

50,000 DEAD AND 180,000 WOUNDED

March Gives Figures on American Casualties.

ARMY GOING ON PEACE BASIS

Chief of Staff Gives Figures for the Losses Sustained by the Americans in the War—Where Various Units Are Located.

Washington.—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 by General Pershing, 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.

The divisions which Gen. 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: 31st (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); 38th (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia) and 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana).

National Army: 76th (New England); 84th (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois); 86th (Northern Illinois, including Chicago) and 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Southern Alabama).

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 73d, 74th and 75th. The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the 65th and the 163d. Eighty-two aero squadrons, seventeen construction companies and several special units from England, will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities can be secured, General March said.

American Casualties.
Casualties sustained by the Americans were given 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

The Statement Analyzed.
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 179,600 wounded are included the names of thousands of men whose injuries were so trivial that they never were admitted to hospitals.

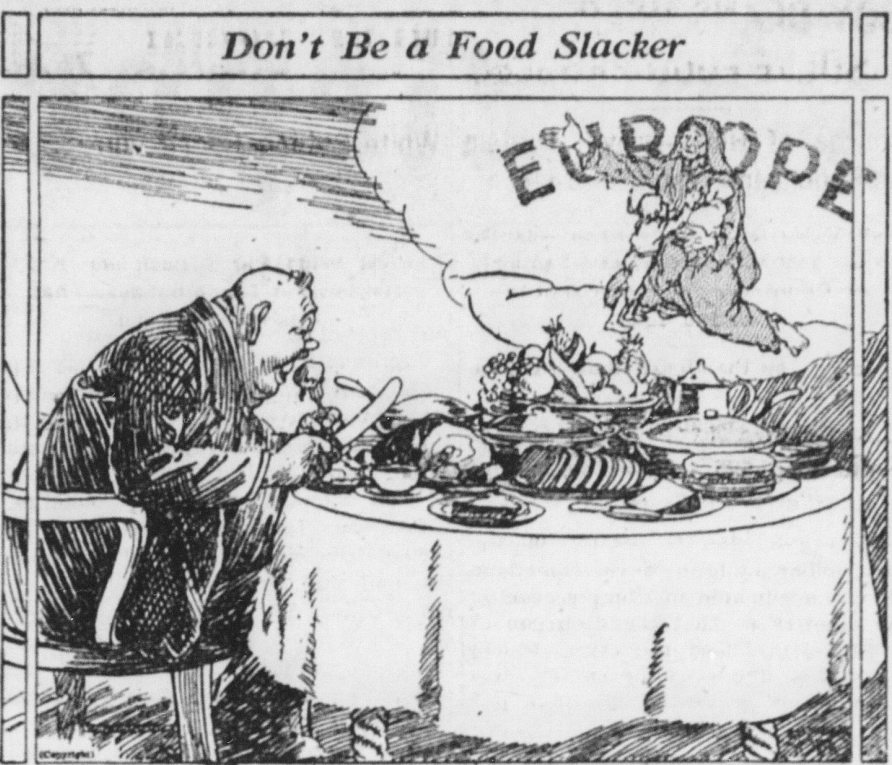
The seriously wounded and the prisoners and missing, officers believe, will work out not in excess of 125,000. The official figures show also nearly double the number of deaths from disease that have been made public to date. No explanation has been forwarded by General Pershing, but it is assumed that the unclassified cases are due to the wide distribution of American and Allied hospitals to which the men were sent, making it a slow process to assemble the date.

The number of Americans taken prisoners by the Germans—little more than two thousand—is strikingly low in view of General March's announcement that a total "in round numbers" of 44,000 Germans had been captured by the Americans. The fact that the American armies have been forwarded continuously since it entered the battle doubtless accounts for the great differences.

Bringing the Boys Home.
The 1,100 men reported as missing probably include others who will be found to have been captured, some whose bodies will never be recovered, and others who may have become lost in the ranks of the French or British forces. The classification also covers the unidentified dead always to be expected when great bodies of troops are engaged.

