

## PLANS FOR CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL COOPERATION WITH THE COAL INTERESTS EVOLVED AT CONFERENCES

### TO PROTECT PUBLIC

#### Permanent U. S. Department or Commission Proposed to Consider All Problems Aris- ing—Functions to Be Ad- visory—Submitted to Ref- erendum of Coal Men

A plan to promote public welfare by more effective cooperation between the Government of the United States and the coal industry has been submitted in referendum form to the members of the National Coal Association by officials of that organization, it is announced by the United States Fuel Administration.

Producing companies holding membership in the National Coal Association represent an annual output of approximately 400,000,000 tons, or three-fourths of the country's bituminous production.

#### Result of Conferences.

The plan is the outcome of conferences called by the United States Fuel Administrator, Harry A. Garfield, in which coal operators and mine workers participated.

Pursuant to arrangements at one of these conferences, held February 11-14, the matter was laid before the President prior to his recent departure for France.

Operators in all producing fields have been requested to study the proposals, to hold meetings in the near future to discuss them, and advise the representatives in the association's directorate of their attitude and wishes.

#### Meeting at Cleveland.

The consensus of the association's opinion will thus be available within the next two weeks, and will be presented at a meeting of its directors at Cleveland, Ohio, April 4, at which time further consideration will be given to the plan.

The plan takes full cognizance, it was announced, of the interest of the public in all matters pertaining to the coal industry, especially the price it has to pay for coal. It is therefore proposed that the public be represented fully and adequately in placing in effect any plan looking

(Continued on page 5.)

### AMERICAN STILL MISSING.

Searchers Fail to Find Wallace, Kidnapped by Mexican Bandits.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips stated to-day that a dispatch from Eagle Pass says that although searching parties have gone in all directions looking for Oscar Wallace, an American citizen residing at Hacienda Encinas, near Progreso, Coahuila, Mexico, who was kidnapped by Mexican bandits, no information regarding Wallace has as yet been obtained. The latest advices indicate that there were three bandits engaged in the kidnapping, and that shots were exchanged and employees heard him calling for help, but were afraid to go to his aid. The Mexican authorities have been investigating the case and have traced footsteps 2 miles from the house leading northward toward the mountains. Wallace has no relatives in Mexico. The first information regarding his kidnapping came from the manager of the New Sabinas Co., a British concern at Sabinas, Mexico.

### CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE.

Lessons of the War to Be Considered at Meeting in Washington.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

What the war has taught the world concerning the health, education, and the work of children will be the subject of a conference held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor at Washington during the week of May 6.

Men and women who are able to speak concerning the experience of various European countries have been invited to take part. The purpose is in the words of the President to consider "certain irreducible minimum standards for the health, education and work of the American child."

The initial gathering will be followed by a series of regional conferences held in convenient centers at the request of local authorities throughout the country during May and the first weeks in June.

### OIL WELL DRILLING BANNED.

Mexican Department of Industry Threatens to Punish Violators.

In view of reports that petroleum companies, particularly those which refused to make manifestations prescribed in decree of July 31, 1918, had been drilling wells on their properties without proper permission, the Department of Industry at Mexico City has issued a circular, published in the press there Saturday, threatening to punish companies and individuals as prescribed in the decree issued by First Chief Carranza on March 7, 1915, for drilling wells or doing other petroleum development work, past or future, without permission of the Federal executive required by the decree.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIERS ON PAY ALLOWANCE CLAIMS ISSUED BY CHIEF OF STAFF TO CLEAR MISSTATEMENTS

### SHOULD PAY NO FEES

#### Not Necessary to Employ Agent or Attorney to Forward Papers—Copy of Discharge Certificate Will Suffice— Newspapers Asked to Pub- lish Rules in Full

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

Notes to Editors: Instructions concerning financial matters connected with soldiers' pay and allowances that have been previously given to the press have, in some cases, been published in such altered form that incorrect information was disseminated. It is therefore requested that the following information be published without material change of wording:

#### Claims Sent Through Agents.

It has come to the attention of the War Department that the claims of many discharged officers and enlisted men for arrears in pay are being forwarded to the Director of Finance by attorneys and other claim agents. Without questioning such procedure, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the settlement of any claims received as above is not expedited, but, on the contrary, is delayed by reason of the additional filing and handling of the unnecessary papers of the agent or intermediary. The claim of the soldier is all that is required, and such claim should be submitted directly by the discharged officer or soldier to the War Department, which will give the aforesaid claims as prompt and careful consideration as possible. Any fee paid by the soldier to an attorney or claim agent is a needless expense.

Attention is invited to the fact that claims for arrears in pay, including travel pay, should be sent to the Director of Finance, Washington, D. C.

Claims for the \$60 bonus authorized by the act of February 24, 1919, should be sent to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington. The application for bonus should be accompanied by (a)

the discharge certificate (or a certified copy thereof) or order for discharge or release, if no certificate was issued, but both certificate (or certified copy thereof) and order if both were issued, the paper bearing indorsement of final payment being required; (b) a statement of all military service since April 6, 1917, showing place and date of reporting at first military station, and (c) the address to which the check should be sent.

#### Inquiries Concerning Deliveries.

Inquiries concerning deliveries of Liberty bonds purchased by allotments from Army pay should be addressed to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C.

Claims for arrears of pay due a deceased officer or enlisted man at time of death should be addressed to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.

All claims for insurance, unpaid family allowances, and compensation for death or disability, under the war-risk insurance act, should be made direct to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Considerable time will be saved if all such claims are dispatched direct rather than to the War Department, which does not pay such claims, but refers them to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, and the mistake of addressing such claims to the War Department only results in considerably delaying their settlement.

Allotments of pay when no Government allowance is concerned are paid through the Army allotment system, War Department, and inquiries concerning such claims should be addressed to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C.

#### No Need for Attorneys.

The fact that there is no necessity to employ attorneys or other claim agents to assist in collecting claims of soldiers or their beneficiaries applies just as emphatically to war-risk insurance claims as to Army pay, travel pay, and bonus against the War Department.

The following statement was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury on February 15, 1918:

"It has been called to my attention that survivors of men in the Army and Navy of the United States who have been killed or injured since the entrance of this country into war and other persons entitled to compensation and insurance benefits under the war-risk insurance law of October 6, 1917, are being circulated by claim agents with offers to assist them in collecting the claims from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department.

"I desire to draw the attention of the person issuing these circulars to the fact that no regulations authorizing fees to be charged or received have been promulgated by the Treasury Department, and that until such charges shall be authorized, the act renders all contracts for such compensation void, and subjects those who charge and receive such compensation to fine and imprisonment."

The department of civilian relief, American Red Cross, through its home service sections, is glad to assist all dis-

## List of Transports and Army Units Sailing From France for United States

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following information: The transport *El Sol* sailed from Bordeaux March 20, and is due to arrive at New York, April 9, with the following troops:

Five casual officers, classified as follows: Transportation, 4; Quartermaster, 1.

Other casuels: Civilians, 11.

The transport *President Grant* sailed from Brest, March 20, and is due to arrive at Newport News, April 3, with the following troops:

One hundred and twelfth Ammunition Train, complete, 33 officers, 1,150 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 29 officers, 772 men; Camp Taylor, 4 officers, 378 men.

One hundred and thirty-fifth Field Artillery, Supply Company, Ordnance and Medical Detachments: Camp Sherman, 6 officers, 68 men. One hundred and thirty-fourth Field Artillery, Batteries C, D, E, and F, 25 officers, 894 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 15 officers, 554 men; Camp Taylor, 6 officers, 282 men; Camp Greene, 3 officers, 30 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 28 men.

Following detachments, 145th Infantry, totaling 23 officers, 528 men, divided as follows: Camp Shelby, 2 officers, 46 men; Camp Bowie, 3 officers, 42 men; Camp Meade, 1 officer, 62 men; Camp Gordon, 4 officers, 58 men; Camp Greene, 4 officers, 32 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 47 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers, 53 men; Camp Grant, 3 officers, 91 men; Camp Custer, 2 officers, 68 men; Camp Lewis, 1 officer, 29 men.

Sanitary squads Nos. 45 and 46, Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 45 men.

United States Army Ambulance Service, sections Nos. 517, 523, 539, 551, 558, 592, 593, 628, 630, 641 scattered, to Camp Lee, 10 officers, 343 men.

Casual companies as follows: No. 980, Georgia, 1 officer, 141 men; No. 999, Alabama, 1 officer, 142 men; No. 1432, Virginia, 1 officer, 87 men; No. 1442, Georgia, 1 officer, 67 men; No. 1454, Virginia, 1 officer, 92 men; No. 1477, Virginia, 1 officer, 102 men; No. 1488, Tennessee, 3 officers, 82 men; No. 1495, Missouri, 1 officer, 80 men; No. 1901, Alabama, 1 officer, 92 men; No. 2467, scattered, 1 officer, 98 men; No. 750, scattered, 1 officer, 27 men.

Following detachments 146th Infantry totaling 2 officers, 87 men, divided as follows: Camp Lewis, 1 officer, 28 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 59 men.

Detached officers 136th Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, 7 officers.

Seventy-six casual officers classified as follows: Air service, 17; Field Artillery, 7; Chemical Warfare Service, 1; Engineers, 5; Infantry, 6; Marines, 2; Medical, 14; Motor Transport, 3; Ordnance, 4; Quartermaster, 10; Adjutant General, 1; Intelligence, 1; chaplains, 4; interpreter, 1.

Other casuels: Enlisted men 1, Army Field Clerks 1, civilians 19.

Medical detachment for duty, 6 officers. Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 119 to 124 inclusive, 682 men.

Included in foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Bedridden, 35 men; requiring no special attention, 647 men.

Also five naval officers.

The transport *Great Northern* sailed from Brest March 20 and is due to arrive at New York March 29, with the following troops:

One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry, Field and Staff, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun and Supply Companies, Medical Detachment, Companies A to E, inclusive, 27 officers and 1,789 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 21 officers, 890 men; Camp Dix, 6 officers, 899 men.

Detachment Machine Gun Company, 146th Infantry: Camp Sherman, 19 men.

Casual Company No. 745, scattered, 1 officer, 14 men.

Twenty-two casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 1; Coast Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Engineers, 2; Infantry, 4; Medical, 1; Ordnance, 2; Quartermaster, 2; Tank Corps, 1; Signal, 1; Adjutant General, 2; Inspector General, 1; Judge Advocate, 1; Chaplains, 2.

Other casuels: Enlisted men, 4; nurses, 59; civilians, 19.

Medical detachment for duty, 6 officers. Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 125 to 130, inclusive, 801 men.

Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Bedridden, 250 men; requiring no special attention, 551 men. Also 5 naval officers and 5 naval enlisted men.

The transport *Philippines* sailed from St. Nazaire March 20 and is due to arrive at New York April 6, with the following troops:

Three hundred and second Center Tank Corps, Headquarters 1st Depot Company and Medical Detachment: Camp Dix, 17 officers, 253 men.

Others casuels: Civilian, 1.

charged officers and soldiers, or their beneficiaries, who have claims against the Government, in making out any necessary papers or correspondence.

There are 15,000 home service sections of the American Red Cross in the United States located in the various cities, towns, and communities. Any discharged officer or enlisted man or beneficiary of any such officer or enlisted man can go to the branch of the Red Cross nearest his home for information and advice. It will gladly assist him free of all charge to make out the necessary papers in case of claims both against the War Department and against the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

#### Points to Be Observed.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance urges that the following points be observed:

"In writing to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance with reference to a claim for compensation or insurance on account of death or disability, address your letters as follows: Compensation and Claims Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. In case you are writing about a death claim, give the full

name, rank, and organization in the service of the deceased person, and if he died in the service, the date of this death, and if he died after discharge from the service, the date of his discharge. If he had insurance and you know the insurance certificate number, state the insurance certificate number also in your communication. If you are a disabled man discharged from the service, or are writing on behalf of a man disabled in the service, state the full name, rank, and organization in the service and the date of discharge from the service, and in every instance give the man's correct home address and the address to which a reply should be directed by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance."

### Additional Army Organizations Designated for Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy: Company B, 316th Ammunition Train; Base Hospital No. 97; Transportation Corps Companies Nos. 825, 827, and 833.

## OFFICIALS OF THE MACKAY COMPANIES RELIEVED FROM DUTY RELATING TO CONTROL OF THE POSTAL SYSTEMS

### ORDER OF MR. BURLESON

## President Mackay and Others Have Failed to Carry Out Orders and Instructions of Postmaster General, Says Formal Announcement.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

Postmaster General Burleson has issued an order relieving Clarence H. Mackay, president; W. W. Cook, general counsel; William J. Deegan, secretary, and the board of trustees or directors and the owners of the Mackay companies operating the Postal Telegraph and Telephone systems from all duties appertaining to the control and operation of that service under Government control and has appointed A. F. Adams, president of the Kansas City Home Telephone Co., and a member of the General Telegraph and Telephone Operating Board, to supersede them in the management.

#### Text of the Order.

Following is the formal order:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington.  
ORDER No. 2904.

Whereas the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date of July 16, 1918, resolved: That the President, during the continuance of the present war, is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise, take possession, and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and

Whereas the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the 22d day of July, 1918, declared that he deemed it necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and take possession and assume control of all telegraph and telephone systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable, and did, by said proclamation, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by said resolution, and by virtue of all other powers thereto him enabling, take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every telegraph and telephone system and every part thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto whatsoever and all the material and supplies, and did also by said proclamation direct that such supervision, possession, control, and operation of said telegraph and telephone systems by him undertaken be exercised by and through the Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson, which said proclamation further directed that until and except so far as the Postmaster General shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers, and employees of the various telegraph and telephone systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of

## OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUEES ON PEACE CONFERENCE

The following official communiques on the Peace Conference were issued at Paris:

"March 19.—The supreme allied council met this afternoon between 3 and 7 p. m.

"An exchange of view took place in regard to the military situation in Galicia. The council agreed on the terms of an injunction to be addressed to the two armies facing each other in front of Lemberg, and requesting them to suspend hostilities at once, on certain conditions.

"The council then dealt with the western frontier of Poland and heard the report of the commission on Polish affairs, which was presented by its chairman, Monsieur Jules Cambes.

"The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 21, at 3 p. m."

"March 19.—The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meetings of the committee on international labor legislation took place to-day under the presidency of Mr. Gompers.

"The special subcommittee appointed to find a solution for the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the application of labor conventions by certain federal States presented a report suggesting a solution which was adopted by the commission.

"The final reading of the British draft convention for the establishment of a permanent organization for international labor legislation was completed and the draft convention as amended was adopted by the commission for submission to the Peace Conference.

"The commission then continued the discussion of the labor clauses to be recommended for inclusion in the treaty of peace."

business of said systems in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners, or managers, as the case may be, and that from and after 12 o'clock midnight on the 31st day of July, 1918, all of the telegraph and telephone systems included in said proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control and under the supervision of said Postmaster General without further act or notice.

