Messages of money-saving values appear in News advertisements.

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

A. P., I. N. S., N. E. A. and London Times contribute to News pages.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 134. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1918. FIVE CENTS. At Camps, 5c Copy.

Make-up of Army Occupation Revealed

BERNSTORFF'S PLANS EXPOSED

Bruce Bielaski Unfolds Startling Chapter of German Propagandist.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Dernburg's System Attempted to Influence Government to Declare Embargo on Arms.

Washington, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Ambassador Von Bernstorff, chief of the German propagandists in the United States prior to this country's entry into the war, tried to halt all dubious propaganda and get rid of all individuals under suspicion, after the sinking of the Lusitania. In a cablegram he sent to the Berlin foreign office on November 1, 1916, which was submitted to the senate judiciary propaganda investigating committee this afternoon by A. Bruce Bielaski, the ambassador said the only exception was "the peace propaganda, which had been the most successful." The ambassador said he was making large use of the American Embargo association, which previous testimony showed was organized upon German inspiration. This association attempted to influence the American government to declare an embargo on arms and later flooded Washington with telegrams protesting against this government's entering the war.

Decoded Telegrams.

The text of Ambassador Von Bernstorff's decoded telegrams follow:

"As you will have learned from my previous reports, we have, since the Lusitania case, endeavored to wind up all the so-called German propaganda, and especially to get rid of all dubious individuals. I can now say with a good conscience that we are no longer compromised. Some of the old affairs still hang on, but are more or less settled, although they will cause some further expenditure.

"At the beginning of the war many things were undertaken by the Dernburg propaganda which would never have been undertaken if we could have seen that the war would not be long, because nothing can for long be kept secret in America. Since the Lusitania case, we have strictly confined ourselves to such propaganda as cannot hurt us if it becomes known. The sole exception is perhaps the peace propaganda, which has cost the largest amount, but which also has been the most successful."

"Latterly, I have been using the embargo association and some entirely private intermediaries. I have [illegible] the German-Austrian war. This has done its best to take the place of the German (word undecipherable, possibly the German-American alliance) association, which has been of no use during the war on account of its management. The league has published under my collaboration, an excellent collection of reports on the war, which will be of great service to our cause.

"The support which I have already given the league is entered in the first quarter's account for 1916, item No. 208. On the occasion of later installments to them, I will refer to this report. I ask that this be sanctioned.

(Signed) "BERNSTORFF."

Bielaski's Charges.

Supporting his assertions with numerous documents, Bielaski charged:

1. That James F. Archibald, correspondent of the Wheeler Syndicate in 1915, was in the pay of the German embassy.

2. That Louis Garthe, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, was collector for Theo Lowe, whose magazine, the National Courier, was supported with German money.

3. That the periodical, New York Topics, in 1912, was supported by the brewers.

4. That the monthly, Fair Play, received more than $10,000 in German money during the early part of the war.

Wants Hearing.

The committee received a request from Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, whose name was mentioned in the "list of important names," put in the record by Bielaski yesterday, that he be allowed to take the stand. He will be heard at a night session Monday.

Archibald's name first came before the American public when he was arrested by the British carrying letters by former Ambassador Dumba, of Austria, Consul Von Nuber and Capt. Von Papen. Papen's letter referred to Americans as "those idiotic Yankees." The contents of the Dumba letters resulted in the ambassador's recall.

A letter carried by Archibald when he left this country for Europe Aug. 29, 1915, written by Von Papen, contained this statement: "James J. F. Archibald is again traveling in the service of Germany and Austria, as on previous occasions, as an impartial journalist desirous of obtaining fresh impressions."

Bielaski produced a receipt signed by Archibald acknowledging the receipt of $5,000 from the German embassy on April 12, 1915.

Bielaski brought out that New York papers refused to print Archibald's material because of its pro-German bias, and that John Wheeler, head of the Wheeler syndicate, thereupon canceled his contract with the writer.

Archibald Hissed.

Secret service reports showed that in 1917 Archibald was hissed when he delivered a pro-German lecture in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Various letters by Theo Lowe, asking for money and designating Louis Garthe as the person to whom the funds should be turned over at the German embassy for subsidizing the National Courier, were read into the records by Bielaski. The funds to the Courier continued until the time diplomatic relations were broken between this country and Germany on Feb. 3, 1917, Bielaski testified.

In a letter to Bernstorff the day after the break Lowe expressed his "greatest gratitude" to the ambassador and suggested "it may be within your power to get some of your friends to continue assistance to the Courier." A letter on February 12 said the ambassador was entirely correct in saying the journal "should not vanish like a soap bubble after your departure."

