SEA RECORD SET AS LEVIATHAN BRINGS 12,274

Troops Represent Largest Number of Persons Carried on One Ship.

20,000 SOLDIERS COME IN

Six Transports Return and Many Michigan Heroes Are Welcomed.

Close to 20,000 American troops landed yesterday from six transports that arrived before sundown, and two more that swelled the figures several hundred, the Heredia and the Philippines, came along too late to be counted, anchoring overnight in the bay. The Leviathan carried a record number of doughboys and doughgirls, 12,274. The ship's complement brought the total to 14,416, which is more persons than ever crossed an ocean in one boat before. The capacity of the Leviathan was increased by additional bunk tiers. The troops got only two real hot meals a day and were quite satisfied with that, some of them declaring they would have been willing to take only one cold meal provided they got back home. The whole ship's company was in exceptionally fine shape when the ship docked and there was only one death, that of a negro private, William E. Hinns of Macon, Ga., who was seriously ill of tuberculosis when he came aboard at Brest.

It was Michigan day down the bay and at the Hoboken piers, as the largest part of the Leviathan's soldier boys are from that State, and its Gubernatorial boss, Albert E. Sleeper, went down the bay aboard the steamboat Correction with Mark McKee, head of the Michigan Red Cross, and a large party of prominent Michigans and a few Michigeese to say howdy to the big fellows who have been upholding the glory of the State in France. Gov. Sleeper said he had received assurances from thousands of employers in Michigan they were prepared to give the returning soldiers their old jobs and that the State itself was going to see that disabled men were rehabilitated. The Governor believes the soldiers and everybody else in Michigan will be better off without booze, as his last official act, before leaving the State for New York, was to sign the bill making it a felony for any one in Michigan, except physicians and druggists, to have liquor in his possession.

Leviathan Command Changes.

The skipper of the Leviathan, Commander W. W. Phelps, formerly master of the Great Northern, gave up his command after the ship docked yesterday to Capt. U. Durrell. On the way over the ship received a wireless warning from another steamship in the transatlantic lane that icebergs were adrift in the shorter northern course. Lieut.-Commander Harold Cunningham, navigating officer, decided that it was wise to steer a southerly course and that is why the Leviathan got in half a day behind her original schedule. Just before she got to port the catering department of the giant transport presented a mammoth cake to the retiring skipper.

Commanding the miniature army aboard was Brig.-Gen. W. C. Rivers of Tennessee, who has been in the Regular Army twenty-four years. He went to France with the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery and at the Marne took his brigade into the front lines with the infantry and won the Croix de Guerre and promotion. The only regiment aboard that took part in actual battle was the 329th Field Artillery, made up chiefly of Michigan men, and came back in command of Col. Tillman Campbell. Lieut.-Col. J. W. E. Taylor of Los Angeles, chief of staff of the 160th Field Artillery Brigade and historian of the troops, said all that arrived yesterday were a part of the Eighty-fifth Division, recruited as a National Army Division, with headquarters at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

On account of the splitting up of the Division, part of it being sent to Russia last July and the rest being used as replacements for combat divisions, there were a large number of casualties among officers and men.

More than one hundred men of the original Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived as a part of a casual company of the 165th Infantry. Two wore the Croix de Guerre, Sergeant John Skelly of 530 West 126th street and Sergeant Herman G. Hillig of 14 East Ninety-fifth street. Both won their laurels at the first American raid at Lineville. Sergeant Harry Cushworth, once a keeper in the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, who was wounded at the Argonne, said he really felt as if he were at home when he saw the ferryboat Correction coming down the bay to meet the Leviathan.

Karl Vrooman Returns.

Karl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, returned after a conference with French officials as to the part this country will take in helping to restore the farming sections of France devastated by the Huns. Col. Robert E. Bacon, who went across as a Major with the Headquarters Staff of Gen. Pershing and later was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and made chief of the military mission to British General Headquarters, said he was unwilling to praise one American division above another. He had noted that they were all superexcellent.

