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The Fayetteville Journal

Volume 7, Number 34.

PLANS FOR NEW ARMY COMPLETED IS SAFELY PASSED

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE IN SIXTH DIVISION.

RUSSIAN TROUBLE IS SAFELY PASSED

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN WORK MEN'S COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT SETTLED.

FORM EIGHTEEN DIVISIONS PREPARE NEW DECLARATION

Each Will Be Complete in Every Arm of Service—All Details For Raising New Army Completed By the War Department.

Washington.—The fall strength of the first war army organized under the selective draft bill will be 18,525 officers and 528,000 enlisted men, making up eighteen war strength divisions comprising in every arm and supplemented by sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery equipped with 120mm howitzers.

Virtually every detail of plans for recruit training, equipping and organizing this force has been carefully worked out by the War Department, and the post office department will begin as soon as the draft measure becomes law. Conference of the Senate and House agree to agree upon disputed features at once so as to send the bill to the President for his signature early this week.

A revised list of officers' training and discharge issued by the Department indicates that the division of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows:

First Division—Troops from all New England States.

Second—New York Congressional districts one to twenty-sixth, including Long Island and New York City.

Third—Remainder of New York and Pennsylvania Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21, 25 and 28.

Fourth—Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The Carolinas.

Sixth—North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.

Ninth—Illinois and Kentucky.

Tenth—Illinois.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Fifteenth—Oklahoma and Texas.

Sixteenth—Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

In addition, there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the Southwest, near the Mexican border.

Strength of Division.

Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The total strength of the sixteen will be 15,922 officers and 459,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 1,034 officers and 32,068 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the \$60,000 will be 60 officers and 20,000 men, with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be the sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, strength 768 of officers and 21,146 men; eight aerial squadrons, or one less squadron to each new infantry division; eight balloon companies, ten field hospitals, ten ambulance companies, twenty-one field hospitals; six hospital battalions, sixteen pack companies, six ammunition trains and six supply trains.

In preparation for this enormous task of training this growing army, the existing regular establishment and the National Guard is being brought to full war strength. The regulars, when all five additional regiments provided for in the National defense act have been added, will total 41,233 officers and 283,000 men of all arms.

Upon the President's approval of the army bill, the first increment will be added to the regulars. As soon as possible thereafter, the remaining increments will be created, existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units.

According to Col. Joseph A. Pogue,

Secretary of the State Fair Association, the present indications point to the most bountiful races this year ever seen at the State Fair.

RUSSIAN TROUBLE IS SAFELY PASSED

SECRETARY AUTHORIZES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BOND OFFERINGS.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Authorizes Financial Institutions To Receive Subscriptions for the Bond Offerings.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the entire list of 27,500 national and state banks and trust companies in the United States, authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the \$2,000,000,000 bond offering, mobilizing their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

"You can render an invaluable service to your country," Mr. McAdoo told the banks, "by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the federal reserve bank in your district."

Loan Subscriptions Pour In.

To an electric house association in the country Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram in which he said:

"The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the government and not arbitrarily. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking."

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions, aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the treasury. Virtually every large city had every state in the Union represented.

When the speaker declared that the temporary government had mobilized itself of the charge brought against it by exhibiting in concrete terms what it meant by the vague form of yesterday's declaration, a great cheer arose from the assembly and lasted for several minutes. It apparently voiced the relief which all present felt at the solution of the utmost serious difficulty which had confronted the country since the revolution.

Prince Tseretelli, speaking before a tremendous assemblage of soldiers and workmen, declared that the government had prepared a new declaration concerning its foreign policy, which was in definite language and corresponded to the proclamation of April 9 and embodied the views of the proletariat.

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Subscriptions to the second offering of treasury certificates were received during the day by the federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days.

The \$100,000,000 loan to Italy will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or so.

MAY CENTER IN WASHINGTON

Probability That One Committee Will Purchase All Supplies Needed by the Allied Countries.

Washington.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here by Sir Hardiman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. The committee will supplement J. P. Morgan & Co.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pyramidized one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction.

The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out their gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans." As a result, he predicted that the end of the war would find the allies in good shape financially, despite their enormous war expenses.

Washington.—The French war mission has informed the American Government that their things France needs most from the United States are money, food, fertilizers, coal, steel, oil and transportation equipment, especially ships in which to carry goods from the new to the old world. One of the foremost purposes of the French mission is to impress upon the American Government and people the serious food situation in Europe.

TRADING WITH ENEMY LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

The best piece of news that has come out from Louburg in many a month is the fact that the board of town commissioners have ratified the raising of \$125,000 in bonds for the purpose of paving 50,000 square yards of streets and sidewalks.

Editor Leon S. Ingel of the Wilson Dispatch, has

Asks Cooperation of Women.

Insurance Commissioner James R. Young has returned from Durham where he addressed the Federation of Women's Clubs on fire protection. Commissioner Young asked the cooperation of the women of the state in keeping down the annual waste by fires in the state. Two fire prevention motion pictures, belonging to the State Insurance Department, were shown during the sessions. The subjects of the films were "The Locked Door" and "The Story of the Flame."

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED GOING TO OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Seven hundred and eighty-one men had been accepted for admission to the reserve officers training camp, and will be notified next week when to report. The camp will open May 14 and examinations in Tennessee and the Carolinas close next Monday.

More than two hundred Chattanoogans have been enrolled. Greenboro, N. C., is next with 125 to date.

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