Lowe's Affairs.

Investigating Lowe's affairs, Bielaski said:

"His men had come upon the fact that New York Topics, with which Lowe was connected in 1912, received a great deal of financial support from the brewers for "fighting prohibition in a dignified manner."

Several letters by Marcus Braun, editor of Fair Play, to Dr. Albert, financial man of the German embassy, were laid before the committee by Bielaski. The first letters in February, 1915, asked financial support. Although the magazine was pro-American always, Braun said, it was losing subscribers through its policy of telling the truth.

Albert replied that "the conditions here are already taxed to the utmost" and declined to render financial assistance, but apparently later changed his mind, for checks for $5,000, $2,000 and $1,500, signed by Bernstorff, drawn by Bernstorff to the order of the Fair Play Printing and Publishing company, were produced by Bielaski. Maj. Humes asserted Braun had admitted before District Attorney Becker in New York that he had received a total of more than $10,000 from Bernstorff for his paper.

DISARM MACKENSEN

Leader's Army in Hungary to Cross Frontier.

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—The disarming of Field Marshal Von Mackensen's army has begun in Hungary, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The soldiers will not be interned, but will be permitted to cross the frontier. They are selling their motor cars, horses and other equipment cheaply.

AIX LA CHAPELLE NOW OCCUPIED

First Really Large German Town Entered by Allies. People Sullen.

NO SIGN STARVATION

Correspondent Tells of Lavish Meal, Low Prices—Food Scarce on Dutch Border.

(By Perry Robinson.)
(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

With the British Army, Dec. 7.—The allied armies of occupation have completed the first stages of their march into Germany without untoward incident, its progress having so far being marked by orderliness on the one side and decent respectfulness on the other. Country through which they passed was beautiful in spite of the war and had every appearance of prosperity. It is, however, easy to find evidence of grievous food shortage in sections near the Dutch frontier, which we have so far penetrated. Aix La Chapelle is the first really large German town occupied by the allies. I had there Wednesday certainly the best and most lavish meal I have enjoyed for a long time. It was much ahead of anything to be got in Brussels, Liege or Namur and infinitely more generous than Ghent, Bruges or Ostend could produce. I do not know where on this side of London or Paris one could do better. Nor is there in the shops any appearance of shortage. People complain, but do not show outward signs of undernourishment. Prices are about the same for eatables and lower for wine than in occupied parts of Belgium. Neither in the villages nor in the first large city I have seen do the German people appear anywhere near starvation. Aix is in the Belgian area of occupation. I stood on the steps of the Rathhaus while Belgian troops marched through the square. The band was playing.

Curious Experience.

I found it a curious experience [illegible] enough to collect a cheering crowd, to see this column here filing through the streets, devoid of bunting, with only casual sullen interest shown by the passerby.

Already the streets of Aix are placarded with notices over the signature of the Belgian commandant, phrased as nearly as possible along the lines of similar German proclamations in occupied districts. People are warned against offering violence or disrespect to allied troops. All men must take off their hats to officers in the streets. All cafes, restaurants and theaters are closed till further notice, as are all hotels except a few, kept open for the convenience of allied troops. People are forbidden to go outdoors between 9 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning. Shops and streets must be kept lighted all night. Use of vehicles in the streets is forbidden. No one may wear a German uniform or carry arms, the penalty being summary shooting. So far all has gone quietly, though I understand officers have found it necessary to knock off the hats of some civilians refusing to salute them according to orders. One walks down street continually acknowledging hat raising, which goes on on every side. However salutary it may be, this regulation has its penalty for allied officers as well as the inhabitants.

Played Tourist.

For a great part of the day I played tourist at Aix. Except for a certain unspoken consciousness of strained relations on account of hat raising in the streets, my experiences of the day differed little from those of any holiday in peace times. The people managed to observe an outward semblance of courtesy, but it was impossible not to wonder how widespread was the sentiment she reflected when a woman in a shop declared that so long as the war was finished, nothing else mattered. . . .

BOYCOTT BRAZILIAN PINE

Buenos Aires.—(By Mail.)—(Cor. A. P.)—The building and repair of vessels of the allied nations in this port has been almost stopped by a labor union baycott on Brazilian pine. As this was the only lumber on the local market, the boycott on its use halted all wood work on ships.

