

# THIRTIETH AND 27TH DIVISIONS SUFFERED SEVERE CASUALTIES

This Is Admitted, But Losses Probably Not As Heavy As Some Might Think.

NOT ALL UNITS ENGAGED

Only Infantry and Machine Gun Organizations Served With the British.

PERSONNEL IS CHANGED

One Army Theory Used in Filling Gaps in Ranks.

Washington, Nov. 26.—News from France today that the 27th and 30th divisions which have been fighting with the British fourth army, have been withdrawn with only approximately 12,500 officers and men in each, does not mean that these organizations have been reduced to less than half of their normal strength in the severe fighting on the British front before the signing of the armistice.

Army officers recalled today that only the infantry and machine gun units of these divisions went into action with the British forces, the artillery being used elsewhere. It also was reported as more than possible that the infantry and machine gun units were reduced in number so as to make the division conform in size to the British divisions with which they were operating. The British divisional units numbered about 12,500 men.

The 27th division is the New York national guard division commanded by Col. John F. O'Ryan, the only national guard officer to have served in the war with that high rank. The division was composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Both organizations saw heavy action with the British and were highly commended by British officers for their gallant fighting. The 27th division's army was smashing the Hindenburg line in northern France. Their losses undoubtedly have been heavy, but it is not regarded as probable that all their original strength figured on the casualty lists.

So far as is known here no date for the return of these or any other divisions from France has been fixed. Section 1 of the armistice provided that the divisions were to be returned to their home before Christmas.

## "Old Hickory" Troops May Embark For Home Within A Few Days

American Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—The seventy-sixth division of the American army, reduced by replacement drafts to 81 officers and 1,000 men, has arrived at the port of St. Nazaire, and is embarking for home.

## HAIG PRAISES 30TH AND 27TH DIVISIONS

Says Their Deeds Will Rank With Highest Achievements Of the War.

Names of Several Towns Will Testify To Dash and Energy of the Americans, Says the British Commander-in-Chief.

With the British in Belgium, Sunday, Nov. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American second corps which served with the British fourth army during the closing of the war, has been rewarded for its work by a glowing letter of praise from Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief.

The field marshal's message to the commander of the corps, reads: "Now that you are leaving the British zone, I wish again to thank you and all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men on behalf of myself and all ranks of the British armies in France and Flanders for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during your operations with the British fourth army."

"On the 23rd 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 divisions 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, Premont, 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."

The thirtieth division mentioned by Field Marshal Haig was known as the Old Hickory division, composed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia, and which was trained at Greenville, S. C. The twenty-seventh and thirtieth divisions probably were the first American divisions to fight in Belgium, having crossed the border with the fourth British army.

The twenty-seventh division is composed of New York troops and was trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

## WOUNDED TROOPS BEING SENT HOME AT A RAPID RATE

Movement At Full Tide Will Probably Total Many Thousands Daily.

ALL ABLE BEING MOVED

Hospital Facilities in France Elaborate, With 300,000 Beds.

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces in France, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—Reports by the medical department show that home-ward movement of convalescent sick and wounded American soldiers is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily and when it is at full tide it probably will aggregate several thousand men daily.

This will soon remove from France all Americans in hospitals able to travel. For those who are forced to remain, there will be a surplus of accommodations.

There are today in France nearly 300,000 beds. Many of the American hospitals are in the most pleasant portions of France. The base hospitals are organized to perform any variety of medical or surgical work, the hospital centres being divided into groups, each hospital devoted to specific classes of injuries or diseases.

The total number of nurses on duty for the American expeditionary forces exceeds 8,500. There are nearly 13,000 doctors in attendance.

When the armistice was declared there was in progress of construction for an expected lengthy campaign, over 425,000 beds for hospitals. The work on these has been suspended.

