THE DUNN DISPATCH

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TELLS MOVEMENTS OF 30TH DIVISION

"Old Hickory" Troops Began Drive Trough Hindenburg Line at Heigson Quarry

FRED B. POOL WRITES OF ENTIRE JOURNEY

Division Quartered in LeMans On Nov. 24; Penetrated Defenses in Three Hours

Writing from Le-Mans, a small town in Southern France where on November 24th the 30th division was stationed, Fred B. Pool of this city and member of the 60th brigade head quarters of the 30th division, has given an interesting account of the movement of the division from the time the soldiers left Camp Sevier on May 5 until they reached their quarters on November 21. In telling of the division's drive against the Hindenburg line he says that the troops hit the famous defense line on the morning of September 29, had broken through at 9 o'clock and had penetrated the system of trenches for three miles by night.

Fred B. Pool is a member of the unit commanded by Maj. Gordon Smith and enlisted in the summer of 1917. He is a son of Mr. Melvin Pool of Raleigh, Route 2, to whom the young man wrote his letter. Among other members of the headquarters company from this city are Robert Duckett, Herbert Mooneyham and Milton Pool.

His letter is as follows:

Left Sevier May 5.

"We left Camp Sevier May 5 and arrived at Camp Merritt, New York, May 7. Spent ten days there and then went by train to Boston, Mass. We arrived there May 17, took a boat the same day and went back to New York. On May 19 we left New York with a convoy of about 15 troop ships but had to return to Halifax after two days at sea on account of our boat being too slow for the others. Left Halifax May 24 and for 11 days we were at the mercy of the old Atlantic.

"We had a good time on the trip; at least, that is what some of the crew told us but take it from me, I [illegible] to Europe any time. [illegible] all the time we were so sick [illegible] think [illegible] first taste of "Old Jerry's" submarines just before dark. Several of the U-boats got mixed up with our ships but the destroyers soon drove them off. The next afternoon they were right after us again but again, I am glad to say, they didn't do any damage.

"Our company landed in England at a place called Tillsburg, went from there by train to Dover and took boat to Calais, France. We arrived on French soil June 5. At this place we saw German aeroplanes for the first time. The first night there "Old Jerry" gave us a warm reception and dropped bombs all night but that did not keep us from getting a good night's sleep. We spent six days there and every night we were bombed by the Germans.

Help Capture Kemmel Hill.

"From Calais we went to a place called Autang and reached this village June 12. We spent about a month at Autang in training and then were assigned to the British in Belgium. Had to hike over 50 miles. I can not give Belgium very much but our company was there about two months with the British. We were just between Ypres and Kemmel Hill and I may say here that our division helped to capture Kemmell Hill. We left Belgium September 5 and arrived at Sains Chateau, France, on the following day. I thought we would go in the line at this place but, after spending about ten days there, we started out again on September 17 and reached Fontecourt the same day. I want to say that all these trips we took either on foot or in a box car.

"We left Fontecourt September 27 and, after stopping at several places, arrived at a stop called Heigson Quary. Here is where we started our first real fight when on the morning of September 29 we hit the Hindenburg line, had broken through by 9 o'clock and when night arrived we had penetrated three miles. We took several thousand prisoners and God only knows how many Huns were killed. I went over the battlefield the next day and could hardly walk for dead Germans. I never saw such a sight in all my life and will not try to describe it, for I cannot do so.

"The barrage for our drive started at 5:30 that morning and it was the greatest I have ever seen. I remained awake all night just to see the barrage and all at once I thought every gun in the world had broke alose. Our boys went steadily behind the barrage and the old Hindenburg line looked like a ditch in about half an hour.

Fritz Runs Too Fast.

"We started moving up the next day, doing our best to keep up with Fritz, but he ran so fast that it was impossible to keep in contact with him. We went back to the line for a rest October 1 and thought sure we would have about a month doing nothing. However, October 5 we were ordered to hit th efront trenches again, so had to again hike 40 miles. We went into action for the second time and pushed on to a place called Bohain. There were several thousand French people in this town. A majority of them were women and children and had been held captives by the Germans for over four years. You can imagine how glad they were to be free again. They were very much surprised to learn we were Americans as they did not know that America was in the war.

"Our division was in the line until October 21 and then started back for another rest. On the way to the rear we passed through Tincourt, Peronne, Bray and arrived at Contay on October 25. Here we had a big French chateau for headquarters and for a long time had nothing to do but have a good time. I went to Amiens three times and found the city one of the nicest in France.