The boycott is believed by shipping agents here to have been evolved by Germans and Spaniards in Buenos Aires partly as a hindrance to allied shipping. It has been alleged for a year or more that German funds and German ingenuity were behind the labor organizations here which are directed by Spaniards.

A few months ago nearly a dozen allied vessels were damaged in collisions while being taken down the river by licensed pilots of Austrian and Greek birth. The collisions occurred in broad daylight and seemed so obviously premeditated that ship agents charged they were deliberately brought about in the interests of the Germans. A government investigation was started, but no report was ever made public.

Labor organizations delayed repair work on them so that two of the vessels are still here with no hope of their being seaworthy for two or three months more. Now all classes of ship laborers are forbidden by their unions to do any work on a ship on which Brazilian pine has been used. The reason given is that all or most of the Brazilian pine used in this city is imported by one English firm which has been boycotted by the labor unions for several months.

Private industry is constructing several vessels in and near Buenos Aires for sale to the allied governments, but work on them was stopped by the boycott.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN U-BOATS AT HARWICH

German submarine at Parkeston quay. Germans who manned submarines when they surrendered in foreground. British officer talking with submarine officers preparatory to inspection.

AMERICAN BOYS NEAR RHINE

Head of Third Army Expected to Reach Historic Stream Sunday.

ABSENCE OF HOSTILITIES

German Civil Officials Co-Operate With Army Officers. Civilians Amazed.

(By Bert Ford.)

With the American Army of Occupation in Germany, Dec. 5.—(I. N. S.)—The head of the American Third army that is entering Germany, is scheduled to reach the Rhine at various points on Sunday, with some elements arriving on Monday.

The Americans hiked fifteen kilometers (about nine miles), today in a drizzling rain. They are now more than sixty miles inside the German border.

The new line now extends from the region of Frebingen, Demerich, Eichfeldt, Buckweller, Allenbach.

Progress has been retarded on account of the bad condition of the roads. The troops are advancing in battle formation with the signal units and wireless outfits operating in perfect liasson with the rear.

The inhabitants of the various villages through which the Americans are passing, have been reserved and distant, but there have been no disturbances.

It is noticeable, however, that there is a marked absence of hostility in a good many of the communities through which the doughboys have passed in the final stage of their journey.

The Americans are impressing the Germans greatly with their size and ruggedness. In contrast, also, is the great amount of supplies which our army carries with it. The Germans were evidently amazed to see the number of leather jerkins and leather boots worn by the American officers, and an endless array of motorcars pass each day, all equipped with good rubber tires.

The German civil authorities are co-operating with the Americans in preserving order. Large yellow posters are posted in the various villages calling upon the people to turn in all the firearms they possess, as well as all the ammunition. This is to be collected by the police authorities in the villages.

Those that do not comply with the demands in the posters, are being punished.

Wardens of the forests are permitted to retain their weapons as well as a few licensed hunters, but otherwise the population is being rendered helpless.

REQUEST FOR SURRENDER

London, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Official request for the surrender of the ex-kaiser and the former crown prince is expected momentarily, and it is learned on good authority that the Dutch government will yield to the demand, said an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Express today. It is understood, however, that Holland will urge that the allies intern the royal refugees for life on some Dutch island or colony under the guard of the Dutch fleet.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE QUITS
(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

The Hague, Dec. 7.—A dispatch Wednesday says the Neuwe Courant announces the crown prince has abdicated his rights to the throne. A Rome dispatch of Wednesday says there is good reason to believe President Wilson is coming to Rome sooner than was expected, and before the opening of the Versailles conference the 20th. Capitolo palace is being prepared for a great reception.

FIRST RECITAL.

Cleveland, Tenn., Dec. 7.—(Special)—The School of Music of Centenary college announces its first public recital of the season, which will take place Monday evening, Dec. 9, in the college chapel.

The recital will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. A special feature of the evening will be several numbers by the Glee club.

TURKS MASSACRED TEN THOUSAND ARMENIANS IN THE CAUCASUS

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—Turkish forces massacred 10,000 Armenians while evacuating the towns of Baku, Olti and Ardahan in the Caucasus, according to reports received by the Vorwaerts of Berlin.

BERLIN REVOKES DECISION TO DISARM RETURNING TROOPS

London, Dec. 7.—The Berlin government has revoked its decision to disarm the troops returning to Berlin, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

ON PRETEXT OF REVOLT.

Stockholm, Dec. 7.—On the pretext of having discovered a counter-revolutionary plot, the terrorist commission at Mohilev sentenced fourteen persons to death, according to a Petrograd dispatch. Among those sentenced were Prince Eristoff, who was executed with his two sisters, and the Prince and Princess Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

PRINCE SENTENCED.

