SELECTION TO RULE IN ARMY PROMOTION

Radical Change Proposed in Bill to Be Urged by War Department.

EFFICIENCY WILL COUNT

Seniority to Be Waived and Those Who Fail to Win Marks to Be Dropped.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Promotion by selection for officers of the peace time army through a system even more radical than that now in effect in the navy is under consideration by Secretary Baker with a view to incorporation in the army bill to be presented to the present Congress. Special boards, appointed to compile from the efficiency reports of officers' master lists, which will be used in the selection of officers for promotion, already have made their final reports in many cases, and the plan is practically ready for adoption as soon as it has been given legislative approval.

Announcement was made to-day of the appointment of two boards of officers to review the lists already submitted. In each case the board includes the highest ranking officers of the arm to be passed upon. Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard heads the infantry board, which includes Major-Gen. William M. Wright and Brig.-Gen. Harry G. Learnard, while the cavalry board will be headed by Major-Gen. Jesse McI. Carter and will include Brig.-Gens. Frank M. Caldwell and John S. Winn.

These boards, it was announced, will submit to Gen. March recommendations for the final classification of all officers in the Regular Army.

All officers will be listed in three classes: First, those found qualified for higher rank, regardless of their position on the permanent lineal list; second, those qualified for promotion because of seniority, and in the final category officers disqualified as a result of the low grades indicated on their efficiency records.

Officers in the first class would be jumped into higher positions over the heads of any number of seniors who are placed in the second and third classes, and officers in the second class also would be promoted to the higher rank for which they are qualified. The third list would include those who have failed to keep step and who, in the opinion of the Department, should be eliminated.

The proposal that promotions in the army hereafter shall be by selection is regarded as the only important personnel feature which the War Department will attempt to insert in the new army bill. With respect to the War Department itself, however, it is considered certain that the bill will include provisions designed to perpetuate the new organizations which have grown out of the experience of the great war.

The finance department, under the plan, would be continued entirely separate from the Quartermaster Corps, with increased responsibilities and scope; a transportation corps, in addition to the Motor Transport Corps, would be provided, and the Quartermaster Corps would be reduced to a shadow of the old department, having to do only with comparatively minor matters of equipment. Procurement of all supplies may be placed under the purchase and storage service.

Separate bureaus for the Air Service and Tank Corps, as provided in the bill submitted to Congress last January, will be again suggested, it was thought.

LONG TRIP FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

Summer Cruise to Extend to Canal Zone.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 28.—The summer practice cruise of the lower classes of midshipmen will extend as far south as the canal zone, and north to Provincetown, Mass., according to the itinerary of the squadron of warships, announced to-day by Rear Admiral Scales, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The ships upon which the midshipmen will cruise are the Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Maine and Wisconsin. Stops will be made at Guantanamo, St. Thomas, Colon, New York, Provincetown and Hampton Roads, in the order named. The cruise begins June 9 and ends August 28.

The senior class will cruise aboard vessels of the Atlantic fleet.

Buy Stamps With Liberty Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A campaign to obtain the reinvestment in war saving stamps of $36,000,658 which the Government will pay as interest on first Liberty loan bonds June 15, was started to-day by the Savings Division of the treasury.

Mill Pond Titles

This Company is now prepared to insure the titles in the old Harlem Mill Pond on the upper east side provided possession can be shown for more than twenty years and the title is otherwise good.

This insurance is issued at our regular rates and without any increase for the extra risk that may be involved.

We shall be very glad to receive applications for insurance from owners or purchasers of property in this district.

The mill pond covered property in the neighborhood of 107th Street and Third Avenue.

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90 Bay Street, St.George, Staten Island

MANY PRAISE WORK OF GEN. WILLIAMS

Chief of Ordnance Tells of Tasks Performed by Men Behind Army.

