

A PAGE OF AMERICAN WAR NEWS

LUXURY TAX AND HIGH COST OF LIVING CANNOT DAMPEN SPIRITS OF FRENCH CAPITAL

Hope and Good Cheer Prevail, Though Prices Mount and Tax is Sweeping. FEW CAN ESCAPE IT. Anything, Even Food, Costing More Than a Dollar Is a "Luxury" and Taxed.

By Martin Green. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) PARIS, May 8. PASSING along the Rue de la Paix this morning I saw a few men and many women engaged in putting up new and brilliant awnings over the windows of the jewelry stores and millinery shops and gown factories. In front of one establishment the entire personnel, from proprietors down to the little boys and girls who run errands, was lined up posing for a photograph. In the streets and the hotels one encounters numerous buyers for great stores in the United States who have made extensive purchases and scattered among the milliners and modistes large sums of good American money.

The whole country about Paris is abloom with violets and lilacs and the horse chestnut trees along the Champs Elysees and the roads in the Bois de Boulogne are smothered in white, cone shaped blossoms. White straw hats and violently brilliant parasols dot the boulevards in the afternoon. French soldiers on leave through the cafes, and big automobiles carrying American and British officers hoot and clamor their paths through congested traffic centres. Great crowds file past the paintings in the Salon, which has just opened, the theatres are playing to capacity, and every table in the sidewalk cafes is taken from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9.30 o'clock at night. Sunshine and good cheer and hope and confidence in the future have arrived simultaneously.

Also there has arrived the old problem of the high cost of living. Up to a few months ago food was plentiful in Paris and prices were reasonable compared with New York and London prices. Recently there have been steadily mounting increases in the price of necessities, and the French Government has placed a tax of 10 per cent on luxuries. With characteristic French thoroughness in taxation, the luxury tax has been made to apply to about everything one needs, including food. Opinions as to the benefits of the luxury tax vary.

ANYTHING THAT COSTS MORE THAN A DOLLAR IS LUXURY. Undoubtedly it has curtailed purchases and made for economy in expenditures, and to that extent the Government is hurting the business of merchants. But the gross income must be enormous. The Government economists figure that as a quick income producer the so-called luxury tax is a great success, and that the question of how much, if any, it will affect income and business taxes in the way of reducing sales and production is one for future consideration. Americans in France call the tax "the kitty."

New York police force brings to mind the protective measures which the army has taken to safeguard American soldiers and civilians in Paris. PARIS IS BARRED ZONE TO MOST AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

We have in this city a police establishment controlled by the United States Army which works with the Paris police and detective organizations to such good purpose that Paris is at this time, although the closest capital to the battle front, probably as orderly a large city as there is in the world. Unless the moon is shining, the streets of Paris are shrouded in darkness at night, but crimes of violence are few.

Many of our soldiers and officers visiting Paris for the first time get into arguments in restaurants and hotels about the 10 per cent tax. In such cases the proprietor sends or telephones for an American military policeman and the matter is invariably adjusted in short order. The behavior of our military forces in Paris is a matter of pride to all Americans.

Our military detectives have their chief difficulties with young men from the United States, who are curious with fountain pens and checkbooks. As these youths are rounded up they are sent back to the United States to be cared for by courts-martial.

For some reason considered worth while by the military authorities American soldiers and officers at the front or in billets behind the front are not allowed to visit Paris on leave. Some of them get a glimpse of the city for a day while passing through from one station to another, but 80 per cent of the men wearing our uniform in Paris are stationed here or in the immediate vicinity.

French soldiers and officers sent home on leave are always given transportation orders which enable them to visit Paris, Australia, Canadian and British troops are also granted Paris leave. Possibly Washington fears to subject our young men to the pitfalls of a great city. It is only human nature for the men to yearn for Paris all the more keenly because the sights of the city are forbidden by their orders.

HOW, WHY AND WHAT USE ARE MYSTERIES. In Paris and at various points along the front these days are numerous individuals and committees and commissions from the United States armed with Washington credentials entitling them to investigate and report. How they get their Washington credentials is a mystery to the army officers who have to take care of them and what good they can possibly accomplish is still more of a mystery. I am talking now particularly about the individuals and bodies armed with instructions to do something for the soldier.

We have in our midst a Rev. Dr. Cannon, who is a power in the Anti-Saloon League of the United States. The ability of our soldiers and officers to obtain wine and beer when they have the money to pay for it is a source of constant pain to the Rev. Dr. Cannon and his retinue, which consists of another minister and Dr. Cannon's son. They have been in England and over a considerable portion of France occupied by our troops and the Rev. Dr. Cannon has looked at everything through the eyes of a Prohibitionist.