Brig.-Gen. John C. McDonald, who was graduated from West Point forty-three years ago, commanded the troops that arrived on the Orizabu. He won distinction as an Indian fighter before going into the Spanish-American fracas. He brings back the Belgian War Cross and Distinguished Service Cross and the British War Medal. He did not say much about himself, but Chaplain John W. Beard of Washington State of his brigade, who won a Croix de Guerre, said the General was standing in an exposed position directing troop movements when a storm of shells burst around him. One of his officers ducked and the dirt from a shell spattered the General, who kept on smoking a cigarette, remarking: "No use ducking. If they are meant for you they will get you, and if they are not meant for you why worry?" Which might indicate that the General is somewhat fatalistic. The chaplain said the men of the brigade, the Eighty-second of the Ninety-first Division, had prepaed to clean out the Germans for killing wounded men in No Man's Land when the armistice came.

Lieut.-Col. Avery D. Cummings, who commanded the 361st Infantry, wore the Distinguished Service Cross for his work in the Meuse and Argonne, when his division, the Ninety-first, advanced further in the sector than any other American troops, losing 1,500 killed in one engagement.

Edward McNeil of the Twenty-sixth New England Division came home with a Distinguished Service Cross won for gallant work at Chateau Thierry. With eleven comrades he started out to clean up a German machine gun nest. The Germans detected the approach of the Americans and opened fire, killing all except McNeil. He killed two gunners with his revolver and took the others prisoner.

Ill Treated by Germans.

The transport Henderson, from Bordeaux, brought convalescent detachments chiefly, and some of the wounded said harsh things about their treatment in German hospitals. Lieut. H. F. Bash of the Ninety-first Aerial Squadron, who was winged behind the enemy lines in October, had several bullet wounds in the body when taken to Camp Longwy, but received no attention for a week. Then a surgeon, without using anæsthetics, probed and extracted one bullet. The wounds festered and continued to trouble him until the hospital was taken over by the French, when the other bullets were taken out. Lieut. Arthur O'Toole of Jersey City was shot down at St. Mihiel on September 12, and was sent to hospital at Strassburg, where he lay more than a week before he received attention. The French doctors who came fixed him up and marvelled at his pluck.

Lieut. J. O. Wagner of 46 West Thirteenth street, this borough, was gassed in action with the 308th Field Signal Battalion on October 9. He recovered enough to go back into the scrap two hours later, got another gassing, came back again and that time was knocked out by shrapnel and gas combined.

The troopship Ulua, in ahead of schedule, brought Michigan troops mostly, in command of Col. Claudius M. Seaman of the coast artillery. The Liberator had aboard 1,259 officers and men, including two New Yorkers, Lieut. Robert V. Frey of 73 West 124th street, who went to France with the 165th Infantry, attended a training school, obtained a commission and fought at the Marne and in the Champagne, and Lieut. A. T. Gorman of 37 West Eighty-seventh street, who was gassed in the Argonne.

Troopships Due To-day

EDGAR A. LUCKENBACH from Bordeaux March 22, with 159th Infantry, Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Sanitary Detachment and Machine Gun Detachment, twenty-eight officers and 2,008 men; Casual Company 54, Virginia, one officer and ninety-eight men; Fortieth Division Headquarters Troop, two officers and 121 men, and 115th Train Headquarters, two officers and twenty-one men.

Arizonian from Bordeaux March 18, with the Fifth Corps Artillery Park, Mobile Ordnance Detachment, Track Companies A, B, C, D, E and F Headquarters Motor Section and Park Headquarters, seventeen officers and 712 men and twelve Aero Squadrons of forty officers and 1,726 men.

Wilhelmina from Bordeaux March 25, with eleven Bordeaux convalescent detachments of fifty-six officers and 630 men; nine casual officers, 157th Infantry Detachment of two officers and 285 men, Casual Company 62, New Jersey, two officers and 139 men, 115th Sanitary Train Detachment of one officer and 115 men, 115th Supply Train Detachment of one officer and 119 men, 13th Base Hospital Medical Detachment of three officers and 136 men, nine casual officers and five small casual companies.

Roma from Marseilles March 15, with 875 officers and men, including eighteen special casual companies and two casual companies.

NEW ENGLAND TROOPS DUE HOME ON SUNDAY

Most of Division on the Mongolia and Agamemnon.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Sailing from France of the complete Fifty-first Artillery Brigade and the 102d Infantry, two companies of the 103d Infantry and the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, all of the Twenty-sixth Division (New England National Guard), was announced today by the War Department. The troops are on board the transports Mongolia and Agamemnon, both of which left Brest March 31. The latter is due at Boston April 6.