Major-Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the army during most of the period of the war, was the guest of the Society of Arts and Sciences last night at the Biltmore. Gen. Williams served as chief ordnance officer of the Mexican expedition and accompanied Gen. Pershing to France as chief ordnance officer of the A. E. F., and when it became apparent that the principal work of the Ordnance Department must be done in this country he was ordered back to Washington to take charge of the entire production of munitions.

Five hundred members of the society and their guests attended last night's dinner. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and member of the War Industries Board; Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner; Cleveland Moffett and Vice-Admiral Gleaves, U. S. N., commanding the cruiser and transport force, were the speakers.

Mr. Vauclain paid enthusiastic tribute to the efficiency of the Ordnance Department under Gen. Williams's administration, and declared that when there seemed to be delays in the production of material they were invariably the result of the working out of specifications which not only made the material of better design but easier to produce. In the case of the modified Enfield rifle, Mr. Vauclain said that the changes in design not only insured the weapon against the jamming of a cartridge, a common fault in the British design, but made it possible for one workman to assemble 200 of the rifles in a working day instead of the former maximum output of forty.

In replying to the praise which had been heaped upon him, Gen. Williams declared that the great silver chevroned or unchevroned army behind the army, composed of American industry and engineers, was entitled to the credit, and that it could not be individual or personal.

He made some startling comparisons of the enormous output of the 8,000 plants which were engaged in turning out ordnance material at the moment of the armistice. By November 11, he said, America was producing small arms amunitions at a rate which was 10 per cent. greater than that of England and twice that of France, and the total amount manufactured in this country equalled three billion rounds.

The total value of the material of every kind which the Army Ordnance Department turned out during the period of the war was the equivalent, he said, of reproducing every building and structure in the entire city of New York in a year, or of building and furnishing a duplicate of the Biltmore every twenty-four hours.

Gen. Williams concluded with a plea for some plan of preserving the knowledge of ordnance gained during the war period.

DAKOTAN ARRIVES WITH 79TH TROOPS

Transport Heartily Greeted by Philadelphia Crowd.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—Greeted by factory whistles and siren blasts of river craft, the transport Dakotan arrived here to-night with the first contingent of Seventy-ninth Division troops to be landed at this port. The transport was escorted from Marcus Hook, Pa., by a number of welcome home boats, and the returning soldiers were given a hearty reception by a big crowd waiting at the wharf. After being served with refreshments by the Red Cross the men were taken to Camp Dix.

The Dakotan, which sailed from St. Nazaire on May 16, brought 1,656 men, chiefly from the 315th Infantry, 305th Clothing Unit, scattered Fifteenth Company, Second Regiment, Air Service mechanics, Fifty-fourth Base Hospital, Eighty-sixth Base Hospital, Seventy-ninth Military Police Company and Medical Detachment, 310th Field Artillery Detachment, scattered; 315th Infantry, Third Battalion Headquarters, Sanitary Detachment and Companies L and M and 698 discharges.

Because of storms the Dakotan arrived two days later than had been expected. Two days after leaving port the transport ran into a severe storm which kept the men below decks, and last Monday another was encountered. Although there was some seasickness among the troops all of them appeared to be in good health to-day.

BULL SELLS FOR $125,000.

Buffalo Animal Sets Record for Prices.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Ragapple the Great, a two-year-old Holstein bull, was sold for $125,000 at the dispersal sale of the stock farm of Oliver Cabana, Jr., here to-day. The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a sire. Robert E. Pointer of Detroit was the buyer.

Another record was made when the cow Fairview Mata was sold to John T. Shanahan of Buffalo for 35,000. About four months ago the cow was bought for $18,400. She is a producer of 47.11 pounds of butter a week. Mr. Shanahan got the cow after spirited bidding against A. W. Greene of Ohio and a representative of Coleman T. du Pont of Delaware.

For "Minister to Ireland."

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Representative Mason (Ill.), Republican, has introduced a bill directing the expenditure of $14,000 annually of State Department funds "for salaries for a minister and consuls to the Republic of Ireland."