And whereas by Order No. 1783 of the Postmaster General, dated August 1, 1918, it was directed that all of the officers, operators, and employees of the telegraph and telephone companies continue in the performance of their existing duties, reporting to the same officers as theretofore, and on the same terms of employment, in which order it was announced to be the purpose to coordinate and unify these services so that they might be operated as a national system, with due regard to the interests of the public and the owners of the properties.

And whereas the properties of telegraph and telephone companies constituting the land line system of the Mackay companies and known as the Postal telegraph system were embraced in said proclamation of the President and said order of the Postmaster General, and have since been operated by the Postmaster General in the name of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.

Whereas the president of said the Mackay Companies, Clarence H. Mackay; its general counsel, W. W. Cook, and its secretary, William J. Deegan, have failed to carry out the orders and instructions of the Postmaster General and have conducted themselves before the public and with the operating force of said system in such manner as to materially and disadvantageously affect the interests of the Government and the operation of this and other telegraph and telephone systems under Government control:

Now, therefore, it is ordered: That Clarence H. Mackay, president; W. W. Cook, general counsel; William J. Deegan, secretary; and the board of trustees or directors, and the owners, are relieved of any and all duties appertaining or incident to the supervision, possession, control, and operation of said telegraph and telephone system, the supervision, possession, control, and operation of which was so assumed by the President in his said proclamation of the 22d day of July, 1918, and I hereby substitute A. F. Adams for said Clarence H. Mackay and said owners and said board of trustees or directors in the management of said system, and direct said A. F. Adams to take possession for me of all records, books, and papers, made and used in the operation of said system since midnight of July 31, 1918, and also the net balance or balances of the funds derived from the operation thereof since midnight of July 31,

1918. All officers and employees of the said telegraph and telephone system, except as and in the capacity in which heretofore relieved therefrom, will continue in the performance of their present duties, reporting to their respective superior officers, and on the same terms of employment as heretofore, the purpose being with respect to this system as with respect to all other telegraph and telephone systems under Government control so to operate said system as to maintain its integrity and value as a going concern, the efficiency of the organization, and adequate service to the public.

A. S. BURLESON,  
Postmaster General.

#### Refused to Follow Instructions.

In further explanation of this matter it was stated at the Post-Office Department that the order removing Messrs. Mackay, Cook, and Deegan from the operation of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.'s land lines under Government control is made necessary by the fact that since the Post-Office Department refused to grant that company the compensation asked for by them, these officials have refused to follow out the instructions of the department in the management of the properties, and failed to put into operation promptly the wage schedule and the eight-hour day, and in various ways endeavored to embarrass and discredit the Government operation of the wires.

The reason for the refusal of the department to grant the compensation asked for was that the sworn statement submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of the company placed the net income for 1917 at \$117,264, while the sworn statement they made to the Wire Control Board as a basis for compensation placed the net income for the same year at \$4,485,593.34.

The value of the plant and equipment of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., sworn to in the company's returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1916, was \$6,647,472, but the officials of the company declined to make any statement of valuation to the Wire Control Board, although repeatedly requested to do so.

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## SUBMARINE CHASERS ORDERED TO ALASKA FOR PATROL WORK

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt authorizes the following:

Under the direction of the Navy Department a detachment of four submarine chasers has been ordered to Alaskan waters. The chasers will be accompanied by the gunboat *Vicksburg*, which will be the mother ship of the detachment, with two chasers operating at all times, two being held in reserve.

These vessels have been ordered to leave the navy yard, Puget Sound, about April 1, 1919, and to proceed to Juneau, Alaska, from which port they will operate until navigation closes.

**Duty of Detachment.**

This detachment will have on board fish wardens of the Department of Commerce, and have orders to cooperate with the officials of the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior in enforcing law in Alaskan waters, rendering assistance to shipping and natives in distress.

The coast-guard cutters *Unalga* and *Bear*, operating under the direct orders of the commodore commandant, United States Coast Guard, pursuant to general instructions of the Navy Department, will also operate in Alaskan waters from about April 20 to October 1. The patrol by these coast-guard cutters is similar to that which has been maintained by the United States Coast Guard for several years past.

**Cruise of Radio Repair Tender.**

The radio repair tender, U. S. S. *Saturn*, will leave the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., about April 15 for her annual cruise in the Alaskan waters. Her itinerary will comprise a visit to Dutch Harbor, Pribiloff Islands, Kodiak, thence back to Mare Island to repeat the same cruise again. Her cruise will extend over the period from the middle of April until the end of October, 1919. The purpose of her cruise is primarily to visit all the radio stations in Alaska for the purpose of repairing the material, relieving the personnel, and delivering the necessary supplies and equipment to keep them in operating order during the winter. She will also assist other departments of the

## GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON 1919 SCHEDULE

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE,  
THE AUDITORS' BUILDING,  
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1919.

CIRCULAR No. 102.

GENERAL SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES, 1919.

Page 65, item 1128-d and e, ink, blue-black writing fluid; page 66, item 1150-a to c, inclusive, ink for stamp pads; page 66, item 1152-b to d, inclusive, ink for stamp pads, quick-drying; page 69, item 1250-a to f, paste, photo-library. The contractor, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., guaranteed the prices only for the first six months of the current fiscal year, but is now willing to extend contract period for the remainder of the current fiscal year at the same prices indicated in the schedule for the first six months. Purchase is hereby authorized.

First supplement to class 1: Paper, item 1529, typewriter paper, for manifold-ing, white, wove. The service is hereby informed that the contractor, the Esleeck Manufacturing Co., Turners Falls, Mass., has accepted orders on the said item covering the contract quantity of 100,000 pounds, and that no further orders should be placed with the said company under this contract; also that, since item 1530 is practically the same paper (except of a better grade) and is still available, it is believed that the quantity covered by this item will meet the requirements of the Government for the balance of the fiscal year.

Page 217, item 4132: Cresol, U. S. P., 25 bottles in box; page 220, item 4195-b, liquores, antisepticus, U. S. P., VIII, packed 25 bottles in box. The proposal of the contractor provided for deliveries not to exceed certain quantities, which quantities have been supplied. The service is therefore advised that the contractor, Shores-Mueller Co., has completed its contracts on the above items, and purchases thereof may properly be made in the open market for the balance of the current fiscal year.

Respectfully,

G. V. NORWOOD,  
Director of Supplies.

## U. S. Export Licenses Are Valid Until Used Unless Revoked

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 600) that W. T. B. R. 357, issued December 2, 1918, has been amended to read as follows:

"The War Trade Board announces, and has so advised collectors of customs and the Post Office Department, that, except those licenses for exportation to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and European Holland, which are by their terms limited to a particular date, all export licenses issued on or after November 15, 1918, and all export licenses which were unexpired on the 15th day of November, 1918, will be valid until used, unless revoked, notwithstanding such licenses are stamped as expiring on November 15, 1918, or subsequently thereto."

Government in carrying supplies and personnel and in rendering assistance to vessels and natives in distress.

## LABOR COMMISSION RETURNING FROM ITS MISSION TO EUROPE

The Employers Industrial Commission of the United States Labor Department, designated by Secretary Wilson to study labor conditions in Europe, has finished its investigation and is returning to the United States.

The commission as appointed by the Secretary, to act under the auspices of the Information and Education Service, included E. T. Gundlach, of Chicago, of the publishing industry; Dorr E. Felt, of Chicago, connected with the machinery industry; R. J. Caldwell, of New York; the textile industry; W. H. Ingersoll, of New York, the watch industry; Eldon B. Keith, of Boston, the shoe manufacturing industry; and R. R. Otis, of Atlanta, the building industry.

**Member Dies in London.**

One member of the commission, Eldon B. Keith, died in London from influenza, February 24. R. J. Caldwell and W. H. Ingersoll are remaining temporarily in Europe.

The commission was accompanied by an economic adviser, Dr. Royal Meeker, commissioner of labor statistics, and also by James R. Hawkins, of New York, as fiscal agent; George E. McIlwain, of Boston, as secretary; and Benjamin N. Squires, of New York; Edgar N. Phillips and John A. Witt, of Chicago, as assistants.

The commission has spent two months in England and France studying methods used by the British and French Governments to deal with labor reconstruction problems.

**Consulted With Officials.**

The members have consulted Government officials, business men and labor men to get an opinion on industrial conditions. All possible sources of information, including many factories and groups of labor, were accessible to the commission by the British Government officials. Leaders in London and industrial centers as far north as Glasgow were visited.

The preliminary to an exhaustive report on the investigation made by the commission was sent in a cable from London to Roger W. Babson, Director General of the Information and Education Service, by E. T. Gundlach.

This report shows that the commission arrived in London at a critical moment in the development of Great Britain's industrial history. This was during the strike of the tube employees and the electricians, threatening to stop traffic and plunge London into darkness.

**The London Strike.**

The report shows that the strikers were orderly, the usual London crowd jostling each other on the streets, the labor situation being discussed in the frankest language by all, with not the remotest sign of violence. At no time was a policeman seen ordering the crowd to move on or dispersing any gathering.

The commissioners met with Sir Robert Hume, the minister of labor, now a member of the coalition cabinet, and Sir David Shackleton, the permanent secretary of the minister of labor, a cotton spinner by trade, who for many years was one of the most prominent union leaders.

# Progress of Demobilization Shown In Latest Reports to Chief of Staff

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Chief of Staff on the progress of demobilization:

Reports show that, according to the latest data on hand, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned overseas contingents are included.

**Officers.**  
Total number of officers, resigned or discharged..... 80,293

**Enlisted men.**  
Discharges up to and including Mar. 8, 1919..... 1,301,797  
Discharges for week ending Mar. 15, 1919..... 55,497  
Early returns week ending Mar. 22, 1919..... 32,009  
**1,389,903**

Total discharges, officers and enlisted men..... 1,470,250

Orders have been issued (November 11, 1918, to date) for the demobilization of approximately 1,728,500 men as follows:

Troops in the United States..... 1,314,500  
Overseas troops returned to the United States..... 414,000

Total ordered demobilized... 1,728,500

Reports in detail follow:

Detailed report showing discharges of enlisted men (including those returned from overseas).

Camp or place.	Up to and including Mar. 8.	Week ending Mar. 15.
Beauregard.....	17,044	997
Benning.....	304	13
Bowie.....	12,509	1,005
Cody.....	3,159	---
Custer.....	37,081	1,725
Evans.....	46,381	2,239
Dix.....	62,250	4,244
Dodge.....	70,828	3,377
Fremont.....	3,937	159
Funston.....	55,289	2,317
Garden City.....	8,449	363
Gordon.....	83,897	1,624
Grant.....	83,621	3,729
Greene.....	10,951	337
Hancock.....	14,210	1,151
Hoboken.....	4,244	158
Humphreys.....	11,956	293
Jackson.....	22,167	1,511
Jessup.....	155	19
Johnston.....	7,609	443
Kearny.....	8,931	152
Kendrick.....	990	57
Las Casas.....	8,999	38
Lee.....	39,597	2,501
Lewis.....	26,998	1,893
Logan.....	7,364	961
MacArthur.....	9,551	51
McClellan.....	13,707	813
Meade.....	43,003	937
Melgs.....	6,872	228
Mills.....	1,261	---
Port Monroe.....	2,714	188
Newport News.....	7,287	32
Fort Oglethorpe.....	11,523	561
Pike.....	41,407	1,865
Bevier.....	9,436	209
Shelby.....	10,650	1,274
Sheridan.....	6,925	789
Sherman.....	58,478	2,835
Fort Sill.....	2,527	85
Syracuse.....	69	1
Taylor.....	70,133	2,071
Travis.....	26,311	722
Upton.....	46,679	3,970
Vancouver Barracks.....	11,544	56
Wadsworth.....	7,605	1,382
Wheeler.....	8,424	821
Department:		
Central.....	85,580	580
Eastern.....	69,941	425
Northeastern.....	16,793	106
Southeastern.....	26,608	108
Southern.....	28,062	480
Western.....	40,107	1,582
Hawaiian.....	4,075	---
Panama Canal.....	435	47

Camp or place.	Up to and including Mar. 8.	Week ending Mar. 15.
General hospitals.....	3,312	384
Recruit depots.....	24,077	1,113
Arsenals.....	3,660	256
Disciplinary barracks.....	867	16
War-prison barracks.....	35	---
Miscellaneous.....	9,568	1,248
Total.....	1,301,797	55,497

Total for week ending Mar. 15..... 1,357,294  
Early returns week ending Mar. 22..... 32,009

Grand total..... 1,389,903

Detailed report showing discharges of enlisted men by weeks:

Week ending—	
November 23, 1918.....	6,051
November 30, 1918.....	37,302
December 7, 1918.....	90,705
December 14, 1918.....	194,957
December 21, 1918.....	122,736
December 28, 1918.....	74,307
January 4, 1919.....	65,686
January 11, 1919.....	78,819
January 18, 1919.....	77,260
January 25, 1919.....	90,338
February 1, 1919.....	85,971
February 8, 1919.....	79,753
February 15, 1919.....	71,048
February 22, 1919.....	54,113
March 1, 1919.....	52,548
March 8, 1919.....	54,143
March 15, 1919.....	55,497
March 22, 1919 (early returns).....	32,009
Total.....	1,389,903

Detailed report showing approximate numbers ordered demobilized (Nov. 11 to date):

(Troops in the United States.)

Depot brigades, development battalions, replacements and casuals.....	421,000
Industrial furloughs.....	8,000
Divisional troops.....	199,000
Corps and Army troops.....	53,000
Coast Artillery.....	94,000
Engineers.....	49,500
Medical Corps.....	18,500
Ordnance.....	23,500
Quartermaster Corps.....	35,000
U. S. Guards.....	26,000
Military aeronautics.....	41,500
Spruce production.....	30,000
Tank Corps.....	8,000
Chemical Warfare Service.....	14,000
Anthracite coal miners.....	6,000
Special service units.....	14,000
S. A. T. C.....	160,000
C. O. T. S.....	39,000
Attached, local draft boards.....	3,500
Porto Rico troops.....	13,500
Hawaiian troops.....	4,500
Bakery companies.....	4,500
Construction and labor companies.....	20,000
Aircraft production.....	3,500
Signal Corps.....	8,000
Training center.....	10,000
Conscientious objectors.....	1,500
Motor Transport Corps.....	5,500
Total.....	1,314,500

Overseas troops returned to United States.  
Casuals..... 83,000  
Divisional and organization..... 331,000

Total (does not include 23,500 commissioned officers. Includes 75,500 classed as "sick and wounded," but released for discharge when physically eligible therefore)..... 414,000

Grand total..... 1,728,500

### FREIGHT CARS ACCEPTED.

A total of 337 freight cars were accepted by various railroads during the week ended March 15, according to a statement by the Railroad Administration.

# PLANS FOR CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL COOPERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

toward the betterment of conditions, and to this end the proposed plan provides for such representation on the part of the public by the United States Government, to continue during the period of readjustment and thereafter, when business shall have returned to a normal, peace-time basis.

### The Plan in Brief.

In brief the plan proposes:  
First. That all fact relating to the industry or any question touching it, such as the cost of living, the cost of production, labor conditions, transportation facilities, and other factors entering into the cost of coal be officially and accurately ascertained by some of the regular Government agencies, since the Government is the most appropriate representative of the public.

