

NEW AND VETERAN DIVISIONS SHARED IN ARGONNE FURY

Fall of Important Heights Drove Foe from Lower Part of Forest

PROGRESS IN AIRE VALLEY

Systematic Mopping Up Followed Bitterly Achieved Conquest of Vital Ground

Although the 1st Division, considering the opposition which it met in the fiercely contested sector east of the Aire, had made a remarkable advance there, the 42nd Division, succeeding it, had still ahead of it the heavily wooded and intricate main line of the Kriemhilde Stellung running northwest through the Côte de Châtillon woods and thence westward just to the south of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.

The front taken over by the 42nd Division was about four kilometers in width, extending from the Bois de Génesse, just south of the Bois de Romagne, to Sommerance, and it was occupied by all four of the Infantry regiments, the 84th Infantry Brigade being on the right with the 168th and 167th Infantry in line and the 83rd Brigade on the left with the 16th and 166th Infantry in line. The 67th Field Artillery Brigade was in support.

In the order mentioned, the division attacked the enemy positions in front of it on October 24, the night immediately ensuing. Strong stubborn resistance slowed down its advance on the Côte de Châtillon woods. The machine gun fire against the left was not so severe at first, and it proceeded across the open country until within 500 meters of the wire south of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges, when it was brought to a stop, and although patrols went on through the wire they were driven back.

Patrols reach La Tulerie Farm. The right, moving more slowly, was able to go on during the day. Nevertheless, south of the wire and trenches immediately south of the Côte de Châtillon, and next day, exploiting its success, partly surrounded the latter point by making a wide sweep from the east and getting patrols to La Tulerie Farm.

The left, in general, was still about 100 meters south of the wire of the Kriemhilde Stellung, although on the 16th the troops of the right completed the conquest of the Côte de Châtillon and established their line along its north edge. Here the front remained until October 29, the night of the 29th, when it was informed of the enemy's dispositions and strength.

It has already been stated that for several days before the general attack of October 4, the 28th Division lay diagonally across its sector, with its right reaching down the Aire valley and its left reaching up to the edge of the Argonne plateau. The situation was an extremely difficult one, since north of Le Cléme Tondu no foothold has as yet been obtained on the edge of the plateau, although such foothold was essential to continued progress down the Aire valley on the part of the 28th Division itself, as well as to continued progress of the 77th Division, further west in the forest.

Since all attempts to conquer completely Le Cléme Tondu had thus far failed, it was determined that the efforts of the 28th Division should be devoted to enlarging the maneuvering space down the Aire valley for the purpose of disposing a front facing west from which the heights of Châtillon-Chéroy might be stormed.

Accordingly, on going forward at 5:30 on the morning of October 4, the 169th and 11th Infantry regiments, the 10th and 11th Infantry on the river valley for about two kilometers until, having forced a salient into the enemy's lines, they were stopped by the cross fire of machine guns, the 10th and 11th Infantry, reinforced by the 12th Infantry and the 109th Machine Gun Battalion, attacked Châtillon-Chéroy at 5 o'clock on the morning of October 5.

That night the 82nd Division took over the extreme right of the sector, fronting Hills 223, north of Châtillon-Chéroy, and 180, and the village of Cornay, northwest of the center. Concentrating their strength in the vicinity of La Forge, the 10th and 11th Infantry, reinforced by the 12th Infantry and the 109th Machine Gun Battalion, attacked Châtillon-Chéroy at 5 o'clock on the morning of October 5.

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DISCHARGE BUTTON PLANS. Late dispatches from the United States indicate that the new "honorable discharge" emblem to be issued by the War Department will be a square button of metal with the letters "G. A. R." on it. It is planned to distribute the button free of charge to all entitled to wear it.

Men wounded in service will be given a button of silver. For all others the button will be of bronze. Precautions will be taken to have all these buttons uniform. The Government will supply the button manufacture to certain concerns, from which it will purchase the emblems, thus obviating any variance in design, color or material.

193,000 MEMBERS OF A.E.F. TO STAY

Kicks Registered, Especially by 60,000 Long Eared Parties

One hundred and ninety-three thousand members of the A.E.F. will not be returned to the United States. They will remain in France to work in the process of reconstruction. They will be used in the reconstruction of the French Republic. Many of them will find their way to the larger cities—Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux. They will have just as much share in aiding France after the war as they did in aiding it during the war. Many of them have been wounded.

