

### GUARD OFFICERS ASK WIDE PROBE

#### Congress to Probe Regular Army Discrimination, Colonel Brown Says

### CITES SOME CHARGES

#### Final Action Awaits Return of Men Who Are Still Overseas

A congressional inquiry is predicted by Colonel Millard D. Brown into what he said to have been systematic discrimination by regular army officers against National Guard officers of high rank.

"Passing the buck," so that the National Guard commanders would be discredited and removed from command, and cover hostility which manifested itself in a hundred subtle ways are said to have featured the regular officers' relations towards the militiamen who held important commands.

This hostility manifested itself soon after the United States entered the war, Colonel Brown declares, and resulted in the formation of a protective association of National Guard commanders.

The association plans to train its investigation guns on the alleged practices of the regulars as soon as sufficient National Guardsmen are back from France with their corroborative stories and their support of the movement.

Colonel Brown commanded the 109th Infantry, formerly the old First of this city and the old Thirtieth of Scotland. He was superseded by a regular army officer.

"After I left they had eight other soldiers in command of the 109th," Colonel Brown asserted.

He directly accused Brigadier General Thomas W. Darragh, a regular of making an error, and then "passing the buck" along to National Guard officers. Darragh, he said, was in command of the brigade in which the 109th was a unit.

Every National Guard division in France except one has lost its original commander, according to Colonel Brown. The exception is the Twenty-seventh Division of New York, which is headed by Major General John E. Ryan. "There are only a few National Guard officers now at the head of their men," he said.

### SEVEN-INCH SPIKE IN HEAD

#### Man Found Covered With Wounds Inflicted by Assault

Reading, Pa., Jan. 15.—With a seven-inch railroad spike sticking in his forehead and still worse in his face, neck, back and chest, Julius Nosta, forty-five years old, who lives on River road, probably will die.

Nosta was found by Antonio Parzanese and Pietro Parzanese, who heard his moans. He was conscious and uttered "He stabbed me," but was unable to give the name of his assailant. He lost consciousness at the hospital when the spike was extracted.

Nosta was employed at the Carpenter Steel Works, and left the night about 6:30 last evening for home. He was attacked just before he reached the Schuylkill avenue bridge.

### BILTMORE OSWALD The Diary of a Hapless Recruit

APRIL 21.—Have just come off guard duty and feel quite exhausted. The guns are altogether too heavy. I can think of about five different things I could remove from them without greatly decreasing their utility. The first would be the barrel. The artist who drew the picture in the last camp paper of Dawn appearing in the form of a beautiful woman must have had more luck than I have ever had. I think he would have been closer to the truth if he had put her in a speeding automobile on its way home from a roadhouse. It surely is a proof of discipline to hear the mocking, silver-toned laughter of women ring out in the night only ten feet away and not drop your gun and follow it right through the barbed wire. After the war I am going to buy lots of barbed wire and cut it up into little bits just to relieve my feelings.

Last night I had the fright of my life. Some one was fooling around the fence in the darkness.

"Who's there?" I cried.

"Why, I'm Kaiser William," came the answer in a subdued voice.

"Well, I wish you'd go away, Kaiser William," said I nervously. "You're busting the lights out of Rule No. 4."

"What's that?" asked the voice.

"Not to commit a nuisance with any one except in a military manner," I replied, becoming slightly involved.

"That's not such a wonderful rule," came back the voice in complaining tones. "I could make up a rule better than that."

"Don't try it tonight," I pleaded.

There was silence for a moment, then the voice continued seriously, "Say, I'm not Kaiser William, really. Honest, I'm not."

"Well, who are you?" I asked impatiently.

"Why, I'm Tucks," the voice replied. "Folks call me that because I take so many of them in my trousers."

"Well, Tucks," I replied, "you'd better be moving on. I don't know what might happen with this gun. I'm tempted to shoot the cartridge out of it just to make it lighter."

