

ONE MORE GREAT LOAN IN APRIL

The Issue Will Be Around \$5,000,000,000.

CONTINUOUS SALE GIVEN UP

Expenses Will Run To New High Record Of \$2,000,000,000, Due To Adjustment Of Contracts.

Washington.—Notice that the country must prepare for another intensive war loan campaign, probably in the latter part of April, was given by Secretary McAdoo in a letter to bankers explaining the Treasury's program for floating certificates of indebtedness and bonds during the next six months.

The Secretary stated that plans for continuous sale of Government bonds, recently discussed as a strong possibility, had been abandoned, and that plans should be made for "one more great popular campaign." Previously he had announced that the bonds to be offered then would be of short maturity, less than 10 years, and it has been indicated that the amount would be around \$5,000,000,000. Although Mr. McAdoo did not state the time of the campaign, it was learned the Treasury plans tentatively to hold it the last three weeks in April.

Blocks of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, ranging in amount between \$500,000,000 and \$750,000,000, will be marketed every two weeks, to provide funds for running the Government until payments from the fifth war loan begin to come in, and these payments then will be used to pay off the certificates. Every bank will be expected to subscribe 5 per cent. of its gross resources monthly to these certificates. The first issue of \$6,000,000,000, minimum, just announced, may be subscribed between December 5 and December 10, will mature next May 6 and will bear 4 1/2 per cent. This rate is not considered as affording any indication of the interest to be borne by the fifth war loan bonds.

1,500,000 PRISONERS FREED.

Approximately 250,000 Will Pass Through American Lines.

American Army of Occupation.—More than 1,500,000 prisoners of various nationalities have been released by the Germans, according to estimates based upon reports received by the American Third Army. Of this number approximately 250,000 will pass through the American lines and will be fed by the Americans. Most of the quarter of a million prisoners are French, English, Italian and American soldiers. The army, assisted by the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, is shouldering the bulk of the task.

SUGAR SCRIPT DISCONTINUED.

Government Will Trust To Voluntary Conservation.

Washington.—Distribution of sugar under the certificate system was discontinued under an order issued by the Food Administration. In announcing the order, the Administration emphasized that requests for conservation of sugar were in no way modified. Domestic consumers, it was said, will be expected to observe the voluntary ration of four pounds per person a month and public eating places will be required to use only four pounds of sugar for each 90 meals served.

150 LIBERTY MOTORS DAILY.

5,297 Were Delivered In October, Lieutenant Emmons Says.

Washington.—Liberty motors were being produced at the rate of 150 a day when the armistice was signed, said Lieutenant H. H. Emmons, U. S. N., chief of the engine production department of the Aircraft Production Board, at the War Department in a lecture attended by Secretary Baker and other army officials. Deliveries of Liberty motors in October reached 5,297. Lieutenant Emmons said, a larger number of motors than English and French factories had been able to deliver in any one month.

13,745 SOLDIERS COMING HOME.

Seven Ships Will Leave England With Troops In Next Week.

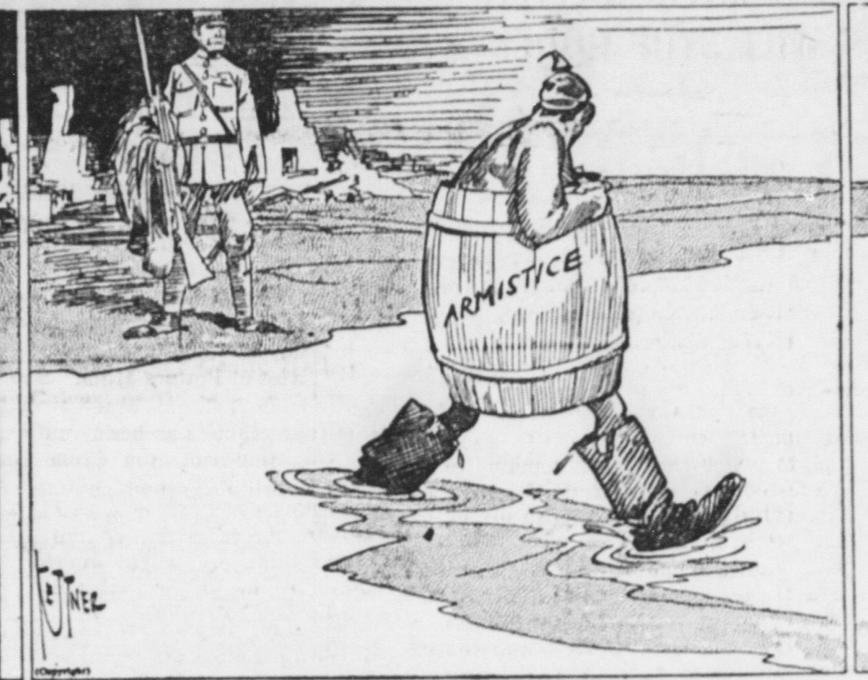
London.—Numerous steamers will leave Liverpool during the coming week with American troops aboard. The Americans will carry 1,530 officers and men of the American Air Forces. The Canopic 1,060; the Adriatic 1,175; the Cedric 3,000; the Empress of Britain 2,880, including 490 sick; the Leviathan 1,500 sick, and the Saxonia 1,690 sick.

