THE DUNN DISPATCH

Vol. 5 | DUNN, N. C. DECEMBER 12, 1918 | NUMBER 37.

GEN. MARCH TALKS OF NATIONAL ARMY

Expects Return From France Within 4 Months After Peace Declaration

EIGHT DIVISIONS NOW APPROACHING RHINE

Chief of Staff Discusses Demobilization of Forces at Home and Other Matters

Washington, Dec. 7.—Eight of the thirteen divisions comprising the American third army, now approaching the Rhine, either are national guard or national army troops, and there is every reason to believe that they will be on American soil again by midsummer.

General March, chief of staff, announced today he anticipated no difficulty in getting these units home within four months after peace has been established formally by proclamation. President Wilson in his recent address to Congress said the sessions of the conference probably would be concluded by spring, and based on this estimate of the time, General March's statement was accepted to mean that these forces would return during the summer.

Two national guard divisions, the 32d and 42d, and two of the national army, the 89th, and 90th, now are in the front line of Major General Dickman's army of occupation which was within 20 miles of hte Rhine last night, according to General Pershing's report.

The 28th and 33rd national guard and the 79th national army are in the second line, constituting the reserve which is occupying Luxemburg and various rail centers in France, including Montmedy, Longuyon, Etain and St. Mihiel. The first, third, fourth and fifth regulars comprise the remainder of the advancing army, while the second and seventh divisions are with the reserve.

The estimate as to the possibilty that all except regular divisions will have been withdrawn from France by midsummer is based on General March's reply to a question as to steps necessary to obtain an extension of the enlistment period for men in the army of occupation.

The Law as to Discharge.

"The law about the men who were raised in the national army is that they must be discharged four months after the declaration of peace," he [illegible] that, I think, also was intended to include men who [illegible] voluntary enlistments in the regular army. I won't have any difficulty in [illegible] months after the declaration of peace. It is entirely possible that we will have to ask Congress for some modifications of the law to provide a longer period for the units which will remain in Europe."

Those Scheduled for Early Return.

A total of 5,325 officers and 125,315 men, General March said, have been specifically assigned for early return by General Pershing. Included in the additional units reported today are 1,426 officers and 29,381 men the largest organizations mentioned being the field artillery brigades of the 80th (regular) and 92nd (national army—negro) divisions and the 345th and 346th infantry regiments from the 87th (national army) division. The remainder of the list consists largely of auxiliary divisional troops.

The 346th infantry is numerically the largest unit yet ordered home, showing 77 officers and 3,182 men.

Demobilization of Forces at Home.

Discussing demobilization of the forces at home, General March said college men other than those in officers schools which were being abandoned, would receive no preference as to the time of their discharge. The order of demobilization providing that combat divisions be disbanded last, he said, has not been altered.

"The system is working at a very much greater speed," General March said, referring to demobilization, "and I have initiated a system by which I get a daily record as to officers and a weekly record as to officers and a weekly record as to enlisted men. The actual number of officers discharged at the time of the last announcement was 113; the number discharged last week, up to yesterday was 7,658. The number of men discharged in the United States last week was over 200,000."

Flu In Army Camps Cost 17,000 Lives of Soldiers.

Washington, Dec. 10.—An official summary of the result of the influenza epidemic in army camps and military centers in the United States made public by the War Department today, shows that there were 388,257 cases of the disease up to December 1, with approximately 17,000 deaths.

Because deaths resulting from influenza and pneumonia were not separately grouped only approximate figures were given for those due to the epidemic.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."
—Thomas Moore.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 10.—The British transport Empress of Britain arrived here today with 2,450 American soldiers on board, of whom 405 were wounded.

The wounded included men of the 27th, 30th, 33rd and 37th divisions. Some had lost arms or legs.