WILL USE BRITISH SHIPS TO BRING AMERICANS HOME

London, Nov. 26.—Although the British government may be compelled to use virtually all its available transports for the return of its own and colonial troops, arrangements for the early transport home of approximately 40,000 American troops on British ships have been affected, it was learned tonight in authoritative British quarters. This includes 12,000 who have been training in England and who have already embarked for home on British transports.

## GOVERNMENT MAY BUY THE HOG ISLAND YARD

Has Already Spent \$60,000,000—Plez Says Big Ship Plant Is "Good Business Proposition."

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—It was learned here tonight that the federal government may become sole owner of Hog Island, the largest ship fabricating yard in the world. Steps, it was stated, have been taken to lay the proposition before the government.

The yard was built by the American Shipbuilding Corporation, which was organized to acquire the real estate at the original cost of \$1,760,000. If we do not choose to take that option the American International corporation may buy from us at appraised valuation of the plant and even though it should become valueless as a shipyard there would be a big salvage out of scrap.

"By the terms of the contract with the American International corporation the holding company of the International Shipbuilding Corporation has the first option to acquire the real estate at the original cost of \$1,760,000. If we do not choose to take that option the American International corporation may buy from us at appraised valuation of the plant and even though it should become valueless as a shipyard there would be a big salvage out of scrap."

## EXTRADITION OF FORMER KAISER BEING CONSIDERED

British Law Officers Working in Close Co-Operation With the French.

INDICTED THREE TIMES

England Charges Ex-Kaiser With Murder At Sea, From Air and On Land.

London, Nov. 26.—It is understood that the question of the extradition of the former German emperor is being considered by British law officers of the crown who are working in close co-operation with the French authorities. Action in the premises was taken immediately after the flight of the former emperor to Holland.

The Evening News says it understands the law officers have concluded that the allies are entitled to demand the extradition of the former emperor and that this decision applies also to individuals who have committed or given instructions for the commission of extraditable crimes.

It is added that Holland takes the view that she has not the power to surrender such persons without the consent of Germany.

The French premier M. Clemenceau, recently requested of Charles Lyon-Caen, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris, an opinion on the possibility of the extradition of William Hohenzollern, M. Caen asked to be given time to prepare a decision.

One of the leading French authorities on international law, Edouard Clunet, is reported to have advanced the opinion that it was impossible to demand the one-time emperor's extradition.

The former emperor has been indicted three times for murder in England in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, German aerial raids and the shelling of warships of unfortified east coast towns.

## SEMENOFF POWERLESS TO DO MUCH DAMAGE

His Opposition to the All-Russian Dictatorship at Omsk Not So Serious As First Thought.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Information reaching the state department today indicated that the refusal of General Semenov, anti-bolshevik leader in the Trans-Baikal region, to recognize the dictatorship of Admiral Kolchak, set up in the all-Russian government at Omsk, has not created as serious a situation as was at first feared.

According to latest advices, General Semenov's forces have dwindled rapidly since last summer and now are so small as to be almost negligible. Consequently, it is believed that Admiral Semenov's action in recognizing the Semenov dictatorship without difficulty and that the work of rehabilitating Russia, which has progressed satisfactorily under the direction of the all-Russian government will be continued.

It was said today that the Chinese eastern railroad, of which General Semenov has been in charge, can be kept open by allied troops regardless of Semenov's action. His troops are reported now to consist of only a few natives, some Chinese and also some Serbians who were stranded in Siberia after the Russian debacle.

VIENNA STILL FEELS DANGER IS IMMINENT

Plot to Break up Republic and Declare the Rule of Bolshevism Has Been Discovered.

## President Will Sail For Europe Next Week; Return About Middle Of January

Washington, Nov. 26.—President Wilson will sail for Europe next week to attend the opening of the peace conference and he expects to be back in Washington soon after the middle of January.

Plans for the president's trip are going steadily ahead, but beyond the original announcement that he would leave immediately after the convening of congress on December 2 no details have been made public. However, it was said today authoritatively that the president plans to be back on American soil within six weeks after the ship leaves this side.