London, Dec. 7.—The Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, reported sentenced to death at Mohilev, was in the Russian diplomatic service for several years. At one time he was stationed in Washington.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO STAND BY HIS FOURTEEN PRINCIPLES

These He Will Insist On as Basis of International Settlement—President Talks With Ambassadors On Board His Ship.

With President Wilson Aboard the George Washington, Somewhere at Sea, Dec. 7.—(By wireless to New York.)—President Wilson is going into the peace conference to stand by the fourteen principles which he laid down to the American congress as the basis of an international settlement.

The president made this plain in conversation with M. Jusserand, French ambassador, and Count Di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, on board the George Washington today.

The two diplomats met the president Wilson was unwilling to enter animated discussion ensued. President Wilson was nuwilling to enter into details but it was evident that he will back up the fourteen principles.

The presient and Mrs. Wilson spent part of Friday afternoon walking up and down in the glass-enclosed deck.

Up to Friday afternoon the president had not yet conferred with Secretary of State Lansing or Henry White, the two peace envoys accompanying the executive. However, Mr. Wilson chatted pleasantly with Mr. White, when they chanced to meet on the deck. Only general topics were discussed.

President Wilson is proving himself a good sailor, and the rough passage has not interfered with his pleasure of the voyage. Mr. Wilson's health is much improved.

HOLLAND WILL YIELD TO DEMANDS OF EN TENTE

BUT URGE CONTENTMENT WITH PRESENT PLAN.

Suggest Guarding Herr Hohenzollern and Son on Island by Dutch Fleet.

London, Dec. 7.—If the allies insist upon the delivery of the former German emperor and crown prince to an international court of justice, Holland will yield, but will first urge that the allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express.

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where he will be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked for compensation for permitting a violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the provinces of Limburg in their retreat from Belgium, and receiving German ships from Antwerp. This compensation, says the correspondent, may possibly be the cession of certain territory along the Belgian frontier owned by Holland since 1839, perhaps the southern part of Dutch Limburg, the population of which region is claimed to be principally Belgian.

GERMAN TAX NEEDED
(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

London, Dec. 7.—The preliminary allied conference in Downing street today considered the subject of indemnities. Germany has little gold, probably 150,000,000 pounds sterling ($750,000,000) stored in the Reichsbank. If a big indemnity is agreed upon, to spread over a number of years, it is possible a special tax will be levied. The allies also are considering royalties from German coal and potash productions.

BRITISH ENTER CITY OF COLOGNE

Progress of Third American Army of Occupation Reported by Pershing.

RED CROSS RUSHES AID

Three Trains to Relief of 2,500 Americans at Rastatt.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Gen. Pershing's report for Friday on the advance of the American army of occupation into Germany follows:

The Third American army, advancing along the entire army front, today reached the general line Udelhoven, Doeweller, Laubach, Driesch, Todanrothndr and Worresbach.

British Enter Cologne.

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—British troops entered Cologne at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Last Germans Leaving.

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—Five American officers arrived at Coblenz Thursday and conferred with the burgomaster, the local German commander and the railway authorities, according to the Cologne Gazette. The newspaper states that the last German troops will leave Coblenz on Saturday.

Red Cross Rushes Aid.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Three sanitary trains have been rushed by the American Red Cross from Switzerland to Rastatt, where 2,500 American prisoners have been confined. The trains were loaded with food and clothing and more trains have been arranged for. The American Red Cross commission in Switzerland has arranged for the United States government to pay all costs due Switzerland for transportation and also that France will furnish oil and coal, as Swiss railroads are suffering from a lack of fuel.

Three Hundred Reach Berne.

Two Swiss physicians left Berne for Germany last week with funds for American prisoners. Great difficulties are being encountered in Germany in raising funds, as German banks are not permitted to pay out more than 200 marks at one time or more than 600 marks weekly.

The Swiss mission was appointed before Germany allowed Americans to enter.

Three hundred American officers arrived at Berne yesterday.

Yanks Enter Mainz.

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—(A. P.)—American troops on Wednesday entered Mainz, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse and one of the principal fortresses of Germany on the left bank of the River Rhine, according to the semi-official Wolff News bureau, of Berlin.

Two Belgian cavalry detachments, 300 men strong, today entered Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne. All intercourse with the other bank of the river had been forbidden. The cavalry will proceed to Cleves, twenty-three miles northwest of Westel, being relieved at Dusseldorf by infantry.