"On November 20 we took a train at Cobie for Southern France and had a nice trip, reaching our present camp the next day. I am glad to say that LeMans, where we are now stationed, is the best place we have yet struck and the people are treating us fine, as we are the first soldiers to encamp in the city."—News and Observer.

UNPATRIOTIC TO CASH IN STAMPS

Practice General in Some Localities. Is Like Stabbing Uncle Sam in Back. Base Ingratitude

Winston-Salem, Dec. 22.—State War Savings Headquarters has been informed that in not a few localities in the State people are cashing in their War Savings Stamps. According to the information that has reached Headquarters, this is being done, first, through a misapprehension as to the date of the maturity of the Stamps, second, for the purpose of spending the money for Christmas and, third, because certain salesmen are inducing owners of Stamps to cash in their Stamps to get money to buy whatever they are offering for sale.

State Headquarters has the following to say concerning the cashing in War Savings Stamps before the date of their maturity which is January 1923:

"To cash in a War Savings Stamps before the date of their matuurity, unless there is absolute necessity, that brought about by misfortune or the utmost emergency, is disloyalty of the rankest sort. The person or agent who induces such a practice is an enemy to his country and commits a base, unpatriotic act. Persons cashing in their Stamps now without necessity not only work a hardship on the Government and defeat the purpose of the War Savings Campaign, but they break faith with their Government and brand themselves as unpatriotic citizens. When they bought the Stamps they agreed to let Uncle Sam have the use of their money for five years. Now that he has spent it in winning the greatest victory the world has ever known they are asking their money back four years before it is due. It is like striking him in the back in the dark. It is ingratitude of the basest sort.

"Every War Savings Stamp cashed now represents a loss of seventy-seven cents. In other words, War Savings Stamps this month are worth only $4.23, whereas in four years from now, or in 1923, they will be worth $5.00."

SERGEANT VERNON H. MASSENGILL

Sergeant Massengill is still with the American forces in France. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Massengill, of Dunn, received a letter from him last week, the first time they had heard from him in more than nine weeks. During this long silence great anxiety was felt by his parents and friends, who thought, perhaps, he was among the killed or wounded, or had been captured in the last days of the fighting. He went across last July. He was with the famous 81st (wildcat) division, which took such a prominent part in the last days of the great struggle. He was fortunate, however, and came out of the war without a scratch and says he is feeling fine. He sends regards to all his friends and says he hopes to be home again sometime in the near future. His address is: Sergt. Vernon H. Massengill, Machine Gun Co. 322 Inft. 81st Division, A. P. O. 791, American E. F.

Edwin Cooper, student at the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. arrived Saturday to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Cooper.

LIEUT. W. C. LEE IN FIERCEST OF FIGHT

Went Through Last Days of Fighting Without a Scratch, But Was Gassed Just Before Armistice Was Signed

Letters received by relatives of Lieut. William C. Lee inform them that he passed safely through the big fight overseas. He was with the famous 81st Division (Wildcat Division) which for the past several months fought in Alsace, Vosges, at Verdun and the Argonne Forest. For forty eight hours immediately preceding the armistice his regiment advanced in the face of a continual fire of high explosives, gas and shrapnel without food, rest or sleep. This division displayed the highest courage and bravery and showed themselves the equal of any fighting men.

In writing of the last few days of the fighting and his experiences since then Lieut. Lee says:

"As a fighting unit our division can not be surpassed. The way our fellows advanced in the face of a terrific fire and the bravery and initiative they showed is remarkable. Our casualties were of course heavy for we were on the offensive. However I came through without a scratch but was gassed during the last hour or so. It did not seem serious but I suffered much in breathing and was not able to sleep and could eat only liquids for several days."

He remained with his regiment in the front line trenches until they were relieved by another regiment. He was then transferred to a regular army regiment which is in "the Army of Occupation." After reaching German soil he developed pneumonia and was nursed by a German woman for several days until a chaplain moved him back to a temporary hospital for American sick which had been established in a famous old chateau or castle in Luxemburg. There were a number of other American officers there. For several days he hovered between life and death being unconscious most of the time. He rallied and at the time of his last letter stated that he expected to be with his regiment on the Rhine by the time that letter reached home. He mentioned that the officers billeted at his chateau with him managed to convey to their homes just [illegible] giving [illegible] meant to Ame[illegible] won their eternal gratitude.