These hopeless members of the A.E.F. were among the first to come to France, and they did their bit at the front as well as in the S.O.S. But they have no choice in the matter. They must remain in France. The Government has decided that they cannot be taken back to the United States. Not one of the 193,000 has made a protest against the War Department's order. There have been a few kicks, most of them from the 60,000 mules. The rest of the 193,000 are horses.

The Remount Service is now busy in all parts of France disposing of the Army's horse flesh. Already 140,000 horses and mules have been sold to the French Government for cavalry uses, some to the population at auction, and others to butchers. A few of the horses have been sold in Germany for horse meat and have brought a good price, some as high as 2,200 marks. Last week a team was sold in Germany for butchery purposes that brought 3,000 marks. This is the highest price, according to information received at G.H.Q. In France the horses sold to the butchers bring from 450 francs to 800 francs each.

Nearly Third of Them Mules. The Government is having a hard time selling the mules. Although they are far superior in many respects to the horses, the French people do not like mules and hesitate to buy them. The mules bring about \$175 apiece in France. They are worth twice as much in the United States.

The A.E.F. received for 242,000 horses and mules, but many of the number were killed in battle or died of disease. The average price paid for the animals was \$360, making the approximate cost to the Government \$87,120,000. In selling the animals in France, it is estimated that they will bring about \$125 each. This will mean a loss of approximately \$62,995,000.

One of the principal reasons why the animals cannot be taken back to the United States is the quarantine, which makes it necessary for horses to be quarantined three months on this side before shipment and three months in the United States. These regulations make it quite impossible for the Army to take home any public animals. An exception has been made so that private mounts of officers, not to exceed 200 for the entire force, may be shipped home, provided all regulations are complied with.

The mounts must be moved to the port of embarkation on the island of St. Pierre and other animals, and many other regulations must be complied with before the horses can be returned. It is estimated that probably only 300 mules will be shipped back to the United States because of the difficulty.

REAL RED EYE TO PUT ZIP IN CARS

Third Army Chauffeurs Now Lament Winter's Departure

That land which has a red-whiskered old king sleeping off a perpetual hangover under a mountain and sighing seriously about a her mermaid evening, when she takes home to her first one to give rise to that tale had too much schnapps and drowned naturally did not have to change to produce a single enemy concern more than pure. In Colbentz the motor cars of the American Army for some weeks past have been setting like the trick cars in the phony movie pictures. They have developed wobbly traits that have got on drivers' nerves, and more than one has staggered into a ditch unaccountably and lain down to rest. They acted as though they were under the spell of the evil eye—and that eye a German eye at that.

But the evil theory was spoiled when the cars, which on the other day, and chauffeurs of trucks and Ford's alike discovered that for the last two months they have been driving camouflaged buvettes, automobiles, whose veins were filled with pure cognac. Although many a chauffeur lamented that he hadn't known it at the time. It became known this week that 80,000 bottles of cognac were being used by the Third Army, from German and O.D. trucks alike, had been poured into radiators of Army cars to take the place of anti-freeze. They were talking about putting seals on the petcocks that drain the radiators.

BELGIUM LIKES GOLDFISH

American salmon is getting to be so popular in Europe that the Q.M.C. cannot buy it. Belgium is the latest addict to the goldfish habit. She has just received the A.E.F. 100 pound cans when she requested us to let her know when we could get more. So universal has become the thirst for salmon and such huge quantities of it are being produced in America that it is being largely employed in the cooking of the devastated areas of France, Belgium, Poland, Russia and the enemy countries, and has come to be called "Bolshevik medicine."

NON-COMS TO KEEP RANK

Non-commissioned officers of the A.E.F. need not worry about being busted through technicality when they are returned to the United States for discharge, even though they travel as casuals or with an organization which has an excess number of N.C.O.'s. Such N.C.O.'s will retain their rank and right to pay until discharge, unless reduced for disciplinary reasons by proper authority according to War Department regulations. In case of an excess of N.C.O.'s in any grade in an organization, the surplus N.C.O.'s will be carried as extra members.