The other troops were from training camps in England and included men of the 307th, 361st, 140th, 256th and 334th, aero squadrons, and the 10th, 12th, 14th, and 17th air service construction companies.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Calls on Americans To Join Red Cross Christmas Roll-Call Week

CHRISTMAS GREETING WHOLE HUMAN FAMILY

Text of Proclamation Which Was Prepared Before President Left For France

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson in a proclamation made public today, calls on every American to join the American Red Cross Christmas roll call week, December 16 to 23, "and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need." The proclamation, prepared before the President departed for Europe, follows:

Text of Proclamation.

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1918.

"To the American People:

"One year ago twenty-two million Americans by enrolling as members of Red Cross at Christmas time, sent to the men who were fighting our battle to wage war with the instruments of cheer and good will. They made it clear that our people were of their own free choice united with their government in the determination not only to wage war with the instruments of destruction but also by every means in their power t orepair the ravages of the invader and sustain and renew the spirit of the army and of the homes which they represented.

"The friends of the American Red Cross in Italy, Belgium and France have told, and will tell again, the story of how the Red Cross workers restored morale in the hospitals, in the camps and at the cantonments, and we ought to be very proud that we have been permitted to be of service to those whose sufferings and whose glory are the heritage of humanity.

"Now, by God's grace, the Red Cross Christmas message of 1918 is to be a message of peace as well as a message of good will. But peace does not mean that we can fold our hands. It means further sacrifice. Our membership must prove conclusively to an attentive world that America is permanently aroused to the needs of the new era, ou rold indifference gone forever.

"The exact nature of the future service of the Red Cross will depend [illegible] the associated governments but [illegible] diate need today for every healthy [illegible] our soldiers are still under orders and still have duties to perform of the highest consequence and that the Red Cross Christmas membership means a great deal to them. The people of the saddened lands, moreover, returning home today where there are no homes must have the assurance that the hearts of our people are with them in the dark and doubtful days ahead. Let us, so far as we can, help them back to faith in mercy and in future happiness.

"As president of the Red Cross, conscious in this great hour of the value of such a message from the American people, I should be glad if every American would join the Red Cross for 1919, and thus send forth to the whole human family The Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which I tstands in greatest need.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRAFFIC.

Director General McAdoo Issues Statement As to Passenger Service.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Restoration of normal passenger service has now been undertaken by the railroad administration, said Director General McAdoo today in a statement addressed to the American people, withdrawing his plea made last January for curtailment of passenger travel for the war emergency.

A number of trains, he announced, will be added to existing schedules within the next few weeks.

"The war now being practically over," said the statement, "it will be the policy of the Railroad Administration during the remaining period of Federal control to give to the public the best service of which the railroads are capable. As rapidly as possible service will be improved, although trains which were run under private control merely for competitive reasons will not be restored. Such service was unnecessary.

"Plans have already been made for service to California, Florida and the southeastern States during the coming winter. The public may be assured that the Railroad Administration will do everything possible to meet the needs of the traveling public."

INVITED, BUT PRESIDENT WILL NOT VISIT GERMANY

Paris, Dec. 10.—According to a wireless dispatch from the U. S. S. George Washington, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris, President Wilson has been informed that Premier Ebert and Foreign Secretary Haase, of the Berlin government, and Premier Eisner, of Bavaria, were about to make an effort to get him to visit Germany. The President is quoted as having made this reply:

"Only by long years of repentance can Germany atone for her crimes, and show sincerity. No true American could think of visiting Germany unless forced to do so by strictly official obligations.

"That is to say I decline in advance to consider any suggestion of the kind."

It's one thing to read your title clear to mansions in the sky, but it's quite another matter to pay off the mortgage.

MEN SUGGESTED FOR UNIVERSITY

Dr. Horne, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Rondthaler and Dr. Alderman Being Considered

WELL QUALIFIED FOR POSITION

Raleigh, Dec. 7.—Herman Harrell Horne, University of New York; Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, president of Salem Academy; Dr. Archibald Henderson profesor of mathematics at the State University, and President Edwin Alderman, of the University of Virginia, are the four figures whose names are being presented in addition to the first group of likely successors of the late Edward K. Graham.