There has been no indication when the peace conference will assemble but the general belief here is that it will convene immediately after the Christmas holidays. The president goes in advance to confer with the entente

statements, and it is expected that the broad outline of the treaty will be framed beforehand with a view to its adoption soon after the conference meets. The president was understood to have discussed his trip with members of his official family at the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting today, but if his plans were revealed they were not permitted to become public.

Reports of censorship of the news of the peace conference were met today with the statement that not only would there be no censorship but that the American newspaper correspondents would be given all facilities possible for transmitting their dispatches. Correspondents sent from this country will make the trip on a naval vessel which will be placed at their disposal. They will leave next Monday ahead of the president because there is no ship available which can make as fast time as the steamer on which Mr. Wilson and his party will sail.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO COME UP EARLY

Likely This Question Will Not Wait Until End of Peace Congress.

IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE

May Be Settled Before Territorial Aspirations Have Been Adjusted—The American View Is That Ideals Should Come First.

Paris, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—A league of nations is likely to figure before the peace conference at a very early stage of the proceedings instead of being relegated to the close, after the territorial aspirations of the various powers are settled.

Two distinct viewpoints have now developed on this subject. The American view is the coming congress will not be like the Vienna congress, which devoted itself principally to arranging what each power should receive as a result of the Napoleonic upheaval. According to the American view, the present war was based on certain high ideals and was not a struggle for territorial gains.

Therefore, it is maintained, ideals should come before territorial aspirations in the deliberations of the congress and these ideals having been first defined should thereafter be the main guide in national aspirations.

One of the chief of these ideals, it is pointed out, was to prevent future warfare, and a league of nations has been generally and officially accepted as the most practical organization for accomplishing that ideal. It is therefore held that one of the first subjects considered.

## HALF MILLION IN FAVOR OF STRIKE

Many Workers Vote to Walk Out in Sympathy With Thomas J. Mooney.

TO HOLD DEMONSTRATIONS

Will Be Held in Fourteen Southern States Under Direction of Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Engineers.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Approximately 500,000 workers in the United States have taken action favoring a strike for Thomas J. Mooney and thousands are expected to follow, the International Workers defense league, which is handling the Mooney defense, announced here today.

The council was advised today that the brotherhoods of railway trainmen and locomotive engineers are preparing for demonstrations in 14 southern states to be directed from Atlanta, Ga.

Mass meetings of workers on December 5 to plan Mooney demonstrations are to be held in New York and Newark, N. J., it was announced.

The unions that have taken strike action to date are located in Seattle, Atlanta, Birmingham, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Boston, Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Oakland, San Francisco and many other places. Seventeen thousand metal trades mechanics in the San Francisco Bay region have taken a ballot favoring a strike, it was said. Most of the unions favor December 9 as the date for beginning the strike.

Grand jury action was continued from last night until next Friday on the published report bearing the signature of John B. Densmore, federal director general of employment, charging that Mooney's conviction was brought about by fraud.

Thomas J. Mooney in his cell in San Quentin prison said today he favors the demonstration being held in his behalf.

"The bigger these demonstrations are, the better I like them," he said.

## GENERAL STRIKE FAVORED BY WORKERS IN OIL INDUSTRY

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 26.—Resolutions declaring in favor of a general strike and tie-up of the oil industry in event of the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death in connection with the San Francisco bomb explosion were adopted today at the first annual convention of the International Association of Oil Fields, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

TELEGRAPHERS ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH AWARD

Officers Representing 51 Divisions in West and Middle West Vote For a Strike.

## HOLDS PRESIDENT POWERLESS WHEN OUT OF COUNTRY

Marshall Would Be Chief Executive Under Constitution, Says Wickersham.

QUOTES SEC. 1, ART. 2

"Is President's Duty" to Be in Washington During Congress Session.