CARRANZA DENIES COURT'S AUTHORITY

In Fight for Bank Deposits Here Agent Contends Jurisdiction Is Lacking.

DECISION IS RESERVED

Manager Says "First Chief" Wrecked Institution by $20,000,000 Forced Loans.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney reserved decision yesterday and asked for him by Saul E. Rogers, an attorney of 66 Broadway in behalf of William B. Mitchell of Forest Hills, L. I., for an injunction restraining the local agency of the Bank of Montreal from paying over to representatives of the Carranza Government of Mexico a sum of approximately $145,000. This money is on deposit with the Canadian bank for the account of the now defunct Banca de Londres y Mexico, of which Mitchell was the manager.

The action grows out of the decree issued by Carranza September 15, 1916, suspending the banking laws of Mexico and declaring void all the bank charters in the southern republic. When this decree went into effect the bank of London and Mexico had on deposit with banks in the United States approximately half a million dollars. This amount Carranza, through Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, his financial representative and a member of the Commission Monetaria, appointed by the Mexican president to liquidate the banks, seeks to obtain.

Dr. Caturegli some weeks ago brought suit to recover the money that was on deposit with the Bank of British North America, but was turned over with the other assets of that bank when it was absorbed recently by the Bank of Montreal. In the arguments yesterday counsel for Dr. Caturegli contended that as he was the representative of the financial department of the Mexican Government and in the position of a receiver of the funds of the Bank of London and Mexico the court had no authority to act in the matter involving a friendly sovereign power.

Besides asking for the order restraining the Bank of Montreal from paying over the money to Carranza's representative, the Mitchell application prayed for the appointment of a receiver to safeguard the funds within the jurisdiction of the court and an order restraining Dr. Caturegli from pressing his suit further. Justice Tierney announced that he was convinced that he had no power to issue such an order.

Attorney Rogers in making his argument for a restraining order reviewed the story of the seizure of the bank and the depletion of its gold and silver reserve, amounting to upward of $20,000,000, through a series of forced loans to the Carranza Government. The details of the alleged wrecking of the bank by this process were told in a recent issue of THE SUN. Mr. Rogers declared that if Carranza's agent ever got his hands on what is left of the bank's resources the money would disappear beyond the jurisdiction of the court, would find its way into Carranza's exchequer and make impossible any chance of recovery by creditors of the bank in this state.

"If this money gets back to Mexico," said Mr. Rogers, "it is gone. We know what is going to happen to that money. It is going to Carranza just as sure as God made little green apples, and then we will be in the position where we cannot sue a sovereign State for its recovery—if there is such a thing as a sovereign State in this case, and I don't concede that there is. This money is going to Carranza because he is the executive, financial, administrative and judicial head of the Mexican Government and——"

"You don't expect me to set aside Carranza's claim to his titles, do you?" inquired the court.

"But the money is here, and Dr. Caturegli submitted to the jurisdiction of this court when he brought suit to recover it," persisted Mr. Rogers.

Jerome S. Hess, counsel for Dr. Caturegli, attacked the jurisdiction of the court, and contended that by constitutional act of the de facto Mexican Government the funds involved were now the actual property of the Republic of Mexico.

The Bank of London and Mexico is an institution entirely British owned, and the plaintiff, Mitchell, is an Englishman, who had been in charge of the bank's affairs in Mexico for many years until the Carranza decree went into effect.

The court's decision is regarded as important, because of its bearing on future attempts by Carranza to invoke the American courts to gain possession of funds of other Mexican banks now on deposit in the United States.

CONFIRMS PAPER PRICES.

Canadian Controller Sees No Reason to Change Stand.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 28.—In a judgment issued today, R. A. Pringle, controller of newsprint paper, confirmed the order he made in September last fixing prices. An appeal was taken and the government created a special tribunal of judges to hear it. This body ordered new evidence to be taken on certain points. After hearing further evidence as to costs, Mr. Pringle says in the judgment that he sees no reason to alter the original decision.