The Mongolia is bringing the Fifty-first Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 101st Field Artillery's Second Battalion Headquarters, Supply and Detachment of Headquarters Company, Medical Detachment and Batteries C to F inclusive, 102d and 103d Field Artillery complete. Brig.-Gen. John H. Shurburne, commanding Fifty-first Field Artillery Brigade, is aboard the Mongolia.

The Agamemnon has on board the 102d Infantry complete, Companies L and M of the 103d Infantry, 101st Machine Gun Battalion complete, Field and Staff, Detachment Headquarters Company and Batteries A and B of the 101st Field Artillery, casual companies for New York and Ohio and 213 casual officers. On board also is Major-Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, commander of the Forty-second Division.

The War Department also announced that the remainder of the 332d Infantry, composed of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania National Army troops, which has been stationed on the Italian front, had sailed from Genoa on the transport Duca d'Aosta, which is due at New York April 10.

The Duca d'Aosta has on board a detachment of the Field and Staff, a detachment of the Headquarters Company, the supply and machine gun companies, Companies A, B, C, D and I and veterinary and medical detachments of the 332d Infantry, detachment of Base Hospital 102 and Field Hospital 331 complete.

The transport Pannonia also is due at New York April 10 with the headquarters of the Second Battalion and Batteries D and E of the 328th Field Artillery, Companies A and C of the 310th Ammunition Train, 330th Field Artillery complete, a casual company of Illinois troops and thirteen casual officers.

The transport K. I. Luckenbach sailed from Brest for New York March 31 with the Fifty-second Pioneer Infantry, less Companies L and S, en route for Camp Dix.

The transports West Grove, West Galoc and Elinor have also sailed with casual detachments.

The War Department announced today the following organizations assigned for early return home: Base Hospital 109, Evacuation Hospital 14, Butchery Company 337, 306th Bakery Company, Ambulance Companies 162 and 163, Field Hospitals 162 and 163, 310th Ammunition Train, Companies A and C; 105th and 464th Aero Squadrons, Sanitary Squad 6, Evacuation Ambulance Companies 6, 11, 27, 62 and 64.

Figures made public to-day by the War Department show that from the signing of the armistice to March 26 1,525,471 of the 3,670,888 officers and men under arms when the fighting ended had been discharged from the service.

Since the cessation of hostilities 573,474 officers and men had sailed from France to March 26, and of this number 502,830 had arrived in the United States. This left 1,409,789 soldiers overseas. The total under arms in this country on March 25 was 603,178.

MILITARISM GREAT EVIL, O'RYAN WARNS

When War Profits Increase Nation Drifts Toward Conflicts, He Says.

FAMILIES SUFFER MOST

Beware the Professional Soldier, His Parting Word to 27th Division.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who has been mustered out of the service of the army as commander of the Twenty-seventh Division, believes the greatest influence for stability and constructive effort in America to-day is the returning army of citizen soldiery.

In a farewell statement to the officers and men of the division yesterday Gen. O'Ryan urged that the soldiers be organized as a stabilizing and constructive force and declared that such an organization would forever eliminate the possibility of the United States going under the domination of a military class. The General's statement follows:

"The Federal law and its interpretation by the Federal authorities appear to have resulted in the legal disintegration of the Twenty-seventh Division. We read in the press that its numerical designation, with all that it implies, is to be given to some other force which the War Department plans to create. Similar action probably awaits other National Army and Guard Divisions.

"I believe the officers and men of the Twenty-seventh Division will reorganize their division under the authority of the Governor and the laws of the State. I believe they will do that as speedily as possible, and I believe that such action is needed in the public interest. There are two reasons for this view which transcend in importance all others.

"In the first place the officers and men of the division, whether they were formerly of the National Guard, Reserve Corps or the National Army, are among the best and most dependable citizens we have to aid in the solution of very pressing problems. The people saw them on the streets of the city and in the parade. They are fearless and highly disciplined.

Cannot Be Stampeded.

"They can no more be stampeded by the false teachings of professional agitators or by the selfishly ambitious than they were by force of arms in battle. They represent all classes and vocations, ages, creeds, political faiths and localities in the State, but they are one in their faith in their country and the ultimate sufficiency of its institutions. They have travelled in Europe, but not as the tourist travels.

"It may be said that they lived there, for they lived among the people of Belgium, of Britain and of France. They know something of their problems as those peoples have explained them. They have met and observed Colonials of Great Britain, the Russians, Portuguese, Germans, Chinese and even the Indian troops. With many of them they have exchanged views in the intimate and practical way of the soldier in war. These men know that national problems of grave import concern the country at this time, but as a result of all they have heard and observed abroad their faith in the ability of America to solve these problems in orderly fashion is stronger than ever it was before.

