

SNOBBERY IN ARMY GIVEN SETBACK BY CONGRESS MEASURE

Will Cut Salary of Officers
Who Seek to Enforce
Distinction.

By LOUIS LUDLOW

(News-Times Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Snobbery in the United States army has received a setback if not a finishing blow, as the result of the adoption by the house of an amendment to the army appropriation bill cutting off the salary of any army officer who seeks to enforce class distinction between men of the United States army. The legislation adopted by the house does not apply to the navy where snobbery is known to exist even in a greater degree than in the army, but it is expected that the example set will be followed in the framing of the next appropriation bill for the naval branch of the service.

Difficult to Reject.

The publicity given to snobbery in the army, in connection with the adoption of the amendment in the house, will be difficult for the senate to reject the amendment, even if it desired to do so. Therefore it is expected that the house amendment will be in the bill when it becomes a law. No army officer will cherish the thought of having his pay taken away from him and hereafter officers will think twice before they practice social degradation on the men under them.

Rep. William J. Fields of Kentucky, author of the anti-snobbery amendment, relates interesting instances of snobbery that have come under his observation.

Much Unrest.

"You can go through the country today," he said, "and you will find that the thing that is causing the most unrest among the former service men, the thing that is polarizing the minds of the youth of the country most against the military establishment, is the social distinction that we find in the army of the United States. I venture the assertion that there is one place in the world today, where the remnant of Prussian autocracy left in security is in the army of the United States. There is not another army in the world where social distinction is recognized and practiced as it is in the army of the United States."

Nobles Influence.

"There is nothing that would exert more noble influence over the youth of the country than for the army officers, once in a while at least, to get down off their lordly perches and put their arms around them socially and take them into their confidence and their association."

Rep. Fields tells of an order that was issued from the headquarters of General Foch commanding a French camp, which prevented officers and men from attending the same public gatherings, assembling in the same theater or the same church. He also said that he saw a photograph of a similar order which was posted at another camp and that he had heard of many others.

Tells Experience.

"A member of the house of representatives," said Fields, "told me a few days ago that during his visit to France arrangements were made by army officers to entertain him in an old royal palace, where American officers were billeted, and upon learning that he would spend the night at the palace, he was a sergeant in the army, to meet him and to spend the night with him. The sergeant came, but the congressman was notified right away that his army officers in charge that his brother could not even so much as enter the palace with him where they planned to give him a reception, because it was that the members of the commission officers and his brother was not a commissioned officer. The congressman said to them in reply:

"This is my brother. The same mother who brought me into the world brought him into the world; the same father who reared me reared him, and while I am a member of the commission of the United States and he is only a sergeant in the army he is as good as I am. I refuse to accept your invitation unless I can take my brother with me, because I have not seen him for two years and this is the only opportunity I shall have to talk with him and see him."

Shows Nothing.

"But his explanation availed him nothing. The officers advised him most emphatically that his sergeant brother could not enter. He then declined their invitation and finally they provided for him and his brother an attic room, up next to the roof, a little two by four room, where they spent the night together."

"Foch," exclaimed Oberndorf and Erzberger together.

"Foch! In that case I will read you the terms drawn up by the allied governments." He sat down and the reading began. It lasted for an hour, for the document had to be translated. The Germans pleaded for an immediate suspension of hostilities and for time to permit the Berlin government to examine the terms again. Foch spoke:

"I am but the mouthpiece of the allied governments. It is those governments that have drawn up the



One of the most interesting photographs that has yet been published in this country of the German revolt. The Von Kapp forces "planted" this machine gun in a trench that was dug in one of Berlin's most fashionable thoroughfares in order to ward off an attack by President Ebert's troops.

FRENCH OFFICER DESCRIBES SCENE AT ARMISTICE TABLE

By Associated Press:

NEW YORK, April 27.—Germany's appeal for an armistice on Nov. 7, 1918, met with the laconic reply, "I have no terms," from Marshal Foch to Erzberger and the other plenipotentiaries, according to Raymond Recouly (Captain X), French biographer of Foch and Joffre, in a volume entitled "What Foch Really Said," which will be published in the May issue of Scribner's magazine out tomorrow.

Capt. Recouly describes the historic scene of the morning of Nov. 11, when the generalissimo of the allied forces, attended by a few members of his staff, signed the document in a railway dining car in a forest near Rethondes, a town between Compiegne and Soissons, to end the eight days of butted seemed to fill the German envoy with joy.

The radio from the Germans asking for a cessation of hostilities was received by Foch shortly after midnight on the seventh and at 2:15 a.m. on the eighth Foch sent back his answer: "The German plenipotentiaries will have to go to the outskirts on the road to the Marne-boule-a-Capelle-Guise." From this point they were brought by delayed stages to Rethondes, which they reached about 7 o'clock in the morning. Two hours later they were in the presence of the commander of the conquering allied armies.

"There was a cold salute," says Capt. Recouly, "now in return we were received by the generalissimo of the German plenipotentiaries. The plenipotentiaries remained near Foch in the forest at Rethondes. They were permitted to leave their train and, guarded by armed soldiers, exercise in the open air. On the 10th Foch informed Erzberger, the head of the delegation, that hostilities would be resumed at 11 a. m. the next day. At 7 o'clock on the night of November 19th the following radio message was intercepted by the French:

"German Government to German plenipotentiaries: The plenipotentiaries are authorized to sign the armistice. (Signed) The Chancellor of the Empire." Three ciphered figures at the end of the message proved its authenticity. More than twelve hours of deliberations and debate over the "harsh" terms followed. Foch granted some concessions and refused the others.

Both French and German plenipotentiaries appended their signatures to the document, and, by rearrangement, six hours after the signing, or 11 a. m. of the morning of the 11th, operations ceased along all the fronts. Four years of warfare had cost more than 9,000,000 lives was at an end.

FIFTH ARTILLERY OBSERVES BIRTHDAY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—Fifth field artillery, first division, U. S. A., stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, is celebrating its 14th anniversary as an organization of the American army.

The regiment was organized in 1776 by Alexander Hamilton as the New York Provincial Company of Artillery, after which it took part in every war in which the United States was a participant. At the close of the Civil War it was for a time the only unit of the country's army as both the northern and southern armies had demobilized.

As an integral part of the first division, it was the first American artillery unit to turn the big guns on the Germans in the world war.

"The next morning when they were down for breakfast his brother was stopped at the door and informed that he could not enter because it was the officers' mess hall. Oh, no; he could not enter; he must stop; he must withdraw, for the ground upon which he stood was holy ground that must not under any circumstances be invaded by a soldier who had given his services to his country and had risked his life to the protection of its flag, unless perchance he wore upon his shoulder a bar, a leaf, an eagle or a star."

"Talks With Colonel."

Fields said that he himself, while in France, talked with a colonel of the medical department who explained that he at that time had a friend a major who previous to the war had been a sergeant. The colonel, according to Mr. Fields, said:

"Personally we—the major and I—are good friends. They have three

children. I was their family physician when each of their children were born, but never went to their homes, except on permission to come to my house. Since I am a major his wife visits my wife and I visit him and he visits me, but after the war is over he is demobilized and goes back to a sergeantcy I would not think of having him in my house."

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