of the Connersville Blower and the F. H. & F. H. Roots Blower companies of Connersville, Ind.

The award in Corn Products Refining Company affects employees at plants in Granite City, Argo and Pekin, Ill., and Edgewater, N. J. The award provides for wages ranging from 45 to 70 cents an hour for employees in the corn refining service of the company from 35 to 65 cents an hour for those in the machine line service; from 35 to 60 cents for those in the shipping and stores service; and from 35 to 60 cents for those in the class known as labor service. Prevailing wages in the communities of the several plants are established for the skilled labor workers.

Pay for Overtime Work.

The principle of time and a half for all work of more than eight hours and double time for time for overtime work is established for all employees. Equal pay for women and men performing the same service and collective bargaining are recognized in the award, which is retroactive to the Granite City plant to last June 1 and at the Argo, Edgewater and Pekin plants to last August 1. The company is allowed until December 21 to make back payments.

Employees of the Killeber & Dawson Company of Indianapolis, discharged because of union affiliations, were ordered reinstated, an examiner of the board to decide which were discharged unjustly. The right of collective bargaining was recognized in the award, which is retroactive to the Granite City plant to last June 1 and at the Argo, Edgewater and Pekin plants to last August 1. The company is allowed until December 21 to make back payments.

The War Labor Board announced that wages of sub-station operators of the Rochester and Syracuse Railway Company, Inc., shall be \$4.25 for ten or twelve hours work and \$3.64 for eight hours work. Wages of other employees which have been submitted to the board for fixation must be increased 20 per cent, provided that the minimum wage for adult male employees shall not be less than 42 cents an hour for not more than ten hours work a day. Women are to receive equal pay with men for equal work, and the award is made retroactive to last August 1. The company has until January 3 to make the back payments.

General Electric's Case.

Men clerical workers of the General Electric Works at Schenectady, N. Y., got a horizontal increase of 15 per cent under an award announced by the War Labor Board. All classes of women clerical workers received an increase of 20 per cent, with a minimum for adult women workers of \$18.50 a week. The minimum wage for adult men clerks was fixed at \$22.50 a week. The 10 per cent increase granted by the company July 21 is to be used as an offset and deducted from the increases awarded both classes of clerical workers. All bonuses now paid by the company are to be considered wages in computing the amount of increase due each employee, and the hours of labor must remain unchanged. Women must receive same pay as men where they do equal work, and the award is made retroactive to August 1. The company has until January 3 to make back payments. The award is for the life of the War Labor Board.

HAYS SEES BORAH TO TALK HARMONY

Believes Penrose Row in Senate Will Be Adjusted—Secret Vote Planned.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The harmonious adjustment of the incipient rumor in the Republican majority of the next Senate was predicted by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, who passed another day at the Capitol calling on the members of the party, including Senator Borah (Idaho), leader of the recalcitrant element.

Mr. Hays was with Senator Borah nearly an hour. In the course of that conference Mr. Borah assured the leader that his opposition to the advancing of Senator Penrose to the chairmanship of the powerful Finance Committee was not predicated on prejudice, but on his judgment and that of other liberal Republicans. They believed the selection would be a menace to party solidarity.

Senator Penrose is sure that he will win the chairmanship and that the differences created by Senator Borah's recalcitrant protest will be adjusted. A serious objection to Senator Penrose not confined to a very small group of the party can furnish the Republicans with a means of agreement. It is hardly to be expected that Senator Borah and perhaps one or two of the other Republican recalcitrants will agree to this.

At the same time the Republican organization of the Senate, it is pointed out by the leaders, must not be jeopardized by intemperate strife.

WORK FOR GAS MASK MAKERS.

Department Stores Need 1,000 for Extra Help for Holidays.

The United States Employment Service announced yesterday that it had requisitioned the department stores of the city for 1,000 women to act as extra help during the Christmas rush. A number of these have been supplied from the Government's gas defence plant in Long Island City, which is now being demobilized, and others are being found as rapidly as possible.

