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## UNITED STATES FORCES ARE 236,117

Gen. March Gives Figures—Total of Serious Casualties Not Expected to Exceed 125,000—Doubling of Deaths from Disease Explained as Due to Slow Assembling of Data—Divisions Named to Be Returned from Europe, Welcome for All—1,200,000 to Remain in France.

(Washington Post.)

Demobilization of the American expeditionary forces, already in progress with the movement homeward of sick and wounded, will be hastened by the return at an early date of eight divisions of national guard and national army troops, eight regiments of coast artillery and two brigades of field artillery. This announcement was made yesterday by General March, chief of staff, on receipt of dispatches from General Pershing.

Total American casualties to November 11, when hostilities ceased, were 236,117. This includes, General March said, killed and died of wounds, died of disease, unclassified deaths, wounded, prisoners, and missing sick and wounded first.

The divisions which General March said have been designated by General Pershing to return as soon as the sick and wounded have been moved to the United States are:

National Guard: Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama and Florida), Thirty-fourth (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota), Thirty-eighth, (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia) and Thirty-ninth (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana). National Army: Seventy-sixth (New England), Forty-fourth (Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois), Eighty-sixth (northern Illinois, including Chicago) and Eighty-seventh (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama).

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth.

The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the Sixty-fifth and 163rd. Eighty-two aero squadrons, seventeen construction companies and several special units from England will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities are available, General March said.

Casualties sustained by the Americans were tabulated by General March as follows:

Killed and died of wounds	36,154
Died of disease	14,811
Deaths unclassified	2,204
Wounded	179,625
Prisoners	2,163
Missing	1,160

Total 236,117

While the total losses suffered by the American army in France at first glance appeared to be almost double the total estimated by officers here as probable, analysis of the table it was pointed out, shows that among the 179,000 wounded are included the names of thousands of men whose injuries were so trivial that they never were admitted to hospitals and the record of their injury was kept only in company and regimental dressing stations. The final total of killed, died of wounds or disease, or on the unclassified death list, the seriously wounded and the prisoners and missing, officers believe will work out not in excess of 125,000.

## THE NEW WHEAT CROP.

Promise of the Grain at the Outset of the Growing Season.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 20.—Not since 1913 has the wheat condition of Kansas been so favorable at this date as today. The fields have been soaked with rains, and the rank with the new growth. Cattle and other stock are being pastured on the wheat, saving materially feedstuffs, a most essential matter because of the high price of feed.

This applies not only to the eastern counties, but out in the larger wheat belt of western Kansas and most of Oklahoma. The acreage has not been fully reported, but it is likely that it will be nearly as great as last year, when 9,000,000 acres were sown.

With the price fixed netting the farmer \$2 a bushel, Kansas is in a fair way to receive the largest return from its wheat crop ever knows. Should the next four months continue favorable there may be raised a record-breaking crop; certainly it is now in a most promising condition, and farmers are forgetting their disappointment at price-fixing, in view of their possible profits when other crops show a lower price-level because of the coming of peace.—New York Evening Post.

## RUSSIAN SITUATION BIGGEST PROBLEM

Bolsheviki Claim Big Share of Credit for German Revolution—Kaiser Too Late in Trying to Close Door to Soviet Propaganda—Revolutionary Handbills in Courier's Luggage.

What about Russia? The Russian Bolsheviki claim a big share of the credit for the German revolution. Germany's collapse leaves the reorganization of Russia the world's biggest question mark.

One of the last official acts of the old German government was to break off relations with the Russian Soviet government. But the Kaiser did this too late, just as he gave into Foch and abdicated too late.

The attitude all along of the Russian Bolsheviki, as told to me personally by high Soviet officials, has been this: "Between Allied military pressure on the west front and Russian Soviet Socialist propaganda on the east front Germany eventually must crack."

Too Late to Ward Off Gathering Storm.

