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CASUALTIES REACH 7,315.

Contrary to Reports, the Figures of Losses Have not been Withheld From Public.

Washington, June 9.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing including today's list, total 7,315, the war department announced today in making public the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action, disease, accidents and all other causes number 2,927, while 4,046 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action including men held prisoners in Germany.

The department's recapitulation follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea) 1,033.

Died of wounds, 310.

Died of disease, 1,192.

Died of accidents and other causes, 392.

Wounded in action, 4,046.

Missing in action (including prisoners), 342.

Total 7,315.

While no official explanation was given for the decision of the department to advise the country weekly of the exact total casualties since the landing of the first American forces in France last June, it is understood that it results largely from widespread reports that casualties had been very heavy and that total figures were being withheld from the public.

It has been explained at the department that the daily lists sent by General Pershing are issued with as little delay as possible. The casualties are so scattered in the lists that they will not give information of value to the enemy but this does not mean that any appreciable number are held back. After heavy actions, such as that at Cantigny, it requires several days to check up the casualties and cable them to the department.

American troops have been in the trenches several months and now hold sectors at several points along the western front. In addition many American units are brigaded with French and British and have been in heavy fighting since the German drive began in March. General Pershing's men first went into the front line last November for training and soon afterward they took over a trench sector permanently. Other units went into the trenches for final training with the French later and finally took over sectors so that the total frontage now held by the Americans ran second to that of the British and French armies.

Marine corps' casualties are issued separately from those of the army and no reports have yet come on the killed and wounded among the marines who have been engaged in heavy fighting near Chateau Thierry. Up to that fighting the marine corps casualties had been very low, as they were only recently moved up to the front line, having previously been engaged in police work along the American lines of communication.

Considering the number of Americans actually in the front lines and the length of time they have been "carrying on" officers do not regard the total of casualties as large. The number of men actually killed in action so far reported to the department is 742, while of the more than 4,000 wounded only 310 have died from their wounds. The list of missing including prisoners, also is comparatively small.

The 291 men listed as having been lost at sea went down with the torpedoed British troop ship *Tuscania* and the torpedoed American transport *Antilles*. The latter was sunk while returning to America, but the *Tuscania* was sent down while carrying nearly 3,000 men to England.

More American soldiers have died abroad from disease than have fallen in battle, while those who have died from accidents and other causes outnumbered those who have succumbed to wounds. Many of the deaths from accidents were among men training for the air service.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF UNITED STATES.

Secretary of Treasury Gives Figures Showing Growth of Expenditures Calls for Much Additional Revenue.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has sent to chairman Kitchen of the House Ways and Means Committee a letter explaining the financial requirements of the coming year. The Secretary says that if the present rate of increase in expenditure should continue for six months, the Treasury will actually have to disburse during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approximately \$24,000,000,000.

He says this estimate is not based merely upon appropriations nor merely upon estimates made by other departments as to their probable expenditures although they have been obtained and considered; it is based upon the actual experience of the Treasury during the past year, which has shown that actual expenditures, exclusive of transactions in the principal of the public debt, have increased at the average rate of \$100,000,000 per month since March, 1917.

In March, 1917, the expenditures were in round figures \$160,000,000. In May, 1918, they were \$1,508,155,000. If there should be no further increase during the coming fiscal year the cash expenditures upon the May basis would be more than \$18,000,000,000. If, as seems inevitable, the increase in expenditures should continue at the rate of \$100,000,000 per month for the next six months or until December, 1918, and if thereafter the monthly expenditures should remain stationary until June 30, 1919, the Treasury would have to finance expenditures aggregating \$24,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, or, to put in another way, if the average monthly expenditure should exceed that for the month of May, 1918 by 33 1-3 per cent we shall spend \$24,000,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1919.

In the fiscal year ending June 30 amount to between \$12,500,000, and 1918, the cash disbursements will \$13,000,000,000. Of this amount, about one-third will have been raised by taxes and two-thirds by loans, all of which will be represented by long time obligations, that is, bonds of the first, second and third Liberty loans and war savings certificates. The country will thus have completed fifteen months of the war with a financial record unequalled by that of any other nation.