The agreement between the retail dry goods trade and the Council of National Defense, which prohibited the employment of extra help during the holidays, is still in effect, but the Merchants Association last week requested the council to cancel it on the ground that the conditions which made it necessary are no longer in existence. The object was to prevent the stores from hiring women needed in war industries and the early shopping campaign was inaugurated to enable the stores to meet the Christmas demands with their forces reduced to a war basis.

Since the need for labor in the war industries is no longer so acute and the problem of the moment is placing released war workers in peace industries, the employment service is exerting every effort to meet the requirements of the department stores.

U. S. WORKING HARD FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Administration Aids Deny Reports of Repression in Any Branch.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Every effort is to be made by the Administration and every Government agency in Washington to further and promote the normal and healthy growth of American foreign trade. The Shipping Board, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, the War Trade Board and the Railroad Administration and other agencies are working hard to bring their energies in this direction since the moment it became apparent that hostilities were about to end.

Denied by Redfield.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who is charged with the promotion of our foreign commerce, stated to-night the report was exaggerated and an extreme, partial and unbalanced statement. He said that natural limitations would be put upon our foreign trade for the present by the necessity of furnishing raw materials and food that had to be brought from a distance to the stricken countries. This has not been largely due to the loss of ship tonnage at a time when tonnage is short. He indicated that this natural limitation was the only limitation upon the growth of foreign commerce.

It was pointed out here the report probably sprang from the fact that it was clear that this nation had no intention of diverting all its ship tonnage immediately to foreign trade and permitting the countries stricken by the war to do the best they could toward getting food and raw materials. This nation can not make a truly aggressive campaign for foreign trade because of the shipping situation, the scarcity of raw materials, the need for American troops home and of feeding starving people. It is expected, however, that carrying of goods and materials for reconstruction purposes will result in a considerable and lasting foreign trade, as the countries served will be urged to exchange products.

FOOD CARGO FOR DENMARK.

Scandinavian-America Liner Takes Supplies and 93 Passengers.

The Scandinavian-America liner United States, which sailed last night from Hoboken, carried 100,000 tons of food and other materials as the first installment of the promised allotment of these supplies by this country to Denmark.

The United States carried ninety-three passengers, thirty-two in the first cabin. Among them were Dr. Marius Yde, chairman of the Danish press bureau, and Dr. Max Heinius, Chicago. The only articles and commodities that will go on the list are those in which there is a worldwide shortage, and in which the home supply must be strictly conserved for the American people.

The bars against imports are likewise being removed as rapidly as possible. Trade restrictions are everywhere being let down and additional imports are being permitted every day.

The American section of the Joint High Commission is planning to take advantage of the favorable opportunity to extend trade and commerce with all of the Americas. The Oriental markets for American products are being investigated by the Department of Commerce. A report on this market for motor cars will be made public tomorrow.

No Unfair Advantage.

The Administration is avoiding wherever possible the semblance of taking advantage of the nations crippled by the war and is avoiding anything that looks like the seizure upon an allies' misfortune, but nevertheless every effort to extend American foreign trade is being fostered.

It has been announced officially by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board that American ships will be diverted to the ports of the promised allotment of these supplies by this country to Denmark.

The Shipping Board and High Commission are engaged upon joint plans to establish regular ship routes to the ports of the Americas. These plans will necessarily bring competition with other countries seeking this trade. Definite and active plans to induce American manufacturers to export are being put forward by the Department of Commerce.

MAY DISCHARGE SOLDIERS.

Army Commanders Authorized to Act in Urgent Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—All army commanders were authorized to-day to discharge upon their own application enlisted men in whose families there are persons who are distressed and men whose services can be spared and who are urgently needed to resume some industry or occupation.

In announcing the order the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

It is pointed out that the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

VICTORY WON WITH OIL, SAYS CURZON

Disembodied Petroleum Conference Addressed by British War Cabinet Member.

TRIBUTES PAID TO U. S.