CONFERS WITH HOUSE

Paris, Dec. 7.—Premier Clemenceau held a brief conference with Col. E. M. House today. Col. House will open headquarters of the American peace delegation at the Hotel Crillon tomorrow.

RELEASED AMERICANS REACH SCOTLAND

London, Dec. 7.—Thirty American soldiers released from a German prison camp in West Prussia, landed at Leith, Scotland, yesterday, with 1,000 British prisoners of war, many of whom were in an emaciated and pitiful condition.

INDEPENDENT OF CHILE

Washington, Dec. 7.—The army arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., now is equipped to manufacture guns up to 18-inch caliber, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance, said today in his annual report to the secretary of war. No details were given to indicate whether construction of this large type of ordnance is contemplated.

Satisfactory progress has been made, the report says, in the erection of nitrate plants which will render this country independent of the Chilean supply. Production from one of the four plants will soon reach 22,000 tons per year.

PEACE POLICIES

Paris, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—The socialists in the chamber of deputies announced today that they would interpellate the government on its peace policies, on the allied policy in Russia and on "why the war has continued in Russia after the armistice went into effect."

Fair, Says Billy 'Possum.

One thing this war has taught us—we men who used to fear, that the feminine contingent was holding us less dear, that we're surely most mistaken, to fain for such distress, or to doubt the lasting sweetness of their old-time tenderness. The weather? Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BERLIN TO BE DISCUSSED

London, Dec. 7.—An extraordinary meeting of the German cabinet was summoned at Berlin on Thursday evening to discuss the possibility of the allies occupying Berlin, owing to Germany's alleged inability to carry out the terms of the armistice, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express.

NINE MILLION POUNDS OF CANDY FOR OVERSEAS

Washington, Dec. 7.—Nine million pounds of candy for the army has just been ordered by the war department, and it was announced that a considerable part of it would be rushed overseas in time to insure a plentiful supply for Christmas. Other special purchases for the expeditionary force include 505,000 gallons of pickles.

BRITAIN DAY OBSERVED THROUGHOUT AMERICA

SOUTH VIES WITH EAST IN HONORING ALLY.

Union Jack Waves Gaily. "Victory Sing" Feature in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Fifty-thousand government employes were given a partial holiday today to take part in a "victory sing" as a celebration of the signing of the armistice and in observance of "Britain day." The exercises were to be held on the Elipse, near the White House, and it was expected that the singers and audience would number more than 100,000.

Review at Camp Jackson.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 7.—A mammoth parade, participated in by troops from Camp Jackson and many civic organizations, featured the observance of Great Britain day in Columbia today. The troops were reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Robert M. Danford, camp commander; Mayor Blalock and others. Bells of the city were rung as the procession moved up Main street. British flags were everywhere in evidence.

South Pays Tribute.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 7.—The south paid tribute today to the part the British empire has played in winning the world war for the allies. Mass meetings, at which speakers told of the colossal effort of the other great Anglo-Saxon nation and of individual deeds of bravery performed by her soldiers and sailors, marked the formal celebration of Britain day. Parades were features in many cities, also, while many British flags were flown. British soldiers who came to this country to assist in training America's soldiers took part as guests of honor in many of the meetings.

Some cities set aside tomorrow for formal observance of the day, Atlanta being one of them.

New York Celebrates.

New York, Dec. 7.—Britain day, proclaimed a holiday in New York state by Gov. Whitman, was celebrated in this city today by a generous display of the Union Jack and a series of dinners and fetes, but the main public ceremony will be held tomorrow at the Hippodrome, at which Judge Alton B. Parker will preside. The speakers will include Chas. E. Hughes, Samuel Gompers, Gov. E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller foundation, and Sir Henry Babington Smith, British acting high commissioner.

The Pilgrim society gave a luncheon today in honor of the British army and navy. Tonight many prominent Britons will be guests at a dinner under the auspices of the Sulgrave institution and the Canadian club.

Mobile's Gala Day.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 7.—Great Britain day was celebrated in Mobile today with every business in the city represented in the day's activities. A parade was held during the day headed by three bands and United States troops from Fort Morgan, students at Spring Hill college and navy aviators from Pensacola. One of the features of the parade was the long line of automobiles. Tonight a mass meeting will be held in Bienville square, addressed by a number of speakers.

NO LONGER IMMUNE

London, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—The Prussian government has withdrawn all immunity privileges protecting the Hohenzollern family, said a Central News dispatch from Berlin this afternoon.