Second. That the public is one of the parties at interest, the other two being capital and labor, and that no action affecting any of the findings of fact be taken until all three parties, through their duly qualified representatives, shall have had an opportunity to consider and discuss the proposals.

Third. That the determination of facts, as outlined, and the formulation of administrative policy are two separate and distinct functions and therefore should not be performed by the same agency of the Government.

Fourth. That the findings of facts, thus proposed, should be submitted to a permanent department or commission of the Government. In this connection it is pointed out that the plan does not contemplate the creation of new agencies, but proposes to utilize existing permanent governmental organizations.

### Advisers to Commissioners.

Fifth. That the President designate some cabinet officer, or other appropriate official, to represent the public in considering any policy proposed, and that as advisers to the commissioner there should be an equal number, say three, of representatives of operators and miners. The function of the commission would be the consideration of all problems affecting the industry, and the formulation of policies to deal with such problems, the commission being a purely advisory body.

Sixth. That the commission shall make recommendations to the President, who would thus be placed in close relation with the industry and all factors entering into it, making for its prosperity or retarding its development.

Such a plan, modified to suit diverse conditions, it is conceivable, might be adopted not only by the coal industry, but by other basic industries of the country as well, in which event the Government would be placed in possession of intimate facts, figures, and findings, and recommendations in meeting industrial problems relating to any industry as such problems might arise. It does not conflict with the work now being carried forward by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

# Army Demobilization System Reviewed and Analyzed By the War Department in Order to Better Acquaint The Public With the Many Difficult Problems Arising

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Chief of Staff, with a request to editors that it be given publicity in whole or in part in the interest of a better public understanding of the problems related to demobilization:

I. The present system of demobilization does not seem to be understood by the people of the country, nor is it believed that they in general have recognized the many conflicting elements which have had to be considered in the solution of the problem.

The following statement is issued in order to explain the system which has been evolved, with the reasons underlying its adoption.

As a fundamental starting point, let us assume that all the selected service men who have been inducted into the service during the war were removed from their home communities at one time, and that upon their departure, and until their return, conditions of labor and industry did not change in the slightest respect in any section of the country. Again let us assume that, the conditions of labor and industry having remained exactly the same, all these selected service men were returned at the same moment to the niches previously held by them in civil life.

Under such assumptions the entire operation would have been performed without the slightest jar to the industrial conditions of the country.

### Ideal but Absurd Hypothesis.

This would be an ideal condition, but it is based on an utterly absurd hypothesis.

On the contrary, the selective-service men were not all inducted into the service at one time, but were taken in groups at different times from different sections of the country. Nor did the conditions of labor and industry remain unchanged after their departure from their home districts. On the contrary, as the men in each little group were removed from civilian pursuits, the labor situation in each little district from which these men came adjusted itself to its loss of man power, and in this adjustment such positions as had been vacated by the selected-service men were, in many cases, gradually filled by other men from the same community, ineligible for or not yet needed in military service, or by men drawn in from other sections of the country. Or, because of lack of specialized labor or of markets, certain occupations and industries shrunk in size and importance, influenced by the crowding out of these peace-time industries by industries essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Now, of the men inducted into the Army under the selective-service act, some had positions, while others had no particular employment. Each little district, therefore, furnished a certain proportion of unemployed which at the time created no serious disturbance in the community, and the remainder men who had relinquished positions in civil life. Of both of these classes of men there was also a

certain proportion that were bound to the district by home ties, while others, not so bound, constituted a floating population which, revolving in the local eddies, would have in due time floated on to other districts had they not been selected for military service.

### Absorbed by Population.

These unemployed, distributed through thousands of little districts, were absorbed by the population, and if at the end of the war they could each be returned to the particular spot from which he was drawn they would again be assimilated in the general mass, the process being influenced only by the changed complexion of industries and the awakening of a spirit of unrest, born from the war.

Also, could the history of each particular job from which employed men had been withdrawn be traced, could it be discovered whether the job remained open to him, or whether A's job had been filled by B; could it be definitely ascertained that B left a job which remained open to A; it might be possible, were these returning men so many spare parts of a machine, to assign each returning man a definite job.

But they are not spare parts of a machine. They are human beings influenced on the one hand by home ties, and on the other by varying desires and ambitions; and if no positions which they want are immediately open to them, they, as well as the original unemployed, must be gradually absorbed in the industrial life of the Nation.

This, then, is the tremendous problem that confronts us—to return to a country whose digestion for labor is not now of the best, hundreds of thousands of men without employment, not forgetting that they and their families deserve the grateful thanks of the Nation, and remaining keenly aware that their patriotism and sacrifice demand that they be given every possible recognition and favor.

As the welfare of the country demanded our entry into the war, and its vigorous prosecution regardless of sacrifices, so does it seem that the welfare of the country at large demands our first consideration in the matter of demobilization. The absorption by the country of these returning men without disorder and without upsetting the economic life of the Nation becomes of paramount importance. The question arises—can the country digest these men best if fed into it in large contingents by discharge in certain restricted areas such as the ports of the Atlantic seaboard, or in small groups, distributed throughout the entire country in such a way that the processes of assimilation can work easily on each small group?

### Decided by Experts.

The experts who were considering this question decided that the latter method was the best, and the idea having been adopted, the first plan that presented itself was the utilization of the local draft boards as the final medium through which the discharged soldiers should be

fed into the country. After careful consideration this plan had to be rejected for the following reasons:

As certain specific laws govern the discharge of soldiers, and their interests as well as those of the Government must be jealously guarded, the use of local draft boards for the entire demobilization of the Army would, among other things, involve the following: Necessary commissioned and enlisted personnel for the preparation of all records of each man discharged; for the reception, storing, care, and shipment of all Government equipment turned in by him; for his physical examination and final payment. There would also be needed facilities for housing and feeding men, and for medical attendance including hospital treatment while awaiting discharge.

The machinery necessary at each one of the local draft boards would depend upon the amount of work which it would be required to do. About 4,680 local draft boards would have to be provided with this necessary personnel and other facilities mentioned above. The machinery of each local draft board would have to be maintained intact as long as there were in the service men from the particular district involved, and would have to be kept at such strength as to be able to handle such men as were sent to it for discharge at any time.

In view of the fact that shipments from France are not so made as to equally distribute men over the entire United States, they being sometimes from one section of the country and at other times from another, it follows that in many instances the personnel of many of these draft boards would be idle for greater or less periods of time. The result would be that in order to accomplish demobilization by this method a much larger force would have to be maintained than is now required for this special purpose at the existing demobilization camps, and the demands for discharge from such forces, which are already very great, would be multiplied.

### Transportation from Ports.

The difficulties of transportation from the port to local draft boards, assuming the abandonment of the present demobilization camps, would be materially increased, since, instead of sending men to demobilization camps in trainloads, they would have to be sent in detachments of greater or less size, direct from ports to local draft boards. Unless a detachment were large enough to provide facilities for messing on the train, or where the journey was too long to carry cooked rations, commutation of rations would be required, and an increase in expense would be involved, which would be warranted provided that it was the only disadvantage connected with the utilization of the local draft boards. Organizations which were broken up at the port in order to make use of this system, would be separated into such small parts that it would render very difficult the parade of troops in various sections of the country, which the patriotic people of the

# THE ARMY DEMOBILIZATION SYSTEM REVIEWED AND ANALYZED

United States desire and to which they are justly entitled. Under the present system, while a certain breaking up of units occurs at the ports, the fractions into which the command is divided are much larger, and the greater part of a regiment remains intact and available for such celebrations as can be arranged, while some of the fractions separated from it are similarly available.

To facilitate the transportation of men to the local draft boards, the use of the present camps and cantonments was considered.

## Distribution of Men.

If the present camps were used for the distribution of men to local draft boards for discharge, a large force would be required at the camps to handle and care for them in addition to the personnel needed for their discharge at the local draft boards. The use of camps in connection with the draft boards, as indicated, would, it is true, simplify the railroad transportation problem from the port or elsewhere, as full trainloads would be shipped to the camps and from there distributed to the local draft boards by ordinary commercial trains, or in carloads, depending on circumstances.

The above statement, however, is entirely based upon the consideration that the soldier is delivered at the location of the draft boards, and at that place his accounts with the Government are closed, his physical examination made, and final payment received; in other words, at that place he becomes a civilian. The use of draft boards as indicated above would be more expensive, would retain more men in service than are at present required for the purpose of demobilization, would involve in some instances more delay, and, due to the fact that there would be 4,680 demobilization centers established, they would be less uniform in their conduct, with the danger that either the Government or the soldier, or both, would suffer therefrom. It would be impossible to provide sufficient skilled personnel for so many centers, and they would be difficult to supervise.

II. The question then arises, if local draft boards can not be used for complete discharge of the soldier, can not they be used in conjunction with present camps, as follows:

Can not all the records of the soldier be furnished at the camp, his physical examination completed, and his discharge certificate made out, signed, and sent to the local draft board for delivery to the soldier with a check for his final pay, and a railroad ticket be furnished the soldier from the place of his discharge to the local draft board?

This can not be done. If the man were discharged at the demobilization center he would become a civilian, entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and the Government could not send him anywhere. If he wished to proceed to his home he could do so, and if he wished to go to any other section of the country he could do so. Nor could the Government effect his discharge at one place and tell him that he would receive his pay at another. They could not make his pay conditional on his going to a certain place. Such action would be worse than illegal. Moreover, under the law a ticket

can not be given him. He is entitled by law to 34 cents per mile travel pay when discharged, and a ticket can not be substituted for any part of his pay.

## Examination of Men.

Nor would it be feasible to physically examine the man, make up all his papers, prepare and sign his discharge, make out a check for his pay, and forward all to the home draft board to be handed him on his arrival, because possible accidents, delays, and other unforeseen occurrences between the time of his departure from the demobilization camp and the time of his arrival at the local draft board might render these papers incorrect and worthless as regards physical conditions, pay status, and date of discharge, and furnish grounds for future claims, complaints, and litigation.

Similarly it is impracticable to close his records at the camp and send his discharge certificate to his local draft board for signature. A commissioned officer would be required at the local draft board for signing discharge. The discharge would then, in fact, be made at the location of the local draft board, but as the records would have to be completed to show this condition, such action would require their preparation at the local draft board also. Physical examination would have to be practically coincident with discharge; therefore, the entire procedure of discharge would have to take place at the location of the local draft board. In other words, the entire paper work connected with the discharge must be performed at the place where the discharge is given since that is the place where a man's accounts are closed and from which he is entitled to travel pay.

## Nothing to be Gained.

When a local draft board is so close to a camp that no advantage would be derived from a transfer of the man thereto, there would be no object in such a transfer since nothing would be gained. Where the local draft board is so far from the camp that an advantage would be gained in sending him there for discharge in that it would place him near his home, then his records would have to be transferred with him and all the work connected with his discharge would have to be done at that place, and for this reason, the necessary machinery for its accomplishment would have to be provided there.

The services performed by the local draft boards in getting men into the service and sending them to camps to be mobilized can not be overestimated. Demobilization involves, however, an entirely different problem. It is considered undesirable for reasons already mentioned. Their use would get the men nearer to their homes. If they did not stay there the draft boards could certainly not be blamed. Whether the use of draft boards would succeed in placing men where they had come from and keeping them there is a matter of considerable doubt. It is believed, in view of the insistent demands that men be released from the camps where the work of demobilization is now concentrated and being done systematically by trained officers and men, that if the draft boards system were considered, the largely in-

creased personnel required by dispersing the same work over 4,680 points would result in a popular demand for the return to the system now being used.

III. The present system of demobilization is this: Certain camps and cantonments throughout the country have been designated as demobilization centers. These centers are provided with personnel, temporarily retained in the service, for the operation of the machinery of discharge. Soldiers arriving from overseas are sent for discharge to the demobilization center nearest that section of the country from which they came, so that a man can easily reach his home in a few hours after discharge if he desires to do so. This is the means which is considered most practicable, most economical, and most expeditious.

This system of demobilization necessitates the splitting up of organizations upon arrival from overseas, and their distribution in small groups to the various demobilization centers. This action, not generally understood, is required for the following reasons:

## Local Character Changed.

Few organizations that went to France now retain their local character.

When the National Guard organizations were federalized it was found necessary to combine and reorganize some of them.

The National Guard organizations were of considerably smaller strength than the units into which they were merged. This necessitated the filling up of these organizations with other ones. The men who were used for this purpose were not drawn from any particular locality, but were taken from those most available. In this connection, it should be stated that the composition of replacements vary in character according to the peculiar functions of different organizations of the several Arms and Staff Corps for which they are selected. One organization calls for a large number of machinists, another for chauffeurs and auto mechanics, another for telegraphers, and so on. The personnel of a modern army is highly complex in its vocational requirements.

Men are not distributed uniformly throughout the country with reference to vocational qualifications. Industrial centers produce a great many mechanics; other sections of the country run high in their percentage of farmers. The assignment of these men in accordance with the vocational needs of the Army has resulted in the wide distribution of many men from the same locality. Valuable time in training has been saved by the assignment of men on the basis of vocational qualifications.

When an organization sustained losses either from casualties, sickness, or other causes, the vacancies thus caused were filled immediately from the replacement depots. When the sick or wounded recovered and were released from the hospital they, in turn, went to the replacement depot, from whence they were distributed to organizations.

## Impracticable and Unjust.

It would have been not only impracticable but also unjust to have attempted to preserve the local character of any organization. For instance, if a regiment

# THE ARMY DEMOBILIZATION SYSTEM REVIEWED AND ANALYZED

from Illinois sustained severe losses and these losses were replaced by Illinois men, it would have required that State to furnish more men than her due proportion.

So the system of demobilization of troops from overseas works as follows:

Gen. Pershing cables a list of organizations which are designated for early return to the United States, basing his choice on the military situation, on the railroad facilities in France, and on the availability of shipping. No further information is received as to the date of sailing of any organization until Gen. Harbord cables that the organization has sailed. In this cable he gives the composition of the regiment or organization in brief, with the name of the demobilization camp nearest their point of entry into the service, such as 950th Infantry, 10 officers and 475 men, Camp Grant; 5 officers and 860 men, Camp Travis; 30 officers and 1,600 men, Camp Lewis, etc.

It is the policy to send organizations for demobilization to the region from which the majority of the men in the regiment came. Such a regiment as the above would be sent to Camp Lewis for demobilization, separating from the regiment at the port of debarkation the various detachments from other districts and sending these detachments direct to a camp in or near their own State for demobilization.

IV. It was stated above that the demobilization centers "are provided with personnel, temporarily retained in the service, for the operation of the machinery of discharge." This necessity is one that seems to be productive of considerable dissatisfaction, because the reasons for it are not thoroughly understood.