"Oh, you can't shoot me," cried Tucks. "I'm crazy. I bet you didn't know that, did you?"

"I wasn't sure," I answered.

"Oh, I'm awfully crazy," continued Tucks. "Everybody says so, and I look it, too, in the daylight."

"You must," I replied.

"Well, good-night," said Tucks in the same subdued voice. "If you find a flock of pink Liberty Bonds around here, remember I lost them." He departed in the direction of City Island.

May 4.—There seems to be no place in the service for me; I cannot decide what rating to select. To be a quartermaster one must know how to signal, and signaling always tires my arms. One must know how to blow a horn, and I don't know how to blow a horn. I must know how to blow a horn, and I don't know how to blow a horn. I must know how to blow a horn, and I don't know how to blow a horn.

May 6.—"Man the drags! Hev,

### DEMOBILIZATION PLANS DISSATISFY

#### Complaint Among Soldiers on Methods Pursued in Discharge

### MANY WITHOUT WORK

#### Due to Dismissal by "Unit" System Instead of by Employment Needs

England is avoiding the unemployment problem by demobilizing on the basis of industry and letting men go as jobs are found for them, instead of discharging them wholesale by military units and leaving them to find employment. England's demobilization plans were worked out carefully a year ago, and the return of her troops to civil life is proceeding according to the prearranged program.

If the present rate of the return of men to civilian life is continued an unemployment period of considerable stress is feared that probably will reach its peak in a month or two. If additional ships are assigned to transport work, as the result of negotiations now in progress among the Allies to take over German merchant ships for transport, the rate of return of overseas men to peace time occupations will be increased materially.

Meantime the cancellation of war contracts is proceeding rapidly, and in many cases there is a period of unemployment in the plants which had such contracts to give them time to get peace time work, even when the plants do not close down altogether.

Recent meetings of the unemployed in Bridgeport, in western cities and in various war work centers, have brought to public attention the demands of men who have been dismissed from their jobs for other employment.

Within the last week the War Department issued an order affecting men in the home camps which will relieve the situation to some extent. This order provides that men who have dependents and are needed in essential industries be discharged first and as expeditiously as possible.

The United States Employment Bureau is trying to cope with the situation by finding jobs and sending the men to fill them.

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—There is bitter dissatisfaction on the part of the American soldiers and the people in all parts of the country over the way the army is being demobilized, complaints to the various bureaus of the War Department indicate.

"The system of demobilizing the men by army units instead of in accordance with the need for the particular kind of work they can do, as the British Government is doing, has created a great body of employed men and worked hardship on the soldiers who are unable to obtain employment."

Reports to the employment service of the Labor Department show that unemployment has materially increased in all of the States.

General March stated a few days ago that twice as many men have been discharged from the American as from the British army up to date since the armistice. While General March made this announcement with apparent pride, people in touch with labor conditions and the welfare of the soldiers after their discharge do not consider it as a matter to be especially proud of in view of the unemployment and hardship it has worked.

As a direct result of this rapid demobilization, without regard to conditions of available employment, the reports to the Labor Department show that in fourteen States there is an excess of common labor over jobs to be had, whereas three weeks ago no excess was shown in any of the States.

The excess of workers over jobs is not confined to common labor, but includes clerks, carpenters and men of the various trades. There is an oversupply of carpenters in almost every State, for instance.

### NEW ENGINEER FOR DELAWARE

#### Colonel Ladue Will Have Headquarters in This City

Colonel William B. Ladue, of the 257th Corps, United States Engineers, who has been with the United States army in France, has been appointed United States district engineer for the Delaware River and Bay, with headquarters in the Witherspoon Building.

The appointment was made by the Secretary of War.

Colonel Ladue was stationed at Jacksonville in 1914 and had charge of the harbor and coast improvements of Florida. He afterward became assistant to the chief of engineers at Washington, where in France he had charge of several sectors of the United States military operations.

He will succeed L. D. Shuman, who has been temporarily in charge of the office.



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