MASK-HELMET REISSUE

Those men of the A.E.F. who have turned in their gas masks or steel helmets may replace them for retention as souvenirs under a policy adopted at the direction of the Secretary of War. Reissues of gas masks and helmets may be had upon application to the nearest zone supply officer, with accompanying evidence that the masks or helmets had been previously issued them and were not retained by the soldier making the application.

THE TELEPHONE IN ACTION



A Field Station on the American Front When the Wires Were Really Hot

A.E.F. DEAD TO BE TAKEN TO AMERICA IF KIN SO WISHES

Largest Cemetery Now Being Made in Shadow of Montfaucon

America's dead will be carried back to America or left to sleep close to the French fields where they gave their lives for her, according to whichever is the expressed wish of the next of kin. This is the substance of a War Department ruling just made public. Meanwhile, the bodies are being lifted from the widely scattered, hastily made graves, dug in the heat and rush of battle, and are being assembled in great cemeteries.

The largest of these is on the edge of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. It is there because that spot is the focal center of an area which saw the most violent American effort and the heaviest American losses. Approximately 25,000 American graves will be enclosed within this one cemetery when it is completed. The work is being rushed, and a visitor to Romagne these days would think a big American contractor had embarked on some mammoth construction project there.

Now an Expanse of Mud. Acres of mud, unrelieved by so much as a single spear of grass, plank roads laid to give the trucks some sort of pathway in and out, and then a gently sloping hillside with the rolling figures of 5,000 negro soldiers. Each truck sets forth in the morning with its grave crew, headed by a sergeant with a map and a handful of privates, each slip giving the co-ordinates that will lead to where some Yankee soldier lies buried.

In the big cemetery the officers will be grouped at the center. Another part is set aside for the chaplains, nurses and men of the auxiliary services who were killed in action. The unidentified dead will lie in neat rows, each slip giving the name, but it will not be a big portion, for each day's work in the field reduces, with unexpected success, the number of nameless graves which the cemetery must hold. In the center of the camp a long barracks shelters the papers and records of the Graves' Registration Service. One look at the chart shows why the outskirts of Romagne was chosen as the place for the biggest of all our cemeteries. Within a space of ten square kilometers, 17,000 American dead lie scattered over the most difficult battlefield American troops encountered.

Shait May Be Erected

It is a dreary enough panorama now, the view from the edge of the cemetery, but in the course of time the ground will be smoothed and there will be turf and hedges and flowers. Probably a great shaft will rise to honor the dead and beckon the pilgrims who will come by thousands from across the sea. For it may be guessed that the greater number of these dead will lie there always. No one knows, for no one can say what will be in the mind of the families at home. Each request is acknowledged and filed away, and no body will be shipped back till all that ever going can be sent home as part of one enterprise.

Not only the scattered graves are being shifted to the main cemeteries, but also the impractically placed groups of graves, many of them in areas where the ground will be smoothed and there will be turf and hedges and flowers. Probably a great shaft will rise to honor the dead and beckon the pilgrims who will come by thousands from across the sea. For it may be guessed that the greater number of these dead will lie there always. No one knows, for no one can say what will be in the mind of the families at home. Each request is acknowledged and filed away, and no body will be shipped back till all that ever going can be sent home as part of one enterprise.

In no case will the Graves' Registration Bureau confer any distinction on one man's grave above another's. The Army authorities will not accept wreaths or flowers, being unwilling to do for one grave what cannot be done for all.

FEDERAL BUREAU AGENTS ARRIVE TO AID JOB HUNTERS

Employment Service Men Bring Real Data on Home Situation

That every man who really wants a job and goes after it too sweet upon returning to the United States will get it is the promise held out by the United States Employment Service, which got into operation in behalf of the soldiers and sailors about a year ago, and which now has three representatives in France looking after their interests.

Until now, the real facts concerning employment and lack of employment back home for ex-service men have been pretty well hidden, and the reports thereof in the home papers have been diversified, largely according to shades of political opinion. Some had it that jobs with all sorts of fancy salaries attached were running about loose; some that there wasn't a job in sight for the best man who ever drew a pay envelope on Saturday night. The employment bureau steers a middle course. There will be work if the men will only follow regulations.