It is expected that argument on the merits of the judgment will be resumed before the appeal tribunal on June 1. That body has the power to confirm, lower or increase the price fixed by the paper controller.

WILL TREAT YANKS OF CANADIAN ARMY

U. S. to Aid Wounded at Cost for Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—American citizens who served with the Canadian forces and were discharged as physically disabled and who later returned to their homes in the United States are to receive hospital treatment under the direction of the medical division of the bureau of war risk insurance, and the United States will be reimbursed therefor by the Canadian Government. A reciprocal arrangement with the Canadian Government has been effected whereby Canadians who served with our forces and received disability discharge will receive hospital treatment from the Canadian Government.

Previous to the entry of the United States into the war 25,000 Americans had joined the Canadian forces and among that number about 5,000 have received disability discharge and have returned to their homes in the United States. Since their disability had been sustained while members of the Canadian Army, Canada promptly took up the matter of their physical rehabilitation with the bureau of war risk insurance.

These discharged men being widely scattered, the matter of their physical rehabilitation presented almost insurmountable difficulties to the Canadian Department of Soldiers Reestablishment, a department with duties similar to that of the bureau of war risk insurance. Out of this fact grew the proposal to the bureau of war risk insurance to handle these cases and refer all costs therefor to the Canadian Government.

The number of Canadians who served with the American Army and since discharged have returned to their homes in Canada is much smaller, but these cases will be handled in like manner; the Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment caring for the cases, and the United States Government meeting the expense.

The arrangement was made with the Secretary of the Treasury and through the British Embassy and has precedent in an act of Congress passed in 1876.

GILHOOLY IN AGAIN ON A TRANSPORT

Boy Refugee Tries Immigration Officials for the Third Time.

Gilhooley of Belgium, Christian name any that he may fancy for the time being, arrived again yesterday by the transport Santa Paula with stories. This time he prefers Michael for first his surname. He says he is 14, that his father was born in Cork and his mother in Belgium. His father died in 1910, and he remembers him dimly.

Michael and his mother were living in Charleroi when just after the war began the Germans dropped a bomb from the sky, blowing up and down the house they were living in. His mother was killed and after he had been dug out he decided to emigrate. Several months ago he came here by the Agamemnon and was sent back. He came again later on the Black arrow, in the uniform of a doughboy, and they sent him off to France again. This trip he wore a sailor uniform, but that did not get him past the immigration authorities. He is at Ellis Island and will be tickled to have some one adopt him. He is musical and played in the band of the 309th Infantry on the way across.

The Third Battalion of the Twentieth Engineers, the biggest regiment in the army, arrived by the Santa Paula, with four companies of the Sixth Battalion, some of whose members are survivors of the wreck of the steamship Tuscania, torpedoed by a German submarine. The engineers are mostly lumberjacks, and they have been in sawmill and logging work all over France.

The Edward Luckenbach came a southerly course from St. Nazaire and had the privilege on May 17 of seeing the champion naval airplane NC-4 flying low on her way to the Azores. Wreckage drifting not far from the transport inspired her skipper to investigate, suspecting that it might be from another of the big naval airships. It was part of a derelict, however, and the Luckenbach went back on her course.

TEN TROOPSHIPS DUE IN NEW YORK TO-DAY

All Branches of Service Are Represented.

The following troopships are due here to-day:

Kroonland, from St. Nazaire May 18, with 3,811 military passengers, including the 304th Engineers, headquarters, sanitary detachment, train headquarters company and Companies A to F inclusive, 51 officers and 1,494 men; Twentieth Engineers, Seventh Battalion, and headquarters medical detachment and Companies 19, 20 and 21, 13 officers and 642 men; 501st Engineers, headquarters and medical detachments and Companies B and D, 5 officers and 357 men; Seventieth Division headquarters troop, 3 officers and 117 men; Seventy-ninth Division headquarters and motor transport detachment, 42 officers and 113 men; 316th Infantry headquarters, Third Battalion, sanitary detachments, Companies L and M and Detachment Company K; Seventeenth Company, Second Regiment, Air Service Mechanics, 2 officers and 141 men; Eighteenth Company, Second Regiment, Air Service Mechanics, 1 officer and 138 men, and the 648th Aero Squadron, 2 officers and 114 men.