General March said no report on the organization of the Army of Occupation had been received, but that the divisions designated by General Pershing for return were among those he could spare immediately. The order in which they will return has not yet been established, but the Chief of Staff pointed out that it would take considerable time to bring that number of men home. He also gave assurance that the War Department had no intention of allowing the veterans of the battlefields of France and Belgium "to sneak into the country" unnoticed, but that timely announcement would be made so that adequate receptions could be planned.

Thirty Divisions to Stay.
Secretary Baker supplemented General March's outline of demobilization plans later by stating that General Pershing was reducing his army to a



strength of 30 divisions, and would further reduce it as conditions justify. At an average strength of 40,000 men to a division, which would cover all necessary auxiliary forces, this would mean that General Pershing would retain 1,200,000 in France from which the actual army of occupation and its reserves would be organized to provide against any possible emergency.

General March showed that virtually all of the supplementary army corps and army troops are to be withdrawn. He said he already had authorized General Pershing to send back railway artillery, army artillery, gas troops and tank corps units, in addition to the divisional organizations. Some of the divisions designated by General Pershing are replacement units, which have been skeletonized by withdrawal of drafts to recruit divisions in the line.

Yankees' Brilliant Record.
The brilliant record of the 26th Division, New England troops, was reviewed by General March. In April, May and June this division was on the line in the Woerpe. On July 18 it was engaged at Chateau-Thierry and at Torcy and Bouches. It was then shifted to St. Mihiel and after the wiping out of that salient was in action north of Verdun.

The division was in the final drive in the Verdun sector and was engaged up to the minute hostilities ceased.

Christmas Gifts For All.
Every soldier in the A. E. F. will get a Christmas package, General March announced. The Red Cross has been authorized to make up 50,000 to 60,000 extra packages to be given to men who fall to get their's from home. The first Christmas ship sailed yesterday. The Manchuria, carrying 500,000 Christmas packages, will be the first of the Christmas ships to arrive in France. Other vessels will leave at five-day intervals.

General March stated that reports that troops were about to sail for Russia from the Pacific Coast are untrue. He referred to President Wilson's statement sometime ago that the troops then being sent to Russia were the maximum number that would go. This was taken to mean that no more troops will be sent to Russia unless the situation is radically altered.

Several reports of units having been annihilated in the last days of the fighting in France were without confirmation, General March said.

No reports have been received from General Pershing as to any such disasters and the casualty list does not reveal any such misfortune. General March denied emphatically rumors that officers have been degraded because of these alleged heavy losses.

About 30,000 so-called "seven-year" enlisted men in the Army will serve out their terms, but the 700,000 volunteers who enlisted for the period of the emergency will be released in the near future if they so desire.

TO RETIRE GORGAS AGAIN.
Former Surgeon-General Will Step Aside December 1.

Washington.—Major-General William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon-General of the Army, will be returned to the retired list on December 1, the War Department announced. When he reached the age of retirement several weeks ago, General Gorgas was recalled to active duty to make a special investigation into matters pertaining to the health of the army and his report is now before Secretary Baker.

SHIPPING LOSSES 93,000 TONS.
October Sailings From Britain Over 7,500,000 Tons.

London.—Allied and neutral shipping losses in October totaled 93,000 tons, the British Admiralty announces. The British losses amounted to 84,000 tons. Sailings of steamships exceeding 500 tons between the United Kingdom and overseas ports, excluding cross-channel traffic, exceeded 7,500,000 tons in October.

BOUGHT TO BRING HER HERE.
U-boat That Raided Off American Coast Given Up.

London.—Among the German submarines surrendered at Harwich Friday was one that had operated off the American coast. According to the statement of the sub-tenant in command, this submarine sank 120,000 tons of American shipping. She is a big powerful boat and carried 42 mines and 22 torpedoes.

GERMANY GIVES UP HER GREAT FLEET

Nine Battleships, 12 Cruisers and 50 Destroyers.

