

SIX LOCAL MEN ON CASUALTY LIST

Official Reports Confirm Previous Dispatches Telling of Wounding

Six names with addresses in this city appear in to-day's casualty list. Most of these, however, were previously reported in The Telegraph. Among those is Private Willard Bretz, son of Mrs. Susan Bretz, whose address is 406 Harris street. Private Bretz is reported as severely wounded, and a telegram to this effect was received by his mother last week, an account of which appeared in these columns.

Sergeant Isaac Noye is also reported as severely wounded. His mother, Mrs. Mary Noye, 1623 Hunter street, received a telegram last week that her son was severely wounded on November 1, but a few days later received a letter from him stating that his wounding while in the head, is not severe, that he is recovering in a base hospital and expects to be out soon.

A letter received last Friday by Mrs. Marion Smoley, 2041 Lockwood street, stated that her son, Private Earl Smoley, is improving in a base hospital. Private Smoley, whose name appears in to-day's list as slightly wounded, is a member of the One Hundred and Eighth Field Artillery, Battery E. He was wounded September 7, according to previous advices received here. Private Smoley was formerly attached to the Government Troop, having served in the Mexican border in 1916 and training in Camp Meade in 1917.

Also reported to-day as wounded severely is Private Edwin C. Wells, son of County Commissioner and Mrs. H. C. Wells, 1108 Penn street. An account of Private Wells being wounded appeared in The Telegraph last week. According to latest reports, Private Wells is improving rapidly.

Mrs. Amelia Turns, R. F. D. No. 4, Harrisburg, (Lingstone) received word recently that her son, George L. Turns, is recovering in a hospital in France. He is reported as severely wounded in to-day's list. Mr. Turns is a draftsman of Pittsburgh, at which place he was residing when selected.

Arthur G. Black, mentioned in to-day's casualty lists as missing in action is now in a base hospital according to letters received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Black, 1940 North street. He was reported to his parents as missing in action October 1, but in November they received word that he had been gassed and was convalescing in a private in Company A, 14th Infantry.

Private William J. B. Rehner, son of Mrs. Emma Rehner, 102 Market street, Middletown, is reported to-day as having died of disease. Official advices to this effect were received by the family yesterday. Private Rehner had been wounded and was being treated in a base hospital. His death was a result of the wounds which he received.

Other names appearing in to-day's lists of men who reside in this vicinity are: Private Clarence E. Fahnestock, missing in action; Edward O. Punch, wounded, degree undetermined; Williamstown, and Private Guernsey Haven Campbell, died of disease, Williamstown.

Deaths and Funerals

MRS. EMMA JANE BIXLER Mrs. Emma Jane Bixler died at her late home in Wormleysburg yesterday of apoplexy, aged 71 years. She had been bedfast since March, 1917, when she was stricken with paralysis. Mrs. Bixler resided practically all of her life in Wormleysburg. She is survived by eight children, Mrs. Anos Fisher, of Marysville; Mrs. John Taubert, Mrs. Lillie Leaman, Alice, Katherine and Beatrice Bixler, J. Fred Hummel and H. P. Bixler, all of Wormleysburg, and eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Funeral services will be held at her late home on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Dr. H. W. A. Hanson, pastor of Messiah Lutheran Church, Harrisburg. Burial at Camp Hill Cemetery.

MRS. CATHERINE WALDE Mrs. Catherine Walde, widow of the late Henry Walde, died yesterday in her 75th year from a complication of diseases. She is survived by three sons, John, Henry and Charles, and three daughters, Mrs. Mary Nevell, Mrs. Catherine Cline and Mrs. Anna Adams, all residents of this city. It was at the home of Mrs. Adams, 2120 North Fifth street, that her death occurred.

Mrs. Walde was an uptown resident for many years and was one of the first members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. The funeral will be held from her late home Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. William V. Dalley officiating. Burial will be made in Mount Calvary cemetery.

GENERAL PERSHING PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO IN FIGHTING THE ENEMY

Reporting on War American Commander-in-Chief Tells How His Men Became Veterans Over Night and Entered Conflict as Though Thoroughly Seasoned

Washington, Dec. 5.—General John J. Pershing's account of his work as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces was given to the public yesterday. It is in the form of a preliminary report to Secretary of War Baker, covering operations up to November 20 after the German collapse. It closes with these words from the leader of the great army in France, expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

The report begins with General Pershing's departure for France to pave the way for the army that was to smash German resistance in the Meuse and give vital aid to the Allies in forcing Germany to its knees nineteen months later. His striking feature is the section devoted to "combat operations," where is told the story of fighting by the man who directed it.