A few days ago Dr. Cannon entered an officers' club in a town in France where correspondents covering a part of our front are stationed. Into the club entered several correspondents just back from getting the news of a battle in which our troops had been engaged. They were wet, cold and tired, and some of them went to the bar and ordered hot sherry or hot port wine. The reformer from the United States was shocked.

Type of the American Marine Who Is Fighting on the Marne



THE U.S. MARINE FROM THE FAMOUS PAINTING BY CLARENCE F. UNDERWOOD

MARINES SANG OLD WAR SONG AS BIG BATTLE WENT ON

"If Army and Navy Ever Gaze On Heaven's Scenes, They'll Find Streets Guarded by U. S. Marines."

PARIS, June 8.—The details of the dash of the Americans into the battle are becoming public. For the first time they were under fire; but they were "soldiers of the sea," with traditions "from the heights of Montezuma to the sands of Tripoli" to back them up.

They sang their old war song as they took up the more arduous duty of guarding the streets of Chateau-Thierry in a bloody engagement that lasted for days.

German shells raked the city and German troops poured in, and died before the fire of the machine gunners, who fell back across the Marne bridges to the southern bank of the river, inflicting frightful casualties upon the massed Germans.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ALONG THE MARNE FRONT. Then came the order to advance again, and the Marines went in with a dash that knew no stopping.

The Associated Press correspondent with the French Armies in France wires: The sharpest fighting continues around the sector of Veully-la-Porterie, Bussieres and Boursches, where the Americans and French have been attacking shoulder to shoulder for some days, making almost uninterrupted progress, notwithstanding strong army resistance.

The French yesterday completed the capture of Villy, Veully-la-Porterie and the heights southeast of Haut Vesnes.

At the same time the Americans were fighting in a wood that contained numerous enemy machine gun emplacements. At the time this dispatch was filed, the line was unbroken, but it was not that progress was being accomplished by the Allied troops.

AMERICAN LIEUTENANT TAKES MACHINE GUN. An unnamed American lieutenant went out alone, attacked a German machine gun position, killed the gunners and brought back the piece.

The ambulance workers courageously remained in the open under fire caring for the wounded, whom they afterwards brought safely into the American lines.

Numerous prisoners were taken by the Allies, while the Germans suffered the heaviest of losses.

The Associated Press correspondent with the American Army in Picardy writes of the latest battle: The German prisoners taken by the Americans, many of whom were mere boys, had only been a few days on the march of the Prussian Guard.

As far as is known no Americans have been made prisoners by the Germans. The correspondent talked today

FRENCH PAY RIBUTE TO U.S. MARINES IN WAY TO HOSPITAL

Women and Children Line Roadway as Wounded Are Carried to Paris.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 8 (United Press).—Gently moving ambulances, rolling toward Paris along a French highway between rows of tall trees, today showed the price Americans are willing to pay to stop the German rush.

Some, of course, paid dearer still. These, who sold their lives for civilization—at the price of many Germans—could not receive France's spontaneous expression of gratitude, which took the form of long lines of children and women beside the road, silently waving a salute as the ambulances passed, and bursting into cheers whenever a wounded marine raised himself on his elbow and waved back.

It seems the story of heroic work of marines in what history may term "America's second Lexington," had spread through the intervening country, and France, to whom heroism might well be an old story, was quick to pay tribute.

Artillery, machine-guns, rifles and bayonets figured in the four days' fighting—artillery and machine guns the first day; machine-guns and rifles the second; while the third and fourth found close-up fighting, due to the German counter-attacks.

"It isn't pleasant to meet machine-guns face to face, ten feet away," said a grinning lieutenant today. "In some places they seemed thicker than wheat stalks. But I guess we showed the Hokies we were some little machine-gunners ourselves. As for rifles—we still think we're the best hands in the business. Our rifles certainly gave a good account of themselves in this fight."

BATHING PAVILION NEAR UPTON FOR 40,000 MEN

Troops Will Hike Down to the Atlantic to Take Their Dips in the Sea.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., June 8.—A bathing pavilion for 40,000 men who will be in camp this summer will be established at Smith's Point on the Atlantic Ocean, eight miles south of the cantonment. Bathing suits and towels are to be provided by the Commandant on Training Camp Activities. Hydroplane hangars formerly used by the University are being converted into bathhouses.

The Hedger Hotel possibly may be used for lodging and a canteen. Over-night visits will be made by battalions of troops on hikes, and they will carry the pup tents and rolling kitchens. There will be both ocean and channel bathing.