MARNE VICTOR NOW ON ACADEMICIAN

"It is Not I, It is the Poilu," Says Joffre—Two Presidents Attend Ceremony

Paris, Dec. 19.—Marshal Joffre is now formally numbered among France's 40 Immortals. The victor of the Marne was made a member of the French academy this afternoon.

Promptly upon the stroke of 1 Marshal Joffre arrived at the institute, crossing the Seine over the Pont Des Arts, accompanied by his sponsor, briel Hanotaux, and his aide-de-camp, Commandant Jouart.

With the knowledge that President Wilson was to attend the function acting as an added attraction, great crowds had gathered all along the route followed by the marshal—crowds whose cheers were divided between the great soldier, the chief figure of the event; the American President, and President Poincare, of France. The French president attended merely as a private citizes and fellow academician.

Marshal Joffre wore the undress uniform of a marshal of France. He delivered his inaugural speech in a deep, resonant voice. After reviewing the part played in the war by France, Belgium an dthe other allies, he said:

"However, so much heroism and resolution would not have sufficed had not the allied peoples taken part in the battle. It was in conviction that they were fighting for right that the allied nations found the strength to sacrifice. The power of these noble sentiments have been evoked in terms which are ever present by the great President Wilson."

Alluding to his visit to the United States in 1917, Marshal Joffre said:

"While in the midst of the American crowds I was living hours which I number among the sweetest in life. In order that France might live in prosperity, that Belgium might re-establish herself, that liberty might reign and that right might be reinstated, America arose and resolved to throw into the fight her last man and her last dollar. History does not record a more marvelous achievement than that of millions of men voluntarily breaking away from their peaceful pursuits to cross the seas, where death lurked, to give their lives for a noble cause, a great ideal."

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson arrived about 1 o'clock and were followed by President and Mme. Poincare. Madame Poincare and Mrs. Wilson sat together in a box in a balcony. Mrs. Wilson wore a simple dark blue tailored dress.

The weather had been unsettled all morning with intermittent rain, but as Marshal Joffre descended from his automobile the sun broke through the clouds.

"It is the sun of the Marne," said a spectator.

Jean Richepin replied to the oration of Marshal Joffre. Every mention of President Wilsôn and the United States was cheered. When M. Richepin referred to Marshal Joffre as the victor of the Marne, the marshal arose and said: "It is not I; it is the poilu."

All eyes turned to a blind French soldier who was standing at salute in the front row of the balcony. The soldier stood at rigid attention while loud cheers, led by President and Mrs. Wilson, resounded through the hall. As the audience filed out, an old man was heard reciting to himself in a trembling voice:

"Any unit which can advance no more must at all costs hold the conquered ground or be killed on the spot rather than retreat."

The words were an extract from Marshal Joffre's order of the day at the start of the battle of the Marne, which opened the doors of the French academy for him.

INFLUENZA C[illegible]ST ABOUT 80 [illegible]ILLION

Best Estimate of [illegible]mount Paid Out By "Level [illegible]emium" Compa[illegible]

ONE COMPANY [illegible]OSE 75,000 POLIC[illegible]HOLDERS

Commissioner Young [illegible]s No Special Alarm So [illegible] As Stability O[illegible]

With the tenacious[illegible]old that the influenza epidemic a[illegible] to retain in many sections of th[illegible]ate and the country at large and [illegible] death toll it is imposing, the eff[illegible]n life insurance interests is co[illegible] in for much consideration is co[illegible] in for much consideration by ins[illegible]ce journals, the life companies, f[illegible]nals and policyholders generally.

Happily it is being[illegible]ted upon by the best insurance a[illegible]orities, says State Insurance Com[illegible]ioner James R. Young, that the[illegible] no occasion for special alarm so[illegible]as the stability of the companies [illegible]ncerned unless there is a very [illegible]iderable increase in the spread [illegible] fatality of the epidemic.

The best estimate[illegible] says, place the cost of the epid[illegible] thus far to the "level premium"[illegible]panies at about $40,000,000 in [illegible]h losses and the assessment asso[illegible]ns and fraternal orders in abo[illegible]he same proportion. The losse[illegible]ring the major prevalence perio[illegible] the epidemic are estimated to ha[illegible]n about $10,000,000 above, no[illegible] The rated mortality of membe[illegible] estimated to have been from fo[illegible]ix times the normal rate.