GEN. DICKMAN IN FULL COMMAND

Official Composition of American Army of Occupation Announced by March.

200,000 MEN DISCHARGED

That Number Released Past Week in Home Camps. 7,658 Officers Relieved.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Five additional divisions have been definitely assigned to the American army of occupation now advancing into Germany, Gen. March announced today. They are the Second and Seventh regulars, the Twenty-eighth (Pennsylvania) and Thirty-third (Illinois) national guard and the Seventy-ninth (northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia) national army divisions.

The official composition of the American army of occupation, the Third American army, as reported by Gen. Pershing follows:

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh regulars; Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second (Michigan and Wisconsin), Thirty-third and Forty-second (Rainbow) national guards; Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona) national army.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman commands the entire force.

The personnel assigned by Gen. Pershing for early return home was given by Gen. March as 5,325 officers and 125,515 men. Additional units of the Ninety-second and Eighty-seventh divisions, with some coast artillery regiments and engineers, are included.

Gen. March announced that at home during the past week more than 200,000 men had been released. The total number of officers released up to yesterday was 7,658. The discharge system is being rapidly speeded up as the men in charge of it become more accustomed to the operations.

Sick and Wounded On Way.

Announcement was made of the sailing from France of the transports Susquehanna, Santa Ana and DeKalb with sick, wounded and casuals. The Santa Ana and DeKalb sailed Dec. 2 and may be expected to arrive in New York about Dec. 17. The DeKalb had on board eleven naval officers and 574 naval enlisted men. The Susquehanna sailed from France Nov. 29 and is due in New York Dec. 10.

The total of returning troops already actually embarked for home was announced as 854 officers, [illegible] men, 185 civilians, 2 nurses and [illegible] prisoners.

To set at rest numerous rumors regarding enormous casualties in the Twenty-seventh (New York) division, Gen. March announced that after a careful examination of the casualty lists it had been found its total casualties reported from all causes was 44 officers and 1,109 men.

Since the stay of the army of occupation abroad is indefinite, Gen. March said it would be necessary to ask congress for new enlistment legislation. Under the present law no provision is made for such a force as will be needed after the expiration of war enlistments four months after peace is signed.

Within Four Months.

So far as transportation is concerned, the chief of staff said it would be easy to bring home all national guard and national army divisions within the four months. The camps to which each large unit will be sent for demobilization will be announced as soon as Gen. Pershing cables that the unit has started for home.

The five divisions assigned to the army of occupation have been given the task of occupying Luxemburg. Gen. March announced, and go to specific areas around Montmedy, St. Mihiel and Longuyon. They form the second line of the army of occupation ready to reinforce the other army on the Rhine if necessary.

Denies Rumor.

The general stated that the rumor that several divisions at camps in this country were being held for special purposes was false and that these divisions, such as the Eleventh at Camp Mead, Md., would all be demobilized in their turn. As they were combat units, the demobilization, he said, came under a different class.

Keep Public Informed.

The chief of staff said that whenever a large unit sailed from France for this country, the war department would make public the demobilization point as soon as possible, or as soon as Gen. Pershing notified them of the sailing.

Two vessels, he concluded, loaded with Christmas presents sailed for France last week. The Mongolia carried 17,000 sacks of presents and the Aeolus carried 16,000 sacks.

Make-up of Divisions.

The First to the Seventh divisions are regular army and the Twenty-eighth division is made up of men from Pennsylvania; the Thirty-second, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the Thirty-third, Illinois; the Forty-second (Rainbow), men from all over the country; Seventy-ninth (Liberty), Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia; the Eighty-ninth, Kansas, Nevada, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and the Ninetieth, Texas and Oklahoma.

Others to Return Soon.

In the additional units which Gen. Pershing has designated for early return are 1,426 officers and 30,321 enlisted men.

CHILDREN UNDER AGE

Maryland Canneries Charged With Violating Laws.

Washington, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—More than 1,000 children under 14 years of age were found to be employed in 274 canneries in Maryland and Virginia since the child labor law was declared unconstitutional, the department of labor announced today. The announcement was made in the form of a partial report of the children's bureau and contains a scathing arraignment of the employers of children.

The bureau found large numbers of children under 14 employed in the following states: Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

"Excuses that the employment of young children in the industries of America has been a war necessity," says the report, "will not hold in view of the fact that last July the war labor policies board, representing all the productive departments of the government, voted that the standards of the federal child labor law should be made a condition of all war contracts."