Mobile, from Brest May 20, with the 320th Infantry complete, 95 officers and 3,295 men; 315th Machine Gun Battalion complete, 29 officers and 708 men; 305th Field Signal Corps Battalion, 9 officers and 422 men; Eightieth Division military police company and medical detachment, 6 officers and 212 men; 160th Infantry brigade headquarters and veterinary field unit, 4 officers and 24 men; 316th sales commissary unit, one officer and 18 men, 110 nurses and 69 casual officers.

Pastores, from St. Nazaire May 20, with the 313th ammunition train, train headquarters, headquarters motor battalion, headquarters horsed battalion, ordnance and medical detachment and Companies A to G inclusive, 26 officers and 1,012 men; 339th Machine Gun Battalion, headquarters detachment, medical and ordnance detachments and Companies A to D inclusive, 23 officers and 550 men; 337th Machine Gun Battalion, battalion headquarters, medical and ordnance detachments and Companies A and B, 16 officers and 278 men, and the 313 Field Signal Battalion, headquarters detachment, medical detachment and Companies A and B, 4 officers and 134 men.

K. I. Luckenbach, from Bordeaux May 17, with the Twentieth Engineers, detachment Tenth Battalion and medical detachment companies, 41 officers and 1,595 men; 303d Supply Train, headquarters detachment, medical detachment and Companies A to E inclusive, 9 officers and 438 men; Twelfth Transportation Casual Company, 2 officers and 129 men, and the Ninth Bakery Company, one officer and 79 men.

Julia Luckenbach, from Bordeaux May 16, with the 310th Infantry, field and staff headquarters and supply company, headquarters First and Second battalions, Medical detachment, First and Second battalions and Companies A to H inclusive, 39 officers and 2,316 men; 309th Infantry, Company A, 2 officers and 216 men; 311th Infantry detachment, 1 officer and 73 men; 312th Infantry detachment, 1 officer and 57 men, and Casual Company 576 of Virginia.

Santa Clara, from Bordeaux May 18, with the Twelfth Convalescent Detachment of 3 officers and 36 men, the 100th Transportation Corps of 2 officers and 199 men, eight casual and special casual companies of 16 officers and 1,187 men and 13 casual officers.

Canada, from Marseilles May 15, with the Twenty-third Evacuation Hospital, 7 officers and 167 men; Fifty-first Base Hospital, 9 officers and 253 men; Fifty-fifth Base Hospital, 12 officers and 138 men; Fifteenth Camp Hospital, 14 officers and 77 men; Forty-second Camp Hospital, 5 officers and 71 men, 33 casual officers and 23 casual and special casual companies.

Italia, from Marseilles May 10, with the 319th Field Signal Battalion, headquarters supply and medical detachments, and Companies A, B and C, 9 officers and 418 men; 5 special casual and 4 casual companies, 1 casual officer and 1 chaplain.

Cape May, from Bordeaux May 16, with the 326th Infantry, field and staff headquarters, detachment First Battalion headquarters, medical detachments, Companies A, B, C, E, G, I and K and Machine Gun Company, 30 officers and 1,898 men, and 2 civilians.

Saxonia, from Brest May 19, with convalescent detachments of two officers and 965 men, Company —, 142d Infantry, 3 officers and 190 men; medical detachment, 7 officers and 35 men and 61 casual officers.

LIST OF TRANSPORTS NOW ON WAY OVER

More Units Are Assigned for Early Return.