General Pershing views the encounters before March 21, of this year, in which American troops participated as a part of their training and dismisses them briefly. On that date, however, the great German offensive was launched, and the crucial situation quickly developed in the Allied lines which called for prompt use of the four American divisions that were at that time "equal to any demands of battle action."

The first crisis of the German drive had been reached in Picardy. "The crisis which this offensive developed was such," General Pershing says, "that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed. On March 23 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the First Division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin.

"As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the Allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to be transported to American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

Where Foe Was Measured "On April 26 the First division had gone into the line in the Montigny salient in the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test.

"On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash and vigor, and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

There followed immediately the German thrust across the Aisne toward Paris. "The Allies," General Pershing says, "faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the Third division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau Thierry.

"The Second division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor-trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne, and retook the town and railroad station at Boursches and stoutly held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions.

"In the battle of Belleau wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 18 the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

"Meanwhile our Second corps, under Major General George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line positions. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area. This group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction."

By that time the great tide of American troop movements had been set in full swing, and the older divisions could be used freely. The Forty-second in line east of Rheims, faced the German assault of July 13 and held the sector unflinchingly. On the right flank four companies of the Twenty-eighth division faced "advancing waves of German infantry," and the Third division held the second line opposite Chateau Thierry against repeated artillery and infantry attacks. "A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion," General Pershing says.

"It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front, while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

Thus was the stage set for the counterattacks which, beginning with the smashing of the enemy's salient, brought overwhelming success to the Allies and the United States in the eventful months that have followed. The intimation is strong that General Pershing's advice helped Marshal Foch to his decision to strike.

"The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our First and Second divisions in company with chosen French divisions from the Montigny salient.

"Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn, while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout. "The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense, both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days of fighting the First division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Brezy-de-sec. The Second division took Beau Repaire farm and Verzy in very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery."

The report describes in some detail the work of completing the reduction of the salient, mentioning the operations of the Twenty-sixth, Third, Fourth, Forty-second, Third, Fourth, and Twenty-eighth divisions. With the situation on the Marne front thus relieved, General Pershing writes, he could turn to the organization of the First American army and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, long planned as the initial purely American enterprise.

"A troop concentration, aided by generous contributions of artillery and air units by the French, began the movement, mostly at night, of 600,000 men. A sector reaching from Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle, westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the forest of Ardenne, was taken over, the Second colonial French holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel, and the French Seventeenth corps on the heights above Verdun, being transferred to General Pershing's command.

The combined French, British and American air forces mobilized for the battle, the report says, was the largest aviation assembly ever engaged on the western front up to that time in a single operation.

Of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, General Pershing says: "How St. Mihiel Was Taken "After four hours' artillery preparation the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m. September 26, assisted by a limited number of tanks, manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with Bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

"Our First corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our Fourth corps moved back to the southwest through Nonard. The Second colonial French corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the Fifth corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counterattack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the Fifth corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth corps closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt in Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Weovre.

"At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established

How California Met the Call For Potash

By Garrett P. Serviss

The Giant Kelp Plants, Stretching Their Ribbony Forms From the Sea Bottom, Offered the Precious Chemical Curiously Collected From the Water by Its Cells.

There is a very interesting story in the utilization of the beds of giant kelp on the California coast for the production of potash to make us forever independent of the potash deposits of Germany, the possession of which was one of her advantages over other nations when she started the war.

The kelp is now being systematically reaped on the Pacific coast, with aquatic harvesting machines, which are barges carrying cutting apparatus, similar in mechanical principle to grain-reapers, but operating at a depth of from two to four feet beneath the surface of the water.

During the past year, the journal of the California Fish and Game Commission reports, nearly 60,000 tons of kelp were cut and treated for the extraction of potash the amount of the latter obtained averaging one and a half per cent. per ton, which makes 6,000 tons. In addition, considerable quantities of iodine, nitrogen and other by-products are obtained. It is a new industry and various methods are being invented and applied in its development.

The war forced it, and in so doing has bestowed an unintended benefit upon the world at large, besides adding another to America's independent resources. Several years before the war the Department of Agriculture had awakened to the value of California kelp as a source of potash, but it was not until the war-dreaded Kaiser bottled up his country's merchant fleets, and cut the ground from beneath the home industries which were as favoring winds blowing those fleets into all the world's parts, that Mother Necessity called loudly for potash and the Golden State responded by unlocking another of her hidden treasures.