Mr. McAdoo says: "We cannot wisely contemplate nearly doubling our cash disbursements in the fiscal year 1919 without providing additional revenue. We cannot afford to rely upon \$4,000,000,000 only from taxation, because we shall then have to rely on raising \$20,000,000,000 by loans. This would be a surrender to the policy of high interest rates and inflation, with all the evil consequences which would flow inevitable therefrom, and which would, I firmly believe, bring ultimate disaster to the country. We cannot afford to base our future financing upon the quicksands of inflation or unhealthy credit expansion. If we are to preserve the financial strength of the nation, we must do sound and safe things, no matter whether they hurt our pockets or involve sacrifices—sacrifices of a relatively insignificant sort as compared with the sacrifices our soldiers and sailors are making to save the life of the nation."

Have you been one to grumble secretly to yourself or to others about so many war campaigns? Have you helped as much as you could in time, services, and money whenever you have been called on? This is what war demands of the citizens of every nation engaged in it, and not one time but as often as the country need it till the war is won. That country will win whose men and women work together uncomplainingly with no other purpose but to win the war.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Mr. Geo. Taylor Writes of Conditions and Comforts "Some Where in France."

The following letter is from Geo. F. Taylor, son of Rev. R. M. Taylor, pastor of Forest Hill Methodist Church, Concord, N. C.

I will explain why I have written "Mother's Mail" on the envelope. By order of General Pershing this (Sunday) is designated as mother's day in honor of the soldiers' mothers. Every soldier under his command is to write to his mother and the letter is to be sent by special delivery. This letter will therefore reach you a good deal sooner than ordinary mail. Our letters all go without cost to us but this one will virtually, if not really, have a special delivery stamp worth ten cents. So, of course, I will not fail to take advantage of it.

First, I would call your attention to two things which you should keep in mind throughout the war, regardless of what may happen. No. 1. I cannot say all and everything that I would like to say. No. 2. Circumstances will not permit of my writing at any time I might wish to write. Even though you might have to wait two months for a letter from me, don't worry; no news is good news. Bad news would reach you very quickly.

I will have a great many interesting things to tell when I get back.

Though we have to suffer some inconveniences. I am well and getting on well. One is surprised to learn what one can endure. In the army we are trained to it by degrees. Now I can sleep anywhere, eat any time without any great deal of inconvenience.

We are now living in and about a village somewhere in France. It is very interesting indeed to see the quaint old houses and people.

I don't believe there has been the smallest change in the village for hundreds of years to judge from the looks of it. Nothing is built and nothing is destroyed. The houses are all built of stone and covered with tile. This description might refer to a mansion in America but not so here, by any means, for there are no wooden houses at all here. The tile roofs are mostly covered with moss and it is a common sight to see patches of weeds two or three feet high growing on the roof. A crook or a sway in the roof amounting to several feet would not attract any attention. The inside appearance of the house corresponds to that of the outside ancient cobwebs and floors made of planks which have been hewn out with an ax, old piles of rubbish, tubs and barrels piled up in the corners. This description applies to rooms which are not actually occupied by a family. The rooms in which they live are fitted up very cozily. We have occupied any kind of places in which we could find room to lie. The first room I was in for the first few days had a chicken house in one corner. The lice were so bad here we had to move. We went next to an old still house. I got myself established on an old wine press and was just beginning to boast about my comfortable quarters when something went wrong and we had to move again. The old woman who owned the place, lived in part of it herself made regular inspections about twice a day. She knew the exact place of every stick and stone in and about the place. Some one had moved something and she did not like it. We are now living in the loft of a stable, which is a fairly good place for we gave it a good cleaning before we went in.

Altogether I shall never regret having had the experience. We have lots of fun and a jolly good bunch of fellows. We all know each other, being constantly together and there are always a few comedians around to keep things lively.