The distraction of university men upon the death of Dr. Graham tended toward an impatient choice for university president, but the alumni are exceedingly careful now. Behind the name of Mr. Horne, who is a North Carolinian and former teacher at the university are some of the most powerful alumni. Mr. Horne was a member of the 1895 class, and if not the highest mark man the institution ever graduated, was in the highest company, and his class turned out two summa cum laude men. He has been teaching philosophy in New York university and never has been wholly a New Yorker. He is a nephew of the late Ashley Horne.

Then the name of Dr. Rondthaler is receiving a great deal of interest popularly. He is accounted a man personally very much like Dr. Graham, one who would take the university to the farthest point. He is built that way. He is a spontaneous thought. There are many alumni who desire to see him go to the university, though doubtful whether he would exchange a girl's college for a boy's.

Behind the suggestion of Dr. Archibald Henderson is a powerful agency. He and President Graham were classmates, were first and second in their classes, first and third basemen on their baseball team, were great college friends in their undergraduate work and even greater as members of the faculty. Dr. Graham was best man at Dr. Henderson's wedding and in college relations the two were exceedingly close.

Dr. Henderson in reputation is the acknowledged big man of the university. He is scientist by teaching profession but literature, musician and essayist in high degree. He is as manysided in genius as Bernard Shaw, whose American fame is much the work of Dr. Henderson. But Dr. Henderson isn't lopsided as Shaw. [illegible] man of Dr. Henderson's [illegible] more identified [illegible] tic [illegible] ures in it and those who are backing him for the presidency are contriving a way to present him as a great democrat, the exponent of a democracy of culture rather than an aristocracy of intellect. They feel persuaded that one who has written such essays and books on pure democracy as he has should be properly interpreted to North Carolina, for which State he has a passionate love.

Of course the probability of Dr. Alderman's returning to North Carolina has been scouted by many who have an idea that Virginia's university is more attractive to him.

Knowing people say now the University of North Carolina is regarded by Mr. Alderman as an ideal college and going in the right direction. One may draw his own inference.—Raleigh Correspondence Greensboro News.

SPRING HILL ITEMS.

Mr. Ransom Jackson left a few days ago for Richmond, Va. where he has accepted a position.

We are gla dto note that Mr. Norman Lee has moved to his farm in Averasboro.

Mr. Joe Lee moved to Duke last week from Averasboro.

Mr. Hughie Truelove has returned home from Philadelphia and will spend the Christmas Holidays with his parents.

Mrs. W. C. Barefoot, who has been quite ill, is improving we are glad to note.

Mrs. Vinson Moulton, of Richmond, Va. is spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Truelove. She arrived Sunday.

Miss Cara Fowler spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Meta Lucas.

"DAISY."

"THE GIRL WITHOUT A CHANCE.

There are more real thrills taken from real life, that will bring to our own personal mind things that have happened during our life time, that will cause us to stop and think and see where we were in the wrong more ways than one. And the comedy situations that are dispersed throughout the action of the play are situations that relieve the intensity of the story and each and every character that is introduced in the action of the play is taken from real life, and they are in the hands of competent artists who make you feel that you are witnessing the real happenings of life. Mr. Sherman in producing this wonderful play, which deals with the struggles of a poor working girl who comes to an American City and encounters those VULTURES WHO PREY UPON INNOCENT CREATURES, has spared no expense whatsoever in giving it a mounting that is in itself worth going a long ways to see. The scenic effects are all new to the theatre going public. This irresistible story will cause us all to wonder, and is one that every mother should see and then will understand how hard it is for an honest girl, who is thrown on her own resources, to get along.

So don't fail to see the dramatic sensation of the day "THE GIRL WITHOUT A CHANCE" that comes to the Metropolitan theatre Saturday night, Dec. 14, and you will leave the Dunn Treatre with nothing but words of praise for "THE GIRL WITHOUT A CHANCE."

RED CROSS BRIEFS

Knitting Sweaters and Socks.

We have been informed by National Headquarters that they are anxious to get all knitted articles completed by January 1st. Please impress upon your knitters that to give real relief to our men who must stay in France, our knitted articles must leave here in time to reach their destination during the present winter.

