

A PAGE OF AMERICAN WAR NEWS

NEW YORK GAVE 250,000 MEN TO WORLD'S WAR AND HELPED BRING KAISER TO HIS KNEES

Greater City Raised More Men Than Total Population of Some Cities and States—Did Wonders in Providing Money to Prosecute the War and Aiding Soldiers.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World, Who Recently Returned From the Front.)

It is fitting that New York City, the metropolis of the world, should have contributed liberally to the victory of the nations opposed to Germany in the greatest and most disastrous war ever fought. But New York has done more, as a city, in furnishing more men alone, not counting the money, than most of her citizens realize.

When the Selective Draft Law was formulated the experts in the War Department figured that New York City should contribute about one-nineteenth—close to 5 per cent.—of the man power of the Nation. The estimate was based on population returns.

Secretary of War Baker gave out yesterday the figures showing the strength of our army at the close of hostilities. We had on Monday 3,764,677 men in our army, and of those 2,260,000 were on duty in France, Italy and Russia. The total of men under arms included those inducted under the last selective draft.

New York City furnished to this vast aggregation of fighters and efficient aids to fighters something like 250,000 men—more than her quota. This estimate is based on figures supplied by Capt. Asch, of the local draft board. Capt. Asch, as an army officer should, furnished only the totals he has in his records. The writer adds 20,000 men to Capt. Asch's rigid determination of 230,000 men in the service from Greater New York. The addition is justified by figures obtained from other sources.

Statistics is a subject of little interest to the general newspaper reader, but the close of the war should inspire even the casual seeker for information with a desire to know something about the number of men who went into the war from this city. Here is the information collected from the last totals in the records of the draft board which handled directly or indirectly, under the supervision of Martin Conboy, all the soldiers from Greater New York now in the army, which the United States began to form in June, 1917.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN COLD ARMY FIGURES.

Under general order, including new selective draft, 2,000,000	Industrial industries, 3,000,000
Commercial industries, 2,500,000	Professional, 1,500,000
Medical, 1,000,000	Naval Reserve, 30,000
Merchant Marine, 1,000,000	Army Reserve, 1,000,000
Manufacture of munitions before Dec. 15, 1,000,000	Manufacture of munitions after Dec. 15, 1,000,000
War Department, 1,000,000	Post Office, 1,000,000
Total, 154,081	

This total, gathered from the various sources, gives the number of men sent into the service through the local draft boards. Estimates of men taken in or inducted since the census were compiled bring the actual total up to 160,000 men.

We add to this the number of men from Greater New York who were inducted in the Regular Army or in the National Guard (federalized before June 5, 1917), or in the navy before the Selective Draft Law called for the men of the country for military service. In this class New York City furnished 55,000 men. The grand total of the New Yorkers who went to war with Germany is, therefore, 215,000 men—as shown by the cold, bare statistics.

To this number the writer adds the New Yorkers who enlisted in the Canadian Army, the New Yorkers who enlisted in the French and English Armies and the New Yorkers who went abroad because they were above the military age or were particularly well qualified because of experience to serve in capacities allied with the military in military work abroad and the city's contribution to war in all its branches to 250,000 able-bodied males—a quarter of a million. Included in this estimate are the dockworkers who were sent abroad by the Phoenix Construction Company and other concerns, the civilian employees in military work abroad and at home and the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus workers. Figures concerning the women who went overseas as nurses or military auxiliary workers were not gathered for the purpose of this article, but

N. Y. BANK TELLER CITED FOR HEROIC SERVICE AT FRONT

27th Division Boy Extricated Stalled Trucks and Hurried Ammunition to Guns.

The story of how a former New York bank teller faced a deadly hail of German shells when part of the 1924 Ammunition Train (27th Division) became stalled along the Forges Road, and finally, after many of his comrades had been killed or wounded, succeeded by almost superhuman efforts in extricating the stalled trucks and in hurrying the urgently needed ammunition up to the front lines, has reached here in the form of a citation for meritorious service conferred by Brig. Gen. Wingate upon Wagoner Percy R. Billington, twenty-two years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Billington of No. 19 Natoma Avenue, Rye, N. Y.