Last week, when the German Government ordered the Russian Soviet Ambassador and his crops to leave Germany because they had been helping spread Bolsheviki propaganda, the storm which has wiped out that old order in Germany had already gathered and was ready to break.

The day before he was put of power Peter V. Utkin, Soviet official in charge of the liquidation of the zemstvos and the nationalization of industries for all Siberia, told me frankly in detail the Soviet's plans.

Tells of Soviets' Plan.

Utkin, a self-educated Australian workingman, had only one superior in the Siberian Bolsheviki government, and was in constant touch with Lenine. He said:

"The Germans forced upon us the peace of Brest-Litovsk. That peace will help us do them. They must now maintain peaceful relations with us. Every Russian courier who crosses into Germany will carry Socialist propaganda literature. Every Russian who goes across the border no longer guarded by an impregnable line of rifles, will spread the doctrine of discontent among the German people. Every letter from a German soldier in Russia will tell his home folks about the Russian revolution.

"The Soviets have been in power the better part of a year. They never expected to last that long unless the German masses also revolted. Give us a year all told, and you will see revolution in Germany."

Utkin's words have come true. The first anniversary of the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia finds the Kaiser a fugitive, Bolsheviki in control of the German fleet and a Socialist government established in Germany.

The Russian revolution has furnished the German revolutionists with their catch-words and their government machinery.

Committees of soldiers and workmen are constituting the governing bodies of German cities and provinces, as they did in Russia.

Pamphlets which I read in Siberia issued by Lenine and Trotsky, were urging this.

Too Many Couriers.

When the Germans, November 6, ordered M. Joffre, the Russian Ambassador, to return to Russia, they pointed out that in a few months he had brought over 500 couriers from Russia. Too late the Kaiser's officials discovered revolutionary handbills in the luggage of these couriers.

The problem of the new German Socialist government's attitude toward the Russian Soviet government, against which Allied armies have been operating, is the biggest problem of the next few months. It opens the whole question, now that the war has ended, the basis upon which Russia and the new Germany will be brought into the family of nations at the peace conference.—Special Correspondence Baltimore Evening Sun.

NEW ZEALAND SENT 100,000.

Of These 14,000 Gave Their Lives in Fighting for Cause of Allies.

New Zealand's first contribution to the war in 1914 was a force of 8,061 men, which sailed in 12 ships of the New Zealand mercantile fleet, escorted by British, Australian and Japanese warships. The offer of the force was made to the command of the empire on August 7, 1914, and accepted on August 14, and the troops were ready to embark on August 28.

Since that date New Zealand has sent a total of nearly 100,000 men to the front and 14,000 have given their lives in France, Gallinoli and Egypt. —Wellington, New Zealand, dispatch.

## SECOND SESSION OF WAR CONGRESS

Adjournment Devoid of Usual Spectacular Features—Day's Business Small—Spiritual Debate in Senate Featured by Attacks on Wilson by Republicans.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The second session of the Sixty-fifth, or "war" Congress, which began last December 3, ended at 5 p. m. today under a resolution which had been adopted by both Houses earlier in the day.

Since the third and final session of this Congress will begin December 2, the adjournment today was devoid of many of the spectacular features usually accompanying the ending of sessions. President Wilson did not go to the capital because no legislation requiring his attention was passed by either body and only small groups of members and spectators waited for the falling of the gavel of Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark.

Very little business was transacted in either house during the day, most of the Senate's time being taken up in spirited debate. The usual committees from the Senate and House waited on the President and were advised that he had no eleventh-hour communications to make.

Wilson Attacked.

The debate in the Senate was featured by an attack on President Wilson by Senators Watson, of Indiana; Sherman, of Illinois, and Kellogg, of Minnesota, Republicans, who raised objections to his action in taking over cable and express lines, and an address by Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, vigorously opposing the plan for a league of nations. No reply to the Republican criticism was made from the Democratic side, although Senator Lewis, of Illinois, Democratic whip, sought, but failed, to secure recognition. The proposal for a league of nations, however, was defended by Senator Phelan, of California, Democrat.