NAMED AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

Dr. Lebreton Will Succeed Dr. Naon As Argentina's Envoy.

Buenos Aires.—Dr. Thomas A. Lebreton has been appointed Ambassador of Argentina to the United States to succeed Dr. Romulo S. Naon, who resigned recently. Dr. Lebreton is a national deputy and is strongly pro-Ally.

Harmless



FIGHTING TROOPS COMING BACK

Marshal Haig's Farewell Eulogy to the Doughboys.

SERVED ON BRITISH FRONT

The Twenty-Seventh, Reduced By Replacement Drafts To 61 Officers And 1,000 Men, Embarks At St. Nazaire.

American Headquarters in France.—The Seventy-sixth Division of the American Army, reduced by replacement drafts to 61 officers and 1,000 men, has arrived at the Port of St. Nazaire and is embarking for home.

The 27th Division, totaling 484 officers and 12,681 men and the 13th Division, totaling 483 officers and 12,099 men, both of which operated on the British front, have been withdrawn from the Le Mans area and probably will embark in a few days.

Southampton.—As the Southampton docks are still prescribed areas, there were no public ceremonies in connection with the re-embarkation of the American troops for home, 1,500 of whom left Tuesday.

The local camps are being gradually evacuated. Winchester, however, is retained as a central base, and the big hospital at Harrisburg Court will remain American for some time to come. The evacuation is being expedited in order to provide for returning American prisoners.

With the British Army in Belgium.—The American Second Corps, which served with the British Fourth Army during the closing days of the war, has been rewarded for its work by a glowing letter of praise from Field Marshal Haig, the British commander in chief.

"On the 29th of September you participated with distinction in a great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance on the Hindenburg line and which opened the road to final victory.

"The deeds of the 27th and 30th American Division, which took Bellecourt and Nauroy and gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of the war.

The names of Brancourt, Prement, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet and Wassigny will testify to the dash and energy of your attacks. I am proud to have had you in my command."

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Surgeon General Braisted Reports A Total Of 1,233.

Washington.—Deaths in the Navy from "war causes" totaled 1,233, Surgeon General Braisted told the House Naval Committee, which is framing the 1920 Naval Appropriation Bill. No figures were given as to deaths from disease. The bodies of practically all navy men dying in foreign service, the Surgeon General said, have been returned home.

The Surgeon General said there were 15,000 patients in naval hospitals, and that institutions at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk were crowded. Appropriations for the Navy Medical Department amounting to \$15,000,000, asked for under plans for continuing the war, were reduced to \$9,200,000 by the Surgeon General.

NEAR THEIR DESTINATION.

Americans Reach Treves On Their Way To Coblenz.

Treves, Rhenish Prussia.—This ancient city on the Moselle, which still has many a landmark dating from the time when it was a Roman camp, was entered by American troops Tuesday.

Less than 52 miles to the northeast from Treves, or Trier, as it is called in German, lies Coblenz, the ultimate destination of General Dickman's army of occupation. The road runs along the Moselle River, which flows into the Rhine at Coblenz.

N. Y. REDS MOBBED BY MEN IN UNIFORM

Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Attack Socialists.

POLICE ARE OVERWHELMED

Police Powerless To Withstand Rush —Bolshevik Adherents Pursued For Half Mile By Enraged Fighting Men.

New York.—Hundreds of soldiers, sailors and marines broke through a cordon of police surrounding Madison Square Garden and attacked International Socialists, who had attended a mass-meeting at which Bolshevik doctrines were expounded. The men and women leaving the hall broke and fled as the men in uniform charged past the police, but were pursued into the side streets in all directions.

The attack on the Socialists came at the close of a meeting which threatened from the moment it began to break into a riot. It was called ostensibly to protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, but Scott Nearing, who presided, and the other speakers devoted most of their attention to pleas for the release of "political" offenders.