WASHINGTON, May 28. — Expected transport arrivals announced to-day included:

Santa Cecelia, New York June 7, field and staff, medical, veterinary and ordnance detachments, supply and headquarters companies, Batteries A to F inclusive; 343d Field Artillery; headquarters company medical detachment, Companies A to D inclusive, 345th Machine Gun Battalion, one casual company.

Madawaska, New York June 6, field and staff, medical and ordnance detachment, headquarters company, Companies A to F inclusive, 313th Engineers; headquarters detachment, medical, ordnance and dental detachment, and Companies A to B, 343d Machine Gun Battalion; 288th Military Police Company; detachment 313th Field Signal Battalion; headquarters 165th Field Artillery Brigade; clothing and bath unit No. 333; sales commissary unit No. 3; 315th mobile veterinary section; mobile bath unit Nos. 13 and 14; five casual companies and one convalescent detachment; Brig.-Gen. Henry Butner commanding 165th Brigade is on board.

West Liango, New York June 2, and Ernie, Newport News June 6, each has a few casual officers.

Organizations assigned to early return include Twentieth Engineers, Thirteenth Battalion and headquarters detachment; mobile surgical unit 12; mobile field laboratory 315; mobile veterinary section 315; mobile laundry company 356; 526th Engineers' Service Battalion, Company A; 535 Engineer Service Battalion, Companies C and D; 537th Engineer Service Battalion, Companies B, C and D and headquarters; 539th Engineers' Service Battalion complete; Twentieth and Twenty-third Engineers' Service Companies; 604th Engineers, sanitary and ordnance detachments; Twenty-eighth Engineers, headquarters, Companies B and D, Thirty-second Engineers, Companies D, E and F, and medical detachment; salvage squad 314; laundry companies 504 and 508; camp hospital 8 and clothing and bath unit 336.

Corrections in recently announced troop movements have been made as follows:

On Finland, due at Newport News May 31, 116th mobile veterinary section should read "113th."

In early convoy list of May 26 Service Battalion No. 305, Company D, should read "No. 413, Company D."

In same list army ambulance service sections 531 and 622 should be substituted for 533 and 612.

In the week ended May 20 troop arrivals in the United States totalled 54,519, bringing the grand total of soldiers returned to 966,259. On that date the army strength was estimated at 1,510,523, of whom 840,091 were in Europe, 170,311 at sea en route home and 464,795 in the United States.

SERVICE MEN NEED LAND, SAYS LANE

Thousands Eager for Farms, Plea for Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Lane explained in detail before the House Public Lands Committee to-day his project for furnishing farms to soldiers and sailors and urged speedy enactment of the bill designed to carry it into effect. Mr. Lane said 58,000 soldiers already had made application for land and in the informal discussion between the Secretary and the committeemen it was estimated that 650,000 service men desired to become landholders.

Secretary Lane said the aid provided for under the bill was restricted to those who served in the great war, and to suggestions that soldiers who were on the Mexican border in 1916 be included, he said to broaden the scope of the bill would invite opposition and probably delay passage.

Replying to an inquiry by Representative Baker (Cal.), Democrat, as to the provision permitting the withdrawal of public lands suitable for farming projects, Secretary Lane said that while the powers in this respect were rather broad and might do injury, it was the intention to withdraw only such lands as were actually needed for reclamation purposes. He said he had heard no complaints from the West on this score.

Secretary Lane's bill was introduced to-day in the Senate by Senator Smoot (Utah), and referred to the Public Lands Committee.

PENSION INCREASE ASKED.

Bill Provides Additional Sums for Loss of Limbs.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Increased compensations for soldiers who lost an arm or a leg or both in the European war would be provided for in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Nelson (Minn.), and referred to the Pensions Committee.

Men who have lost one or more members would receive from $75 to $100 a month, and those who lost both arms or both legs would be paid $150 monthly.

SOLDIER'S DESERTION ALIBI IS RIDICULED

Story of Nace Being Kidnapped by U-Boat Attacked.