During the day Congress formally completed and sent to President Wilson the bill for war-time prohibition, effective July 1. The President promptly signed the measure.

Other matters on which action was taken before the closing gavel dropped, were confirmation of former Solicitor General John W. Davies as ambassador to Great Britain and indefinite postponement by the Senate of privileges and elections committee of action on the resolution proposing a contest of the elections of Truman H. Newberry, Republican, as Senator from Michigan.

Little Unfinished Business.

Except the war revenue bill, little business was left unfinished by Congress which turned, now, for the new session, from the problems of war to those of peace.

Because of press of appropriation and reconstruction legislation to come before the final session, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader, warned the House today that the usual Christmas holidays will be curtailed to "a few days."

For length, bulk of appropriations for the war and the number and importance of legislative measures passed during the session which closed today was regarded by leaders as unprecedented. At this session war was declared on Austria-Hungary and the members also saw the victorious end of all hostilities.

Appropriations passed aggregate \$36,298,000,000, making the total for this Congress more than \$55,000,000,000, of which \$19,412,000,000 was appropriated at the first—an extra session at which war was declared on Germany.

Legislation Passed.

Legislation passed included bills authorizing billions of Liberty bonds; creation of the war finance corporation; government control of telegraphs, telephone and cable; executive reorganization of government agencies and extensions of the espionage net and the army draft law by which men between 18 and 45 years of age were required to register.

President Wilson addressed Congress several times during the session. The first speech was on January 8 when he outlined his 14 peace principles. On May 27 he asked for immediate work on the war revenue bill, and on November 11 read the terms of the armistice.

Prohibition and woman suffrage both furnished sharp controversies throughout the session. The war time "dry" measure was completed, but after the woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution had been adopted January 10 by the House it was defeated in the Senate by two votes. It is expected to come up again next month.

The Baptist Association will convene for a two-days' session today at Bethesda, six miles from Smithfield.

## AMERICA'S GREAT MILITARY EFFORT

1,950,767 Officers and Men There. 1,000 Miles Railways Built—967 Engines, 13,174 Cars and 53,000 Motor Vehicles Taken Overseas. Two New Ports Constructed—Billions of Rations Held in Reserve.

American Headquarters in France, Nov. 19.—The extent of America's military effort in France at the time the armistice was declared is shown by statistics which the Associated Press is now permitted to make public. While the stupendous figures required to tell the story are in themselves amazing, it should be remembered that they show only a part of the great effort made in war preparations in men, money and material.

On the morning of November 11 the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. As has already been announced, there were 750,000 combat troops in the Argonne action. This number does not include the American units engaged on other parts of the front.

Man power alone, however, was but one factor in the preparations for American participation in the war. Behind it lay vast machinery which was required in operations. Railways and motor roads were constructed and across the sea were brought locomotives, cars, rails and motor transports of every kind.

Behind this again was the requisite food, clothing and general supplies for the men, as well as dockage and warehouse construction. Every effort of civil life, plus the requirements of war, was exerted.

Used 1,300 Engines and 1,400 Cars.

The American army has brought over to France and has in operation 967 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture. In addition it has in service 350 locomotives and 973 cars of foreign origin. To meet demands which the existing French railways were unable to meet 843 constructed. Five hundred miles of this have been built since June 12. On top of this the Department of Light Railways reports the construction of 115 miles of road and 140 miles of German light railway were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans.

These figures represent a fairly good-sized American railway company, but railways represent only a fraction of the transport effort. Modern warfare is motor warfare and it is virtually impossible to present in figures this phase of the work of the American army. In building new roads as the exigencies of battle operations required, in keeping French roads repaired under the ceaseless tide of war transport and in constructing bridges in devastated battle regions, American engineers worked day and night. The whole region behind the American lines is full of typical American machinery, much of it a character never before seen in Europe.