If we assume that the present scheme of demobilization is correct, and that public policy demands that the returning men be sent to the demobilization camps for discharge, then we must recognize the practical necessities connected with their care at the ports of debarkation and their transshipment to these camps from the port of debarkation. The returning men must, in some cases, be quarantined upon arrival in order to avoid the introduction into the country of epidemics such as typhus and trench fever, and possibly new cases of influenza. They must be disinfected, for although they are put through the delousing process before leaving France, some eggs or nits frequently remain. Arrangements must be made for their feeding, care, and for the reception of the Government property turned in.

For these and other reasons military personnel is needed. The Regular Army is too scattered and too small to perform these duties together with those connected with the convalescent centers, the cantonment and depot guards, and the maintenance of the ordinary peace-time establishments. During the war the Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army were merged into one Army of the United States. For this reason the Regular Army finds itself spread quite thinly throughout our military forces.

V. The suggestion has been made that we pattern our demobilization system after that of Great Britain.

In order to apply to the army of one country the demobilization plans adopted by another country, consideration must

be given to a number of questions, among which are the following:

The method of raising the army; the extent to which the man power of the country has been drawn upon; the sources from which drawn; the ages included in the draft; the system of classification for draft, including deferred classes; the extent to which men of various classifications were drawn; the method of assignment of men with special classifications; the character of prevailing industries; the number and relative importance in man power of various classes of industries.

The United States, in formulating its plans for mobilization, was fortunate enough to have profited by some of the costly experiences of others, and by a systematic classification, prevented men from being sent to the trenches who later had to be withdrawn and returned to industries essential to the prosecution of the war.

## The Pivotal or Key Men.

In carrying out its systematic draft system, the tendency was to retain in the industrial world the pivotal or key men, the return of whom to their normal activities in the industrial world appears to be one of the outstanding principles in the British demobilization system.

One of the features of their system is the return of men to civil life by classes, dependent on the necessities of industry.

The War Department has consistently declined to discharge our selected-service men by classes, the needs of industry have been recognized in the selective-service law, which was not the case in Great Britain. Where the public welfare demands it, however, certain classes have been released. For example, the War Department has released railway men serving in this country in order that the demobilized men may be promptly returned to their homes, and it has released coal-mine workers in order that sufficient fuel may be provided for the railways and for the homes of the country. Our system of discharge contemplates the release of men by military units as opposed to classes, and in each unit such as a regiment, thus released, are usually found a certain proportion of men from the majority of the various pursuits of civil life.

VI. But, besides the debt we owe the Nation as a whole, there remains the debt we owe the soldier and his family. This is the debt which both the War Department and Congress are constantly considering.

In many families distress exists. Certain men are indispensable to industry. To enable such men to be released, the War Department has issued the following circular, known as Circular 77:

## "Discharge of Enlisted Men for Relief of Family or Urgent Need in Industrial Work.

"1. Department commanders within the United States, commanders of ports of embarkation, and commanders of camps not under the jurisdiction of department commanders or of chiefs of bureaus of the War Department are authorized to discharge enlisted men upon their own application when there is sick-

ness or other distress in the soldier's family, or when he is needed to resume employment in an industry or occupation in which there is urgent need of his services, provided that such discharge will not disrupt or cripple an existing organization and that the soldier's services can be spared. Consideration will be given to the fact that the machinery of camps must be utilized in the demobilization of the Army, and due regard must be taken that it is not retarded by the discharge of personnel connected therewith.

"2. The instructions contained herein apply only to individual and exceptional cases and are not intended to release men in large groups or blocks for any general employment or occupation.

"3. Application for discharge under the provisions of this circular will be made in each individual case by the soldier concerned and through his immediate commanding officer. No man who voluntarily enlisted prior to April 1, 1917, will be discharged under this authority."

In the interests of those men who voluntarily enlisted prior to April 1, 1917, Circular 16 has been issued. This circular states:

## "Furlough to Reserve of Enlisted Men of Regular Army on Account of Dependents.

"Department commanders within the United States, commanders of ports of embarkation, and commanders of camps not under the jurisdiction of department commanders or of chiefs of bureaus of the War Department are authorized to furlough enlisted men of the Regular Army to the reserve upon their own application, in the event that they have completed their prescribed term of active service and that the fact is established by proper proof that they have dependents who are unable to adequately support themselves without assistance which the enlisted men can not render in the position which they occupy in the Army.

"Cases not covered in these instructions which, after thorough and complete investigation by the proper authorities appear to deserve consideration will be submitted to the War Department for decision."

On the other hand, if a man desires to remain in the service until the labor situation has become more favorable to the securing of employment, he may do so under the provisions of Circular No. 34, W. D., 1919, which runs as follows:

## "Retention of Men Desiring to Remain in the Service Temporarily.

"In connection with Circular No. 23, War Department, 1919, commanding officers will take steps to insure that every enlisted man in their command understands thoroughly that the War Department does not desire to discharge any soldier who can not secure civil employment. It will be made clear to every soldier that in place of being discharged as he would be normally under orders for demobilization, he may remain in the military service upon his own written request until such time as he can secure employment. The fact that he requests to remain in the Army temporarily, does not in any way operate to compel him to remain in the service for a long period of time against his will. Any man who

# THE ARMY DEMOBILIZATION SYSTEM REVIEWED AND ANALYZED

would normally have been discharged had he not expressed his desire in writing to remain in the service, may thereafter be discharged from the service at his own request whenever he thinks he may secure employment. All men who are retained temporarily under this authority will be attached to the most convenient unit and where their services will be most useful."

The Secretary of War has also recommended to Congress that a man be paid an additional month's pay and allowance on discharge in order to tide him over the interim between his discharge and the date he obtains employment; and Congress has now passed a bill authorizing a \$60 bonus to be paid on discharge to each officer and man who is honorably separated from the service.

For those troops in France, Gen. Pershing has authority to return the following individual men to the United States for the discharge or on furlough, viz:

(a) Any enlisted or drafted man (on his own application) who entered the service since April 1, 1917, and who submits proof that there is sickness or other distress in his family that would warrant discharge.

(b) Any enlisted or drafted man (with his consent) who entered the service since April 1, 1917, and whose discharge is requested by a member of his family or other interested and responsible person when such request is accompanied by convincing testimony to the effect that there is sickness or other distress in the soldier's family that would warrant discharge.

(c) Any enlisted man who entered the service on or before April 1, 1917, may be sent to the United States for furlough when sickness or other distress, necessitating the man's presence with his family is clearly indicated.

(d) Requests for discharge under (b) and (c) above should be made direct to Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, either by letter or by cable. It should also be understood that discharge or furloughs will be given only in exceptional cases. Requests for discharge must clearly show that the sickness is of such a critical nature as will require the soldier's immediate presence or that distress in a man's family is such as can not be relieved by allotments of money made under the war-risk insurance act.

(e) Also, men who enlisted in France, and others who have good and sufficient reasons for being discharged there may be discharged in France when their units start home. As "good and sufficient reasons" would be considered the desire to continue one's education, to enter into welfare work, or to remain as a representative of some corporation or commercial house.

In this connection it must be understood that it may not be practicable to discharge all men who apply therefor in this country, under the provisions of Circular 77. The distress claimed must actually exist, or the needs of industry for the particular man must be so imperative that the industry can not get along without him. Also such a flood of applications has been received under the provisions of this circular that the labor

of considering each application requires considerable time, and each man can not expect to have his application acted on in a day or even a week, for the circular was not designed to release men in masses, but only individually, dependent on circumstances, and in each case these circumstances require investigation. At the same time, as rapidly as it is determined that men can be spared they are released for discharge, without application, preference being given in accordance with the principles of Circular 77.

VII. Some dissatisfaction has arisen because families find it difficult to immediately see their sons and relatives on their arrival at the port of debarkation. This is due to the fact that public health demands that these men be segregated until they can be disinfected, in order to prevent the spread of diseases, such as typhus, trench fever, and influenza, in the country.

Also, practical conditions connected with the handling and discharge of large bodies of men demand that they be sent after their disinfection direct to their demobilization points.

VIII. This all seems hard, and being a difficult practical problem, is of necessity entirely devoid of sentiment, which is, however, continually impelling those entrusted with the carrying out of these measures to devise some way of showing the soldier the esteem in which he is held by the country and of satisfying the just pride which his family possesses in his exploits.

To meet this situation, the War Department is cooperating with the civil authorities of various localities who may

desire it, and when it will not entail too great expense to the taxpayers, to arrange for parades of regiments and even larger units in different sections of the country; and for stop-overs to permit the men to be banqueted and feted.

IX. There is a general belief that the emergency has passed, that the war is over, and that there is no reason for keeping troops in France. The war is not over until a treaty of peace ends it. Until that time there is no prophesying what turn affairs will take, and unless we wish to risk the certainty of the victory we have gained we must maintain a considerable armed force until that time.

The emergency can not be considered over until the last of our troops arrive from France. What could we say to these men and their families if we demobilized all troops in this country and were powerless to care for and return to their home districts the men returning from overseas.

Troops must be kept in France for such army of occupation as may be decreed by the treaty of peace, and for every division held there to clinch the fruits of victory must be kept a certain proportion of men for their supply, to provide measures for their comfort and for their final embarkation.

If the people of the country would evoke the same splendid patriotism that enabled us to triumph so gloriously, and, realizing the necessities and difficulties still confronting us; counsel patience on the part of their loved ones, and practice it, they would render the Nation still another distinct and patriotic service.

## American Prisoners Freed by Germans

The War Department announces that information as indicated below has been received regarding the following-named persons:

The following are reported to have been released from German prison camps:

KAPLAN, Harold, sergeant. Samuel Kaplan, brother, 44 Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 RODIN, William V., corporal. John Rodin, father, Conrad, Mont.  
 McMULLEN, Wm. E., private. Mrs. Abigail McMullen, 765 Dakota Avenue, Hyron, S. Dak.  
 EIFERT, Otto H., private. Elizabeth Eifert, 23 Marion Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ARCHIGUETEE, Wilbert. Mrs. S. Cornelius, sister, Riggs Indian Institute, Flanders, S. Dak.  
 BARBANES, John E., private. John J. Barbanes, 1500 Purdy Street, New York, N. Y.  
 PAYNE, Karl, lieutenant. E. F. Payne, father, 10 Myrtle Street, Belmont, Mass.  
 KOLB, John G., private. Robert C. Kolb, father, Kolb's Bakery, Trenton, N. J.  
 DWIGHT, Charles, corporal. Mrs. Mary Dwight, mother, 1240 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

The following reported to have been released from German prison camps and are reported to be as Strassburg, Germany:

THOMPSON, John, private. Mrs. Clara Thompson, mother, Chalk Hill, Pa.  
 TOCA, Frank, private. Charles Toca, father, 2728 Harrison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Civilian Genti GIOVANNI, reported to have arrived in Switzerland on train with Italian prisoners, claimed to be an American. Emergency address unknown.

The following prisoners are reported to have died:

FOSSEN, Bert M., private. Mrs. Christina Fossen, mother, Fingal, N. Dak.  
 BRONSTEIN, Benjamin, private. Morris Bronstein, father, 355 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 GERGER, Heinrich F., private. Jake Gerger, brother, 11 Spruce Street, Dansville, N. Y.  
 WHISENHUNT, Noah L., private. Mrs. Missouri Whisenhunt, mother, Lindsey, Okla.  
 SMITH, Grover. Mrs. Nellie Smith, mother, Durham, N. C.

### PRINTING OF FORMS DELAYED.

Railroad Administration General Order No. 60 Behind No. 61.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

#### NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1919.

General Order No. 60 has attached to it several complicated forms which are unfortunately delaying the printing. Because of the importance of General Order No. 61, it is necessary that it be mailed in advance of General Order No. 60. General Order No. 60 will be mailed promptly after receipt from the printer.

M. BRICE CLAGETT,  
 Assistant to the Director General.

# LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

## PURCHASE AND STORAGE

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts, passed by the board of review, Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department:

March 18, 1919.

Purchase orders under \$25,000, made on open market purchase or let to lowest bidder and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery:

- 2-19653. Sweets Co. of America, New York, N. Y., 240,000 packages nut tootsie rolls (24) 1½ ounces, at \$0.0325 per package, \$7,800.
- 2-19651. Charms Co., Newark, N. J., 488,016 packages candy, assorted flavor drops (24), at \$0.03½ per package, \$15,047.10.
- 2-19650. Charms Co., Newark, N. J., 600,000 packages candy, butter lumps (24), at \$0.03½ per package, \$18,500.
- 2-19648. Wallace & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 360,000 packages candy, sour lemon dropa (24), at \$0.0375 per package, \$13,500.
- 2-19647. Wallace & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 480,000 packages chocolate dainties (24), at \$0.0375 per package, \$18,000.
- 2-19645. Douglas Caramel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 360,000 packages candy, chocolate fudge bars (24), at \$0.034½ each, \$12,540.
- GSO-3894-S. Fred Medart Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., 700 bamboo vaulting poles at \$3.50; 1,800 spruce vaulting poles, at \$2.17; 2,000 javelins, at \$2.72; 500 discs, at \$3.34, \$12,381.
- GSO-3859-N. Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., Wood tackle blocks with hook for manila rope, 150 12-inch double, at \$5.52; 150 12-inch triple, at \$7.92; 150 16-inch double, at \$12.60; 150 16-inch triple, at \$18.55; 110 16-inch single (steel), for use with wire or manila rope, at \$12.55, \$8,009.
- GSO-3887-N. John A. Roebing's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., wire-rope equalizing bridle slings with hooks, as follows: 226 3-inch by 16 feet (each leg), \$26.25 each; 250 1-inch by 20 feet (each leg), \$40.50 each; to be made of special flexible steel cable, 7 strands, 19 wires to strand; approximate strength of 7-inch rope, 40,200 pounds; 1-inch, 75,000 pounds—\$17,557.50.
- GSO-3886-B. United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., wire-rope equalizing bridle slings with hooks; 476 3-inch by 12 feet (each leg), at \$15.50 each; approximate strength, 31,500 pounds, f. o. b. cars, Worcester, Mass.—\$7,378.
- Sub-PO-90. P. Lorillard Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Muriel Progress, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.50 box, f. o. b. destination, \$15,000.
- Sub-PO-88. Delsel-Wemmer Co., Lima, Ohio, 20,000 boxes San Felice, 1/40, in bond, at \$0.9905 box, f. o. b. destination, \$19,810.
- Sub-PO-86. Allen R. Cressman's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., 8,000 boxes Counselor Rothschilds, 1/40, in bond, at \$1 box, 10,000 boxes Manuel Concha Perfectos, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.50 box, f. o. b. destination, \$23,000.
- Sub-PO-85. Central Cigar Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., 4,000 boxes Nabocklisch, 1/40 at \$1.50, f. o. b. New York, \$6,000.
- Sub-PO-84. General Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Robert Burns Invincible, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.8193 per box f. o. b. destination, \$18,193.
- Sub-PO-83. American Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 6,000 boxes La Preferencia Club House, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.6875 per box; 6,000 boxes La Preferencia Knickerbocker, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.6875 per box f. o. b. destination, \$20,250.
- Sub-PO-82. General Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Robert Burns Boquet (25 in box), at \$1.442 per box f. o. b. destination, \$14,420.
911. Cooke & Boulton, Toronto, Canada, 83,253 pounds shoe dubbin, at \$0.095 per pound, \$7,909.04.
919. Charles P. Keighley, Vineland, N. J., 811 pairs field shoes without sole taps, at \$6.60 per pair; 48 pairs field shoes with sole taps, at \$7.10 per pair f. o. b. Philadelphia depot, \$5,693.40.
864. Kent Manufacturing Co., Clifton Heights, Pa., 2,500 yards Melton O. D., 30-ounce, at \$3.95 per yard f. o. b. Philadelphia depot, \$9,875.