AYER, Mass., May 28.—Closing arguments were made to-day in the trial of Paul L. Nace, a private at Camp Devens, who in defence of a charge of desertion declared that he was kidnapped and detained aboard a German submarine because of his knowledge of certain airplane improvements.

Lieut. Francis M. Flannagan, counsel for Nace, said that not a single piece of evidence had been introduced to refute the story told by the accused. Nace, he declared, was under cross-examination for several hours without making one contradictory statement.

"Only an honest man sure of facts," he said, "could take the stand and conduct himself as Nace did."

In the argument for the prosecution Lieut. E. H. Ziegler, trial Judge Advocate of the court-martial, declared Nace "either was in touch with German agents and had voluntarily gone aboard the German submarine to turn over his plans, or else the whole story is a falsehood and he deliberately deserted."

Lieut. Ziegler declared that Nace's knowledge of mathematics was so deficient that he could not possibly have evolved plans of an airplane motor which would revolutionize aviation, and that drawings submitted to the court demonstrated no mechanical ability.

Nace was absent from Camp Devens from May to October of last year. According to his story to the court he was kidnapped near the camp and taken by automobiles to the coast, where he was placed aboard a German submarine and kept prisoner throughout the summer. He finally got off and swam ashore near the Cape Henry lighthouse on the Virginia coast.

Troops Arrive at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 28.—The 115th Field Artillery Brigade of the Eightieth Division, composed of troops from Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, arrived here to-day on the transport Zeppelin. Major-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, division commander, and 4,362 officers and men were aboard the vessel.

OHIO VOTE MAY GIVE WETS TO SEPT., 1920

Wine Men's Lawyer Sees Chance for Liquor Respite.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—If the electorate of Ohio refuses to ratify the national prohibition amendment at its general election next November the operation of the amendment will be suspended throughout the United States at least until the Maine election in September, 1920, Theodore A. Bell, attorney for the California Grape Protective Association, announced to-day.

"The referendum to place the measure on the ballot has been started in ten States," Mr. Bell said. "Thirty-five States ratified the amendment through their Legislatures and three declined to do so. That means that the measure is held up in ten States by the referendum, leaving but thirty-five where final ratification has been effected, whereas thirty-six are necessary to make it operative.

"If Ohio, which will be the first State to vote on the referendum, ratifies it, the necessary thirty-six will have been gained. But if it declines, the amendment will be suspended until the next general State election in Maine in September, 1920. The remaining general elections come in November, 1920."

Bell said the referendum is progressing now in California, Washington, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, Michigan and Maine.

Held After Girl's Death.

A police investigation of the death of Miss Anna Reilly, 22, of 1107 Park avenue, who was found in a hallway after she had attended a party in the apartment of Miss Kitty Kearns, 328 East Ninety-third street, led to the arrest yesterday of John McAlonen, 22, of 316 East Ninety-fourth street. He was charged in Harlem Court with suspicion of homicide and was remanded to jail for a hearing. Miss Kearns and two other men are being detained as witnesses. Miss Reilly died in Bellevue Hospital from a skull fracture.

To Turn Back Norwegian Hospital

The Norwegian Hospital of Brooklyn, which was turned back to the hospital authorities by the War Department December 1 and then taken over by the Treasury Department for war risk insurance cases, will be given back not later than July 1. Bay Ridge had protested the latest transfer because of lack of proper hospital facilities in the district.

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Pierce-Arrow, 1917, 38 h.p. 5-p. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 38 h.p. 2-p. Road.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 38 h.p. 6-p. Sedan.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 38 h.p. 5-p. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 48 h.p. 7-p. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1917, 48 h.p. 7-p. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1916, 48 h.p. Lim. Land.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 48 h.p. 5-p. Road.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 48 h.p. 7-p. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 48 h.p. 5-p. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 66 h.p. 7-p. tour.
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