To this work the American Expeditionary Forces had in operation on November 11 more than 53,000 motor vehicles of all descriptions. Even at the present stage of the armistice, which may precede peace, it is not permissible to hint at the vast stores of munitions and armament brought over and held in readiness. The Associated Press, however, is allowed to give approximate figures showing what has been accomplished in the accumulation of food supplies. It will be seen that the American Expeditionary Forces were in no danger of being placed on short rations, had the war continued, although the Americans had promised the Allies vast quantities of food in addition to their own needs.

In army terms one ration represents the quantity of each article each man is entitled to daily. It is interesting to note the supply of some of the principal ration components on hand today. For instance, the Americans have 390,000,000 rations of beans alone, 183,000,000 rations of flour and flour substitutes, 261,000,000 rations of milk, 161,000,000 rations of butter or substitutes, 143,000,000 rations of sugar, 89,000,000 rations of meat, 57,000,000 rations of coffee and 113,000,000 rations of rice, hominy and other foodstuffs. There are requisites such as flavorings, fruits, candy and potatoes in proportion, while for smokes there are 761,000,000 rations of cigarettes and tobacco in other forms.

Army authorities point out that these vast necessary supplies for the army represent food economies on the part of the people at home. Without such economies, the work would have been virtually impossible, nor would the Americans have been able to promise certain of the Allies great assistance in meeting their requirements during the winter. The Associated Press is informed that the American Army had engaged to give the French 2,000,000 pounds of meat, 5,500,000 pounds of beans and rice flour and milk in proportion. To the British 8,000,000 pounds of meat were promised, while the Belgians were assured that they would receive 4,500,000 pounds of rations of all kinds.

18 Steamer Berths Built.

It is difficult to describe in exact figures what the American Expeditionary Forces have done in the construction and improvement of dockage and warehouses since the first troops landed. This work has been proportionate to the whole effort in other directions. Ten steamer berths have been built at Bordeaux, having a total length of 4,100 feet. At Montoir, near St. Nazaire, eight berths are under construction, with a total length of over 3,200 feet. These, however, do not indicate the magnitude of the effort of the Engineer Corps. In this phase of improvement to French ports great labor has been expended in dredging operations, repairing French docks and increasing railway terminal facilities. Warehouses having an aggregate floor area of almost 23,000,000 square feet have been constructed. This development of French ports increased facilities to such an extent that even if the Germans had captured Calais and other channel ports, as they are planned, the Allies' loss would have been strategically unimportant.

So largely were facilities increased that the English armies could have had their bases at the lower French ports, if necessary. In other words, American work in port construction lessened to a material degree the value to the Germans of their proposed capture of the channel ports. These figures serve in a measure to show the magnitude of American accomplishment, and the great machine is in operation today as the American Third Army moves forward into German territory.

## GOVERNORS URGE HOLDING COTTON

Bickett and Seven Others Issue Joint Proclamation—Advise Farmers, Merchants, Bankers to Organize to Hold Staple for 35 Cents.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—A joint proclamation signed by the governors of eight cotton States urging farmers, merchants, bankers and business men to organize and hold cotton for not less than 35 cents a pound, middling basis, was issued here tonight through J. J. Brown, president of the cotton states official advisory marketing board. The proclamation, an endorsement of the recommendations made by the board here November 7, termed such a price "equal to the cost of production plus a fair profit."

"The recent heavy break in cotton prices," the proclamation said, "is wholly unjustified by existing conditions and the great disturbance incident to the break in the market has temporarily paralyzed the agricultural and business interests of the South and entailed heavy loss to the cotton producer by reason of the price being below the cost of production."

Selling of cotton for 35 cents was advocated only "to meet pressing obligations" and borrowing on cotton rather than selling it was endorsed. Federal Reserve Banks were called upon to "be just as liberal as consistent with good business in rediscounting notes secured by cotton."