Billington has sent to his parents the following communication he received from Gen. Wingate:

"The brigade munition officer has brought to my attention the meritorious service rendered by you on the morning of Oct. 8, 1918, in assisting in extricating the stalled trucks of the 1924 ammunition train from the Forges Road and proceeding with them to the battery positions to which they were destined in time to make the batteries which were running out of ammunition and needed it.

"The spirit shown by you in standing off your trucks after the rest of the train had left, and the capable and determined work done in moving the trucks forward is most highly commendable, and I want you to accept my personal thanks for your part in it.

Billington graduated from Rye High School in 1914 and was an assistant note taker in the Empire Trust Company, New York, when he enlisted on April 2, 1917, in the New York National Guard. In a brief letter dated Oct. 15 he wrote his parents he was living in a dugout, was well and happy and expected to see considerable more action.

The women, however they may figure in the total, played their part with the men.

GREAT CITY ROSE TO EMERGENCY IN MEN AND MONEY.

When we think of 250,000 men taken out of New York City by the war we begin to realize the significance of the service flags we see in the windows of private residences and apartment houses. We accumulate a realization of the fact that the remnants of the east and west sides have given up all the way from ten to forty boys each. A great, thickly populated city has its responsibilities when the Nation calls for men and money. New York accepted the responsibility to a degree which its records and statistics can substantiate.

The part taken in the war by the old 93rd Regiment (which included in its membership a number of youths recruited from the State of Delaware, in Manhattan and Brooklyn), the 15th Regiment of negroes, organized by Col. Hayward; the 27th Division of national guardsmen, which, after discouraging service on the Mexican border, spent many months in impatience at Spartanburg, S. C., and the 77th Division of selected draft men who dealt with its succeeding articles. This one, introductory in nature, deals with generalities in figures and totals which, when comparisons are instituted, are astonishing.

For instance, New York City sent to the war more men than the total population of the State of Delaware. All the men, women and children in Omaha, Neb., and Paterson, N. J., massed in one place would be outnumbered by the men who went from this city to the war. New York City sent to the war men equal to one-third of the population of St. Louis and almost equal to one-third of the population of Pittsburgh.

The Leviathan, formerly the German liner Vaterland, landed as many as 19,000 troops at one time in France. She would have had to make twenty-

STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS LAUD EVENING WORLD'S PLAN TO INVITE MARSHAL FOCH HERE

Suggestion Timely and Good, Says Gov.-Elect Smith—All Red-Blooded Americans Will Welcome Him, Whitman's Comment.

THE Evening World's suggestion in an editorial yesterday that Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the victorious Allied forces, be invited to visit New York has met with prompt and hearty commendation on all sides.

It is endorsed by Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith, Gov. Whitman, Mayor Hylan and Borough President Dowling in the following statements today:

BY GOV.-ELECT SMITH: I think it would be a splendid plan to invite Marshal Foch here, so that the American people may meet him face to face. There isn't the slightest doubt but what the distinguished visitor would be accorded a reception that would long live in the memory of all participants. The Evening World's suggestion is both timely and good.

BY GOV. WHITMAN: I am sure that every red-blooded American will welcome the opportunity to meet and greet Marshal Foch. That great warrior who led democracy's legions to overwhelming victory should be accorded a reception here commensurate with the magnitude of the events over which all freemen rejoice. The Evening World deserves the highest praise for suggesting that America receive Marshal Foch with open arms.

BY MAYOR HYLAN: The Evening World's suggestion is a very happy one. It is only natural to suppose that the people of America are not only anxious to see the great Generalissimo, but are equally eager to pay him the homage that he deserves.

Should Marshal Foch come to this country, I, as Mayor of this city, will bend all my energies to make sure that New York's reception to him will bespeak fully our appreciation of his immense work.

BY FRANK L. DOWLING, Borough President of Manhattan: We ought to invite Marshal Foch here and receive him with the open arms of true New York hospitality. There is no city on earth as able as this to set the high record mark in cordiality of welcome to that great soldier who directed the strategy that baffled the invaders of France and Belgium.

The military leader of the world's armies of democracy must be accorded his greatest welcome in the greatest democ-



General FOCH

cracy on earth. Let the memory of Foch's visit to our shores be so wonderful that it will forever ring through the ages.

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE, Former President of the Chamber of Commerce: I think it would be a fine idea to invite Marshal Foch here. There is no doubt that every one would want to see him.