AMERICAN SQUADRON THERE

5 U. S. Dreadnaughts Among The Escort Surrendered Fleet Taken Into Firth Of Forth By Admiral Beatty.

London.—The German fleet, as specified in the terms of the armistice with Germany, was surrendered to the Allies. The Admiralty statement reads: "The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet has reported that he met the first and main installment of the German high seas fleet, which is surrendering for internment."

The British Grand Fleet, accompanied by an American battle squadron and French cruisers, steamed out from its Scottish base to accept the surrender of the German battleships, battle cruisers and destroyers.

The point of the rendezvous for the Allied and German sea forces was between 30 and 40 miles east of May Island, opposite the Firth of Forth.

The fleet which witnessed the surrender consisted of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnaughts, 50 light cruisers and nearly 200 destroyers. Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, was on the Queen Elizabeth.

Describing the surrender of the German warships to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, Sir David Beatty, correspondents say that after all the German ships had been taken over, the British Admiral came through the line on the Queen Elizabeth, every Allied vessel being manned and greeting the Admiral and the Flagship with loud and ringing cheers.

The British Grand Fleet put to sea in two single lines six miles apart and so formed as to enable the surrendering fleet to come up the center.

One German destroyer while on its way across the North Sea with the other ships of the German high seas fleet to surrender to the Allies struck a mine. The warship was badly damaged and sank.

WAR CONGRESS ENDS SESSION.
\$36,298,000,000 Appropriated In Unprecedented 12-Month Session.

Washington.—The second session of the Sixty-fifth or "War" Congress, which began last December 3, ended at 5 P. M. Thursday under a resolution which had been adopted earlier in the day by the Senate, 41 to 18, and by the House without objection.

Since the third and final session of this Congress will begin in 11 days—December 2—the adjournment was devoid of many of the spectacular features usually accompanying the ending of sessions.

President Wilson did not go to the Capitol because no legislation requiring his action 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.

EAGER TO GO ABROAD.
More Than 100,000 Have Applied Since Fighting Stopped.

New York.—More than 100,000 persons have applied since the armistice was signed for permission to go abroad, according to customs officials here, who announced that no passports for foreign travel would be issued except in case of necessity.

Applicants who can show that their proposed trips are to visit dying relatives or friends, to conduct business which cannot be handled except by personal contact or who have missions for the American or Allied Governments would be permitted to sail, it was stated.

FORD TO BECOME PUBLISHER.
Gives Up Active Management Of Motor Company.

Detroit.—Henry Ford announced his retirement from active participation in the management of the Ford Motor Company, complete control of the Ford interests in the company to be taken over by his son Edsel. In making this announcement, Mr. Ford said he intended to undertake the publication of a national weekly newspaper, dividing his time between the publication and his tractor industry.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

PROUD CLOCK.

"It's funny," said the hall clock. "Tick-tock, tick-tock," said the living-room clock, not far off, "will you tell me what is funny? It's a most peculiar thing for a clock to say 'It's funny' for no reason at all."

"But I have a reason," said the hall clock. "That's all right, then," said the living-room clock. "You apologize, do you?" asked the hall clock.

"Well, no, not exactly," said the living-room clock. "What do you do, then?" inquired the hall clock. "I tick and I tock and I keep the time, ha, ha," said the living-room clock. "I'm cracking a little joke myself."

"Why won't you apologize?" asked the hall clock. "For the simple reason that I don't feel I should. I said I thought it was silly and peculiar for a clock to say 'It's funny,' without any reason, but as long as you have a reason I don't think it's peculiar at all. So tell me your reason for saying 'It's funny,'" ended the living-room clock.

"Of course, situated as I am in this fine position in the hall," said the hall clock, "I hear a great deal that is going on. I see the people coming in."

"You also see them going out," said the living-room clock. "Bright clock, bright clock, tick-tock, tick-tock," said the hall clock. "Well, shall I continue my story?"

"By all means. I won't interrupt again," said the living-room clock. "I hear the people talk, grown-ups

"Oh, Dear, I Wish I Weren't So Fat," and children. How some of them can talk! My! But they talk and they talk and they talk."