MONTH'S LEAVE FOR A.E.F. RE-ENLISTERS

Transfer Allowed Except to M.T.C., Tank Corps and Air Service

A full month's leave on this side is provided for all soldiers re-enlisting in the A.E.F., according to G.O. 55, G.H.Q., issued this week, which defines the conditions under which new enlistments will be accepted and the methods by which recruits will be sought.

The month's leave will be granted when the conditions of the service permits, the G.O. specifies. The order also says that men will be permitted to choose any branch of service in the A.E.F. they prefer except the Motor Transport Corps, the Tank Corps and the Air Service. Men enlisting in the Infantry for transfer to the branch they wish by special authority from G.H.Q.

Regular Army Non-Coms to Keep Rank

Non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army will be able to retain their present grades, but those of National Guard and the National Army organizations must enlist as privates, as there is at present no legal authorization permitting them to retain their rank. In the case of Regular Army N.C.O.'s the order reads: "Qualified applicants now serving as non-commissioned officers in organizations of the Regular Army may be re-enlisted and their warrants continued in force upon the request of their organization commander, providing there is a vacancy in their organization."

The use limits provided are 18 to 40. New physical examinations will be required. Insurance and allotments will be allowed to continue as under conditions existing. The new enlistments will be received by officers detailed for this duty in each regiment, separate battalion or detachment. The C.O. of each unit as given above will detail the recruiting officer, whose duties, in the wording of the official order, will be to conduct an energetic campaign among the soldiers of their respective organizations with a view of obtaining applications for re-enlistment of properly qualified soldiers. Recruiting depots to handle the newly enlisted men will also be established.

SIGNAL CORPS JOB TO PROVIDE NERVE SYSTEM FOR A.E.F.

Fighting Forces Linked, Communication With Rear Maintained

202,500 KILOMETERS OF LINE

Proved Worth in Many Emergencies at Front and Frustrated Enemy's Plans

This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major branches of service in the A.E.F. The work of the Ordnance Corps will be summarized in next week's issue. From the days of the Greek torch bearer to wireless, the art of signaling has been perfecting itself until in this war its possibilities imposed upon the Signal Corps of the American Army the duty not only of keeping every part of the vast organization between front line trench and Washington in liaison but of discovering and reporting enemy movements as well.

An army without a Signal Corps would be like a man without a nervous system. It could not make a single coordinated movement. The great network of wires from company to battalion and from battalion to regimental headquarters, thence on to divisional, army and general headquarters, later interlarded with another great system of lines in the Services of Supply, and finally extending back more than three thousand miles to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army himself, is patterned curiously both in function and action after the nervous system of the human body.

Two Special Fields

The Signal Corps of the A.E.F. was charged with two special fields of action—the construction, operation and maintenance of a general system of communication by telephone, telegraph and radio in the S.O.S., and communication by every practical means within and between fighting units. The way in which the Signal Corps met these responsibilities can never be measured in dollars and cents, and it is interesting to know that a very conservative estimate places the money earning power of that organization as a telephone and telegraph company alone during the war at \$6,000,000, \$4,500,000; telephone calls, local, 25,154,500; \$1,130,000; telephone calls, long distance, \$70,148, 939,000.

There are times when figures, however large, are apt to be before bigger things. For example, the work of the Signal Corps saved thousands of lives in the St. Mihiel drive. The location of enemy radio stations the night before the attack of October 12 was the determining factor in the decision of the Intelligence Section that the Germans had not withdrawn from the region despite almost overwhelming evidence to the contrary. At the time the location of the infantry forward without artillery support was being seriously considered. Thanks to the alertness of our Signal Corps, even the enemy's plans for a counter-attack were caught by our intercept stations three hours before it was to have developed.

Despite Serious Losses

In a letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the A.E.F. dated February 19, 1919, General Pershing said: "Each army, corps and division has had its full quota of field signal battalions, with, in spite of serious losses in battle, enough men to do the work, and it is not much to say that without their faithful and brilliant efforts and the communications which they installed, operated and maintained, the success of our armies would not have been achieved."