"However, if the Generalissimo does come to our shores I hope the American people do not tear him to pieces in an excess of joy and enthusiasm. Our future celebrations should be more sane and dignified."

WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN, President Merchants' Association: I think The Evening World's suggestion is splendid. From the time Marshal Foch was selected to head the united Allied forces, the doom of the Prussians seemed to have been sealed. The great soldier who made good in the greatest task ever assigned one man should be honored by our great democracy—honored without stint. I would be glad to assist in a celebration that would give the people of New York an opportunity to behold Marshal Foch in the flesh and blood.

GRANDSON OF GEN. MINDIL, MEMBER OF OLD 7TH, KILLED

Namesake of Famous "Fighting Phil Kearny" Shot Through Heart at Cambrai.

Philip Kearny Mindil Jr. of No. 31 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, a private, first class, in Company B, 107th Infantry (the old 7th N. Y.), was killed in action on Sept. 29 in the Cambrai attack. He was shot through the heart. He was just nineteen, having enlisted at seventeen early in the summer of 1917, and was one of the youngest soldiers in the American Army.

Mindil was a grandson of Major Gen. George W. Mindil, U. S. V., who was twice decorated by Congress for distinguished bravery in action during the Civil War and who was one of the youngest Major Generals on the Union side in that conflict. The grandfather was aide-de-camp to Gen. Philip Kearny and young Mindil was named after "Fighting Phil."

The boy's father is Philip Mindil, a newspaper man, and his mother was formerly Miss Rosemond Allen West. His cousin, Clinton Mindil, of the Standish Arms, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, is regimental Sergeant Major of the 27th U. S. Infantry, now in France, and his uncle is Capt. Theodore West, U. S. Medical Corps, now stationed at Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.

Mindil was a graduate of the Witt Clinton High School, a Y. M. C. A. man and a member of Sea and Field Lodge, F. & A. M. He was No. 1 man in a machine gun section.

In a recent letter to his parents he wrote: "And if I do go, why it's only one of the millions in the fight for the right. We have learned in the army to sink our ego."

Detailed news of the death of Lieut. Benjamin Bullock 3d, killed leading his company in action west of the Meuse Sept. 29, has just been received in a letter from Major Francis Lloyd. Lieut. Bullock was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bullock of Edgewood Road, Ardmore. He was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1916, and was editor of the Daily Princetonian in his senior year. After leaving college he entered the employ of the Curtis Publishing Company. Lieut. Bullock won his commission at the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara and went to France with the 31st Infantry, 79th Division. Lieut. Bullock was buried in the little village of Nantillois, which his regiment took from the Boches.

Private Amos W. Meeker, twenty-two years old, No. 1925 Dean Street, Brooklyn, who died of wounds Sept. 30, was a son of Samuel M. Meeker, lawyer and Vice President of the Williamsburg Trust Company. Meeker was a junior at Williams College when he joined an ambulance unit. Later he asked for transfer to more active service and was sent to Company L, 107th Infantry, 27th Division.

Mrs. Hattie Donovan of No. 360 West 23d Street has received notice of the death in action of her son, Corp. John J. Donovan, of the 16th Infantry, 27th Division. Only a few hours before the premature announcement of the armistice Mrs.

Holland to Aid in Repatriating Allied Prisoners

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Holland has consented to carry on the work of repatriating Allied prisoners of war now held in Germany.

Donovan received a letter from her son, saying he was well and happy. Then came the news of victory, followed by the grim official announcement that the Corporal had helped pay the price for peace.

"Even now I can say that I would give my two other sons were it necessary to sacrifice them for the cause of Liberty," Mrs. Donovan said today. "I am only one of many grieving mothers. I hope the Kaiser and his clique of criminals will not escape the penalty for what they have done."

In a letter to his mother, Mrs. Fannie Frimel, dated Oct. 7 and received yesterday, Corp. Frederick Frimel, twenty-two years old, Company F, 100th Infantry, 27th Division, asked her to send him some candy and added that he had been wounded but was convalescing and expected to be out soon. Saturday Mrs. Frimel received word from the War Department that her son had been killed in action on Sept. 29. She thinks there must be some mistake in the official report.

Robertson Walker, son of Charles N. Walker, a well-known Arkansas newspaper man, and nephew of Mrs. William Blake Uppermer of this city, was killed by gas, according to an official announcement from the War Department. A letter from the boy, received only a few days ago, had contained this paragraph: "Over here is a very beautiful country. The people are so good to us, and our company has not lost a man."