Delegates Attend Inauguration of Pipe Line Across Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 21 (delayed).—Earl Curzon, member of the British War Cabinet, presided to-night at a dinner given by the British Government to the delegates to the International Petroleum Conference. In toasting the French, American and Italian delegates Earl Curzon declared that the allied cause had been "triumphantly" won on a wave of oil, because if it had not been for the great fleets of motor trucks the war could not have been won. In the last eighteen months the council has dealt with 13,000,000 tons of oil.

In December, 1918, Earl Curzon said, the oil situation was critical. Stocks were so depleted that the British fleet was obliged to restrict operations. At the time when tank ships were being sunk in increasing numbers the idea was conceived of carrying oil in the double bottoms of ordinary cargo vessels and 1,000,000 tons were transported in this manner.

Point of Safety Reached.

When the armistice was signed the stocks of oil in allied countries had been brought up to a point of absolute safety. This achievement reflected the greatest credit on the Petroleum Council and on the great oil companies that had subordinated their own interests to the allied cause. The result, Earl Curzon said, had been one of the greatest triumphs of the war.

Senator Beveridge of France said that the Germans expected to win because they owned coal, but the Allies won with oil. It was a victory of automobiles over railroads. The United States, by its ready response to the needs of the Allies, had rendered a service to France and the other allies which never would be forgotten. Lieutenant-Commander Burrows replied in behalf of the United States.

The International Petroleum Council has been visiting Scotland during the last few days attending the formal inauguration of a pipe line laid across Scotland along the Clyde-Forth Canal to get a continuous supply of fuel oil for the British naval base at Rosyth. The primary object of this pipe line, which can deliver 20 tons of oil per hour and is the longest in Europe, is to avert the necessity of tank steamships going around Scotland to the east coast and thus diminishing the loss of tank steamships by submarine attacks.

American Aid Praised.

Construction was begun in March and completed on November 11. Rear Admiral H. D. Tothill, Fourth British Sea Lord, who performed the inaugural ceremony, said that the speedy completion of the scheme was largely due to "our good friends in United States," who sent over the pipe line and provided pipe and also the necessary haste and determination to overcome all difficulties.

Other speakers also emphasized the important part played by petroleum in war on both land and sea, and paid warm tributes to the aid rendered by the United States Government in connection with supplying petroleum for war uses and controlling prices.

Luring his visit the council inspected the Scottish shale industry, which is now annually yielding 70,000 gallons of oil and 40,000 tons of ammonia.

FOOD CARGO FOR DENMARK.

Scandinavian-America Liner Takes Supplies and 93 Passengers.

The Scandinavian-America liner United States, which sailed last night from Hoboken, carried 100,000 tons of food and other materials as the first installment of the promised allotment of these supplies by this country to Denmark.

The United States carried ninety-three passengers, thirty-two in the first cabin. Among them were Dr. Marius Yde, chairman of the Danish press bureau, and Dr. Max Heinius, Chicago. The only articles and commodities that will go on the list are those in which there is a worldwide shortage, and in which the home supply must be strictly conserved for the American people.

The bars against imports are likewise being removed as rapidly as possible. Trade restrictions are everywhere being let down and additional imports are being permitted every day.

The American section of the Joint High Commission is planning to take advantage of the favorable opportunity to extend trade and commerce with all of the Americas. The Oriental markets for American products are being investigated by the Department of Commerce. A report on this market for motor cars will be made public tomorrow.

No Unfair Advantage. The Administration is avoiding wherever possible the semblance of taking advantage of the nations crippled by the war and is avoiding anything that looks like the seizure upon an allies' misfortune, but nevertheless every effort to extend American foreign trade is being fostered.

It has been announced officially by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board that American ships will be diverted to the ports of the promised allotment of these supplies by this country to Denmark.

The Shipping Board and High Commission are engaged upon joint plans to establish regular ship routes to the ports of the Americas. These plans will necessarily bring competition with other countries seeking this trade. Definite and active plans to induce American manufacturers to export are being put forward by the Department of Commerce.