Campaign for Tin and Platinum Discontinued.

We have just received word from National Headquarters to discontinue the campaign for tin and platinum.

No More Nutshells To Be Collected.

We are in receipt of a telegram from the Gas Defense Division, which reads as follows:

"Large number of nutshells material now on way to p[illegible] instructed to say in view of [illegible] circumstances and to save freight [illegible] shipping space only carloads now ready need be shipped."

Conditions in many of the hospitals in Palestine are [illegible] because of the shortage of [illegible]. More than 10,000 sick [illegible] have been cared for by the R[illegible] in a single month, and Red [illegible] automobiles are transporting [illegible] of wounded and sick prisoners [illegible] hospitals every day. There [illegible],000 Armenian refugees in and [illegible] Damascus, and 3,000 more in [illegible] Hauran district.

Dr. John H. [illegible] Red Cross Commissioner, re[illegible]ds that the American Red Cr[illegible] and two additional hospital un[illegible] the Holy Land as soon as [illegible]ic. This recommendation has [illegible] approved by General Allenby, [illegible] request the British War [illegible] has taken the matter up with the [illegible] Cross.

The Red Cross [illegible] for refugees located near the [illegible] tower of Pisa is expected [illegible] for 17,000 refugees this w[illegible]. The cost of the establishment [illegible] colony is estimated at $1,1[illegible]

When the Am[illegible] Army advanced in the St. M[illegible]ent, the American Red Cro[illegible] forward close behind the troo[illegible] When the boys stopped and du[illegible] the Red Cross dug in also [illegible] a ruined house built fires, get[illegible] coffee pots and soup kett[illegible] within a few hours were se[illegible] hundreds of hungry soldiers. [illegible] the Red Cross Canteen [illegible] all their equipment [illegible] truck; and [illegible] French hospital [illegible] on which more than 5,000 conv[illegible]cent soldiers have been working twenty-three tons of green vegetables and a large crop of potatoes have been harvested.

The first A. R. C. Gas hospital has been started at Bellevue, France. This hospital enjoys the distinction of being the only institution in the world treating gas cases exclusively, and is in line with the policy of specialization advocated by American medical authorities . Lieutenant Wilfred Day, of Niagra Falls, New York, is in charge of the undertaking. Lieutenant Day was formerly a member of the American Red Cross Mission to Roumania.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Confident that the nation will go through the readjustment period without serious difficulty is expressed by the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Board, made public today, reflecting observation of the board's trained agents. The extreme scarcity of labor has been relieved by the lessening activity of munition and other strictly war work plants and by demobilization of the armed forces the report states. The general level of prices had begun to decline slightly even before the armistice was signed. Materials now will flow freely to peace time industries, credit will be released gradually for limited development projects, and the country's business will soon find itself actively engaged.

"In some districts," says the review, "it is already reported that cancellation of government contracts has altered the commercial aspect very profoundly, besides influencing for the worse the ability of concerns with high cost inventories to pay taxes. On the other hand, readjustment of labor, in a way that will restore the employes in munitions and other war plants in their old lines of industry, is regarded as essential and will be a problem of the immediate future. Whether it will be practicable to take all of the floating supply of labor off the market as fast as it appears is now admitted to be a serious question. On the other hand, the opening of new channels of civilian demand and the release of staple materials such as wool, cotton, rubber and others is believed likely to re-establish old marketing methods almost without delay.

"The readjustment period is expected to be short is the opinion in some districts. It is, however, reported from important sections largely those engaged in agricultural occupations that comparatively little readjustment will be necessary and that ample outlet for everything that can be produced is already seen.

"The banks of the country are admitted to be in a position which calls for careful and far-sighted handling in order that their resources may not be too rapidly absorbed in connection with purely developmental work—while on the other hand, it is admitted that they are now in a position which calls for very conservative treatment in order gradually to reduce the loans on war paper which have been piled up in the process of placing the various liberty loans. The future is regarded with general confidence and but little pessimism or fear is evident."

