

# PEACE TIME ARMY PERPETUATE FIGHTING UNITS

## Commands With Brilliant Records Will Have Names Retained.

## RAINBOW DIVISION TO BECOME CAVALRY BODY

## America's New Establishment Will Be Composed of 509,000 Troops.

## THIRD REGULARS AT CAMP LEE

## Organization Now in Germany Will Have Its Permanent Base at Petersburg Camp.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Orders made public today by General March, chief of staff, provide for the organization of the regular army at a peace strength of 509,000 officers and men under plans that are a radical departure from the pre-war establishment.

The effect is to carry into the peace-time establishment the "one army" organization which absorbed regulars, National Guard and National Army during the war into the army of the United States.

This is accomplished by perpetuation of the permanent establishment of the numerical designations, names, special insignia, war histories and traditions and, where possible, the commissioned personnel of the divisions, regiments and other units which have particularly brilliant war records.

This project furthered by assigning to each of the four regular divisions to be organized, the number and approximately the same home area as each of the corresponding war units.

The new division, in each case, will be recruited exclusively from that area, which in an adaptation of the system long employed in continental armies.

**RAINBOW DIVISION WILL  
BECOME CAVALRY COMMAND**

A feature of the plan is the assignment of the forty-second division, which will carry the name of the rainbow division of war time, to become the cavalry division of the new army.

It will be recruited from all parts of the country and will be composed of regular divisions retained, and which are now part of the army of occupation.

Each of the seven regular divisions now in France also is assigned to a home camp as a permanent base and will be sent to that camp when withdrawn from Europe.

Pending further legislation, the plans being followed call for the organization of the first and second corps.

The first and second corps are now composed of the first to seventh divisions, now overseas, and the others are formed at home when the new divisions have been created.

The peace strength basis of an infantry division is 16,833 officers and men. The forty-second, the cavalry division, will have a peace strength of 11,375.

**MAY BE OFFICERED  
BY WAR-TIME COMMANDER**

One project still under discussion in connection with the local organization of the divisions is the assignment of officers to the war-time divisions commissions in the new regular units.

This would enable the War Department to take into the regular service some general officers of National Guard rank who were in the divisions during the war, and who would be offered the same units they commanded in France.

The following list shows the new designations of the army and the war-time divisions from which they were formed, and the units which are retained, in the case of assignment of regular regiments, merely the number and name of the units which are retained, the personnel to be supplied later by recruitment. The recruiting area in each case is also indicated in composition:

- LOCATION AND RECRUITING AREA IS SHOWN**
- First Division (Camp Pike, Ark.), unchanged as now organized.
- Second Division (Camp Dodge, Ia.), unchanged as now organized.
- Third Division (Camp Grant, Ill.), unchanged as now organized.
- Fourth Division (Camp Kearney, Neb.), unchanged as now organized.
- Fifth Division (Panama), unchanged.
- Sixth Division (Honolulu), unchanged.
- Seventh Division (Philippine Islands, Alaska and Mexican border, unchanged except for additional infantry brigades attached. This is to be the One Hundred and Eighty-third Brigade, composed of the Ninety-third and One Hundred and Fifteenth Artillery; One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry; One Hundred and Fourteenth Machine Gun Battalion; One Hundred and Fifth Train Headquarters, engineers and field signal units; One Hundred and Nineteenth Machine Battalion; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Artillery; One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Division, Three Hundred and Thirtieth Supply and Sanitary trains.
- From Eighty-seventh Division: Eighty-seventh Cavalry, Regulars assigned, Twenty-ninth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Divisions (Camp Custer, Mich.), area: Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Michigan.
- Thirty-third Division (Camp Grant, Ill.), area: Nebraska.
- Thirty-sixth Division (Camp Travis, Tex.), area: Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma.
- Thirty-seventh Division (Camp Sherman, Ohio), area: West Virginia and Ohio.
- Eighty-second Division (Camp Gordon, Ga.), area: Georgia, Florida, Alabama. Retained: One Hundred and

(Continued on Second Page.)

# Young Roosevelt Will Follow Father's Life Work

## NEW YORK, March 29.—Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt intends to make the life work of the United States Army his life's work. He will follow the trail blazed by his distinguished father, and will devote his life to the military service of his country.

His present inclination is to lead his life in the military service of his country. He is the son of the late General Leonard Wood, his father's old friend, for the presidency.

Colonel Roosevelt's immediate concern is the organization of the American Veterans Legion. Efforts will be made to secure for a membership as many of the 4,000,000 men in the great American army as possible.

He will become identified with organizations dominated by such Republicans and Progressives as National Chairman Will H. Hays, George W. Perkins, Hiram Johnson, John T. King, William C. Clegg, Arthur Capper, William L. Howard, L. J. Ives, H. Livingston Beckman and others.

"I shall conduct myself as I believe my father would like to have me do," Colonel Roosevelt today said. "I am not so moderate as my father. I can fill his big shoes. But this I can promise in every young man's heart: I shall follow his specific duty in life and perform it."