It is an interna[illegible]ct that one company reports th[illegible]r the loss of about 75,000 po[illegible]ers and the payment of about [illegible]00,000 in insurance due d[illegible]eaths caused by the influen[illegible]e.

The insuran[illegible] say there is really no caus[illegible] thus far as the excess in [illegible]e taken care of rapidly by [illegible]nies and societies and the [illegible]failures anticipated on th[illegible]

So far as [illegible] at large is concerned it [illegible]that the epidemic has al[illegible]course, the spread being [illegible] covering [illegible] experiencing rene[illegible]reaks, but with precautions [illegible] the congregation of people in public meetings and other precautions being exercised, there are indications that the control of the epidemic will be regained, although the best judgment seems to be that there will continue to be outbreaks through the winter and early spring.

LAUDS SELECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS

"Country Can Never Compensate You For Your Sacrifices," Says Governor

"The country can never compensate you for the sacrifices you have made," Governor Bickett has written all selective service officials in North Carolina, "but I desire to make due acknowledgement of the debt we can never repay.

"You are now approaching the end of your labors," the Governor tells them, "and common justice requires me to bear testimony to the character of service you have rendered your country in the greatest crisis of its history.

"In the beginning many people doubted the wisdom of the selective service law and railed against it as innovation contrary to American traditions and ideals, but today all men recognize that fundamentally the law is the essence of justice and of wisdom and without it an army could not have been raised commensurate with the needs of the hour and the power and dignity of the nation.

"The administration of the law has been attended with many problems and perplexities. Its fair and rigid enforcement has called for the highest order of patriotism and intelligence. You have been beset with the entreaties of friends and assailed by the maledictions of enemies. Neither have swerved you from the path of duty, and by reason of your intelligent and patriotic labors, this nation was enabled speedily to raise an army that brought the war to an early and victorious conclusion. The country can never compensate you for the sacrifices you have made, but I desire to make due acknowledgement of the debt we can never repay.

"Trusting that there may come to you in the future a measure of happiness and success commensurate with your zeal and patriotism in this emergency, I beg to remain," etc.

AFTER 15 YEARS WILCOX PARDONED

During His Stay in Prison He Had Never Denied Nor Confessed the Murder

Raleigh, Dec. 20.—Governor Bickett today pardoned Jim Wilcox, serving 30 years for the murder of Nell Cropsey, of Elizabeth City, and the former electrician at the state prison is free after a career of more interest than any prisoner who has served, and he ends it with the finest record ever made. In 15 years he has not won a black mark.

Governor Bickett has not announced his reasons beyond these, but he evidently is moved by the tender appeal of Wilcox for mercy. He had previously declined the prisoner's request, as had Governor Craig. This week Wilcox writes a letter declaring his entire innocence and ignorance of the Cropsey murder, and confessing the strength of circumstance against him, begs for mercy, as his health and spirit have failed.

Incidentally, Wilcox makes his first statement. He never had denied or confessed it. That alone has stood in the way of his pardon. Governor Craig had gathered the opinion that he was cruelly indifferent, the testimony had shown that after the Cropsey-Wilcox quarrel and the girl failed to return home, Wilcox when asked by the distraught father of Miss Cropsey if he knew where she was and where he last saw her, declared he left her at a certain place, then "turned over and went to sleep."

On the first trial in Pasquotank, Wilcox was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The mob spirit was so all-pervasive that it broke out in cheers and Wilcox got a new trial. Tried in an adjoining county he was found guilty of murder in the second degree and given the limit. Judge G. W. Ward prosecuted him and Judge W. M. Bond and E. F. Aydlett defended.

Wilcox Pleads for Mercy.

Wilcox, in writing Governor Bickett, says: "For 16 years I have been unjustly punished and now, broken in spirit and health, I come to you asking for mercy.

"Although you may think I am guilty and viewing it from a direction other than my own I, too, can see that [illegible] against me, for words on earth, I still would protest my innocence, and would not be going before my Maker with a lie on my lips.

"The simple fact that the Lord has been with me all these many years and has extended mercy ought to be a sufficient reason why you should show mercy, for your and my Heavenly Father knows I'm innocent.

"For 15 years and seven months I have worked hard and faithful, been submissive and obodient to those whom I have been under. That is what my prison record will show, and that is a record that very few ever attain. Fifteen years with nothing against it!

"And now, dear governor, it is with the same spirit that you ask the Heavenly Father for mercy that I come and ask you for mercy, and should you see fit to grant me a pardon, I can assure you I will not cause you one regret for having done so.