Purchase orders over \$25,000.

941. Penn Leather Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 34,188 pairs tap soles, at \$0.65 pair; 22,336 pairs top lifts, at \$0.23 pair; 2,000 pairs top lifts, extra large, at \$0.27 pair, \$27,899.48.

11979. Hope Webbing Co., Providence, R. I., 364,487 yards webbing, khaki, 1½-inch, at \$0.20 yard, f. o. b. Pawtucket, R. I., \$94,753.62.

993. W. C. Chapman, Dochester, Mich., 99,938 pairs wool gloves, at \$0.40 pair, f. o. b. Philadelphia Depot, \$39,975.20.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

25212—PH. Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa, 140,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2316 pound, f. o. b. Camp Dodge, Ga., \$32,424.

3. Newport News Distilled Ice Co., Newport News, Va., ice as called for at Newport News, Va., at \$0.30 hundredweight, f. o. b. storage platform, from January 1 to June 30, 1919.

CONTRACTS APPROVED BY SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF REVIEW.

2439. American Biscuit Co., San Francisco, Cal., Substitute supplies: 4,800 cartons graham crackers, at \$0.14 per carton (9½

ounces); 7,008 cans soda crackers (13 ounces), at \$0.425; 30 pounds cracker meal (5-pound cans, lacq.), at \$0.23, \$3,657.80.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

COMPLETED CONTRACTS.

20053. Pyrene Mfg. Co., New York City, N. Y., Pyrene fire extinguisher with brackets, \$300.

15501. New England Westinghouse Co., Springfield, Mass., increased facilities, \$351,140.07.

MATERIAL STILL NEEDED FOR CURRENT BUSINESS.

20054. Forest Box & Lumber Co., New York, N. Y., packing boxes for rifles, \$45,000.

20221. Cleveland Osborn Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, wire thong brushes, \$415.

20220. The Romington Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N. Y., shackles, Weed type, \$381.25.

## SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

### State, War, and Navy Building.

Sealed proposals will be received by the superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Building, at room 1034, Navy Building, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., as follows:

Until 2 p. m., March 28.—For furnishing one Starrett socket, ratchet wrench set, garage size; 200 common brick; one center grate for hot-water heater, American Radiator Co.'s Premier C 182.

Until 2 p. m., March 29.—For furnishing 300 standard pattern asbestos hand-hole gaskets for use on Babcock & Wilcox high-pressure steam boilers.

Until 2 p. m., March 26.—Five hundred feet of poplar, 1 inch, No. 1.

Until 2 p. m., March 28.—One plate glass, bevel edge, mirror, size 18½ by 24½ by ½ inches thick, with a bevel of 1½ inches on the edge.

### Treasury Department.

#### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for furnishing and delivering the following:

Until 2 p. m., March 26, 1919: One hundred disks for brass globe valves with vulcabeston ring brass holder.

Until 2 p. m., March 27, 1919: Three safety-belt sticks, style S1, for belts 1 to 4 inches; 1 pair each of No. 1, size 4, and No. 2, size 8, shaper or milling-machine vise holder; 24 three-ply rubber offset blankets; 9 dozen camel-hair brushes for water colors, best quality; 100 Hubbell No. 6291 multiple-attachment plugs, each complete with No. 5419 cap; 100 Hubbell No. 6553 double-outlet current taps, each complete with two No. 5419 caps; 1 can (about 50 pounds) of Ensign belt dressing, No. 309.

Until 2 p. m., March 28, 1919: Two high-speed involute No. 6 gear cutters; 1 speed steel keyway cutter.

### Department of the Interior.

#### U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

Proposals will be received by the United States Indian Service at the office of the Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Okla., until 10 a. m., March 27, 1919, for furnishing the following articles:

Fifty pieces of 2 by 12 by 16 yellow pine, No. 1.

Two hundred pounds of forty-penny spikes. One ton of standard hard wall plaster. One overbelt-driven extractor, 32-inch basket, complete with a 5-horsepower, 220-volt, direct-current motor complete with automatic

push-button starting device, with pilot lamp to burn until motor attains maximum speed. Until 10 a. m., April 1, 1919: Twelve rolls of butcher wrapping paper.

Proposals will be received by the United States Indian Service at the office of the Fort Totten Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., until April 2, 1919, for furnishing the following:

One hundred sacks of Portland cement (sacks to be returned in 90 days).

Sealed proposals will be received by the United States Indian Service at 310 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo., until 2 p. m., March 31, 1919, for furnishing the following articles:

6 pairs of rubber boots, size 7.  
2 pairs of rubber boots, size 8.  
1 pair of rubber boots, size 9.

Sealed proposals will be received by the United States Indian Service at Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., until 2 p. m., April 3, 1919, for furnishing the following articles: 100 dozen khaki caps.

### Post Office Department.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent until 2 p. m., March 31, 1919, for furnishing and delivering the following articles:

Four thousand key rings, steel, strong, best quality.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 p. m., April 3, 1919, at the office of the purchasing agent of the Post Office Department for furnishing and delivering to the Mail Equipment Shops, Fifth and W Streets N.E., Washington, D. C., 25 sides of 10-ounce leather, oak or union tanned, each side averaging closely to 10 ounces to the square foot and measuring not less than 23 square feet.

### Shipping Board.

Sealed proposals will be received by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Purchasing Branch, Supply Division, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., until 2 p. m., April 2, for furnishing 7 sets of cast-steel shoes for tie-rods for floating dry docks.

### MAIL FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASST. P. M. GEN.,

Washington, March 17, 1919.

Mail for the Straits Settlements, heretofore sent via the Pacific Coast, will, commencing at once, be dispatched to New York for onward transmission by the Suez Canal route.

Mail specially addressed for dispatch "Via Pacific" will be dispatched in accordance with the special directions of the senders.

The general foreign separating scheme on page 138 of the Annual Postal Guide for 1918 is modified accordingly.

OTTO PRAEGER,  
Second Asst. P. M. Gen.

# LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

**MARCH 23, 1919.**

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action.....	5
Died from wounds.....	2
Died from accident and other causes.....	37
Wounded severely.....	14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58</b>

### Killed in Action.

#### CORPORAL.

**BIBB, Thomas W.** Mrs. Ruth Bibb, Elsbery, Mo.

#### PRIVATE.

**BALL, Addison M. W.** Mrs. Cora Newell, 247 East Halsley Street, Portland, Ore.  
**BORGES, Harold R.** Mrs. Jessie Butler, 561 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
**ROSSMAN, Jake.** Mrs. Effie Rossman, Station A, general delivery, 1801 Lakeview Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.  
**WALTHER, Charles E.** C. F. Walther, Lodi, Cal.

### Died from Wounds.

#### PRIVATE.

**DARTT, Charles E.** Stanley Sheppard, Park Street, Springfield, Vt.  
**POZYC, Wladyslaw B.** Miss Zofia Pozyc, 554 Thirteenth Street, Erie, Pa.

### Died from Accident and Other Causes.

#### LIEUTENANTS.

**HAMER, Thomas M.** Robert S. Hamer, 921 South Cooper Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
**SUDBROUGH, Alfred Gwynn.** Mrs. Catherine Sudborough, 336 Budlong Street, Adrian, Mich.

#### SERGEANTS.

**LECK, Edward E.** Adolph Leck, 44 Warren Street, Meriden, Conn.  
**MCCORMICK, William M.** William L. McCormick, 1341 Illinois Avenue, Dormont, Pa.  
**ROBBINS, Francis W.** Mrs. Louella Robbins, Winter Street, Florence, N. J.

#### CORPORALS.

**DALE, Marion.** Samuel Dale, R. F. D. 1, Morgantown, N. C.  
**GRILL, George E.** Mrs. Catherine Grill, Woodlawn, Md.  
**HENRY, Herbert H.** John Henry, R. F. D. 10, Sevierville, Tenn.  
**KENNEDY, Charles E.** Mrs. John Kennedy, 2559 West Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.  
**KIRYCZYNSKI, Andrew.** Toney Brongel, Dedham, Wis.  
**POPE, Fred A. J. E.** Pope, general delivery, Arlington, Tenn.  
**STROUP, William L.** Mrs. Mary Masers, 3224 South Vincent Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

#### COOKS.

**GILL, Carl Lewis.** Roy Short, R. F. D. 4, Fredonia, Kans.  
**HECKMAN, Louis F.** Mrs. L. F. Heckman, 5486 Neosho Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
**WINDRUM, Chauncey.** Miss Sadie Baxter, 11 Meadow Street, Kingston, N. Y.

#### PRIVATE.

**ABNER, Ben Harrison.** Mrs. W. L. Abner, Loogootee, Ind.  
**BONAVOGLIA, Thomas.** James Bonavoglia, 318 Oak Street, Dunmore, Pa.  
**CARTER, Charles.** Mrs. Maggie Carter, Hatfield, Mo.  
**CLAYTON, Ambrose L.** John A. Clayton, Treat, Ark.  
**CONWAY, William T.** Mrs. William T. Conway, 506 South Boulder Street, Tulsa, Okla.  
**CORTEZ, Arthur.** Mrs. Antonette Cortez, Kraemer, Ia.  
**COX, Elmer W.** Walter J. Cox, Parma, Idaho.  
**CROWDER, Joseph A.** William R. Crowder, Latonia, Ky.  
**EDICK, Herbert F.** Fred Edick, Wayne Street, Mexico, N. Y.  
**ELLIOTT, George W.** Amos Hedrick, Indore, W. Va.

**FERRIS, Stephen W.** Michael Ferris, 113 Hickory Street, Scranton, Pa.  
**FINKBEINER, Arthur C.** Fred Finkbeiner, R. F. D. 5, Middleville, Mich.  
**FITCHE, Alfred C.** Mrs. Olive Angella Fitch, Pleasanton, Nebr.  
**FITE, Marion C.** Parshall H. Fite, Bridgeport, Ind.  
**FITZGERALD, Joseph E.** Mrs. Mary Ann Fitzgerald, Elkhart, Ill.  
**FITZPATRICK, Joseph F.** Mrs. Mary Murphy, 507 East Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.  
**FORTIN, Joseph P.** Phidine Fortin, 185 Canterbury Street, Worcester, Mass.  
**FOSTER, Alfred E.** Mrs. Sarah E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Wellington, Kans.  
**FRANSEN, William.** H. Fransen, R. F. D., box 39, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
**FRAZIER, William Orville.** George W. Frazier, Hagerstown, Ind.  
**FUSSELL, Claud.** A. T. Fussell, Friday, Tex.  
**GATES, Franklin R.** Mrs. Bertha Langley, 427 Greenwch Place, Kalamazoo, Mich.

### Wounded Severely.

#### CAPTAIN.

**PRIEST, Frank Talburt.** Mrs. Mary K. Talburt, 825 North Emporia, Wichita, Kans.

#### LIEUTENANT.

**ULMER, William.** John G. Ulmer, 502 West Market Street, Pottsville, Pa.

#### SERGEANTS.

**CARLSON, Edwin L.** Augustus Johnson, R. F. D. 4, Farmington, Me.  
**DAMIRIS, Peter.** Mrs. Helen Bara, 149 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.

#### PRIVATE.

**BOYD, Joseph P.** Mrs. Kate Boyd, 1252 East Thirty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**BUSH, Leroy C.** Mrs. Frances Bush, R. F. D. 3, Lafayette, N. Y.  
**CARROLL, Douglas.** Charles Carroll, 1260 Staman Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
**CARSON, James W.** Mrs. Mary Thomas Carson, 23 Terrace Place, Arlington, N. J.  
**CHILDRESS, Sidney A.** Isaac D. Childress, 46 East Avenue, Austin, Tex.  
**JONES, Charles W.** E. W. Jones, Holtville, Cal.  
**LOUGHRIN, William.** Mrs. Katherine Loughrin, Minoqua, Wis.  
**LYNCH, Albert-J.** James C. Lynch, Tonasket, Wash.  
**WERMLINGER, John L.** John Wermlinger, 144 North Third Street, Duquesne, Pa.  
**WERTHEIMER, Emil.** Mrs. Gertie W. Ego, 392 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LISTS.

**Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Killed in Action.**

#### PRIVATE.

**KIRBY, Alva.** Joseph B. Kirby, Dadeville, Mo.

**Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.**

#### SERGEANT.

**NOLAN, Martin.** Riart Nolan, Harris, Ky.

#### PRIVATE.

**DEPASQUALE, Bernardino.** Luigi Depasquale, Province Barbitrto, Italy.  
**NIEDERKORN, Mathew J.** Mrs. Anna M. McHerring, 1429 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.  
**NIELSEN, Lauritz M.** Niels Nielsen, Nykøbing, Denmark.

**Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.**

#### PRIVATE.

**BOLSER, Martin A.** Mrs. Rose Bolser, Third Avenue, Jessup, Pa.  
**DI VITO, Anthony.** Mrs. Filomena Di Vito, 1741 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**ZELLMER, Fred H.** Gustave Zelmer, R. F. D. 2, box 72, Merville, Iowa.

**Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died from Wounds.**

#### PRIVATE.

**ROBERTS, John H.** Mrs. J. H. Roberts, Sumner, Miss.

**Died from Wounds, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.**

#### PRIVATE.

**LOPP, Chauncey E.** Lopp, Chauncey B. Lopp, 224 Millbridge Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.**

#### PRIVATE.

**LARKY, Anthony.** Stanley Lukaszek, 17 Nagel Street, Detroit, Mich.

**Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).**

#### LIEUTENANT.

**WOLF, William Sidney, Jr.** William S. Wolf, sr., Lamar, Mo.

#### PRIVATE.

**HASTING, Jhu W.** James B. Hasting, R. F. D. 2, Algood, Tenn.

**Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

#### LIEUTENANTS.

**ELLIOTT, Edward.** S. A. Elliott, 1310 South Jefferson Street, Muncie, Ind.

**KINNE, Howard I.** W. A. Kinne, Stearns, Ky.

#### SERGEANT.

**WHITE, Roger E.** T. H. White, Fayette, Mo.

#### CORPORALS.

**FOX, Charles Edward.** Charles E. Fox, 238 North Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Kans.  
**GRUBE, Wesley F.** Fred J. Grube, Broken Arrow, Okla.

#### PRIVATE.

**ABBOTT, Ronald W.** Charles W. Abbott, 187 Dongan Street, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

**COOK, Edgar B.** Felix H. Cook, 1424 Charlotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**HARVEY, Frederick O.** Mrs. Lillia B. Harvey, Welch, Okla.