There is no reason why any of you should worry about me in the least and if the other boys have to come tell them to dismiss all idea of fear or worry and get the most they can out

of the trip. That is the best way. I have blazed the trail so far as our family is concerned. So I can send back the good word that everything is all right and the biggest part of the worrying is done by the loved ones back home is groundless and unnecessary. There are hardships of course and rather severe hardships. This has always been characteristic of war. We can't expect the government to provide Pullman cars and staterooms and hotel accommodations for several million men. But I can say this, which may not sound true but it is: "After becoming accustomed to discomforts, we don't feel them. We can take a bath in the cold creek water and sleep on the bare floor or ground, get a restful and refreshing night's rest and feel good the next day. Besides this, you can't get sick if you want to."

I know that many prayers have gone up for me since I left and I have good reason to believe (as I will tell you later) that they have been and will be answered and that I will go back some time when I will be free to talk and tell you all about it.

With much love to you and all, I am

Your son,

GEORGE.

Hobson's Daring Exploit Recalled.

Washington, June 3.—In United States Navy circles today was recalled as the twentieth anniversary of our own little "Zeebrugge affair," when an attempt was made by the American naval forces to bottle up the Spanish fleet in Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier *Merrimac* in the harbor entrance. Though the attempt failed in fully accomplishing its purpose, it will ever be remembered as one of the most daring exploits of the Spanish-American war.

Santiago was one of the principal Spanish strongholds on the island of Cuba and it became a more important objective to the Americans when it was learned that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cerveran was riding at anchor in the harbor, protected by the guns of the forts. It was determined to attack the city by both land and water. The American fleet had arrived in the vicinity but Admiral Sampson decided to delay action pending the arrival of a huge landing force to attack the city in the rear. Meanwhile, however, it became necessary to keep the Spanish vessels tightly bottled up. With this object in view it was determined to sink the collier *Merrimac* in the harbor channel. Richmond P. Hobson, a young naval constructor hailing from Alabama, was entrusted with the daring task and was given the assistance of half a dozen young volunteers from the navy.

The *Merrimac* was charged with mines and, after a first abortive attempt was finally steered into the mouth of the harbor under cover of darkness. The ship was sunk, but Hobson and his men were picked up by Admiral Cervera when daylight came and were held prisoners in the Spanish fortress for more than a month.

Though one of the most brilliant and daring episodes of the war, the sinking of the *Merrimac*, as already stated, failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. The wreck of the vessel did not effectually close up the mouth of the harbor. As if to prove this to the Americans, the Spaniards several days after Hobson's capture sent out cruiser *Reina Mercedes*. The cruiser did not get beyond the mouth of the harbor before she was sunk by the concentrated fire of the American fleet.

Fore thought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere.

THE FIGHTING MARINES.

The Magnificent Advance of the American Marines.

The most important change on the battlefield last week was made by the American Marines in one of the most important sectors of Picardy. Attacking on a front of about two and one-half miles in a fight that began Thursday with the break of dawn, the Marines in four hours drove back the enemy over a distance of virtually two and one-quarter miles and occupied all the important high ground northwest of Chateau Thierry, which village in a previous fight the American machine gunners had turned into shambles by the accuracy of their aim as the Germans tried to wrest a bridge from them.

After a breaching space in Thursday's battle the Americans late in the afternoon returned to the fray. Battling shoulder to shoulder over a front of six miles from Vinly, which lies just to the northwest of Veully-Le-Poterie, to Boursches, the Americans and French captured the towns of Veully-Le-Poterie and Boursches and also made progress all along the front. Previously Torcy had fallen into the hands of the Americans.

Nowhere on the battle line were the Germans able to stay the efforts of the allied troops, although they have fought with great tenacity. The Marines everywhere declined to take a backward step, going forward against the enemy, even when he had superiority in numbers. Close pressed, the Marines gave the Germans a taste of cold steel, even in the face of machine gunfire. Surrounded they fought their way through the gray-coated lines with their bayonets. From all accounts there has been no part of the game of modern warfare in which the men from overseas have not excelled the enemy.