MAY DISCHARGE SOLDIERS. Army Commanders Authorized to Act in Urgent Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—All army commanders were authorized to-day to discharge upon their own application enlisted men in whose families there are persons who are distressed and men whose services can be spared and who are urgently needed to resume some industry or occupation.

In announcing the order the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

MASSAU OFFICIALS CRITICISED.

Magistrate Appleton Finds Laxity in Tax Lien Dealings.

Magistrate Charles W. Appleton severely criticized the officials of Nassau county yesterday for the manner in which they handled realty transactions. He had just heard Annie M. Fitzgerald of 3 Clinton street, Jamaica, tell how she had paid taxes to redeem six lots in Clairmont Park, L. I., and after receiving a quit claim deed from the Nassau county Treasurer, had been informed that the same property had been quit claimed to another person.

"I suppose those people down there," said the Magistrate, are very unscrupulous. They allow their public officials to continue making mistakes about land and think that the New York people are too inquisitive when they try to find out how they get done out of their money and property."

The six Fitzgerald lots were bought from the Suisawatt company, John P. Schipper, president of the company, will testify next week.

M'ADOO SAYS U. S. SPURNS BOLSHEVISM

Country Too Sound at Core and Satisfied With Its Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is not afraid of Bolshevism in the United States. He stated to-day that this country was too sound at its core for any such movement, and the knowledge and satisfaction of the American people with their institutions too deep rooted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is not afraid of Bolshevism in the United States. He stated to-day that this country was too sound at its core for any such movement, and the knowledge and satisfaction of the American people with their institutions too deep rooted.

When the armistice was signed the stocks of oil in allied countries had been brought up to a point of absolute safety. This achievement reflected the greatest credit on the Petroleum Council and on the great oil companies that had subordinated their own interests to the allied cause. The result, Earl Curzon said, had been one of the greatest triumphs of the war.

Senator Beveridge of France said that the Germans expected to win because they owned coal, but the Allies won with oil. It was a victory of automobiles over railroads. The United States, by its ready response to the needs of the Allies, had rendered a service to France and the other allies which never would be forgotten. Lieutenant-Commander Burrows replied in behalf of the United States.

The International Petroleum Council has been visiting Scotland during the last few days attending the formal inauguration of a pipe line laid across Scotland along the Clyde-Forth Canal to get a continuous supply of fuel oil for the British naval base at Rosyth. The primary object of this pipe line, which can deliver 20 tons of oil per hour and is the longest in Europe, is to avert the necessity of tank steamships going around Scotland to the east coast and thus diminishing the loss of tank steamships by submarine attacks.

Other speakers also emphasized the important part played by petroleum in war on both land and sea, and paid warm tributes to the aid rendered by the United States Government in connection with supplying petroleum for war uses and controlling prices.

Luring his visit the council inspected the Scottish shale industry, which is now annually yielding 70,000 gallons of oil and 40,000 tons of ammonia.

CORK BALS FLOAT TO SAFETY FROM STRANDED SHIP.

In an effort to float the stranded steel freighter Carib, which went ashore in Jones' Inlet, opposite Point Lookout, L. I., Thursday, the crew began last night to shove overboard the cargo. This consisted for the most part of bales of cork. The bales are being picked up by boats and the cargo is being salvaged and brought ashore at Freeport.

A half dozen tug and a torpedo boat destroyer are standing by. The latter is playing a big searchlight on the Carib, which is 400 feet long. Low tide and an east gale wind delayed the work.

Capt. Henry O. Forward of Holts, who is in command of the ship, and his crew remained aboard. There is no danger to the crew as several of the tug have lines aboard the Carib and can take the crew off if the ship should settle and begin sinking. Tug men say a change of wind will enable them to save the Carib.

POULTRY MEN DISCIPLINED.

Three Firms Suspended by Food Authorities After Inquiry.

Three well known firms of poultry commission merchants have been penalized by the Food Administration after trial on charges of selling to their shippers prices in excess of actual market in order to take trade away from competitors.