The Signal Corps was essentially a combat organization, with three-fourths of its most important units at the front at the time of the armistice there were 469 officers and 24,403 members of its personnel on duty with the armies at the front, and only 157 officers and 7,925 men in the S.O.S. There should be mentioned in particular as augmenting this personnel 233 American women who came over from the States in combat serving units. An Army report says: "The Signal Corps has been a constant force rendered under nerve-racking conditions during the last strenuous months of the war when the big push was on was due in no small part to the ability of our men to resist their untiring zeal and labor in the service." And some of these "hello girls" got right up into the midst of it, too. A unit under Miss Cora Baker, as chief operator, handled the heavy telephone traffic of the First Army Headquarters during two important operations—and handled it well.

Signal Corps With the Armies

The accomplishments of the Signal Corps in battle and of that part of its personnel serving with the armies constitutes naturally the chapter of its work of which it is most proud. The Signal Corps has been a constant force rendered under nerve-racking conditions during the last strenuous months of the war when the big push was on was due in no small part to the ability of our men to resist their untiring zeal and labor in the service. And some of these "hello girls" got right up into the midst of it, too. A unit under Miss Cora Baker, as chief operator, handled the heavy telephone traffic of the First Army Headquarters during two important operations—and handled it well.

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GOING HOME SITUATION

The Past. A.E.F. troops Nov. 11, 1,950,000. Sailed since armistice, 632,609. Sailed in March, 214,348. Sailed week ending March 26, 54,836. Divisions returned in March—27th, 30th, 37th, 85th and 91st. Other divisions returned since fighting ended—31st, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 76th, 83rd, 84th, 86th, 87th, 92nd and 93rd.

The Present. Troops now in A.E.F. (approximate), 1,317,000. Divisions en route home—26th, 35th, 42nd, 77th and 82nd. Divisions in Army of Occupation—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 32nd, 89th and 90th. Other divisions in A.E.F.—6th, 7th, 28th, 29th, 33rd, 36th, 72th, 79th, 80th, 81st and 88th.

The Future. Army of Occupation planned—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 36th, 81st and 88th Divisions. For return to U.S. in May—28th, 32nd, 33rd, 78th and 80th Divisions. For return to U.S. in June—29th, 79th, 89th and 90th Divisions.

OVER HALF OF A.E.F. CAME TO FRANCE IN BRITISH SHIPS

Total of 370,695 American Soldiers Sailed on German Vessels

40 PER CENT SAW ENGLAND

Submarine Activity Greatest When Departure Figures from Home Were Hitting Record

Following are the number of trips made and the troops brought to France by the principal transports sailing under the American flag:

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Trips, Troops. Includes vessels like Lovethan, George Washington, America, etc.

American Built

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Trips, Troops. Includes vessels like Great Northern, North Pacific, Finland, etc.

Over half a million Yanks were brought to France in ships kindly provided by the erstwhile Imperial German Government.

Some day, after these same German ships, augmented by others now being added to the A.E.F. transport service, let us all hope, the humor of these statistics will permeate certain places and there will be a great laugh made. There were 12 German ships alone that brought over 370,695 men, and of these the now famous Lovethan and once proud Vaterland easily took the lead with a grand total of 71,327 landed in France in eight trips. The George Washington, which at present occupies a considerable share of the spotlight because of its presidential voyages, easily took the least with a grand total of 11,327 landed in France in eight trips. The George Washington, which at present occupies a considerable share of the spotlight because of its presidential voyages, easily took the least with a grand total of 11,327 landed in France in eight trips.

UNIT NOT TO SUFFER FOR ONE MAN'S SINS

New G.O. Also Pans Officers Who Impose Needless Restrictions

Unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of officers and soldiers not on duty and the placing of restrictions on entire organizations because of the dereliction of individual members are to be repressed, according to G.O. 53, G.H.Q., issued this week. The order reads:

It has been noted that certain commanding officers have developed a tendency to restrict or regulate unnecessarily the conduct and freedom of action of the officers and soldiers of their commands when they are not on duty. Other instances have been noted where restrictions or deprivation of privileges have been imposed upon the entire command because of offenses on the part of individual members of the command. The following policy will govern hereafter: "Regulations which restrict the conduct and freedom of action of officers and soldiers when not on duty will not be imposed except for purposes of morale and discipline that are clearly obvious. Derogatory offenses or derelictions of individual units will not justify the imposing of restrictions on the entire command except in cases where, in the judgment of the division or S.O.S. section commander, or of higher authority, participation in the particular misconduct has been so general throughout the unit concerned as to warrant such action. Higher commanders will assure the observance of the spirit of the foregoing policy by personal and staff inspections."