"Well, let them," said the living-room clock. "Don't we tick and tock, tick and tock, tick and tock?"

"That's a wise speech," said the hall clock, "and I'll forgive you this time for interrupting."

"I didn't think about it," said the living-room clock. "I forgot I was interrupting again."

"I cannot say that I object to the people talking so much," continued the hall clock. "Of course if I did object to it I don't suppose I could do anything about it. I might stop and get run down, but that wouldn't do any good."

"It's always so foolish to run down and get out of order. It takes such a long time to get fixed again."

"One would think," said the living-room clock, "that you were a doctor or a trained nurse or something like that, instead of being a hall clock."

"Why?" asked the hall clock. "Well, all that chatter about getting run down and out of order," said the living-room clock, "sounded to me like a doctor or a trained nurse or a person giving advice."

"That's all because you hear the people talking about their illnesses in the living room," said the hall clock. "I spoke in the correct way for a clock to speak. But I must tell you what strikes me as being funny."

"Oh, yes," said the living-room clock, "you must tell me. We don't want to end off talking about something different from what we started with."

"Well, it wouldn't have mattered so much if we had finished it right away and then gone on to talk of something else. We have finished the first thing we were talking about," said the hall clock.

"It strikes me as being very funny when I hear the people talk about their figures. It seems that each person has one figure, and a figure means a person's shape. A little girl will come in and say: 'Oh, dear, I wish I weren't so fat. I'd like to be thinner.' And a grown-up lady will say: 'I wish I could put on more weight. My figure is not what it should be.'"

"It strikes me as being very funny," said the hall clock, "because each person only has one figure whereas we have figures all over our faces. I have figures in twelve places and they are all right and just as they should be."

"Yes, it does seem funny to hear people talk about their one figure and never has to worry about any of them at all! It makes me feel very proud indeed!"

Sammie Knew.

"Sammie," said the visitor, "do you know why people use the expression, 'Blue Monday'?"

"Sure," said Sammie, "that was the day I spilled the bluing on ma's lace curtains when the lady came to wash."

WILLIAM G. M'ADOO QUILTS CABINET

Resigns Post as Director General of Railroads.

WILL RESUME LAW PRACTICE

Will Leave Treasury Upon Appointment Of Successor, And Railroad Administration On January 1, Next.

Washington.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Director-General of Railroads and often described as one of the Presidential possibilities of 1920, has resigned his offices. He will leave the Treasury on the appointment of a successor and the Railroad Administration on January 1 next. It was announced that he had asked President Wilson to relieve him now that the war is over, so that he might return to private business after six years in office.

President Wilson has accepted Mr. McAdoo's request and accepted his resignation.

Retirement was made necessary, Mr. McAdoo said, because of "inadequate compensation" allowed Cabinet officers.

The Secretary also explained that he is seriously in need of rest, although there is no actual impairment of his health.

The President in his letter of acceptance expressed regret at the Secretary's resignation, referring particularly to Mr. McAdoo's "distinguished, disinterested and altogether admirable service rendered the country in both posts."

The Secretary plans to take about three months' rest, and then may resume the practice of law in New York.

Mr. McAdoo announced his resignation at a conference with newspaper correspondents, and made public correspondence between himself and President Wilson.

Mr. McAdoo explained to the correspondents that he had intended to resign before March 4, 1917, but remained because of pressing war problems.

As yet there is no suggestion of who will succeed him.

FIGHTERS ASSURED OF JOBS.
Railroads Will Restore To Its Men Their Seniority Rights.

New York.—A majority of the nation's railroads plan to restore to employees who entered military and naval service the seniority rights which they sacrificed when they left the roads' employment, according to an order by the United States Railroad Administration made public here. In so far as practicable, preference in re-employment and reinstatement would be given to soldiers and sailors as quickly as they are mustered out of federal service, the order said.

Issued over the signature of W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, the order says that the following general principles will govern:

"A—In the case of an employe having established seniority rights, so far as practicable and where the employe is physically qualified, he will be restored to such seniority rights."