Several men and women were arrested for displaying red flags smuggled into the garden in defiance of an edict by Mayor Hylan. Large numbers of men in uniform entered the building before the doors were locked with the avowed determination of preventing attacks upon the Government. They were restrained with difficulty by police and detectives from making an assault on the stage. Scores of fist fights were interrupted by officers.

Soldiers and sailors who were unable to get into the meeting sent out patrols to round up all the men in uniform who could be found to join in the charge on the Socialists which had been planned to take place when the oratory was ended and the Internationalists started for their homes.

Madison Square was the rallying point for the military. They quickly staged an impromptu mass-meeting at which speakers denounced the Bolsheviks. They were cheered not only by the men in uniform but by civilian sympathizers. When some one called upon "loyal Americans" to charge the garden and attack the Internationalists, several hundred responded. They were driven back, however, by mounted police and men on foot who had surrounded the building.

Realizing that they had failed in the first attack, the soldiers and sailors resumed their meeting and awaited the arrival of reinforcements. Probably 1,000 men of both branches of the service had assembled by the time the meeting adjourned.

Almost instantly the Square was filled with yelling, running, fighting men. The screams of women, most of them wearing red roses or carnations in lieu of the forbidden flags, rose above the din as they clawed and scratched the soldiers and sailors who were punning the male Socialists.

Mounted police, reinforced by automobile loads of reserves, rushed from every station house within a radius of miles, struggled valiantly to clear the square but made little progress.

The Square was cleared of milling men only when Socialists by ones and twos and in groups broke. The scrimmage in the park then was transferred on a smaller scale into every neighboring street.

WASHINGTON.

Theodore N. Vall, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, is to become the personal adviser of Postmaster General Burleson in the organization of the telegraph, telephone and cable systems under government control.

That German ships other than those taken over by the United States during the war may help to bring back to this country the soldiers who conquered them is a probability, according to Secretary of War Baker.

50,000 DEAD AND 180,000 WOUNDED

March Gives Figures on American Casualties.

ARMY GOING ON PEACE BASIS

Chief of Staff Gives Figures for the Losses Sustained by the Americans in the War—Where Various Units Are Located.

Washington.—Demobilization of the American expeditionary forces, already in progress with the movement homeward of sick and wounded, will be hastened by the return at an early date of eight divisions of National Guard and National Army troops, eight regiments of Coast Artillery and two brigades of Field Artillery. This announcement was made by General March, chief of staff, on receipt of dispatches from General Pershing.

Total American casualties to November 11, when hostilities ceased, were 226,117. This includes, General March said, killed and died of wounds, died of disease, unclassified deaths, wounded, prisoners and missing. The divisions which Gen. March said have been designated by General Pershing to return as soon as the sick and wounded have been moved to the United States, are:

National Guard: 31st (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); 38th (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia) and 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana).

National Army: 76th (New England); 84th (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois); 86th (Northern Illinois, including Chicago) and 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Southern Alabama).

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 73d, 74th and 75th. The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the 65th and the 163d. Eighty-two aero squadrons, seventeen construction companies and several special units from England, will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities can be secured, General March said.

American Casualties.

Casualties sustained by the Americans were given by General March as follows:

Killed and died of wounds.....	36,154
Died of disease.....	14,811
Deaths, unclassified.....	2,204
Wounded.....	179,625
Prisoners.....	2,163
Missing.....	1,160
Total.....	226,117

The Statement Analyzed.

While the total losses suffered by the American army in France at first glance appeared to be almost double the total estimated by officers here as probable, analysis of the table it was pointed out, shows that among the 179,000 wounded are included the names of thousands of men whose injuries were so trivial that they never were admitted to hospitals.

The seriously wounded and the prisoners and missing, officers believe, will work-out not in excess of 125,000.

The official figures show also nearly double the number of deaths from disease that have been made public to date. No explanation has been forwarded by General Pershing, but it is assumed that the unclassified cases are due to the wide distribution of American and Allied hospitals to which the men were sent, making it a slow process to assemble the date.

The number of Americans taken prisoners by the Germans—little more than two thousand—is strikingly low in view of General March's announcement that a total "in round numbers" of 44,000 Germans had been captured by the Americans. The fact that the American armies have been forwarded continuously since it entered the battle doubtless accounts for the great differences.

Bringing the Boys Home.

The 1,100 men reported as missing probably include others who will be found to have been captured, some whose bodies will never be recovered and others who may have become lost in the ranks of the French or British forces. The classification also covers the unidentified dead always to be expected when great bodies of troops are engaged.