**HOSTERMAN, Roland Robert.** Mrs. Jennie G. Hosterman, 3530 Garfield, Kansas City, Mo.

**KERR, John H.** Charles W. Kerr, Mount Sterling, Iowa.

**LACY, William C.** Miss Millie Lacy, Campbell, Mo.

**LOBBAUGH, Howard N.** Mrs. Nannie Lobbaugh, 32 East High Street, Union City, Pa.

**MEALY, Thomas J.** James T. Mealy, care of Rockaway Hotel, Reynolds, N. Dak.  
**MITCHELL, Corbet.** Herber J. Mitchell, Fillmore, Utah.

**PERRAS, Ernest W.** Mrs. W. C. Hill, 472 Main Street, Portland, Ore.

**SUSSEX, Floyd Whiting.** Samuel Wesley Sussex, R. F. D. 1, Edison, Kans.

**Died from Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

#### SERGEANT.

**BOHANNON, Harry M.** Mrs. Anna E. Bohannon, Rockfield, Ind.

#### PRIVATE.

**SUTTLES, Layton.** Mrs. Josie Suttles, R. F. D. 5, Seneca, S. C.

**Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

#### CORPORAL.

**MAGRANE, Francis J.** Mrs. Mary Magrane, 26 Market Square, Lynn, Mass.

#### PRIVATE.

**ARMSTRONG, Howard.** Mrs. Laura Armstrong, 203 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Ind.

**BLOXOM, Estel G.** John W. Bloxom, Makemie Park, Va.

**FLINN, Quincey A.** Mrs. Susan Flinn, Kidder, Ky.

**FOX, Bert.** John A. Fox, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

**FOX, George.** C. Benson, 30 Canal Street, Geneva, N. Y.

**GEGENHEIMER, Philip.** Mrs. Theresa Gegenheimer, 469 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

GOETZ, Helmeth Albert. Mrs. W. Goetz, Renville, Minn.  
 JENSEN, Fred L. Mrs. Martha Jensen, 311 Highwood Avenue, Glen Rock, N. J.  
 JOHNSON, David F. John Johnson, R. F. D. 2, box 95, Princeton, Minn.  
 JOHNSON, Orland E. Mrs. Ida Johnson, 519 Horatio Street, Charlotte, Mich.  
 KARRICK, Preston. Ben Karrick, R. F. D. 3, Mount Sterling, Ky.  
 KELLY, Delbert. William A. Kelly, Dorena, Oreg.  
 KENT, Ernest L. Lee Kent, Rosehill, Iowa.  
 LATAK, Carl. Joseph Szezurck, 63 Vermont Street, Blue Island, Ill.  
 McGEOUGH, Clement A. Charley McGeough, Waterville, Iowa.  
 MANHART, George W. Mrs. J. W. Manhart, R. F. D. 4, box 1570, Sacramento, Cal.  
 MATHER, Thomas W. Mrs. Mary E. Mather, Sonora, Ky.  
 MÜRSCH, Henry F. Mrs. Marie Mursch, 3669 East Fifty-fifth Street SE, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 PRIMERANO, Nazareno. Luigi Primerano, box 306, Johnsonburg, Pa.  
 ROGERS, Arthur. Henry Rogers, R. F. D. 6, Athens, Tex.  
 WADE, Don Crandle. James Wade, Ogden, Utah.  
 WILSON, Jessie J. Mrs. Ida Wyatt Wilson, Stepstone, Ky.

**Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

**PRIVATES.**  
 MALINOWSKI, Adam. Mrs. Annie Malinowski, 5024 West Thirty-first Place, Cicero, Ill.  
 MELNEK, Alexander. Mike Melnek, 9 Rotkin Street, Auburn, N. Y.  
 VALDES, Leopoldo. Filiciano Cantu, Sampedro, Tex.  
 VARO, Leonardo. Mrs. Rosa Dimmins, 1838 Eleventh Street, Canton, Ohio.

**Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

**CORPORALS.**  
 MISTRETT, Phillips. Mrs. Clara Mistrett, 64 Water Street, Jamestown, N. Y.  
 RETTEW, Harry. Mrs. Henry Rettew, 424 Cherry Street, Columbia, Pa.  
 YOUNG, James. Mrs. Clara Young, 808 Summer Street, Springfield, Ohio.

**PRIVATES.**  
 KURIAK, Vincent. Mrs. Frances Kurlak, 74 Millburn Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 LOVE, George R. Mrs. Louise Love, Turner Station, Baltimore County, Md.  
 LYLE, Sidney Guy. Geoffrey Lyle, Eagle Rock, Va.  
 MATLOCK, Malven E. Mrs. James B. Matlock, Champion, Alberta, Canada.  
 MATOCHA, John F. John J. Matocha, Plum, Tex.  
 MEADOR, Arthur E. Jesse J. Meador, R. F. D. 6, Westmoreland, Tenn.  
 MEEHAN, John J. Mrs. Margaret Meehan, 469 York Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MEYER, John C. Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, 929 Poyfarr Street, New Orleans, La.  
 MEZEKAR, Andy. Nick Mezekar, Quick Side, Pa.  
 MILLER, Philip. Andron J. Miller, 219 Onida Street, Storm Lake, Iowa.  
 MITCHELL, Mack R. James H. Mitchell, Vivian, Tex.  
 NOMES, Jacob John. John Nomes, 1575 Perry Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 RICHTER, Nixon. Harmon B. Richter, Gonzales, Tex.  
 SCHIERHOLTZ, Henry A. Mrs. Catherine Schierholtz, Elmira, Ontario, Canada.  
 SPIGEL, Charles. John Mattis, 228 Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

**PRIVATES.**  
 KEEFE, Timothy L. Timothy M. Keefe, Morton, Minn.  
 MOSSER, Edwin J. Jacob H. Mosser, Breinigsville, Pa.  
 MUSCATO, Frank. Thomas Muscato, 232 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 MYERS, Clinton. Ervin C. Myers, R. F. D. 2, Tecumseh, Okla.  
 NELSON, David G. Mrs. Sophie Nelson, R. F. D. 1, Titusville, Pa.  
 NICKELL, Tony. Bud Nickell, Point Peter, Ark.  
 RICHARDSON, Robert L. A. C. Richardson, 366 Buckingham Street, Akron, Ohio.

RIDER, John W. Mrs. Catherine Rider, Sand Creek Road, West Albany, N. Y.  
 SCISCIO, Onofrio. Dominic Sciscio, 1604 Lodi Street, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 SCOTT, George M. Roland T. Scott, Campbellsville, Ky.

**Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

**SERGEANTS.**  
 MADOLE, John W. Mrs. Sadie Price, Doniphan, Mo.  
 WALL, Leonard T. Thomas C. Donovan, 85 Auburn Street, Auburndale, Mass.

**CORPORALS.**  
 HULL, William Frank. Mrs. Pearl Hull, Atascadero, Cal.  
 ROBCINSKI, George. Mrs. Anna Robcinski, 29 Garfield Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

**PRIVATES.**  
 CARTER, Harold Sherman. Mrs. Gertrude Ward, Leroy, Kans.  
 EDWARDS, Samuel. Lump C. Goodwin, R. F. D. 3, Summerville, Ga.  
 HAUGLAND, Carl E. Mat Haugland, West Hope, N. Dak.  
 HERRERA, Francisco A. Jose Y. Herrera, Ocate, N. Mex.  
 KRUSE, Efford C. Mrs. Lena H. Kruse, 807 Lafayette Street, Beardstown, Ill.  
 LANGOWSKI, Ignatius. Mrs. John Langowski, 3831 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 LEWIS, Noah M. Tom F. Lewis, Cleveland, Okla.  
 McCUSKER, Frank J. Mrs. Cecelia McCusker, 1844 Daly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 McKINNEY, Robert. J. B. McKinney, Stone-wall, Okla.  
 MOSS, Claude. Mrs. Nan Eston Trough, S. C.  
 OSBURN, Robert J. Mrs. E. W. Osburn, 180 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 RANDAZZO, Bartolo. Salvadora Randazzo, Crockett, Cal.  
 ROBERTSON, Melvin C. Mrs. Gladys Robertson, Blue Hill, Me.  
 ROSSELL, Mark. George Rossell, Clear Brook, Minn.  
 ROSSELL, Vernie H. George Rossell, Clear Brook, Minn.  
 WOLSTENHOLME, Wallace. Mrs. Mary Hindle, 252 East Stella Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Erroneously Reported killed in Action.**

**LIEUTENANT.**  
 SIMPSON, William E. James Simpson, R. F. D. 2, West Union, W. Va.

**Erroneously Reported Wounded Severely.**

**PRIVATE.**  
 ULMER, William. Mrs. Alice Grayson, Minter Ala.

**Erroneously Reported Wounded Slightly.**

**PRIVATE.**  
 CARSON, James W., jr. Mrs. Mabel Ruth Danielson, 136 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

**Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).**

**CORPORAL.**  
 ENGLE, Charles C. Mrs. Margaret Engle, Delano, Pa.

**SECTION 1, MARCH 24, 1919.**

The total number of casualties to date, including those reported below, are as follows:

Killed in action (including 381 at sea)	31,922
Died from wounds	13,352
Died of disease	21,828
Died from accident and other causes	3,625
Wounded in action (over 85 per cent returned)	193,584
Missing in action (not including prisoners released and returned)	5,405
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,714</b>

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Died from wounds	9
Died of disease	94
Wounded severely	18
Missing in action	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>

**Died of Wounds.**  
**SERGEANT.**  
 FAIRGRIEVE, John R. Alexander Fairgrieve, Washoe, Mont.

**CORPORAL.**  
 TIERNEY, Melville Grinnel. James D. Tierney, 5407 Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**PRIVATES.**  
 DANIELS, Monroe. Mrs. Rachel Daniels, Charley, Ky.  
 FAIRELL, Joseph J. Lawrence J. Farrell, 342 Cumberland Street, Rumford, Me.  
 HOVEY, Charles. Jacob Hovey, Paavola, Mich.  
 McNULTY, Andrew J. Mrs. Sarah Wackley, 343 Center Street, Freeland, Pa.  
 MILITO, Pietro. Antonio Milito, Arcama, Italy.  
 TREBESCH, Albert. John Trebesch, R. F. D. 5, Sleepy Eye, Minn.  
 WILLIAMS, Joe L. Thomas J. Williams, R. F. D. 4, Farmer City, Ill.

**Died of Disease.**

**CAPTAIN.**  
 DUNBAR, Gale Samuel. Mrs. Gale S. Dunbar, 1730 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.

**LIEUTENANT.**  
 SHIELLS, Alexander Edward. Mrs. Alexander Edward Shiells, 240 Sixth Avenue, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**SERGEANTS.**  
 BARRETT, John P. Mrs. Margaret Barrett, 147 Granger Street, Rutland, Vt.  
 BERGNER, Edward C. Henry Bergner, Pultzefer, Wis.

CLARK, John B. Miss Mollie Lacey, Deer Lodge, Mont.

COLLINS, William J. Mrs. Mary T. Douglas, 3 Leyland Street, Dorchester, Mass.  
 GUNTER, Charles E. Benjamin Gunter, Decatur, Ill.  
 SOUCEK, Leonard Joseph. Mrs. Nettie Soucek, 4405 Martin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

**CORPORALS.**  
 BROWN, Lorraine. Joe Brown, 236 Elm Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.  
 CARR, William E. Edward Carr, 319 Church Street, Phoenixville, Pa.  
 DOWNS, Joe Buxton. John M. Downs, 812 Patton Avenue, Asheville, N. C.  
 HESS, Truman S. Mrs. Elizabeth Hess, 917 Spruce Street, Easton, Pa.  
 HUSSEY, Wilbur J. Mrs. John Hussey, Rudolph, Ohio.  
 MILLER, Clayton C. Milton C. Miller, 141 Wabash Avenue, Wichita, Kans.  
 MORTIMER, Guy W. Mrs. Anna M. Mortimer, 370 East Bacon Street, Palo Alto, Pa.  
 OTTENBACHER, Charles. Mrs. Elizabeth Ottenbacher, 446 University Place, South Bethlehem, Pa.  
 SHEAROUSE, Reginald Niedlinger. Mrs. Annie M. Shearouse, Marlow, Ga.  
 SWARTZ, Wallace M. Mrs. Mary A. Swartz, R. F. D. 3, Arcadia, Kans.

**WAGONERS.**  
 BURNHAM, Harold E. Mrs. Hattie Burnham, 14 Ladd Street, Watertown, Mass.  
 DASCH, Orla Hart. Oscar H. Dasch, Reedpoint, Mont.  
 EARNEST, Marion J. John L. Earnest, Donaldsonville, Ga.

**FARRIER.**  
 JOHNSON, George Woods. Mrs. Susie Johnson, Sperryville, Va.

**COOKS.**  
 DALTON, Claude H. Alonzo M. Dalton, 315 84 Clair Street, Paris, Ill.  
 HILL, John E. Mrs. J. E. Hill, Mataga, Wash.

# CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

**PRIVATE.**

ANDERSON, Ivan. Mrs. Catherine Anderson 1134 King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.  
 BARKER, Luther C. John H. Barker, Green, Ky.  
 BLADENTHAL, Jacob. Leon Bladenthal, 1934 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 BUREL, Arthur. Mrs. Emily Burel, 2314 Flourney Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 BURKHHOUSE, John A. Levi Burkhouse, Old Post Office, Beaver Township, Pa.  
 CARQUEST, Wilfrid L. Mrs. Marion Carquest, 17 Flavell Road, Wandsworth, London, England.  
 COGMAN, Willis. Mrs. Lizzie Cogman, R. F. D. 2, box 3, Fitzpatrick, Ala.  
 COLLINS, Hugh C. John H. Collins, Longsper, Va.  
 CONLON, John B. Luke Conlon, 84 Ninth Avenue, Newark, N. J.  
 COSGROVE, Edward J. Mrs. Rose Cosgrove, 703 Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 CRAWFORD, Buster. Henry Crawford, 283 South Ninth Street, Corsicana, Tex.  
 CROCKER, Joe. Mrs. Hattie Crocker, Cullman, Ala.  
 CROSS, Charles L. Calvin L. Cross, Perryville, Webster, Mass.  
 DAILEY, William G. William F. Dailey, Madison, Mo.  
 DANIEL, Luther. Mrs. Mary A. Daniel, R. F. D. 4, box 22B, Jackson, Miss.  
 DAVIES, Stanley. Mrs. Margaret Davies, London House Duffryn, Merionette, North Wales, England.  
 DAVIS, Georg T., jr. George T. Davis, sr., 342 East One hundred and seventy-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 DINGLEY, George Porter. John Tracy Dingley, Woodrow, Fla.  
 DOHLEN, George Gerald. John G. Dohlen, Mount Morris, Ill.  
 DOOLING, Patrick J. Mrs. Francis Dooling, Yatesville Street, Shenandoah, Pa.  
 DRESTAL, Edward. Frank Drestal, 54 Twelfth Street, Newark, N. J.  
 DUNMIRE, George F. Mrs. Ella L. Dunmire, 138 East High Street, New Philadelphia, Ohio.  
 ERICKSON, Benjamin Allen. Etanley Erickson, R. F. D. 1, Arkdale, Wis.  
 FARMER, William V. James Farmer, Sycamore, Va.  
 FIELDER, Glenn F. William H. Fielder, R. F. D. 4, Tecumseh, Mich.  
 FIELDS, John. Mrs. Francis Field, Boykins, Va.  
 FRENCH, John B. Sam French, 1208 Eighth Avenue, North, Great Falls, Mont.  
 GARVIN, James T. Cuffie Garvin, R. F. D. 1, Little Rock, Ark.  
 GODWIN, Maudious A. William H. Godwin, R. F. D. 2, Selma, N. C.  
 HEATH, Elder. Mrs. Katy Heath, Parlers, S. C.  
 HONEYWELL, Eugene F. Mrs. Emily Honeywell, 228 Beade Street, Plymouth, Pa.  
 HOSTETLER, David C. David Hostetler, Belleville, Pa.  
 JACKSON, Andrew. Mrs. Robert Lindsey, 1239 Twenty-first Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.  
 JACKSON, Willie. Charlie Simes, Shelby, Miss.  
 JONES, Harry B. Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Gibbs Avenue, Wareham, Mass.  
 KIMBLE, Orle. Mrs. Francis Kimble, R. F. D. 2, box 23, Hatches Station, Ga.  
 LAWRENCE, Andrew. Frank Lawrence, Weldon, N. C.  
 LAWRENCE, Harvey. Mrs. Hattie Lawrence, 233 Perkenmyer Street, Louisville, Ky.  
 LEE, George B. Miss Della Walker, Trinity, Tex.  
 LEE, William J. Mrs. Emma Lee, 126 Hermitage Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 McCUTCHEON, James. Mrs. Jane McCutcheon, 2044 East York Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MACDOUGAL, John A. Mrs. D. A. MacDougal, Phillipsburg, Mont.  
 MCGOLDRICK, Patrick E. Mrs. Bridget McGoldrick, 323 Ferdinand Street, Scranton, Pa.  
 McNELIS, John J. Thomas Martin, 2344 North Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MEADOR, Claud F. Mrs. Lucie F. Meador, R. F. D. 2, Glen Allen, Va.  
 MILLER, Gilbert L. John H. Miller, R. F. D. 1, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 Mitchell, Charles J. William J. Mitchell, R. F. D. 1, box 59, Provo, Utah.  
 MONAHAN, Joseph L. Mrs. Mary Monahan, R. F. D. 1, Sheridan, Iowa.  
 MOOSE, Roy J. Benjamin F. Moose, R. F. D. 3, Newark, Ohio.

MORAN, Fred. Miss Esther D. Moran, box 43, Stanley, N. Y.  
 MURPHY, Hubert H. Mrs. Catherine Murphy, 15303 Holmes Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 OATES, Milton Randolph. Mrs. Alice Belle Oates, 3336 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 POORMAN, Alfred. Doria S. Poorman, 1419 Thomas Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
 PUPA, Samuel. Mrs. Teresa M. Andrea, Province of Catanzaro, Isca Sogliani, Italy.  
 REICHENEDER, George. Jacob Reicheneder, 325 Bismarck Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
 REID, James. Leslie C. Babcock, 417 East Twenty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 RYDER, George A. Mrs. Jennie E. Marshall, 29 South Street, Hanover, N. H.  
 SHRADER, Hobart F. Jacob U. Shrader, R. F. D. 1, Harrisville, W. Va.  
 SPARKS, Loney E. Mrs. Lucy L. Sparks, R. F. D. 8, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 STEEL, Romie. Mrs. Birdie Key Steel, 909 1/2 Gay Street, Nashville, Tenn.  
 TAYLOR, Walter E. Mrs. Mary Alice Taylor, Winter Haven, Fla.  
 THEISEN, Leo. Mrs. Mary Theisen, 1240 Townsend Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 TURK, Otis. George Turk, 44 Burkle Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
 TURNER, Robert B. Mrs. William W. Turner, Eunice, La.  
 VAN MALTER, Harry H. Mrs. Emma Van Malter, 169 Beal Street, Trenton, N. J.  
 WEATHERS, Bennie. Samuel F. Weathers, Welty, Okla.  
 WESTLEY, Will. Miss Pearl Westley, box 9, Houston, Tex.  
 WILSON, James S. Mrs. Valetta Wilson, 1419 East Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 WYKHEYS, Camiel. Bruno Wykheys, Ruselede, Belgium.  
 YOUNG, Felton L. Mrs. Laura E. Young, Norristown, Ga.

**Wounded Severely.**

**LIEUTENANTS.**

MEAD, Harry H. Mrs. Harry H. Mead, 213 East Locust, Wilmington, Ohio.  
 ROBERTSON, Thomas A. Mrs. Thomas A. Robertson, 372 West One hundred and twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 THOMPSON, Howard A. Mrs. Mary McKnight Thompson, 340 South Atlantic Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**CORPORAL.**

CREGIER, Sidney. Sidney Pierson, Clement Street, Liberty, N. Y.

**PRIVATE.**

ANDREAS, Orin O. Charles Andreas, Walkerville, Mich.  
 BOYCE, Clarence E. William Boyce, route 14, Janesville, Wis.  
 DEGRAW, Sidney N. Mrs. Clista Degraw, R. F. D. 1, Cedar Springs, Mich.  
 FOWLER, Laurence. Mrs. Susan Fowler, Dresden, Tenn.  
 IDA, James T. Washigoro Ida, 17 Shimononeya, Gunmaken, Japan.  
 LUCAS, Norman U. Mrs. Lida Lucas, 1234 Bearitania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 McKEOWN, Joseph. Thomas McKeown, Carick Macross, Monaghan, Ireland.  
 METROPOULOS, Harry P. Peter Metropoulos, Sinalades, Co. Mantinias, Corciadas, Greece.  
 POOLE, Ralph R. Colvin S. Poole, Valley, Wash.  
 SMITH, Charley L. Mrs. Bettie Smith, Vero, Fla.  
 SMITH, Thomas. Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Cumnor, Va.  
 SOBLESKI, Walter. Mrs. Mary Sobleski, 327 Haverley Street, Throop, Pa.  
 STEFAN, Moise. Mrs. Mary Stefan, Femes Vases, Austria, Hungary.  
 WHITLOW, Lee. Mrs. Minnie Whitlow, box 272, Lowanda, Kans.

**Missing in Action.**

**PRIVATE.**

MORET, August. Pictio Moret, Treviso, Italy.  
 PASSAS, Phillip. Mrs. Catherine Pappas, Canea, Crete, Greece.  
 SHORT, Joseph L. Littleton G. Short, Dolphin, Va.  
 STEVENS, Howard C. George R. Stevens, Enfield, Ill.  
 WATERS, Henry T. T. G. Waters, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, S. C.

**SECTION 2, MARCH 24, 1919.**

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action.....	23
Died from wounds.....	1
Died from accident and other causes.....	48
Died in aeroplane accident.....	1
Died of disease.....	14
Wounded severely.....	11
Missing in action.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100</b>

**Killed in Action.**

**LIEUTENANT.**

BASEMORE, William. Miss H. Eveline Basemore, Aposkle, N. C.

**SERGEANT.**

O'CALLAGHAN, Cornelius. Mrs. B. P. Barry, 381 Halden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

**CORPORALS.**

GODDARD, Stimson W. George P. Goddard, 5450 Vernon Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NORBECK, Philip M. Mrs. Edna A. Norbeck, 215 Parker Avenue, Collingdale, Delaware County, Pa.  
 STEWART, Richard C. Robert S. Stewart, Winchester, Va.  
 MOORE, Albert E. Mrs. Emma J. Moore, 120 Collingwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

**PRIVATE.**

MATTHEWS, William H. Jack T. Matthews, Kipling, N. C.  
 BONO, Joe. Billie Bono, 213 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.  
 BUSHEY, Clinton E. Mrs. Dora Bushey, 265 Jessamine Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 GROMCZUSKI, Adam. Miss Genia Rutecka, 912 Pennsylvania Avenue, Erie, Pa.  
 GURSKI, Theodore. Mrs. Pauline Gurski, 3942 East Sixty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 ITEM, LeRoy. Mrs. Omella Item, Highland, Ill.  
 JARONI, Martin. Mrs. Margaret Jaroni, 923 Beatty Street, Trenton, N. J.  
 PEDEN, William. Mrs. Barbara Peden, Satorsville, Pa.  
 ROBERSON, Curtis B. Sgt. Paul Roberson, care of Eighteenth Infantry, Douglas, Ariz.  
 SMITH, William. George Smith, Slayton, Minn.  
 SNELL, Harry E. Cyrus A. Snell, Harrisburg, N. C.  
 SORRING, Hans L. Knud Nielson Sorring, Province of Jylland, Hasle, Denmark.  
 SWEET, Earl D. Mrs. Amy Sweet, R. F. D. 1, McGregor, Mich.  
 TRAMMELL, Dausle W. Iffram Trammell, Clio, Ky.  
 TURNER, Oscar E. Wyatt T. Turner, Emberton, Ky.  
 WOODARD, Selikirk. William J. Woodard, R. F. D. 2, Charlotte, Tenn.  
 ZANIS, Peter. Theodore K. Zanis, Mintelogli Patron, Patras, Greece.

**Died of Wounds.**

**PRIVATE.**

SCISZESKI, Stanley. Anthony Dsiedowicz, 14 South Endray Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Died from Aeroplane Accident.**

**SERGEANT.**

GREGORY, Thurman M. C. A. Gregory, Shiloh, Camden County, N. C.

**Died from Accident and Other Causes.**

**LIEUTENANTS.**

JONES, William H. Mrs. Elsie M. Jones, 187 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J.  
 JOPLIN, Charles West. James Joplin, Gurley, Ala.  
 TRAVIS, Ernest Fears. J. W. Travis, R. F. D. 3, Griffin, Ga.

**SERGEANT.**

LEAVY, Bernard J. John Leavy, Monnedaragh, Adgaworthtown, County Longford, Ireland.

**CORPORALS.**

DAVIS, Harry J. Mrs. Hannah Marz, 629 Pierce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

# CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

PARK, Jay. John M. Park, Clements, Kans.  
HYATT, William S. Mrs. Connie B. Hyatt,  
Bainesville, N. C.

## WAGONER.

BARNOSKY, Chester. Mrs. Lucy Barnosky,  
West Street, Eynon Lack, Pa.

## PRIVATE.

BRATTON, Walter. Mike Bratton, Pulaski,  
Va.

COLLINS, Roy E. Mrs. W. A. Draper, South-  
ern Heights, Faribault, Minn.

DONALDSON, Robert L. Mrs. Mary A. Don-  
aldson, Haleyville, Ala.

FRANSEN, Ingvar M. Jens Fransen,  
Pedersbak, Fjlrredts, Denmark.

HAWKINS, Carl P. Mrs. Anna S. Hawkins,  
206 Bradley Avenue, Peoria, Ill.

RAQUINTA, Francesca. Miss Rosi Tina,  
Shinnston, W. Va.

BEAIRD, Andrew E. William H. Beaird, R.  
F. D. 5, Lafayette, Ala.

DANCY, Cicero. Mrs. Ollvia Dancy, 914  
Salter Street, Norfolk, Va.

DANSBERY, Stanley A. Mrs. Martha Dans-  
bery, Springdale, Ohio.

DAVIS, Warren Frank. Mrs. Lizzie Jeffords,  
Nickerson, Kans.

DAYS, Lewis. Mrs. Melvinia Days, Ellens-  
burg, Wash.

DEMICO, Antonio. Salvatore Demico, 256  
One hundred and fifty-first Street, New  
York, N. Y.

DE ROY, Narcisse. Narcisse A. De Roy, 78  
Mosher Street, Holyoke, Mass.

DESHON, Floyd E. Frank E. Deshon, Logan,  
Kans.

EASTERLING, Aubrey. Gus Easterling, Cope,  
S. C.

EYHERALT, Alexander. Mrs. Jeannie Eyher-  
alt, Equinle, Pyrenees, France.

FISCHER, Paul. Aaron Fischer, Rexmont, Pa.

GRANGER, George A. Mrs. Rachel Granger,  
R. F. D. 2, Clio, Mich.

JUNGMAN, Adolf T. Mrs. Natalie Jungman,  
43 West Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.

KELLER, Elmer J. Miss Florence Keller,  
1015 Sixth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.

KINNEY, Joseph E. Albert T. Kinney, 3027  
College Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

KOSSAKOWSKI, Frank. Mrs. Rosalie Kos-  
sakowski, Wolka, Zalaska, Poland, Russia.

KUBNE, Fred. Mrs. Emily Kubne, 11 Reid  
Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

LACHOWITZ, Adolph. Mrs. Victoria Saba-  
lasko, 234 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.

LA COLLA, Stephen. Mrs. Wyta La Colla, 7  
Houchman Street, Boston, Mass.

LANDERS, Erven L. William J. Landers,  
Hokes Bluff, Ala.

LANIR, Kress. Mrs. Bertha Lanir, Loinger,  
La.

LARSON, Carl. Lars M. Johnson, House 9,  
Staurrad, Sweden.

LARSON, Gerhard John. Halver Larson, Buf-  
falo Center, Iowa.

LEWIS, Hallie S. Chester S. Lewis, Frye  
Hill, Ark.

LEWIS, Ira L. Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Con-  
voy, Ohio.

LOUDON, Allen B. Mrs. K. M. Loudon,  
Herrick, S. Dak.

MELCHER, Alphonse. Miss Rena Melcher,  
4721 Emerson Avenue south, Minneapolis,  
Minn.

PETTIT, George F. Skitmore Pettit, jr., 625  
Hamilton Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

ROONEY, Mathew. Thomas Rooney, 79  
South Maple Street, Akron, Ohio.

SLINGER, Frank P. John H. Slinger, 720  
Center Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

SLIVINSKI, Henry K. Mrs. Mary Rope-  
synska, 927 Moyamensing Street, Philadel-  
phia, Pa.

STINER, David. Mrs. Sarah McGuire, 156  
Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SZELOGOWSKI, Albert. Frank Szelogowski,  
243 Fifteenth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TAYLOR, Chris Albert. Mrs. Emma Taylor,  
Norton, Kans.

## Died of Disease.

### LIEUTENANT.

HERBERT, Thomas C. Walter S. Herbert,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

### CORPORAL.

HUMPHRIES, Clarence S. Mrs. Anna Risk,  
107 William Street, Middletown, Conn.

### SECRETARY, Y. M. C. A.

GALE, Bessie. Y. M. C. A. overseas casuals,  
347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### WAGONER.

NOYE, Raymond F. Frank M. Noye, 141  
Linden Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

## PRIVATE.

DORR, Lester G. Mrs. Unice Dorr, Alma,  
Ill.

FOWLKES, Ben M. Mrs. Shepard M. Fowlkes,  
1117 Troy Avenue, Dyersburg, Tenn.

GARMAN, Robert H. Mrs. Nary Casner,  
R. F. D., Thompsonstown, Pa.

GREENE, Rufus E. Mrs. Clara Greene,  
Neely, Miss.