BAZAAR FOR OLD 69TH.

To-day is Bargain Day With Many Attractive Features. The home of bargains today is the bazaar now being held at the 69th Regiment Armory for the purpose of sending tobacco and other comforts to the men of the old 69th Regiment—the 69th U. S. Infantry. There is scarcely anything that cannot be secured at the bazaar.

At the Chaplain Duffy booth are books, religious articles, humidifiers, shaving sets, and a number of other things. There are also a number of other booths, including a book and stationery booth, a sewing machine booth, a glass and silver booth, a jewelry booth, a hat and shoe booth, a clothing booth, a food and service booth, and a card and stationery booth.

The military booth, in charge of Mr. Strohman, is stocked with a large quantity of military goods, including a large quantity of military goods, including a large quantity of military goods.

N. Y. Dealers' Auto Tag Set Valid in Michigan.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 8.—The great of all drivers of automobiles bearing New York dealers' manufacturers' and demonstrators' licenses and their licenses until they secure Michigan licenses has been ordered by Secretary of State Vaughn. Secretary Vaughn claims New York State officials are charging Michigan dealers for license fees that do not apply to tourists.

German soldiers, surrendering right and left to the Americans. One of the most difficult of all the operations, Belleau Wood, some four miles from Chateau-Thierry, was swept by the marines without serious trouble. The roads behind the German lines were filled with troops, guns and wagons, but the American artillery turned them and created havoc.

In their forward sweep the marines took strong ground on either side of Belleau Wood and cleared out the ravine south of Torcy, which was held by the Germans. This gave them a strong and dominating position for a continuation of their attack.

Their total advance was approximately two miles on a three-mile front. The total of prisoners taken in both assaults had not been released last evening, but in the morning alone they numbered about 150.

30 DEAD IN ACTION; SIX NEW YORKERS ON CASUALTY LIST

One Hundred and Eight Names in Latest Report From Pershing.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The army casualty list today contained 108 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, thirty; died of wounds, ten; died of airplane accident, four; died of accidents and other causes, six; died of disease, six; wounded severely, thirty-five; wounded, degree undetermined, seventeen.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt. Rufus F. Montgall, Rockhill Manor, Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. Hamlett P. Jones, Kaufman, Tex.

Sergeant Clifford G. Thoste, Cincinnati, O. Corp. Carl F. Manchester, No. 26 Watson Avenue, Newark, N. J. Corp. Carl Sandman, Brown Valley, Minn.

Corp. David Schwartz, No. 402 Madison Street, New York City. Wagoner Patrick J. Coyne, Charlestown, Mass. Mechanic James J. Cosgrove, Lynn, Mass.

Privates Thomas H. Abbott, Concord, N. H.; Fred H. Almon, South Heart, N. D. Herman Dotz, No. 383 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Knut Ellingson, Bothas, Minn.; Martin Erickson, Arcadia, Wis.; Lloyd W. Finnerin, Pittsburgh; Alfred T. Francisco, Wilmette, Ill.; Ross Gawlet, Pittsburgh, Okla.; Guy Emmett Haddock, Youngstown, O.; John J. Hart, Erie, Pa.; Jack Humphrey, Waterbury, Wis.; William Kershaw, Coffey, Ill.; Valeriyun, Kumpalunen, Detroit, Mich.; Albert V. MacDougall, Cleveland, O.; Gussett E. Marshall, Indianola, Iowa; Daniel S. Miller, Norristown, Pa.; Vernie Newton, Boston, Ky.; Roger Noff, Derry Station, Pa.; Clarence Rockwell, Toledo, O.; Preston V. Wall, Beach, North Dakota.

Joseph F. Ward, No. 181 East 102d Street, New York City. Roland C. Wincenbach, Baltimore, Md.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sergeant Edward Nesterowicz, No. 136 Parson Street, Yonkers, N. Y. Corp. Henry Anglin, Fairmont, W. Va.; William Robbins, Bloomington, Ind.

Privates Earl C. Bates, Columbus, O.; Bernard H. Bolt, South Bethlehem, Pa.; James Papiwan, Saginaw, Mich.; James M. Shannon, Sawickley, Pa.; Charles A. Smith, Huntington, Ind.; Ivan D. Sweeney, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Herbert A. Tobey, Haverhill, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Corp. Thomas Huggins, Elmore, S. C. Wagoner William McCollough, Easton, Pa.