General March said no report on the organization of the Army of Occupation had been received, but that the divisions designated by General Pershing for return were among those he could spare immediately. The order in which they will return has not yet been established, but the Chief of Staff pointed out that it would take considerable time to bring that number of men home. He also gave assurance that the War Department had no intention of allowing the veterans of the battlefields of France and Belgium "to sneak into the country" unnoticed, but that timely announcement would be made so that adequate receptions could be planned.

Thirty Divisions to Stay.

Secretary Baker supplemented General March's outline of demobilization plans later by stating that General Pershing was reducing his army to a strength of 30 divisions, and would further reduce it as conditions justify. At an average strength of 40,000 men to a division, which would cover all necessary auxiliary forces, this would mean that General Pershing would retain 1,200,000 in France from which the actual army of occupation and its reserves would be organized to provide against any possible emergency. General March showed that virtually all of the supplementary army corps and army troops are to be withdrawn. He said he already had authorized General Pershing to send back railway artillery, army artillery, gas troops and tank corps units, in addition to the divisional organizations. Some of the divisions designated by General Pershing are replacement units, which have been skeletonized by withdrawal of drafts to recruit divisions in the line.

Yanks Occupy City of Treves

Frontier Crossed Behind Enemy Rear Guards.

RIGHT BANKS OF MOSELLE

General Pershing With His Troops—Generals Brown And Smith Will Be Military And Civil Governors.

American Army of Occupation.—American troops crossed the frontier into Prussia at daylight behind the German rear guards. Treves is the most important city thus far occupied. American troops are patrolling scores of villages, however.

General Pershing is in the immediate vicinity to observe the operations. His advance headquarters will be established at Treves, where General Preston Brown will be military governor and General Harry A. Smith in charge of civil affairs.

On Right Bank Of Moselle.—Treves is situated on the right bank of the Moselle river, 57 miles southwest of Coblenz. It is perhaps the oldest town in Germany and is rich in Roman relics. Among the main objects of interest in the town are the Cathedral, which is one of the oldest in Germany, and the Provincial Museum, with a fine collection of antiquities.

Treves became an archiepiscopal see in the ninth century and the archbishops rose to the position of princes and occupied a place among the imperial electors. Near the close of the sixteenth century it was recognized as a free imperial city and the ecclesiastical principality was wiped out in the French revolution. The city and the territory surrounding it were assigned to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. The population at the outbreak of the war was about 60,000.

Withdrawal Orderly.—No reports have been received from General Pershing as to any such disasters and the casualty list does not reveal any such misfortune. General March denied emphatically rumors that officers have been degraded because of these alleged heavy losses.

About 30,000 so-called "seven-year" enlisted men in the Army will serve out their terms, but the 700,000 volunteers who enlisted for the period of the emergency will be released in the near future if they so desire.

CONGRESSMAN A PRIVATE.

Rogers, Of Massachusetts, Drafted Goes To Camp Zachary Taylor.

Washington.—Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, Republican, left Washington for Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Ky., to become a private in the field artillery. He announced he would not resign his office. Mr. Rogers, who is 37 years old, was inducted at Lowell, Mass., his home city. His wife is in service as a nurse at a local hospital.

JOHN W. DAVIS BACK IN U. S.

Ambassador To Great Britain To Return To London This Month.

New York.—John W. Davis, newly appointed American Ambassador to Great Britain, was a passenger on the French line steamer Espagne, which arrived here Wednesday from Bordeaux. He was recently in Bern, attending the conference of American and German delegates on the exchange of war prisoners. It was announced before he sailed that he expected to return to London in December to take up his new post.

WOMAN NAMED ENVOY.

Hungary Sends Mme. Schwimmer To Switzerland.

Berne.—The first woman to be appointed an ambassador has been nominated by the Hungarian Government for the post in Switzerland. She is the Hungarian writer and pacifist, Rosika Schwimmer, who now resides in Switzerland. Madame Schwimmer has accepted the nomination and will enter upon her duties shortly at Bern.

PERSHING FOR PRESIDENT.

League To Boost Him Organized In Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio.—A campaign for the election of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to the Presidency in 1920 was formally launched in Ohio by an application to the Secretary of State for the incorporation of "The Pershing Republican League."

Athens To Make Wilson L.L.D.

Athens, Monday.—The faculty of the University of Athens has decided to confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on President Wilson.

Britain Now Has 114 German Subs.

Harwich, Eng.—Twenty-seven German submarines were surrendered Wednesday to the Allies. This brings to 114 the total of German U-boats turned over.

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THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.
Figures given out in Cleveland by James B. McCrea, president of the American Meat Packers' Association, show that since August, 1914, American meat packers have supplied American, Allied and neutral governments more than 8,406,087,810 pounds of meat products.