"Of course I know you viewed the other side of the case in every detail, but now I ask you to do this. Just stop and think, 16 years unjust punishment. Mother and father taken away during that time, was not allowed to see them as others have done, broken in spirit and health, not much longer to live. I ask you, do you not think that I have been punished enough."

Peoples Appeals for Wilcox.

As Wilcox has broken all records for excellence, so does H. T. Peoples, of the prison camp in which Wilcox works, break one of his own in recommending the pardon.

Mr. Peoples says: "I am writing to ask you to consider a pardon for one Jim Wilcox, a prisoner confined in the state's prison, on the grounds that he has been confined in the states prison for nearly 16 years. Secondly, that he has a clean prison record. I believe I would be safe in saying there never would be a prisoner in the state's prison as Jim Wilcox. I have known him myself for the past 15 years and I have never heard ought against his prison record. If a prisoner is due any consideration for a clean prison record I think Jim is due all you can give him. There is no doubt in my mind that Jim has spent the best part of his life in prison and I think he has been sufficiently punished eventhough he is guilty of the crime he is charged with. I asked Jim to make a statement which he did and I am enclosing same to you. I have been connected with the state's prison for the past 18 years and this is the first time I ever asked the governor to pardon a prisoner. Along with Jim I appeal to you for mercy and if you can consider this pardon it will be one of the greatest Christmas presents mortal man ever received."

THE EX-KAISER

William Hohenzollern, the former Gorman Kaiser, isolated from the world in the castle of Amerongen, Holland, is writing a long and detailed statement which, it is understood, will contain his answer to the world's frightful indictment against him at the trial which, as he evidently realizes, is inevitable. While thus incarcerated (for by whatever name the place may be called, t is really a prison) he is said to be turning to religion for consolation—attending daily prayers and keeping the Bible and other religious books constantly near him.

STAMPS NOW PAY HIGHEST INTEREST

Stamps Bought In December Pay 4.55. Bankers Say Stamps Best Investment

The bahkers of the State are calling to the attention of the public the fact that War Savings Stamps purchased in December at $4.23 will pay the investor over 4.55 per cent interest, which is the highest rate of interest received on any security yet issued by the Government. For the reason that the Stamps mature in four years, January, 1, 1923, and give both the large and small investor an opportunity not only to invest his money in safety on an unusually attractive basis, but an opportunity to render his Government assistance in paying the enormous war debt, the Stamp is the most attractive investment that is before the public at this time.

Persons who are contemplating buying Stamps of 1919 issue, and those who are asking for an opportunity to redeem their War Savings pledges in 1919 Stamps, will do well to consider what is to be gained by buying Stamps in December of 1918. Stamps bought in December of this year bear 4.55 per cent interest if bought in January or February of next year. In addition to this, Stamps bought this year may mature one year earlier than those bought next year.

THE STAR

Bells in the heart are ringing,
Trumpets begin to blow
From the land of the angel—singing
In childhood's long ago.
Where the thunder of men of warring
Went trooping the world erewhile,
There's a dawn on the hills of glory,
And the blue skies wear a smile.
By a little one who is leading
The hosts of the living light,
We are rising out of our sorrow,
We are seeing a star in the night;
It is burning in glory again
It is burning in glory again
Over the hills of beauty
And down in the hearts of men.
—Folger McKinsey, in the Baltimore American.

WALTER K. BAREFOOT

Corporal Walter K. Barefoot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses W. Barefoot, of near Dunn, who died in France Oct. 12, from wounds received in action. He was 26 years of age and had been in the service for one year. He was an excellent young man and was well known in Dunn and Harnett county. He gave his life for his country and his memory will linger long in the minds of those who held him in such high esteem. He was one of the few Harnett county boys who made the supreme sacrifice, and, perhaps, the best known in Dunn. The deepest sympathy of all is extended to those who loved him most and each of his friends feel a personal loss. He was a young man of strong character and gave his life in a noble cause. He will not be forgotten.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

(Mary Lloyd McConnell in The Christian Science Monitor.)