"These men have not only seen war—they have lived and faced death in it. They were of it. They have experienced victory. They have inflicted defeat. They have seen what men can accomplish for the common good when they act together under constituted leadership.

"They have seen the dreadful evil which ultimately reaches all when every man is a law unto himself.

"They know that disciplined, loyal and coordinated hearts and minds are essential for the accomplishment of a great objective, whether it be military, civic or commercial, and with equal intensity of understanding they know that hearts and minds contaminated by prejudice, viciousness or even Utopian idealism will run amuck like a panic stricken army if the restraints of constituted leadership are ignored or cast aside.

"The greatest influence for stability and constructive effort in America today is the returning army of citizen soldiery. Organize them as such, for they have demonstrated their worth in war and they will demonstrate in equally effective manner their worth in peace. I am conveying to the officers and men of the Twenty-seventh Division the expressed desire of the Governor of the State that they reestablish their old regiments, and I believe in this important work they will have the loyal and valuable assistance of those who have taken up the State obligations during our absence in the Federal service.

"There is another and more difficult mission for the citizen soldiers of America. The history of nations is largely a history of war—war with its trail of ruin and passion, death and sorrow—war with the glory which incites repetition. War as an institution has had numerous perpetuating causes and not the least of these has been the influence of the military class. Nothing could be a greater travesty upon truth than the saying that 'The soldier, least of all, wants war because he is the greatest sufferer.' Every part of that is untrue.

"War is the life opportunity of the military class, while the families of the nation are its greatest sufferers. While men remain human they will ever be influenced by self-interest and so war will continue to be regarded by those who may profit by it in a light very different fro that of the ordinary citizen. When the military class of a nation becomes numerous and influential that nation has begun its drift toward war.

"Are there any who do not now appreciate that the world war was conceived, planned, developed and finally ordered by the great German General Staff?

"Military ambition and military power in Germany were the sources of the war. National prejudices, commercial rivalries and diplomatic grievances were merely agencies cultivated and stimulated by the military class to serve their ends.

Would Down Militarists.

"I do not believe there is any military group in this country knowingly planning against the interest of the United States. But the same could have been said of the military class of Germany prior to the commencement of this war. The criticism is directed toward the system, any system which will give undue prominence, strength or power to the military class in the country. The German military class recognized that even in Germany the confidence of the people must be won, must be intellectually won over to support their plans, so they began with the children in the school. Jointly with physical training and elementary military instruction, they implanted in young minds the ideas which later turned the German people into a nation of military paranoiacs.

"I think it will be found that the returning citizen soldiers—the men of the National Army, of the Reserve Corps and of the Guard Divisions—are unanimous in many of their views concerning the qualities that count in battle, the efficiency of the citizen soldier in war and the principles upon which a proper military policy should be based. I think they will be found to be in accord that there must not be overcentralization of authority, but that the system of training and service should be akin to that of Switzerland, with decentralization in relation to the appointment of officers and all other features, which, if wholly centralized might become a menace to the people.

"Bishop Brent, who was the chaplain general of the American Expeditionary Forces, was the first to call attention to the danger of transferring militarism from Prussia to America. The danger is not one which should be ignored.

"As to myself I have much to do before my job is completed. Aside from the reorganization of the division on a State basis, awaiting what may be determined by Congress, I have much to do in relation to awards of honors to officers and men for gallantry and exceptional service.

"There are inquiries by the hundreds concerning the circumstances of the death of officers and men who were killed. The people look to me for this information and I propose to do all I can for them. There are claims for property losses to be adjusted, historical records to be prepared and citations to be considered and awarded. After that I may have an opportunity to engage in some effort which will enable me to provide properly for my family. Any work I undertake will have to be something I can take up with the same zeal and interest I had in the work of developing the New York division."

Gen. O'Ryan became a civilian again on Monday and it was announced yesterday that for some time he will lecture throughout the United States on the war and the part played by the Twenty-seventh Division. He will be under the management of Lee Keedick and will be the first American officer of high rank to go upon the lecture platform.

OHIO TROOPS RETURN.

President Grant Reaches Newport News With More Than 5,000.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 2.—The transport President Grant, with 195 officers and 5,047 men, principally of the Thirty-seventh Division, composed of former Ohio National Guardsmen, docked here to-day after a twelve day trip from Brest.