Privates Frank J. Adams, Grappes Bluff, La.; David S. Jones, Homestead, Pa.; Richard Wafer Jr., Bridgeport, Pa.; Charles Winston, Call, Tex. DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

Lieut. Lester L. Meyer, Glendale, Cal. Cadet Rexford Shilliday, Columbus, O. Mas. Sig. Elec. George M. Martin, Longview, Tex.

Private William L. Messinger, Watertown, Pa. DIED OF ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES.

Sergeants Raymond H. Leighton, Ensign, Mich.; Thomas Arnold, Prescott, Ariz. Privates Fred Bauer, Chicago; Dean B. Fry, Scituate, Mass.; Lark Landis, Seale, Ark.

John W. Lafferty, No. 443 Bleeker Street, Brooklyn. WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Lieuts. Harry L. Dunn, Santa Barbara, Cal.; George D. Jackson, King, Waterloo, Va.; Chester F. Wright, Newport, R. I.

Sergeants Walter B. Brant, Dorchester, Mass.; Walter M. Johnson, Gadsden, Ala.; George W. Peter, Mountain Lake, Minn.; James E. Shaw, York, Pa.; Dennis A. Sullivan, Auburn, N. Y.

Corp. Joseph H. Buckley, No. 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. Corp. Alois J. Comera, Leominster, Mass.; Lawrence R. Dunn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur L. Easterday, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hubert A. Hammack, Dorset, Ga.; Earl C. Miller, Malden, Mass.; Eugene Roy, North Attleboro, Mass.; Carter C. Selfe, Bridgeport, Va.; Russell S. Swain, Hinkleley, Minn.

Privates Walter L. Barker Jr., Beverly, Mass.; Lewis E. Buckley, Lockport, N. Y.; Logan Breuss, Willow, Cal. Joseph A. Drodzewski, No. 150 Steuben Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Harold Erickson, Ironwood, Mich.; Henry Jaworski, Scranton, Pa.; John Kowalski, Cleveland, O.; William Kowalski, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; John K. Lay, Elk Valley, Tenn.; Herbert K. Lonn, Fallsville, Pa.; John L. Lindsey, Kalspelt, Minn.; Harold J. McCarthy, Chicago, Ill.; William M. Maguire, Adair, Iowa; Humphrey D. Tompkins, Dorchester, Mass.; Loren E. Rasmussen, Devils, Wis.

CITY HALL NEWSBOY, GUNNER IN FRANCE, IS KILLED IN ACTION



HERMAN DOTZ

Herman Dotz Sold Papers in the Plaza Eight Years Before Enlisting.

Herman Dotz, whose face was known to thousands of New Yorkers who used to buy newspapers at his stand in the City Hall Plaza, has been killed in France. The War Department message came this morning to his father, Max Dotz, No. 383 East Fourth Street.

After running his news stand for eight years, Dotz enlisted in February, 1915, in the 18th Infantry. He served on the border and later was transferred to a machine gun company for service in France. He sailed in January.

Dotz is survived by both parents and nine brothers and sisters. Gerhard W. Thilgren, St. Peter, Minn. V.—NDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Sergeants Howard M. Johnson, Mason City, Ia.; Robert N. Vance, Winterset, Ia.; John H. Winthrope, Winterset, Ia. Corp. Robert A. Breeding, Winterset, Ia.; John L. Mathis, Dubuque, Ia.; Walter M. Oleson, Des Moines; Archie M. Simpson, Indianola, Ia.; Edmund E. Yates, Glanville, Ill. Mechanic Harry E. Lewis, Dubuque, Ia.

Privates Russell V. Bakken, Lake Mills, Ia.; Willis T. Chester, Des Moines, Ia.; Joseph M. Escher, Corwith, Ia.; Andrew C. Graner, Clinton, Kan.; Lee E. Hoag, Moweaqua, Ill.; Glenn Livermore, Hampton, Ia.; Fred E. Seeley, Leominster, Ia.; Glen G. Wickliff, Carlisle, Ia. CORRECTIONS.

Previously reported missing, now reported to have returned to duty: Privates Frank Kriackoy, No. 586 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.; Alfred L. Fountain, Abol, Mass.; Joseph R. Liberty, Uxbridge, Mass. Previously reported killed in action, now reported slightly wounded: Private Ernest F. Miner, Thornton, R. I.

NEW YORKER KILLED IN ACTION ONLY 16 WHEN HE ENLISTED

Private Ward, Bank Clerk, Had Been in the Regular Army Just One Year.

One year from the time Private Joseph S. Ward of No. 181 East 102d Street enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Infantry of the Regular Army, he was killed in action May 30. Ward's name appears in today's list of casualties.