# PROMPT MUSTER OUT ORDERED BY ARMY CHIEF

## Troops to Be Discharged in Forty- Eight Hours After Reaching Home Camps.

## WON'T HOLD MEN FOR PARADES Unless Members of Units Desire Com- mands Will Not Be Detained for Purpose of Organizing Home-Com- ing Celebrations.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—General March announced today that he had ordered soldiers discharged, within forty-eight hours, after arrival at demobilization camps unless special conditions are imposed.

The demobilization total now has passed the million-and-a-half mark. The new division, in each case, will be recruited exclusively from that area, which in an adaptation of the system long employed in continental armies.

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# TELEGRAPH RATES GO UP 20 PER CENT

## Postmaster-General Says Raise Necessary to Meet Wage Advances.

## WILL AFFECT ALL MESSAGES Increase "Barely Sufficient" to Cover Increased Operating Costs, Burleson Declares.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Increase of 20 per cent in domestic telegraph rates, effective April 1, were announced today by Postmaster-General Burleson.

The increase was agreed upon at a meeting of the Federal Wire Board, and was made necessary, Mr. Burleson announced, to meet "the increased cost of operation, occasioned by wage increases now in effect made during the past year."

Mr. Burleson added that the advance would be "barely sufficient" for this purpose.

The order affects both government and commercial messages, but it was announced that there would be no increase in special rates for newspapers or in charges for special wires leased by press associations and newspapers.

Under the order, however, commercial and government leased wires will be charged for at an advance of 20 per cent over existing rates whether such wires be furnished by a telegraph or telephone system under government control.

## RATE SCHEDULE FIXED BY CABINET MEMBER

Mr. Burleson's order follows: "The following schedule for domestic commercial telegraph rates shall be effective from April 1, 1919, and continue until October 1, 1919:

Present rate—25c; 2c for each additional word. New rate—30c; 2.5c for each additional word.

Present rate—30c; 2c. New rate—35c; 2.5c.

Present rate—40c; 2c. New rate—45c; 2.5c.

Present rate—50c; 2c. New rate—55c; 2.5c.

Present rate—60c; 2c. New rate—65c; 2.5c.

Present rate—75c; 2c. New rate—80c; 2.5c.

Present rate—1.00; 2c. New rate—1.10; 2.5c.

Present rate—1.25; 2c. New rate—1.35; 2.5c.

Present rate—1.50; 2c. New rate—1.60; 2.5c.

Present rate—1.75; 2c. New rate—1.85; 2.5c.

Present rate—2.00; 2c. New rate—2.10; 2.5c.

Present rate—2.25; 2c. New rate—2.35; 2.5c.

Present rate—2.50; 2c. New rate—2.60; 2.5c.

Present rate—2.75; 2c. New rate—2.85; 2.5c.

Present rate—3.00; 2c. New rate—3.10; 2.5c.

Present rate—3.25; 2c. New rate—3.35; 2.5c.

Present rate—3.50; 2c. New rate—3.60; 2.5c.

Present rate—3.75; 2c. New rate—3.85; 2.5c.

Present rate—4.00; 2c. New rate—4.10; 2.5c.

Present rate—4.25; 2c. New rate—4.35; 2.5c.

# DECLARES LEAGUE WILL BE RATIFIED

## Hitchcock Asserts Senate Will Adopt Society as Part of Treaty.

## WRITES WILSON OF FEELING Claims American People Willing to Lay Aside Monroe Doc- trine for Combine.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—President Wilson has been advised by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, his chief spokesman in the fight for the league of nations, that the Senate will ratify the league constitution as a part of the peace treaty, and that the Monroe Doctrine is endangered.

The Senator will lead the fight in the Senate for the ratification of the treaty. He expressed himself as being in favor of it, "without the dotting of the 'i' in the crossing of a 't'."

In an interview today Senator Hitchcock made the remarkable statement that the American people will not insist upon the ratification of the Monroe Doctrine if they find that by so doing they are endangering the peace of the world.

It is believed here that it is largely on account of Senator Hitchcock's advice to the President that the latter has refused to insist upon a specific reservation in favor of the Monroe Doctrine, as he has done in his cable dispatches.

Senator Hitchcock disclosed the fact that early in the treaty negotiations a letter to the President, in which he urged the Senate will ratify the league constitution either with or without amendment.

## SUGGESTS AMENDMENTS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The Senator made the following authorized statement concerning this incident: "The letter of March 4 to the President was written with a view to giving him information as to sentiment among the Senate members regarding the proposed amendments to the league constitution."

Among those I mentioned were a reservation to each nation of its exclusive right to determine its own subjects, and a specific provision that each nation might withdraw from membership in the league at any time.

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# PROTECTION IS SOUGHT FOR FOUR DRY SLEUTHS

## TRIBUNAL TO JUDGE KAISER AND THOSE WHO CAUSED WAR

## Complain of Secrecy at Peace Conference

## PARIS, March 29.—The Journal today complains of the secrecy of the "big four" respecting France's claim to the Saar Valley and the left bank of the Rhine, pointing out that, while publicly given a minor point, the big issues, as far as the paper adds, however, in the dark.