Few casualties in France were reported by Lieut.-Col. John A. Hurley of Lima, Ohio, commanding the 112th ammunition train of the Thirty-seventh Division.

Members of the 134th Field Artillery told of participating in many battles. The Ohio artillerymen said they were active at the Meuse, St. Mihiel and with the British in Belgium, opening up sectors with their guns, and with orders to "start something," repeating the operation in other sectors. Colonel Alonzo Gray is in command of the regiment.

Of the medical detachment of the 135th Field Artillery some members were in France two years, having served with the French before the United States entered the war. Later they were made an American unit.

The Ohio artillery regiments and ammunition train contingents are assigned to Camp Sherman and Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Also on the President Grant were casual companies from several Southern States. There were none from New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, as had been previously reported.

SAY 77TH IS SURE TO PARADE IN N. Y.

Officers of Division Advance Party Assert Quick Muster Out Will Not Act as Bar.

JOBS FOR ALL IS THE PLAN

Physician, Aged 63, Who Acted Heroically, Is Recommended for Promotion.

Even though the War Department should demobilize the Seventy-seventh Division 48 hours after its arrival in America the men will parade, officers of the advance party of the division said yesterday when they learned unofficially of the "intention" of the department to muster out the men immediately after their arrival so as to facilitate the faster movement of troops.

If the men are mustered out so quickly each will retain his uniform. All but the replacements live in New York city, so that the parade may be at any time that suits the convenience of the people and the soldiers, it was said. Any move the War Department may make other than prohibiting the parade will not interfere sufficiently to keep the men from marching. They want the parade, or most of them do, and they mean to have it.

In the meantime the advance party is making every effort through the division's employment bureau to get jobs for the returning troops. Among the offers of employment received yesterday was one from a woman wishing to hire a permanent husband, "who must be an athlete and over 45 years of age." The State of Nebraska wired that "800 jobs are waiting for as many Nebraska soldiers." There are a number of replacements in the division from Nebraska.

The Home Auxiliary of the Seventy-seventh announced that it has a fund of $16,000 to be used in getting jobs for the soldiers and for making their clubhouse comfortable. The organization held a meeting in the Hotel Astor for discussing means of helping the soldier after his discharge. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, presided.

Major Archibald G. Thacher gave a luncheon yesterday for some of his brother officers and others at the Downtown Association, 60 Pine street. Matters concerned with the parade and with memorials for the division's dead were discussed. Among those present were Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, Lieut.-Col. Douglas Campbell, Cleveland H. Dodge, Dr. William T. Manning, Stephen H. Olin, Major S. Fullerton Weaver, Major Allan L. Lindley, Major Delancy H. Jay, Major Hemuth Budd, Major John Prentice, Capt. Beverly Robinson and Capt. James W. Barney.

Among the cables received at divisional headquarters in the afternoon was one that told of the recommendation of Lieut. William McIlwain for a Captaincy because of his extraordinary heroism in action. He had dressed many of the wounded on the field while under fire.

Lieut. McIlwain is 63 years of age. He was a doctor in Oklahoma. In some unaccountable way he was assigned, despite his age, to the front lines with the Seventy-seventh Division, Second Battalion, 308th Infantry, as medical officer. It was in this outfit in the fighting in front of Bazouches that he distinguished himself. On the night of August 27 a mopping up raid was started against the Germans.

They opened fire on the Americans with many machine guns. The Seventy-seventh's casualties were heavy. So Lieut. McIlwain got out into No Man's Land and began dressing wounds as fast as he could locate the wounded.

Lieut. McIlwain straightened up after dressing the wounds of a soldier and the bandage bag hanging from his arm was riddled with machine gun bullets, but the doctor didn't know it. Feeling the pull on his arm he turned "to see who in the world was nudging my arm at that time o' night in such a place." And then he noticed that his overcoat, thrown over his shoulder, was ripped from bullets passing through the skirt of it.

But outside of these evidences of war and the noise "it was more like a Saturday night on Main street in Lone Wolf than in the middle of a world war," Lieut. McIlwain told an officer who found him standing unscathed in a hail of bullets. He insisted upon being allowed to finish dressing the wounds of his men.