The losses to the enemy are declared to have been extremely heavy and the terrain they have lost is considered of high strategic value, inasmuch as it is on that part of the battlefield through which the Germans had hoped to crush their way forward and attain an open road to Paris. The casualties were particularly severe during the street fighting in Boursches, where the Americans pushed him back step by step.

The plans of the American command did not include the capture of Torcy, but when the Marines reached the objective assigned to them their ardor for battle could not be restrained and they kept on until the village was in their hands.

Writing of the magnificent fighting of the American Marines, in an advance of approximately two miles on a three-mile front, the war correspondent says:

A notable development was the low morale of the prisoners, all of whom are Prussians. They expressed themselves as tired of the war and glad to get out of the fighting. This was despite the fact, they say, that they are furnished with food, although the Saxons, the Wurtemberg troops and others may go without.

It must not be imagined, however, that they did not put up a fight, for their officers were among them urging them yelling like Indians and plying bayonet and rifle. One Marine who was taking back a prisoner, ran into two German officers and ten men. He tackled them single-handed with his rifle and bayonet killing both the officers and wounded seven of the men.

Another sergeant was about to take a prisoner when the German threw himself on the ground and discharged his revolver at the American after calling "Kamerad." That settled the German, for the sergeant shot him, as he did four others who also had surrendered but refused to put up their hands.

The Marines, advancing in the Belleau wood region, went forward in four waves in open formation. The

men in the first wave were for the most part armed with rifles and bombs, while the rear waves were equipped with automatic rifles.

With them came squads of machine gunners lugging their collapsible guns. They crossed the open space and toiled up the slope bent over like gnomes. The trenches the Marines passed over were clearly visible from below but they hardly deserved the name, for they were simply lines of little holes, each big enough to hold a man, while barbed wire was lacking. There was some, however, interlaced among the trees of Belleau wood but the Marines pushed their way through it.

Out in the open field artillery officers with glasses were directing the supporting fire, while on the roof of a nearby house a signal man wig-wagged with his red and white flags. On all sides the guns were flashing, some of them stationed right in the field, while others were hidden in the woods. Looking down into the valley only a mile away the village of Boursches could be seen on fire. As the correspondent watched the scene the clouds of white shrapnel smoke over the village of Torcy also became brownish and flames appeared in that town.

The artillery fire that preceded the attack lasted an hour and was of especial intensity for five minutes preceding the time when the Marines went over the top. French and American batteries took part in the firing, putting down a rolling barrage and then shifting to the roads behind the German lines.

It appears that the Marines in going in forestalled an attack the Germans had planned. It was to have been carried out by Prussians who had been put into the line for that purpose. These men had relieved the Prussian guard division which was badly chewed up in the fighting of the last day or two. They in turn had relieved the Saxons just after the Marines took over the sector, so the Marines are proud of the fact that they have used up three German divisions in less than a week and are still very much alive themselves.

The morale of the men is wonderful. They are willing to attempt anything and are talking with pride of the heavy losses they inflicted upon the Germans in their attack this morning while all the early reports indicated that the afternoon attack had been even more costly to the enemy.

Captured Two Towns—Superb Courage of the Men.

The fighting Thursday night northwest of Chateau Thierry raged with great fierceness for five hours, says a dispatch from the front. The Americans captured Boursches and entered Torcy. Twenty-five Americans in Torcy engaged and drove out 200 Germans and then withdrew to the main line on the outskirts of the town.

A remarkable story is told of a company of Marines, all of the officers of which, including the sergeants were put out of the fighting. A corporal the assumed command and the men pushed on and obtained their objective.

Hundreds of French children lined the main road to Paris, over which American and French ambulances were carrying American wounded. The children waved their hands and cheered the Americans.

As the result of the two attacks by the Americans against the enemy in the second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry, 300 prisoners were captured and the Americans extended their lines over a front of about six miles to a depth of nearly two and one-half miles.

While the losses of the Americans necessarily have been heavy, owing to the nature of the fighting, the German dead was piled three deep in places. A number of machine guns were added to the American booty.