New York, Nov. 26.—George W. Wickersham, formerly federal attorney general, in an address here before educators, lawyers, bankers and merchants engaged in international trade who are members of the council on foreign relations, advanced the opinion that the constitution makes it mandatory upon Vice-President Marshall to assume the office of president if Mr. Wilson leaves the United States to attend the peace conference.

"The projected journey of the president to France and his suggested sojourn there for an indefinite period," said Mr. Wickersham, "brings up for the first time in our history the question of the effect of such absence and the powers of the vice-president because of such absence."

The former attorney general quoted Section 1 of Article 2 of the United States constitution, he said, prescribed the mode of procedure in event of the president's removal from office, his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of said office.

He maintained that absence of the president from the seat of government and the country "constitutes an inability to discharge the duties of said office" within the meaning of the law.

According to Mr. Wickersham, the two most important functions the president has to perform in connection with a session of congress at which time, he said, "it is the president's duty to be at the seat of government," are:

"First, from time to time to give congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; and second, to consider bills which shall have passed information of the states, the union and the senate and, if he approve, to sign them, and if he disapprove, to veto them."

The ten days provided by the law wherein the president may return a bill, or it automatically becomes law, according to Mr. Wickersham, was intended to give citizens interested in the bill an opportunity of communicating their views to the president, he contended, is expected always to be in a position to "feel the pulse of public sentiment," and "if he is not within the country he cannot fitly discharge those duties."

A third consideration, the speaker continued, "subsidiary to the others, but none the less important," is in reference to the exercise by the president of a function in connection with legislation. In connection with the question between the two houses as to time of adjournment, he said, the president may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. This power, he admitted, has never been exercised in the past because the president always has been at the seat of government when congress was in session.

Mr. Wickersham, in these points, declared the ability of the president in Europe "would constitute an inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office."

"The constitution," he declared, "does not provide who shall decide when his disability occurs justifying the vice-president in assuming to act as president. . . . If the vice-president should assume to act and should himself veto a bill and at the expiration of ten days from the date of its passage no veto from the president himself in writing should have been received, a question would arise for the courts to determine as to powers of the vice-president to act for the president."

"That the question in the past never has arisen for actual decision is a tribute to the wisdom of our president in conforming with the conditions of their own office, with that unbroken custom which ripens into law, and in not suffering the whisperings of personal ambition to lead them to depart from the path of accustomed action, thereby avoiding the creation of new, uncertain and perhaps dangerous questions of constitutional right and power."

## WARMLY WELCOMED TO HIS BOYHOOD HOME

William Brewster, secretary of the treasury department, returned to his boyhood home in New York today for a brief visit.

Mr. Brewster, who is now 76 years of age, was warmly welcomed by his family and friends. He spent the day at his home, which is one of the most beautiful in the city.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MEN TO BE STATIONED AT CAMPS

Washington, Nov. 26.—Representatives of the United States employment service are to be stationed in all army camps in this country to assist discharged soldiers in obtaining suitable civilian employment, according to an arrangement made effective today by the war and labor departments. State directors of the employment service were notified to send competent representatives to the army camps within their jurisdiction.

## RED CROSS MEN AMONG FIRST AMERICANS TO REACH METZ

Paris, Nov. 26.—(British Wireless.)—Among the first Americans to reach the city of Metz after the signing of the armistice were Dr. E. F. Pope of the medical service of the American Red Cross and Captain H. Hamilton, also of the Red Cross. They arrived November 17, a few hours after the last German soldiers had been withdrawn, and found at a hospital all drawn American soldiers. The Germans had taken with them all the medical supplies.

Dr. Pope is on his way to Mannheim to investigate the condition of the wounded allied soldiers.

## Farewell Dinner For Creel

Washington, Nov. 26.—George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, will be given a farewell dinner Friday night by his friends here before his departure for Europe to work in connection with the peace conference. Speakers will include Secretary Baker and Daniels.