The Journal De Paris admits that the French demands are "difficult" but declares that without the whole program peace is impossible.

The Journal, commenting on the matter of indemnities, recalls Premier Lloyd George's speech in London, in which he said: "Between France and England there is no agreement, but debt."

## PARIS COMMISSION ALSO CON- demns the Violation of Neutrality Laws.

## PRESIDENT WILSON TALKS OVER REPARATION PLANS

## Most of Saturday Spent in Con- ference With Lamont and Davis.

## LEAGUE SEAT TO BE AT GENEVA

## Supreme Council Also Gives Consid- eration to the Saar Valley Min- eral Control Problem.

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, March 29.—The commission on responsibility for the war has decided: "First, To condemn the violation of neutrality and other offenses committed by the central empire."

Second, The appointment of an international tribunal to judge all those responsible, including the former German Emperor.

After most of the day in conference with the three Premiers, President Wilson late this afternoon spent some time in a discussion with Thomas Lamont and Norman Davis, members of the supreme economic council and the financial advisors of the American delegation regarding reparations.

Several formulas are under consideration, and such progress has been made as to justify the expectation that this subject will be finally disposed of on Tuesday or Wednesday of the coming week.

## SAAR VALLEY MINES GIVEN CONSIDERATION

The council of four has also given fresh consideration to the question of the Saar Valley, and it is believed that the council has virtually decided upon a plan to permit Germany to retain political sovereignty of the mines, but to give economic control of the mineral resources in that section for a limited time, supposedly based upon a time allowance for the settlement of indemnity.

It is understood that the committee having in charge the selection of an official seat of the league of nations has made a definite decision in favor of BRUSSELS.

## INTERNATIONAL CRADLE MUST BE DISCARDED

Brussels, The Hague, Rome and Constantinople are considered by the committee. The Hague, although it has the advantage of possessing a building suitable for the purpose, is not immediately available. The committee will be held in Brussels, especially since the future league of nations is to be held in that city.

Another group opposed Brussels, Rome, although the cradle of international law, and the Association of the conference having almost unanimously decided that no great power shall have the seat of the league of nations in its own country.

## NEW WAR ROCKET SHOTS 200 MILES THROUGH AIR

## Investment Prepared When Armistice Was Signed, Shows New Mile Altitude Range.

(By Associated Press.)  
WORCESTER, MASS., March 29.—Dr. Robert H. Goddard, professor of physics at Worcester College, acting under the patronage of the United States War Department, the Smithsonian Institution, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Worcester College, has today launched a new rocket that is reported to be a perfect gas engine installed in a tube range of twenty miles straight up into the air and a distance range of 200 miles.

The rocket was developed in a special laboratory at Worcester Tech, and the signing of the armistice prevented its use in the war.

The Goddard rocket is propelled by a perfect gas engine installed in a tube range of twenty miles straight up into the air and a distance range of 200 miles.

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# PROSECUTOR FEARS THREATS TO JURE ACCUSED OFFICIALS

## Williams Asserts Feeling Runs High in Shenan- doah County.

## GOVERNOR DAVIS ORDERS REPORT IN DOUBLE KILLING

## Would Learn Details of Affair on Valley Pike From Commis- sioner Peters.

## OPPOSES BAIL FOR AGENTS

## Commonwealth's Attorney Declares He Will Fight Effort to Free Men Before Trial.

Fearful for the safety of the four prohibition agents charged with the murder of two alleged bootleggers on the Valley Turnpike, Commonwealth's Attorney C. E. Williams, of Shenandoah, has written Chief of Police Sherry, of Richmond, to arrest the men and hold them without bail until such time as he can provide adequate protection for them in his custody.

Mr. Williams' letter was received yesterday. It expresses the fear that the men will need extraordinary protection when they are returned to Shenandoah for the preliminary hearing for which they are now arranging.

Harry F. Sweet, former Richmond Policeman; C. W. Hall, Jr., and W. B. Dunlavy are the men charged with the shooting. Raymond Shackelford, thirty-five years old, and Lawrence Hudson, eighteen years old, both of Petersburg, were the men killed in the shooting. The shooting occurred on Friday evening last at a roadside hotel on the Valley Turnpike.

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# START FLIGHT OVER SEA ON FIRST CLEAR DAY EARLY IN MAY

## Each of the Two Crafts Will Carry Crew of Five Men.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, March 29.—The start of the naval aviators' attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a heavier-than-air machine will take place on the first clear day in May, or as soon thereafter as the fog belt, which now covers the New York and London routes, shows signs of clearing, according to a statement issued tonight by the War Department's Aircraft Association, which claim to have definite information from Washington.

The navy is placing little reliance on the average on the trip, available data shows that only eight days during May, and then only for a quarter of the time, is there