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ALL COMBAT TROOPS EXCEPT THIRD ARMY WILL SAIL BY JULY

Many New Divisions Are Booked to Keep Watch on Rhine

VOLUNTEERS FOR GERMANY

Departure Total Now 632,609 as March Figures Surpass Official Estimate

When the 26th, 35th, 42nd, 77th, and 82nd Divisions, now in various stages of their homeward journey, have finally left the shores of France behind them, there will remain in the A.E.F. but nine divisions scheduled for return before the United States starts to withdraw its Army of Occupation from Germany. By July 1, all A.E.F. combat divisions except those in the Army of Occupation are expected back in the United States. The Army of Occupation will consist of ten divisions.

These facts stand out because of the cable announcement from the States this week that the War Department has called for 50,000 volunteers, to be sent to Germany to replace long-service men in the Army of Occupation.

At the same time, reliable although unofficial information from Washington gives the divisions that have been decided upon for the Army of Occupation after the greater part of the A.E.F. has left France. These divisions, it is stated, include the Royal Army Divisions, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 7th.

The other three divisions will be the 36th, National Guard Division from Texas and Oklahoma; the 51st, National Army Division from North and South Carolinas, Florida and Porto Rico; and the 88th, National Army Division from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

Rainbow to Sail This Month

If this schedule is followed out it will mean the withdrawal from Germany of the 22nd, 89th and 90th Divisions, now in the Army of Occupation. The 42nd Division—the Rainbow Division—is already taking leave of the month-long occupation territory for the first time, to embark for the States before the middle of April. Orders have already been forwarded for the 32nd to prepare to return to the States on June 1, and the 22nd and 89th and 90th Divisions are to return to the States in June.

The other divisions remaining to be returned are the 28th, 29th, 33rd, 78th, 79th and 80th. Of these the 28th, 33rd, 78th and 80th are scheduled to return in May, and the 29th and 79th are to return in June. The 78th and 80th are scheduled to return in May, and the 29th and 79th are to return in June. The 78th and 80th are scheduled to return in May, and the 29th and 79th are to return in June.

German Ships Available Soon

With the March sailing estimate passed, April indications are that the further prospected increase in the number of monthly departures from France for the States will be met by the use of German ships. This month 221,000 soldiers are scheduled to leave France. It should see the conversion into troop-carrying service of the former German vessels which are being turned over to the United States under the armistice agreement. It should also see added carrying capacity put into service in the shape of former German vessels, which are being converted into troop-carrying service. This month 221,000 soldiers are scheduled to leave France. It should see the conversion into troop-carrying service of the former German vessels which are being turned over to the United States under the armistice agreement.

The week ending March 26 saw the departure of 1,327 of our men, the 31st, 34th, 37th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd and 93rd.

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Troops. Includes vessels like Saint-Nazaire, Bordeaux, etc.

Total 632,609. Eighteen divisions have returned to the United States since the armistice was signed, including many that served as replacements in divisions. They are: 27th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 76th, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 91st, 92nd and 93rd.

A.E.F. Yets Coming Back

Reports on the starting of enlistments of the 50,000 volunteers to keep the machinery of the A.E.F. The volunteers are to be assembled at Camp Meade and brought to France in units to be sent as rapidly as possible. The enlistment of volunteers in the United States is to be carried on simultaneously with volunteer enlistments in the A.E.F. as G.H.Q. is getting all the cheer and enthusiasm for the New York National Army Division, will have its own chance to put on a party. An advance detachment of officers of this division arrived in New York last week and opened a headquarters in the Biltmore to arrange for the celebration New York will give in honor of the 77th. The 77th probably will be leaving Great Britain about the same time as the 42nd.

Cable dispatches will soon be telling of