3,112 Troops Reach Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—The transport Huron entered Charleston harbor late to-day with eighty-eight officers and 3,024 men of the Thirteenth (Old Hickory) Division, two casual officers and three civilians on board. The troops will disembark in the morning.

Additional Death in Action.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A second casualty list issued to-day had the name of one man killed in action, Private Harry Allen Pierce; Mrs. Ida Pierce, 510 North Prospect street, Kansas City, Mo.

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BAKER GRATEFUL FOR AID OF PRESS

Made Possible the Distribution of Casualty Lists.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In formally announcing to-day the discontinuance of the War Department's system of telegraphing casualty lists to San Francisco and Chicago for mail distribution by the press associations, Secretary Baker made this statement:

"It is with profound gratitude that we approach the end of the American Expeditionary Force casualty lists—grateful that the price of victory in human life and limb was not greater. The War Department has been conscious of the splendid public service the newspaper press has been rendering to the people by the prompt and accurate publication of the casualty lists from day to day, that the supreme sacrifices made by officers and men of our forces abroad might be known to their friends and relatives at home.

"The policy of the War Department has been to immediately notify the next of kin by telegraph of any misfortune befalling a soldier, but the responsibility of notification extended also to the community and this has been accomplished through the newspaper press. To meet the duty of rapid notification the casualty lists have been telegraphed each day by the War Department to the postmasters of Chicago and San Francisco, and those Government officials, together with the Government Printing Office at Washington, have published the lists which the press associations have furnished to all daily newspapers with the least possible lapse of time.

"The newspapers have rigidly kept faith on release notices, thus insuring simultaneous publication. The United States Government and the newspapers have thus undoubtedly established an unprecedented service in rapid and complete publication of the names, addresses and classified misfortunes of soldiers at the front. The general efficiency and humanly kind cooperation of the American press in this matter deserves public appreciation."

Alderman Diemer Left $20,000.

The will of John Diemer, who was the oldest member of the Board of Aldermen from the standpoint of continuous service, was filed for probate in Brooklyn yesterday. The will, executed February 3, leaves an estate given as more than $20,000 to the widow, Mrs. Susie E. Diemer. Alderman Diemer died March 25 in his home, 43 Ellery street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORKER GETS CROSS FOR VALOR

Corp. Mathew S. Fox of Washington Heights Tried to Save the Wounded.

The War Department has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Corporal Mathew S. Fox, 104th Field Artillery, 867 West 181st street; Corporal David Bernstein, Fifth Marines, 427 East 134th street, and Private Henry Kopp, Twenty-eighth Infantry, 497 Stockholm street, Brooklyn.

According to the official citations released for publication to-day Corporal Fox, while his battery was being subjected to a heavy bombardment of gas and high explosive shells in action near Consenvoye, France, on November 4, 1918, extinguished a pile of burning camouflage covering ammunition and fuses in an effort to rescue two wounded comrades. While he was fighting the flames another bursting shell exploded the ammunition and his gallant attempt was rendered in vain.

Corporal Bernstein, during action near Mont Blanc, October 5, 1918, voluntarily braved severe shell and machine gun fire in order to carry several wounded soldiers from No Man's Land to a place of safety.

Private Kopp, in action near St. Mihiel, France, "displayed excellent courage in capturing a machine gun, which he turned upon an adjoining trench, forcing twenty of the enemy to surrender."

Capt. Gustav J. Braun, Forty-seventh Infantry, and a resident of Buffalo, has been awarded the Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 29-30, 1918. The citation reads: "No medical officer or first-aid men being present, Capt. Braun, then First Lieutenant and battalion liaison officer, established a first-aid station and worked throughout the day and night dressing the wounded. On both days he repeatedly went out himself in the most intense shell fire and carried wounded men to shelter. When the water supply was exhausted, he made several trips through heavy machine gun fire and filled canteens at water holes and a creek in front of the line."

Corporal Will H. Lee, Fifth Marines, of Liverpool, N. Y., during the advance of his company in action near Mont Blanc, October 5, 1918, on two occasions voluntarily carried wounded through heavy fire.

Private John W. Thompson, Fifth Marines, of Astoria after locating a machine gun nest and destroying one of the guns returned to his lines with valuable information.