MOST VALUABLE CROP EVER MADE

Total Value of Nation's Crops This Year Placed at Over Twelve Billion Dollars

BIG INCREASE IN ACREAGE

Washington, Dec. 11.—With a total value of $12,272,412,000, the nation's principal farm crops this year were worth more, based on prices paid to farmers December 1, than any year in the history of American agriculture. December crop estimates today of the department of agriculture that this year's total exceeds that of the former record year, 1917, by $614,380,000. There also was a marked increase in acreage, the 355,895,722 total exceeding that of last year by 10,700,000 acres.

These crop figures were looked upon with satisfaction by officials as showing that the nation will be in even a better position to fulfill its pledge of 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs to Europe next year than had been expected.

Most of the crops are larger than the five-year average and some of them established records, particularly spring wheat, barley, rye and tobacco. Corn, however, fell below the five-year average. Today's estimates placed the crop at 166,384,000 bushels less than forecast in November, with a total of 2,582,814,000 bushels. That is almost half a billion bushels less than last year's record crop.

The wheat crop is larger than the fiveyear average, and almost 300,000,000 bushels larger than last year's crop, but it is more than 100,000,000 bushels smaller than the record crop of 1915.

Almost all the crops were worth more this year than in any previous year because of the high prices paid to producers. Corn's value was more than three and one-half billion dollars, wheat almost two billions, hay and cotton more than a billion and one-half, and oats more than a billion.

THINKS EX-KAISER SUFFICIENTLY PUNISHED.

London, Dec. —William Hohenzollern already has been sufficiently punished, but it is essential that his part in causing the war should be clearly established, says Philipp Scaidemann, the former German secretary of finance and colonies, in an interview with the representative of The Express. He said the establishment of a state tribunal to try all persons guilty of causing the war is being discussed but must be decided [illegible] the government because it is believed he has the confidence of Great Britain and America.

The eventual government Germany will have will be republican in the form of "United States of Germany" Herr Scheidmann predicted.

A BAR TO BOLSHEVISM—THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

(Bickett's Address at Charlotte.)

Raleigh, Dec. 10.—"The best antidote for Bolshevism is an educated Christianized citizenship," declared Governor T. W. Bickett last Sunday afternoon in a big mass meeting in Charlotte in the interest of the Million Dollar Campaign for the Baptist Schools of the State.

Continuing, Governor Bickett said, "Ignorance i sthe mother of poverty, and the handmaiden of crime. Anarchy and atheism walk hand in hand. I want the men of means to let this statement soak in—Close down either the churches or the schools, and your property will become to you a liability instead of an asset. In Russia today the naked fact that a man owns property makes him a mark for a firing squad."

Referring to the Million Dollar Campaign, the Governor said, "This million dollars will mean much to the State of North Carolina, and I do not know how I could at this time serve the State better than by urging the people to respond to this call in the same spirit of generosity and self-denial that has characterized their answer to every appeal made for the winning of the war."

"There is no room nor reason" the Governor averred, "for enmity between the State and the Church school. It would be the acme of unwisdom for the State to undertake the work of the church schools. It would be the height of folly for the churches to assume the obligation to educate all the people. The two systems supplement each other and both are vital necessities to a well ordered, well balanced civilization. Training in the three R's reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, is well, but the fourth R of Righteousness must be added to make a fine and firm foundation for a prosperous and happy State."

On account of the influenza situation in Greensboro, the Baptist State Convention which was to have met there Dec. 2-4, has been postponed till Jan. 14-17, and the time limit for completing the million dollar drive for the Baptist schools has been extended to that time. The campaign is going at a good gait now. The munificent gift last week of $25,000 by the Albritton family, of Calypso, and the $10,000 gift of Hon. J. F. Alexander of Forest City and the many branches that are oversubscribing their allotments, have given a great impetus to the movement.

WALTER M. GILMORE.

President Wilson Will Visit Pope Benedict.

Paris, Dec. 9.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, visited the Vatican yesterday and announced that President would pay an official visit to Pope Benedict and Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state on December 23, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Rome today.