The necessity for the South producing more food for men and animals was stressed in another part of the proclamation, which urged smaller cotton acreages next year and more planting of fee and foodstuffs.

The proclamation, signed by the governors of Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, urged that the county and school districts in each State be organized.

Another Big Farm Sale.

One of the biggest farms in this section, the McCullers Farm, will be cut up and sold in small farms next Tuesday, December 3.

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During the second stage of the Argonne operation a captured German major, while in casual conversation with an American officer, said: "We know defeat is inevitable. We know your First and Second Armies are operating and that your Third Army is nearly ready to function. We know there are more and more armies to follow. We can measure your effort. The end must come soon."

## PRISONERS OF WAR CONDITION BAD

Plight of Liberated Men Entering France—Ragged and Famished, Thousands Are Coming With Tales of German Cruelties.

London, Nov. 22.—Pitiable conditions among British prisoners of war, who have been liberated by the Germans since the signing of the armistice, are described by Reuters' correspondent at French Headquarters. Thousands of these men, mostly British, are entering France daily. The correspondent writes:

"I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger, and misery. When the camps at Forbach, thirty-eight miles east of Metz, as well as those elsewhere, were broken up, the prisoners, most of whom were captured during the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help from their Allies. They started to walk the fifty or sixty miles to the allied lines, but were given no food and had no money. They were in shameful rags, the soles dropping from their boots. Some wore cloths and no socks."

"They left the prison camps in droves of hundreds in charge of German officers and soldiers who had deserted. The weather was very cold, and many died by the roadside within a few miles from friends. When the survivors entered the French lines, French soldiers, who were hardened war heroes, were horrified to see men in such a plight. It is not doubted that this suffering was intentionally imposed upon the British. Prisoners of other nationalities are agreed that the British were treated worse than the others at all German camps."

TROOPS TO BE SENT BACK FROM EUROPE.

Units Designated by General Pershing—All Coming Not Needed for Occupation.

Washington, Nov. 23.—General Pershing announced today that authority had been given to General Pershing to send back home all such troops as will not be needed in making up the army of occupation. He said that General Pershing had indicated that the following units would not be so required:

Divisions 31, 34, 38, 39, 74, 76, 78. Coast artillery regiments 46, 47, 49, 50, 75 and 76.

Field Artillery brigades 65 and 103. In addition General Pershing indicated that the following general classes of troops will be returned:

Railroad artillery troops, army artillery troops, gas troops, tank corps, air forces, and those divisions which were broken to be used as replacements for other divisions which had seen active service.

Troops returning immediately from England, General March said, will include practically all of the air squadrons, sixteen construction squadrons, one sailmakers' contingent, one Handley-Page training station, and several photographic and radio sections. Orders for the return of these already have been issued.

Movement of troops from France will be expedited in every way, the Chief of Staff said, and he added that they will not "sneak into the country, either."

Taking up the present advance of the Allied forces, General March pointed out that the American army is heading for Coblenz, the centre bridgehead on the Rhine, where it should arrive about December 1. The British forces will occupy the bridgehead to the north of Cologne, and the French the bridgehead to the east of Mainz.

The American forces in France, General March said, had taken 44,000 German prisoners in round numbers and 1,400 guns.

He added that the casualties among the American forces in Northern Russia were not severe, contrary to reports, and that encouraging accounts of the situation of the forces there had been received.

The strength of the American army to be maintained in France was not indicated beyond the demobilization plans announced. American troops in Italy, including the Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, will be stationed for the time being at Cattaro, Flume, and Trieste, one battalion of the infantry being located at each place.

American Soldiers Sail for Home.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 22.—Several thousand American soldiers sailed for home today on the liners Lapland and Minnehaha. It was a stirring scene as the men marched from the railway station and local camps to the landing stage amid rousing cheers from the throngs of people along the streets.