Walker was a direct descendant of Admiral Lord Nelson.

Holland to Aid in Repatriating Allied Prisoners.

Fuel Chief Warns That Order to Aid War Work Fund Is Not General Here.

Mercer P. Moseley, Chief of Fuel Conservation for New York State, issued a warning today that the relaxation of lightless nights orders to help the United War Work campaign does not apply to the city in general.

"Only lights that are directly and intimately connected with the campaign will be permitted," said Mr. Moseley. "The apparent belief that all restrictions have been removed must be corrected."

A further abatement effective Nov. 11 extends to stores the privilege of

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6c NUT Tootsie Rolls

My DAILY DEED for MY COUNTRY

(From the Diary of a Real American) Nov. 13th

Today I telephoned every one I knew and before I said "Good Bye" reminded them not to forget the United War Work Fund.

And I saved enough to pay the telephone toll by eating 2c Tootsie Rolls instead of dollar candy.

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"WHAT WILL BECOME OF ARMY?" "WHEN WILL WE START HOME?" ASK AMERICANS AT THE FRONT

Work Kept Up With War-Time Efficiency as Though Men Expected Orders to Move as Part of Army of Occupation.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MEUSE AND MOSELLE, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—The relaxation resulting from the cessation of hostilities resolved itself into speculation among officers and men as to several questions. They asked: "What will become of the Army now?" "What part will Americans take as an Army of occupation?" "When will we start for home?"

Along the front there was an absence of Germans to-day. Hundreds came to the American lines yesterday afternoon to exchange greetings, but, according to reports, most of them have started for home. American troops made themselves comfortable along the front lines and discussed the future.

Nothing official as to further movements has been received. Action will depend upon the decision of the Allies, and the Americans are awaiting directions from Marshal Foch. The first and second armies are both awaiting the word to carry out orders.

All detachments in every branch of the service are being kept up to war-time efficiency against the order to move forward as part of the army of occupation. When orders arrive, the Americans will be prepared to fill the bill in every particular.

At first army headquarters work went on as usual. Men were erecting portable buildings according to plans laid weeks ago. Scores of barracks were erected recently for housing American troops and German prisoners. Along the roadways signal corps men have strung coding wires

five round trips across the ocean to carry New York City's contribution of men to the war. The job would take more than a year, with no allowance for breakdowns or delays.

In view of the great number of soldiers who went from New York to the front it is not surprising that the names of New Yorkers figured so often in the news of the front in France, and, perhaps, it is not surprising that New York City's men played a very prominent part in forcing the condition which led to the abdication of the Kaiser and the submission of Germany to terms of peace which are designed to make the men and women of Germany as free and active in their own Government as are the men and women of German blood in the United States.

WRITERS CELEBRATE PEACE

Those Who Couldn't Go Pay Honors to Men in Service.

The Writers' Club held a patriotic dinner last night to celebrate the return of peace. Almost 100 members of the club are now in service, several of whom have won mention for gallantry in the field.

President Wyndham Martin announced a series of get-together dinners for the winter season.

ROOSEVELT: GOOD NIGHT

Rests Well and Condition Is Not at All Alarming.

It was stated at Roosevelt Hospital this morning that Col. Theodore Roosevelt had spent a restful night and his condition is without marked change.

The ailment from which he is suffering, it was stated, is still painful, but the conditions are not alarming.

Daniels Commends Two Heroes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Daniels today commended Axel U. P. Adolphsen, Chief Machinist's Mate, Copenhagen, Denmark, and William Ford, Coxswain, Lewes, Mass., for acts of heroism. Adolphsen prevented an explosion by entering the fire-room as open boiler valves. Ford jumped overboard to save a shipmate.

Aviator Coyne Escaped From German Prison Camp.

TRIESTE, Nov. 13 (Associated Press).—Aviator Coyne of Des Moines, Ia., who was supposed to have been killed, has argued here with a number of Allied prisoners who succeeded in escaping from Austrian concentration camps owing to local riots. With him was Paul J. Hatfield of Drew, Miss., who escaped from a prisoners' camp on Nov. 4.

Prevent Typhoid and Influenza.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, BUREAU OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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