Food Administration heads in Washington have approved recommendations of the Federal Food Board in the cases which the board made public last night. Lure & Cohen, 450 West Fourteenth street, license suspended indefinitely; N. Durham & Sons, 213 Washington street, license suspended one week; W. J. Heinrichs, 423 West Fourteenth street, license suspended twenty days.

The only articles and commodities that will go on the list are those in which there is a worldwide shortage, and in which the home supply must be strictly conserved for the American people.

The bars against imports are likewise being removed as rapidly as possible. Trade restrictions are everywhere being let down and additional imports are being permitted every day.

The American section of the Joint High Commission is planning to take advantage of the favorable opportunity to extend trade and commerce with all of the Americas. The Oriental markets for American products are being investigated by the Department of Commerce. A report on this market for motor cars will be made public tomorrow.

No Unfair Advantage. The Administration is avoiding wherever possible the semblance of taking advantage of the nations crippled by the war and is avoiding anything that looks like the seizure upon an allies' misfortune, but nevertheless every effort to extend American foreign trade is being fostered.

It has been announced officially by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board that American ships will be diverted to the ports of the promised allotment of these supplies by this country to Denmark.

The Shipping Board and High Commission are engaged upon joint plans to establish regular ship routes to the ports of the Americas. These plans will necessarily bring competition with other countries seeking this trade. Definite and active plans to induce American manufacturers to export are being put forward by the Department of Commerce.

MAY DISCHARGE SOLDIERS. Army Commanders Authorized to Act in Urgent Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—All army commanders were authorized to-day to discharge upon their own application enlisted men in whose families there are persons who are distressed and men whose services can be spared and who are urgently needed to resume some industry or occupation.

In announcing the order the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

At the same time the War Department explained that it was intended to meet exceptional cases and not to release men in large groups. Men who enlisted voluntarily before the war will not be discharged.

MUSTER OUT BEGINS AT UPTON DEC. 2

Discharges Will Be Issued at Rate of 1,000 to 3,000 Each Day.

MANY OFFICERS TO STAY

Soldiers May Keep War Insurance for Five Years.

CAMP UPTON, Nov. 22.—December 2 the work of mustering out the men of this camp will be started. It was announced to-day at camp headquarters. The officers hope to grant honorable discharges at the rate of from 1,000 to 3,000 a day, but the task will occupy some time because of the many thousands of men here. Almost every State in the Union is represented in the present military population.

Demobilization will be more complicated than mustering in, for each man will have to be paid up to the day of his release, and his allotments, allowances and insurance will have to be figured. All will receive money for railroad tickets to their homes, and special agents stationed in the Quartermaster's office will facilitate the purchase of tickets.

Each man will be permitted to wear his uniform for three months, and may return it to camp without postage. A poll is being taken of all officers here to determine whether they wish to remain in the service with the Regular Army, obtain immediate discharge or be commissioned in the Reserve Corps. It is indicated that quite a number will ask to be retained in the service.

Officers and men have been advised that they may keep up their war risk insurance by continuing the payment of premiums for five years. More than 4,000,000 officers and men of the army and navy are carrying \$36,000,000,000 worth of this insurance.

Discharged soldiers leaving Camp Dix will get all in procuring employment in their chosen trade or business in any part of the country they may desire under plans put into operation to-day through the office of the Army Y. M. C. A. here. At the same time, through cooperation of the Fuel Administration, arrangements were made for the prompt release of all anthracite coal miners and their immediate employment.

A majority of men leaving camp, it would appear from a superficial survey, are expecting to get their old jobs back when they return home. In some few cases, men from far Western States are planning to remain in the East, but on the other hand, Eastern soldiers in even greater numbers are asking to be sent to destinations West and South.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. CAMP DIX, Nov. 22.—No more soldiers were given discharges at Camp Dix to-day and the process of demobilization was halted until early next week. Officers had expected that 2,000 men would be released by to-morrow night, and the first detachment actually got their discharge papers yesterday, but a halt was called to-day when the War Department introduced a new form for completing the records of men leaving the service. These forms must be printed here and distributed to organizations before the work can continue.