The species of kelp that most abounds on the California coast is the Macrocystis pyrifera, or "ribbon-kelp," whose stems are often a hundred feet or more in length, stretching up from the rocky ledges or scattered rocks of the shallow waters off shore, and spreading into floating beds of leaves at the surface.

The long stems do not branch, but starting from a "holdfast" at the bottom, make their way to the top of the water, giving off a few lamina, or leaves, at comparatively long intervals, until the surface is approached, when the leaves become relatively abundant. The "harvesters" sweep over the beds with the reaping knives, cutting off the plants a yard or more below the surface.

As often happens through the commercial or industrial development of newly discovered products of nature, the harvesting of kelp for the sake of the potash which it extracts from the sea is leading to a more careful scientific study of habits and peculiarities of the plant.

Mr. Edward Porteus, who has devoted three years to this study, says that after a harvester has cut a bed clean to the depth of four or five feet the old kelp may be seen standing in an upright position with its growing ends cut off, looking not unlike a poplar tree. This gradually disinte-

grates downward, but before it has entirely disappeared from view it is hidden by the fresh shoots coming up from the bottom. It takes from 170 to 180 days for the kelp to grow from the "holdfast" to the surface. The best growing periods are from July to September, and from January to April.

The ability of the cells of this plant to absorb dissolved potash from the sea water is a remarkable example of selective action, exercised as of a special purpose. Thus Mr. Porteus points out that while the water surrounding the kelp contains in solution three per cent. of chloride of sodium, i. e., common salt, and only four one-hundredths of one per cent. of potash, yet inside the cell these proportions are so altered by admitting potash and rejecting sodium that the percentage of the former has increased to one and eight one-hundredths, while that of the latter has decreased to only six-tenths of one per cent.

A similar selection is shown in favor of iodine, for although the sea water contains so little of that substance in solution that there is only one part of iodine in thirty million parts of water, yet the kelp cells manage to absorb three one-hundredths of one per cent. of their weight of iodine.

A more seemingly spectacular, if far less useful, exercise of the selective power of absorption possessed by these cells is shown by the fact, stated by Mr. Porteus, that while it takes a ton of sea water to supply a single grain of gold, green kelp has been known to absorb from the water 20 cents' worth of gold for every ton of kelp. For some reason it has no regular liking for silver, no trace of silver being found in the cells, except of a single species, although sea water holds in solution a grain of silver for every six tons of water.

The German potash beds, are deposits made at the bottom of a sea that covered Central Europe in Permian times.

Plymouth Singing Party Wins Much Applause The Plymouth Singing Party, appearing at Stevens Memorial Methodist Church, last night, in a delightful program, pleased a large audience. They presented a program with a number of excerpts from the classics with a sprinkling of popular and semi-popular music, winning many rounds of applause.

The party appeared as one of the numbers in the Capital City Lyceum course. Next Tuesday the "Navy Girls" will sing in the same church, followed by Princess Watawasa and her party, Monday night, December 16.

NUXATED IRON POWER HEALTH VITALITY ENERGY STRENGTH ENDURANCE Nuxated Iron increases strength and endurance of delicate, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time in many instances. It has been used and endorsed by such men as Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of Treasury and United States Senator and Vice-Presidential Nominee; Charles A. Towne, General John L. Clem (retired) the drummer boy of Shiloh who was sergeant in the U. S. Army when only 12 years of age; also United States Judge G. W. Atkinson of the Court of Claims of Washington and others. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

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Joseph Pennell the famous Philadelphia artist has made a series of five pictures immortalizing the war activities of our country. These have been reproduced in photo-gravure, size 10 x 14, suitable for framing, and will be issued with The Philadelphia Record One each Sunday as follows: Gun Pit—Bethlehem Steel Co.—December 8th Flying Locomotive—Baldwin's—December 15th The Prow—New York Shipbuilding Co.—Dec. 22nd To make sure of getting this series of epoch-marking pictures place your order for The Sunday Record with your newsdealer or carrier TODAY! NOTE—Don't miss the Installment of E. Phillips Oppenheim's thrilling Spy Story in The Philadelphia Record each Sunday

The second cup is tempting after you have tried the first and you may drink as many as you please without harm. INSTANT POSTUM

Colds, Coughs, Grip and Influenza LAXATIVE BROMO QUININ Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinin." E. W. GROVE'S