EFFICIENCY OF MEN OF THE NAVY

Admiral Mayo Says They Can Do Anything, Anywhere, Any Time

TELLS ABOUT THEM IN REPORT TO SEC. DANIELS

They Will Return, Too, As Clean As When They Left The Shores of America

Washington, Dec. 10.—In a special report to Secretary Daniels, made public today, Admiral Henry T. Mayo commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, said the adaptability and efficiency of the men of the navy, including the marine corps, have been so apparent during the war as to fully warrant the oftmade statement that they "can do anything, anywhere and at any time."

"This large body of men as a whole," said the report, which dealt with United States naval activities in Europe, "have so conducted themselves as to earn the highly favorable comment of the citizens in whose country they found themselves and whose guests they are in some measure. It is believed that it may be said that men on duty in Europe, far away from home ties and influences, will return to their own country unharmed by the temptations and pitfalls which their relatives and friends may have feared."

Referring to the co-operation between the American and British naval forces, Admiral Mayo said this was carried to such an extent in many cases as to amount to practical consolidation. However, he added, that it is pleasing to note "that our own naval forces have in every case preferred to preserve their individuality of organization and administration, and as far as possible, of operations; and that a healthy and friendly rivalry between them and their British associates has resulted in much good to the personnel of both services."

Delays and mistakes in the shipment of aviation material was the most serious fault Admiral Mayo found in the overseas activities and this was blamed largely on the difficulty of arranging for coastwise transportation after the material was landed.

NO SOLDIER PUT TO DEATH FOR MILITARY OFFENSE.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Not a single member of the American army has been put to death since the beginning of the war, because of the [illegible] General, declared in his annual report to-day to Secretary Baker. General Crowder said this fact is the outstanding feature of his report.

"Very few death sentences have been imposed," he said, "and none of those imposed for purely military offense have been carried into execution."

Records of the judge advocate general's office show that 12,257 officers and men were brought before general courts martial, of whom 10,873, or 88 per cent, were convicted. More than half the charges against officers were listed under three heads:

Absent without leave, drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Convictions of enlisted men for desertion, the general said, were actually less than in the previous year, although the strength of the army had increased many fold.

The report shows that one enlisted man was tried and convicted on "being a spy" and that 773 men were convicted of sleeping on post.

FROM CRAVEN EZZELL.

The following is a letter from Craven Ezzell, who is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to his mother, Mrs. J. D. Ezzell, of Dunn:

November 16th.

Dear Mother:—

I have not written to you in about two weeks and I expect you think something is wrong, but there is nothing at all, only I haven't had time to drop you a line.

I know you all are happy to know the war is practically over. I certainly am and am "raring" to get back home. Take it from me, last Monday at 11 o'clock, when all the guns ceased firing, you could see some of the happiest looking boys you ever saw. It reminded me of the day after Christmas when all the fire works stopped shooting.

I am now in a little dug out with a good fire blazing away as it is beginning to get a little chilly in the so-called Sunny France. Am just a few miles from the German border, and I believe if the armistice had not been signed we would now have been in some of the enemies own towns. We are situated at present in some of the prettiest country you ever saw, but it doesn't look half as good as Wilson & Lee's corner does to me.

Of course the next big question is when are you coming home. I don't know, but hope to be there soon, maybe by Christmas and maybe not, but if this is really the end of this thing, you may pick out my Easter suit for I will be there after it if nothing happens. When I do get back I can relate some of the greatest experiences I ever had or ever will have. I hope I never again will have to go through with what I have the past three months. Sherman was just beginning to curse when he said War is Hell.

I haven't received a word from you in nearly three weeks. I know you have written me but the letter must be lost. I never give up hope for mail, for sometime I get letters in twenty days and again it is forty. I will write you again in a few days.

Lots of love to you and the kids.—
CRAVEN.