It is not likely as a result of the delay that more than 2,000 discharged men will reach home by Thanksgiving. Those in classes listed for early discharge will not be granted the three day Thanksgiving leave, but all class A men who are to remain in service until further orders will be given leaves of absence over the holiday.

More than a new order issued to-day soldiers awaiting discharge were told they must return their outer clothing within four months after leaving the service. They can return only all used stockings and underclothing. The clothing to be returned includes flannel shirt, coat, breeches, shoes, hat and hat coat, overcoat, leggings and slippers. The order came a surprise to soldiers who expected to keep their old uniforms as souvenirs of the service.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. CAMP DIX, Nov. 22.—No more soldiers were given discharges at Camp Dix to-day and the process of demobilization was halted until early next week. Officers had expected that 2,000 men would be released by to-morrow night, and the first detachment actually got their discharge papers yesterday, but a halt was called to-day when the War Department introduced a new form for completing the records of men leaving the service. These forms must be printed here and distributed to organizations before the work can continue.

It is not likely as a result of the delay that more than 2,000 discharged men will reach home by Thanksgiving. Those in classes listed for early discharge will not be granted the three day Thanksgiving leave, but all class A men who are to remain in service until further orders will be given leaves of absence over the holiday.

More than a new order issued to-day soldiers awaiting discharge were told they must return their outer clothing within four months after leaving the service. They can return only all used stockings and underclothing. The clothing to be returned includes flannel shirt, coat, breeches, shoes, hat and hat coat, overcoat, leggings and slippers. The order came a surprise to soldiers who expected to keep their old uniforms as souvenirs of the service.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. CAMP DIX, Nov. 22.—No more soldiers were given discharges at Camp Dix to-day and the process of demobilization was halted until early next week. Officers had expected that 2,000 men would be released by to-morrow night, and the first detachment actually got their discharge papers yesterday, but a halt was called to-day when the War Department introduced a new form for completing the records of men leaving the service. These forms must be printed here and distributed to organizations before the work can continue.

It is not likely as a result of the delay that more than 2,000 discharged men will reach home by Thanksgiving. Those in classes listed for early discharge will not be granted the three day Thanksgiving leave, but all class A men who are to remain in service until further orders will be given leaves of absence over the holiday.

More than a new order issued to-day soldiers awaiting discharge were told they must return their outer clothing within four months after leaving the service. They can return only all used stockings and underclothing. The clothing to be returned includes flannel shirt, coat, breeches, shoes, hat and hat coat, overcoat, leggings and slippers. The order came a surprise to soldiers who expected to keep their old uniforms as souvenirs of the service.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. CAMP DIX, Nov. 22.—No more soldiers were given discharges at Camp Dix to-day and the process of demobilization was halted until early next week. Officers had expected that 2,000 men would be released by to-morrow night, and the first detachment actually got their discharge papers yesterday, but a halt was called to-day when the War Department introduced a new form for completing the records of men leaving the service. These forms must be printed here and distributed to organizations before the work can continue.

It is not likely as a result of the delay that more than 2,000 discharged men will reach home by Thanksgiving. Those in classes listed for early discharge will not be granted the three day Thanksgiving leave, but all class A men who are to remain in service until further orders will be given leaves of absence over the holiday.

More than a new order issued to-day soldiers awaiting discharge were told they must return their outer clothing within four months after leaving the service. They can return only all used stockings and underclothing. The clothing to be returned includes flannel shirt, coat, breeches, shoes, hat and hat coat, overcoat, leggings and slippers. The order came a surprise to soldiers who expected to keep their old uniforms as souvenirs of the service.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. CAMP DIX, Nov. 22.—No more soldiers were given discharges at Camp Dix to-day and the process of demobilization was halted until early next week. Officers had expected that 2,000 men would be released by to-morrow night, and the first detachment actually got their discharge papers yesterday, but a halt was called to-day when the War Department introduced a new form for completing the records of men leaving the service. These forms must be printed here and distributed to organizations before the work can continue.