"B—In the case of employes who do not have seniority rights under existing practices, a consistent effort will be made to provide employment for them when mustered out of military service."

MAILING TIME EXTENDED.
Parcels For Soldiers in France May Be Sent Up To Nov. 30.

Washington.—Christmas parcels for men in the armies and auxiliary services of the Allies may be mailed from this country up to November 30 without the need of an export license, under an order by the Postoffice Department. November 20 had been designated as the final date of mailing, but this rule was amended to correspond with a 10 days' extension of time for accepting Christmas parcels for the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

BIG LOAN FOR NEXT YEAR

Treasury Plans to Float Eight Billion in Securities

WAR SAVINGS A BIG HELP

Capital Issues Committee Likely To Be Continued To Keep Check On Questionable Or Highly Speculative Securities.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo and members of the Capital Issues Committee have agreed that the committee should continue indefinitely its functions of supervising proposed issues of stocks and bonds for capital purposes as a measure of rationing capital in preparation for future war loans. At the same time it became known that the Treasury plans tentatively to float about \$8,000,000,000 more securities during 1919 and hopes to get at least \$2,000,000,000 of this sum from war savings.

Despite the decision to continue the activity of the Capital Issues Committee in an effort to suppress fraudulent securities which promoters would seek to exchange for Liberty Bonds held by small purchasers, considerable doubt over the future status of the committee still exists in the mind of Secretary McAdoo and other Treasury officials, it was said.

Some advocate that Congress be asked to give the committee compulsory power, which it now lacks and without which it is feared it cannot make its restrictions effective after the ardor of war-time co-operation among business interests has cooled.

Others suggest that the functions of the committee be taken over by a Treasury agency, to which the President might delegate his power, conferred by the Fourth Liberty Bond act, to regulate the sale of Liberty Bonds in this manner it might be possible to require promoters who exchange their securities for Liberty Bonds to report regularly the amounts of bonds thus taken in, and these reports, it is felt, might act as a restraining influence.

Members of the Capital Issues Committee, although expressing themselves as individually anxious to relinquish their duties, agreed to take up questions of relaxing their past strict regulations to permit the floating of bonds for public improvements by States, counties and municipalities and to facilitate the construction of buildings in regions where materials and labor are available without detracting from more essential Government projects. In other words, the committee now intends to work out a systematic program for permitting the financing of enterprises which will take up the slack in industrial and labor fields caused by cessation of war activities.

This policy, when formulated, will be set forth in a statement by the committee. This may be issued within a few days.

Special effort will be made to discourage the floating of questionable or highly speculative security issues. Although without authority to coerce promoters, the committee must rely mainly on the co-operation of investment bankers and other banking interests whose leaders have assured the committee of support.

Another difficult problem of late war financing confronting the Treasury is the maintenance of the extensive war-savings organizations, built up during the last year, with thousands of men and women giving their time to the movement without compensation.

Many of these workers now wish to be relieved of their duties, but the Treasury is urging them to stay, both to aid in gathering \$2,000,000,000 in the campaign of 1918 and to preach the doctrine of continued thrift.

Government war-bond selling in the future will be along distinctly new lines. Bonds will have short maturities, and Secretary McAdoo explained that by this he meant from three to seven or eight years. In addition, issues will be smaller than in the past and probably will be marketed more continuously.

War savings organizations throughout the country will assist in placing the bonds, Mr. McAdoo said, in more direct manner than in other Liberty Loan campaigns. The four and one-quarter per cent. interest rate borne by the last two issues of Liberty Bonds may be changed, depending on other terms of the securities.

FOR STATUE TO MARSHAL FOCH.
Sinnott Introduces House Measures Appropriating \$100,000.

Washington.—A resolution authorizing the erection of a statue to Marshal Foch in Washington and appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose was introduced in the House by Representative Sinnott, of Oregon.

COLONEL HOUSE HAS "FLU."

The President's Representative in Paris Confined To Home.

Paris.—Col. E. M. House, the special representative of the United States Government, is confined to his home here with influenza. He has cancelled his engagements.