AMERICAN SHIPS TOOK NEAR MILLION

U. S. Vessels Carried Over 46 Percent Soldiers To Battle Front

OUR NAVY CONVOYED OVER 82 PER CENT

Not a Soldier On U. S. Naval Transports Was Lost, Says Admiral Gleaves

New York, Dec. 10.—With the Navy Department's consent, the office of Vice-Admiral Gleaves, commander of the cruiser and transport force, made public tonight figures showing exactly the proportionate share of troops conveyed to France in American vessels. Of the entire army of 2,079,880 men taken over, the statistics show 46 1-4 per cent were carried in American ships, 48 1-2 in British and the balance in French and Italian vessels.

Of the total strength of the naval escort guarding all these convoys, the United States furnished 82 3-4 per cent, Great Britain 14 1-8 per cent and France 3 1-8 per cent.

In actual numbers of men transported, 912,062 were carried in American naval transports and 40,499 in other American ships; 1,066,987 were carried in British bottoms and 82,246 in British leased Italian ships, and 52,000 by French and Italian ships.

From May, 1917, to November 11 last, there were 391 sailings of American naval transports 123 of other American troop ships, 546 of British ships and 82 of other ships. Not a single soldier of those carried in United States naval transports was lost.

MEAL $4, SUIT $500 AND SHOES $60 TO $80 A PAIR

Prices in Vienna Just Before the Armistice, as Reported by American Diplomat—Conditions Described.

Food was so expensive in Vienna that a slender, unpalatable and unsatisfactory meal cost from $4 up. Clothe were so scarce that a mediocre suit sold at $500, while a pair of shoes cost from $60 to $80 a pair.

Such was the condition of affairs in Vienna just before the armistice, as related to the correspondent by the last American to leave Austria. He is a member of the diplomatic service who was assigned to remain at the Austrian capital when war was declared and has just come to Switzerland.

[illegible] by this eye witness, [illegible] was given, perhaps, unconsciously, a dramatic climax by the declaration that the indescribable sufferings and hard ships, Vienna still has hope enough, attended by greater crowds than in peace times. These crowds walk eight miles to the race track and bet thousands of crowns instead of hundreds, as formerly, in their feverish desire to forget the misery caused by the war.

Austria quit, declares the American diplomat because it was physically impossibility to continue further. Not only was Austria without food, but without the commonest necessaries.

It faced winter in almost literal nakedness, so scarce had clothing become. Before he left Vienna the correspondent's informant disposed of nearly every article of clothing he possessed. The demand for clothing may be judged from the fact that he realized from $3 to $4 each for neckties four years old and which had originally cost $1 apiece; $100 for a ten year old suit costing $25; $260 for a Tuxedo costing $160; and $100 each for three suits bought in Vienna three years before and which were shiny ragged and worn old.

IN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FORMER KAISER WOUNDS MAN WHO PREVENTED IT

London, Dec. 10.—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, has attempted to commit suicide, following mental depression, according to the Leipzic Tageblatt, which is quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A member of the former Emperor's retinue who prevented Herr Hohenzollern from carrying out his intention, received a wound, it is said.

"A WORD FITLY SPOKEN."

On a cliff at the foot of Drake's Mill in Bristol, Vt., is the so-called Prayer Rock, which has become widely known during the past 15 years with the increased use of motor cars. It was in 1891 that Dr. Joseph C. Greene, a former citizen of Lincoln, Vt., bethought himself how he might do something to stop the excessive use of hard language indulged in by exasperated farmers seeking to urge their horses and oxen up the steep rise in the main road between Lincoln and Starksboro. He decided that some ethical or religious reminder should be established at the foot of Drake's Hill, and finally gave an order to a stone cutter to engrave the Lord's Prayer upon the face of the cliff. As the nature of the rock did not bring out the lettering clearly, Dr. Greene had the text painted white. Every spring the town authorities now repaint the letters. For many years Dr. Greene lived in Buffalo, and there received hundreds of letters from tourists, expressing approval of his prayers rock idea. The carving had the effect desired, for few drivers could but be patient with beasts of burden in the face of the scriptural quotation on that great tablet.—Christian Science Monitor.

"Your hair is getting pretty long," insinuated the barber. "Well, when I don't want it any longer I'll have it cut," retorted the grouch in the chair.