Ward was but sixteen when he enlisted, and for weeks previous had talked the matter over with his parents. He told them some day they would be surprised. He received his training at Fort Harrison, Indiana, and sailed for France October last.

He was a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce, No. 31 Nassau Street. Private John W. Lafferty of No. 443 Bleeker Street, Brooklyn, who died from wounds received on April 29, was a member of Company A, 16th Engineers. He was forty years old, enlisted in May, 1917, and sailed for France in June, 1917.

"His one wish was to get to the front," said his brother Vincent today. Corp. Joseph H. Buckley, severely wounded in action, is a brother of George Buckley, President of the "Crowell" Publishing Company, No. 31 Fourth Avenue. The latter stated today he had received an official telegram from Washington stating his brother had been severely wounded on March 21, but did not understand it, as he received a letter from his brother dated on March 22 stating he had been wounded by a piece of shrapnel, that he had been in a hospital and had been discharged as cured.

Mr. Buckley said his brother enlisted in Chicago in the Illinois 14th Artillery, Battery E. He is twenty-three years old.

Corp. David Schwartz, twenty-six, killed in action, enlisted three years ago in Company B of the 25th Infantry, U. S. A. He went over last June and recently wrote he was in good health and getting fat.

Joseph A. Drodzewski, seriously wounded, is a son of Thomas Drodzewski, a Jersey City grocer. He is twenty-two years old and enlisted in February, 1917, in Company A of the 25th U. S. Infantry. He sailed for France with Gen. Pershing's expedition.

Sergeant Edward Nesterowicz of No. 136 Parson Street, Yonkers, who died of wounds, was an Austro-Hungarian who came to this country five years ago. He enlisted in the regular army a year ago. His parents are still in Europe.

DESIRE TO WITNESS BATTLE COSTS WAR REPORTER AN EYE

Gibbons Wounded in Front Line as Marines Advance on the Marne.

By Martin Green.

COMING 1918. In The Evening World. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) PARIS, June 8.—Floyd Gibbons of the Chicago Tribune, wounded in an action involving a numerically strong American unit, was the first American correspondent seriously injured in this war.

Gibbons was a victim of a reporter's desire to see and describe the actions of our troops at first hand, which is characteristic of all our American reporters, most of whom have had many narrow escapes.

He was on his way to the front line unit of marines with a major of the regiment and Lieut. Oscar Herge, formerly of the staff of the New York Sun, now conducting officer of the press division. When crossing a grain field between two clumps of woods at 8.30 in the evening they found themselves in a current of shrapnel flying from a German machine gun.

All dropped safe for the time, but every breeze that brought a ripple on the waving surface of the field of grain caused a stream of bullets from the hidden machine gun. After half an hour the Major and Gibbons started for the shelter of the woods in front, and did so with a gasp and dropped. Gibbons' left eye was shot out and one arm was shattered. Gibbons remarked:

"I believe I am hit." The vigilant machine gunner kept the party prostrate in the grain until dark at 9.30, when Harbell supported Gibbons to the shelter of the woods and the field aid station. No ambulance was available, and Gibbons, with four wounded privates, was placed on straw and blankets on the floor of a truck and removed to Meaux, arriving at 8 A. M.

An operation required the removal of Gibbons to the hospital at Neuilly, where a specialist removed the eye at 11 this morning. He will recover and have the use of his wounded arm. Gibbons is of the big, fearless, enthusiastic type of American reporter, and was my roommate at the Correspondents' Field Camp, an accompanying companion several times in accompanying assignments of our troops.

WOUNDED GERMANS PRAISE FIGHTING OF AMERICANS

Yankees Show Adaptability at Taking Cover and Offering No Targets to Foe.

LONDON, June 8.—German troops led before the bayonets of the American marines in the action between Veully and Torcy Thursday, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the American forces in France.

The American troops, the correspondent adds, showed considerable skill in using cover and thereby reduced their losses appreciably. Despite this caution, however, they made the pace too hot for the Germans.

Several wounded Germans, complaining the Americans on their fighting, saying they were as good soldiers as the Germans.

AMERICA BUILDS FIVE SHIP TONS FOR EVERY TON SUNK BY RAIDER

WASHINGTON, June 8.—For every ton of shipping destroyed by U-boats during the raid, the American shipyards turned out more than five tons. Up to today this was the score of destruction:

Steamers, 14,531 tons. Sailing vessels, 7,800 tons. Total, 24,331 tons.

The output of shipyards for the period May 25 to May 31 was: Steamers, 87,500 tons. First five days of June (estimated), 67,000 tons. Total of ship construction during the period of the raid, 144,500 tons.

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