O Death! At home they call it death,
And sit and weep because they think
Their sons beloved are slain,
And they are left alone
To mourn their dead.
While we, across the trenches' top,
Have leaped to Life, and find
We have but left behind
The rags and blood and dirt
Of Grimy battlefiels, and—
A great host of us,
All eager, happy and alive—
Are pressing onward toward a goal
We dimly see of duty, beauty,
Love, and Life, which calls us on
To tasks more glorious than
We could achieve midst stress
And storm and reek of cannon smoke.
Hark! You can hear us calling
From each t oeach a greeting
As we meet—comrades and erstwhile foe.
"Friend! Is this all to death?
Why should we ever fear
This passing through a shadow
Which but seems a moment's shock
As though we had but bowed our heads
To pass beneath a narrow doorway
From some dugout small, and found
Ourselves a little blinded by the light
Which shines from Heaven's eternal day?
You here! —You too!—And you!
How glad we are to find
Each other, and to prove
There is no death!"

FOOD RESTRICTIONS BEING REMOVED

Regulations Governing Eating Places Rescinded, Effective December 23

ORGANIZATION HAS RELEASED WORKERS

Only Few Heads of Divisions To Remain and Office Space Is To Be Curtailed

Raleigh, Dec. 23.—In line with the policy it has pursued since the signing of the armistice the Food Administration is consistently and as rapidly as possible removing definite rules and regulations affecting the handling and consumption of food stuffs. State Food Administrator Henry M. Page today announced that practically all rules and regulations effecting the wheat and corn milling industry have been rescinded effective immediately. Mills will remain under license and be subject to some degree of control, but the regulations fixing a fair price schedule on feeds, the percentage of extraction, etc. are removed.

Effective Monday, December 23rd, the definite regulations governing public eating places are rescinded. The State Food Administrator has written to the 2000 public eating places in North Carolina advising them of the removal of these restrictions, but pointing out that there is even greater need for food conservation now than there would have been at this time had the war continued. The definite restrictions are removed because there is no longer any war necessity for them. The motive for conservation from now on is humanitarian, and, therefore, the matter of conservation must be left to the conscience of consumers.

On account of the removal of a large number of rules and regulations and a consequent decrease in the volume of work handled by the Food Administration, effective January 1 the organization of the Food Administration will be very materially reduced. Already the sugar division has abandoned the field. After this month the office staff which with clerical and stenographic help, numbered approximately 35 during the Summer and Fall, will be constituted as follows: [illegible] Chief, Price Interpreting Division, together with one or two stenographers.

The Food Administration has released 6 of the 15 offices it has occupied and within the next two or three weeks will release others. The State organization, consisting of County, city and township Food Administrators, will remain intact, keeping steadfast on the job until the Food Administration automatically goes out with the coming of formal peace.

The chief activity of the Food Administration, until the signing of the treaty of peace, will be the preventing of speculation and profiteering in essential products, and the direction and promotion of such a degree of food conservation as will enable America to fulfill its pledge to export 20,000,000 tons of food stuffs to starving European nations.

TWO MILLION DEAD GERMAN SOLDIERS

Estimate Made In Germany; Total Hun Casualties Over Six Million

New York, Dec. 20.—When the total German casualties are published the number of dead will be about two million according to the Cologne Gazette of November 25, a copy of which has been received here. Up to October 25 the total casualties reported were 6,066,789, of whom more than 2,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties which were 70,000, comprised of more than 25,000 dead, more than 15,000 missing and nearly 29,000 wounded.

Casualty list number 1,284, published on October 24, according to the Cologne Gazette, placed the number of dead at 1,611,104, the number of wounded at 3,683,143 and the missing at 772,522. The paper says that of the number reported missing 180,000 may be considered dead.

The Cologne paper uses the word "appalling" in describing the casualties among the officers. The total on October 24, included 44,700 officers killed, 82,460 officers wounded and 13,[illegible] officers wounded and 13,600 missing, a total of 140,760. The loss in officers alone, the paper points out, exceeds the total casualties of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war of 187[illegible], when the total losses were 139,698.

The total on October 24, which did not include casualty lists losses in fighting on the western front after that date, nor the German losses in Palestine, was apportioned by the paper as follows among the various army contingents:

Prussia: 1,262,060 dead; 2,882,671 wounded; 616,139 missing; total, 4,760,875.

Bavaria: 150,658 dead; 362,823 wounded; 72,115 missing; total, 585,596.

Saxony: 108,017 dead; 252,027 wounded; 51,787 missing; total, 411,831.

Wurtemburg: 84,507 dead; 155,[illegible] wounded; 16,802 missing; total, 256,[illegible].

Navy: 25,862 dead; 28,068 wounded; 15,679 missing; total, 70,609.

County organization for agricultural work is needed.