In addition to those mentioned the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to the following men for valor in the field:

Lieut. Leon Marchand, French army, attached to the Thirtieth United States Infantry; Private Clarence L. Richmond, Cleveland, Tenn.; Private Frank D. Vollmer, Cincinnati; Gunnery Sergeant Walter Cook, Pricebury; Private Zalme Luloff, S. I. Minsk, Russia; Sergeant Leon W. Inman, Sauk Rapids, Minn.; Corporal Guy H. Clark, St. Paul, Minn.; Lieut. Sidney Thayer, Jr., Haverford, Pa.; Private Lester E. Seitz, McArthur, Ohio; Private Robert E. Sieg, Hooper, Neb.; Private Carl H. Stennson (deceased), Framingham, Mass.; Sergeant James Courtney, Falmouth, Ky.; Pharmacists Mate Thomas N. Russell, Vallejo, Cal.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, Washington, D. C.; Private Bert J. Devlin, Lynn, Mass.; Private Samuel C. Hirst, Purcellville, Va.; Private Leslie T. Gilbert, Birum, Wis.; Private Michael J. Hardiman, Chicago; Private Herman Davis, Big Lake, Ark.; Sergeant John Daughty, Venice, Ill.; Lieut. George W. Jones, Worcester, Mass.; Private Orr V. Lotspiech, Moonesville, Mo.; Private George O. Bishop, Salem, Va.; Private Clarence J. McNulty, Chicago; Private William A. Jacobson (deceased), Viroqua, Wis.; Sergeant John J. McGinty, Carbondale, Pa.; Sergeant Noel E. Paton, Fayetteville, N. C.; Sergeant Milledge A. Gordon (deceased), Clemson College, S. C., and Private Edgar O. McDowell, Greer, S. C.

7TH, 14TH AND 23D MEN MUSTERED OUT

Train Headquarters, Repair Shop Unit and Machine Gunners Also Leave.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., April 2.—To-day saw the departure for home of most of the members of the second two infantry units of the Twenty-seventh Division, the 106th and 107th, and by nightfall there was none remaining, excepting a few whose discharges will be several days late in coming through. Early this morning the 106th, which is composed of the old Fourteenth and Twenty-third of Brooklyn, began its last long hike for the muster out. The regiment has been quartered about a mile from camp.

The 107th, the old Seventh, has ceased to exist. Every man has left for home and most of the officers have secured their final clearance. With Capt. Harry Trask of Company B, 106th, went Don, the regiment's mascot, who was also discharged to-day.

"Monk" Eastman, former New York gunman, left with the 106th, but would not reveal where he is going or what his work is to be except that he has obtained a good position and will go to work immediately.

In addition to the two infantry regiments, the 102d Train Headquarters, 102d Ordnance Repair Shop and 106th Machine Gun Battalion were mustered from service to-day. To-morrow's schedule sends out the 102d Engineers, 104th Machine Gun Battalion and 105th Field Artillery. Friday the sanitary and supply trains and field signal battalions will go. The entire division will then be out excepting the few men whose discharges have been held up temporarily and the officers who have been unable to look to their own discharges because of the rush of work.

Forty-five hundred troops came in to-day as the same number of Twenty-seventh men were going out. They are the 364th, 340th and 337th Infantry regiments and 340th Machine Gun Battalion, newly arrived at Hoboken.

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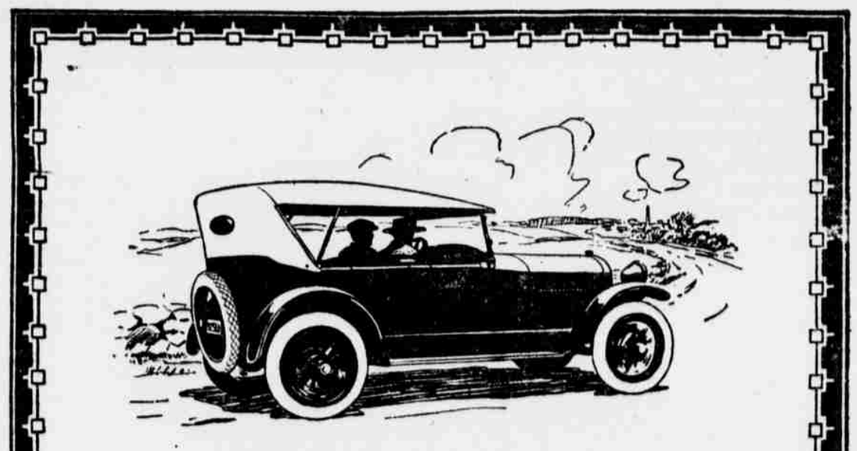

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