GUENTHER, Edward. Mrs. Marie Yeko,  
3703 North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

GUIHAM, Eugene J. Mrs. Mary Ridge, 86  
Prentiss Street, Watertown, Mass.

HARTSELL, Charles W. Mrs. Ellen Hartsell,  
Allen, N. C.

JOHNSON, John. Greene Johnson, Bules  
Creek, N. C.

MOUTON, Paul. Mrs. Nomea Dagger, East  
Pormella Street, Lafayette, La.

TODD, William H. Mrs. Lou E. Todd, box  
167, Marden, Ill.

## Wounded Severely.

### LIEUTENANT.

CASSEDY, J. Townsend. W. F. Cassedy, 355  
Grant Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

### PRIVATE.

CARLSON, Charles I. Mrs. Mary Carlson,  
703 West B Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.

COOK, Benjamin F. T. J. Cook, Calvin, Okla.

DALEY, William T. John Daley, 351 Bed-  
ford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHNSON, Edward D. Mrs. Ellen Johnson,  
1178 West Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

ROBBINS, John H. Joseph S. Robbins, R. F.  
D. 1, Forest City, N. C.

ROSE, Benjamin. B. Miner Rose, Packard,  
Ky.

SHEARON, John Joseph. Mrs. Annie Shearon,  
3529 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORES, Clyde C. Richard T. Shores, Cort-  
land, Nebr.

STEIN, Albert. Samuel Stein, 713 Newark  
Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

STEPHENSON, Earl J. Earl V. Stephenson,  
2635 Third Street, Baker, Oreg.

## Missing in Action.

### PRIVATE.

BRANSCOME, Wiley H. Ella G. Branscome,  
Hillsville, Va.

YOUNG, William F. J. M. Young, R. F. D. 1,  
Ratliff, Miss.

## CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LISTS.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported  
Killed in Action.

### PRIVATE.

MURPHY, Leo D. George P. Murphy,  
Hooker, Okla.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previ-  
ously Reported Killed in Action.

### PRIVATE.

HACKMAN, Leland. Edward Hackman, 923  
Clay Street, St. Charles, Mo.

MAGAN, John A. John R. Magan, Rebers-  
burg, Pa.

YABLOSKERSKI, Joseph. Mieczslan Lip-  
inski, 2811 Marvine Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported  
Killed in Action.

### PRIVATE.

TRICKETT, Kenneth. Mrs. Jessie McLean,  
117 Library Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported  
Died.

### SERGEANT.

AILES, Edward B. Mrs. Susie Ailes, 400  
North Madison Street, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

### CORPORAL.

SPENCER, Lawrence G. Mrs. F. M. Spencer,  
Fairview Avenue, Tarrytown, N. Y.

### PRIVATE.

DUNPHY, William J. John J. Dunphy, 56  
Hamilton Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Died from Wounds, Previously Reported  
Died.

### PRIVATE.

STEHLIN, William P. Sebastian Stehlin,  
Brownsville, Tenn.

Died from Wounds, Previously Reported  
Wounded Severely.

### PRIVATE.

CALASCIONE, Frank. Sam Calascione, 1212  
Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported  
Wounded Severely.

### CORPORAL.

CARLSTEDT, Oscar G. Mrs. O. G. Carlstedt,  
Cumberland, Ind.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported  
Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

### SERGEANT.

HASSELL, Zola G. Mrs. Lewis Habel, Ren-  
ville, Minn.

### PRIVATE.

SCHMOYER, Harvey T. Harvey B. Schmo-  
yer, 538 Walnut Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported  
Missing in Action.

### LIEUTENANT.

SCOTT, Robert G. John W. Scott, Telegraph  
Prairie Pipe Co., Redel Station, 809 Com-  
merce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

### CORPORAL.

COCHRAN, Julian Card. Mrs. Malvina Coch-  
ran, Fort Scott, Kans.

GRAY, William D. Martin S. McGuire, 229  
West Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

HAY, Thomas Grover. Mrs. Alvia Hay, 1609  
Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LEE, Charles Edward. Elliott Lee, Sugar  
Creek, Mo.

SCHROEDER, Herbert A. William A. Schroe-  
der, 1074 Palmer Avenue East, Detroit  
Mich.

### PRIVATE.

ADAMSON, Gernie B. Berry Adamson, Ta-  
bor, Iowa.

ALDRIDGE, Philip J. Mrs. Margaret Simp-  
son, Water Street, Cambridge, Ohio.

BLAKE, Wilbur LeRoy. Mrs. Mary Blake,  
151 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

BRICKHOUSE, James M. John C. Brick-  
house, route 2, Columbia, N. C.

BURTON, Francis Aloysius. Miss Cleo  
Peckenpaugh, Cameron, Mo.

CRETA, Frank. Antonio Creta, 60 Jefferson  
Street, Waterbury, Conn.

CROSS, Franklin S. Mrs. Addie Cross, R.  
F. D. 3, box 360, Fruitvale, Wash.

CROY, Albert L. C. H. Croy, Henryetta,  
Okla.

GOODWIN, Isaac Chester. Mrs. Francis  
Goodwin, Marengo, Nebr.

GUST, Stephen. Joseph Gust, Benwood,  
Roseau County, Minn.

HARRIS, Cecil. Mrs. Nola Harris, Bethany,  
Mo.

HOLDAAS, John R. John J. Holdaas, Bot-  
tineau, N. Dak.

HURST, Wayne. Frank Hurst, 1018 Cleve-  
land Avenue, Canton, Ohio.

JENSEN, Nels. Anton Jensen, Luverne,  
N. Dak.

JUMP, Eden W. Samuel Curtis, Lewistown,  
Mont.

KAZBAN, John. Math M. Kazban, 807  
Chamber Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LANDPHERE, James. Eugene Landphere,  
Burlington, N. Dak.

MILLER, Charles G. Charles J. Miller,  
Payne, Ohio.

MUSSER, Guy E. Miss Lenora Musser, 6100  
Prentice Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PAIR, William A. Mrs. Bella E. Pair, Em-  
poria, Va.

PFEIFER, Oliver H. Mrs. Adele C. Pfeifer,  
3405 Humphrey Street, St. Louis, Mo.

QUAL, Robert. Peter Qual, Mahanomen,  
Minn.

ROWE, Marice D. Frank A. Argue, Hamil-  
ton, N. Dak.

RUDOLPH, Albert P. Mrs. Johanna M. Ru-  
dolph, 317 Twenty-second Street, Detroit,  
Mich.

SHAPIRO, Leo. Mrs. Lena Shapiro, 410  
Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

SHERKONI, Alexander. Miss Anna Koziska,  
233 Mosser Street, Natick, Pa.

SPITELNIK, Michael. Reuben Spitelnik,  
1432 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMPSON, George H. Walter H. Thomp-  
son, R. F. D. 4, Dyersburg, Tenn.

WHITE, Meredith H. Mrs. H. M. White,  
1606 West Forty-first Street, Kansas City,  
Mo.

WOLD, Martin. Miss Ida Wold, Valley City,  
N. Dak.

# CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

**Died from Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

PRIVATE.

DEVANNEY, Patrick. Mrs. Sarah Devanney, 378 East One hundred and forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

**Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

CORPORAL.

DELBRIDGE, Claude H. Mrs. William E. Delbridge, Freeman, Brunswick County, Va.

PRIVATE.

DAVIS, Roscoe N. Mr. James Davis, Ladoga, Ind.

DOMASK, Frank. Walter Domask, 703 Berlin Street, Berlin, Wis.

DONTH, Robert U. Mrs. Pauline Donth, 79 Dean Street, New Bedford, Mass.

GATTI, Harry. Mrs. Marie Gatti, 32 Ann Street, Passaic, N. J.

JOHNSON, Truair J. Truair L. Johnson, box 754, Three Forks, Mont.

SCHMIDT, Paul. Mrs. Philippina Schmidt, 2262 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCKWELL, George W. Mrs. Clara Robinson, Stowe, Vt.

**Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

LIEUTENANT.

ATWATER, Benjamin L. D. H. Atwater, 152 Maple Avenue, Redbank, N. J.

PRIVATE.

MARSHALLCOWITZ, Saul. Miss Bella Marshallcowitz, 102 John Street, New York, N. Y.

**Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

CORPORAL.

CORBETT, Arthur J. John H. Corbett, Edwardsville, Pa.

PRIVATE.

BOYD, John E. Robert Boyd, Port Lavaea, Tex.

LANTZ, Lemoyne. Mrs. Verlinda Lantz, 319 West Market Street, Taylorville, Ill.

MASLASA, Guro. Mrs. Anne Maslasa, Treblne, Austria.

MURDOCH, Andrew L. Mrs. Ione E. Murdoch, R. F. D. 1, Fort Shaw, Mont.

NESTER, Fred J. C. Mrs. Mina E. Nester, R. F. D. 1, Laurel Fork, Va.

SORRELS, Fred F. Fate Sorrels, Wilhite, N. C.

STEPHENSON, Jesse. Mrs. Betty Stephenson, 98 Stevens Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

WATSON, Robert H. Albert S. Watson, R. F. D. 1, Maryville, Mo.

WEBB, Robert W. Henry T. Webb, Capps, Ark.

WHALSTROM, Verner E. Herman E. Whalstrom, Canby, Minn.

WILFONG, Harvey H. Mrs. Mary Wilfong, Buckhannon, W. Va.

WILLIAMS, Dock D. Mrs. Sallie Williams, R. F. D. 2, Wadesboro, N. C.

WILSON, Shelby. Mrs. Margaret Petree, Colmar, Ky.

WINTHER, Reider. Miss Ruth Winther, Theresø, Gt. Ø, 111, Kristiania, Norway.

**Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

CORPORAL.

WIERZBICKI, Frank S. Casmere Wierzbicki, 745 Palmer Avenue East, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATE.

LEONARD, Donald C. Andrew O. Leonard, 341 Tusculum Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MITCHELL, John. Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, St. Agnes, Cornwall, England.

MYNATT, George H. Mrs. Emma Mynatt, 1502 Fourth Street, Gadsden, Ala.

NEICE, Robert L. Mrs. Lou Neice, Bluff City, Va.

SEVALLILO, Nicola. Agostino Sevallilo, Teoroglero Calaranzo, Italy.

TUSSEY, George. Mrs. R. Tussey, Morehead, Ky.

WALCEZ, John. Mrs. Jennie Walcez, 507 Sullen Street, Little Falls, N. Y.

WILLIAMS, Chancy E. George Williams, Alford, Susquehanna County, Pa.

WILSON, Albert E. Mrs. Sallie Wilson, Husk, Tex.

WILSON, Ollie M. John W. Wilson, Crockett, Tex.

WINGLE, Thomas L. Mrs. Mary Wingle, Cressona, Pa.

WISE, Elmer E. Benjamin Wise, Richards, Iowa.

WOODY, Nathan L. Joe Woody, Deirio, Tenn.  
WORTHINGTON, Stephen L. Mrs. Tilda I. Worthington, R. F. D. 3, Andalusia, Ala.

**Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.**

PRIVATE.

BAETH, Charlie R. Hans D. Baeth, Schleswig, Iowa.

BLANDANO, Rosario. Nick Blandano, Montagnorsale, Italy.

CORBETT, Hiram Fred. Mrs. Alice Turner Corbett, 124 Sixth Avenue North, Fargo, N. Dak.

COVELLORA, Salvatore. Frank Covellora, Sangiargio, Lecl, Italy.

DOHERTY, Patrick Joseph. Mrs. Kate Drago, 308 Mount Grove Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

EIKLEBERRY, Isaac. John H. Eikleberry, 828 Mechanic Street, Ravenna, Ohio.

MOODEY, Covert J. Mrs. M. L. Moodey, Greenburg, Ind.

SAREN, John. Gay Dloioro, 2 Laeuffer Street, Pont Canavese, Torino, Italy.

VEGOTSKY, Max. Miss Rosa Vegotsky, 700 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILKENS, Benjamin M. Mrs. Catherine Wilkens, 193 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORTHY, Leslie W. Mrs. Elizabeth Milford, 605 Walnut Street, Jerseyville, Ill.

**Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.**

PRIVATE.

PIERCE, William H. Mrs. Roxy Pierce, 1435 Buchanan Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.**

PRIVATE.

DAVIES, Stanley. Thomas Davies, 565 Thirty-third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GODWIN, Marlon. John W. Godwin, R. F. D. 2, Selma, N. C.

MCDUGAL, John. Mrs. Sarah McDougal, 5 Temperance Street, Mout Morris, Mich.

NOBE, Louis H. Fred Nobe, Venedy, Ill.

**Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).**

CORPORAL.

SMITH, Thomas. Mrs. Callie Smith, Maryville, Tenn.

PRIVATE.

WHITE, Charles C. Harrison White, Rogers, Ohio.

## SECTION 3, MARCH 24, 1919.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded (degree undetermined)	5
Wounded slightly	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

**Wounded (Degree Undetermined).**

LIEUTENANT.

DUNNING, Earle B. Mrs. Harriet A. Dunning, 640 South Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

SERGEANTS.

CLAUS, Joseph D. Mrs. Ethel Shapiro, 1300 South Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

VANDERHAEGEN, Joseph. Mrs. Ida Vanderhagen, 811 Weed Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORAL.

FITZGERALD, Joseph F. Mrs. Helen B. Fitzgerald, 3714 Cottage Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

MECHANIC.

WHITE, Claude. Mrs. Savannah White, 157 Division Street, Paris, Tex.

**Wounded Slightly.**

PRIVATE.

BAZER, Joseph M. Mrs. Ida Bazer, 29 Genee Street, Boston, Mass.

BEHNKE, Charles. Henry Behnke, Orland, Cal.

BITTNER, Franklin. Mrs. Franklin Bittner, 308 Woodvale Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.

BLANKENBECKER, Walter E. Mrs. Martha Blankenbecker, Seven Mile Ford, Va.

BOSELMANN, Henry. Henry Boseimann, 4033 North Drake Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BOUDREAU, Thophile. Anatole Boudreau, Batemans Island, La.

CICHY, Alexander P. Mrs. Anna Cichy, R. F. D. Broadbrook, Conn.

CLEMENT, Volle. Charlie Clement, Roanoke, La.

COLLINS, Clay. Enoch Collins, R. F. D. 1, Spark, Kans.

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas F. Mrs. L. Cunningham, 280 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

EKBLAD, Erik H. Luther Anderson, Gowrie, Iowa.

FOSTER, Leonard. W. J. Foster, South Norwalk, Conn.

JENSEN, Uffe O. N. O. Jensen, Lake Wilson, Minn.

KUNA, Ernest J. Mrs. Francis Kuna, 725 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.

LA BEAU, Peter O. Louis La Beau, 317 Second Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.

LANDSTEINER, Joseph. Frank Landsteiner, R. F. D. 4, Fairmount, Minn.

LEMINOWICH, John. William Leminowich, Daisytown, Pa.

LESSARD, Florin. Dianna Lessard, 85 West Street, Vinoooski, Vt.

LEWIS, Olen R. Mrs. Daisy Wallace, 291 West Avenue, Lockport, N. Y.

LIGHTNER, Salathiel M. Mrs. Carrie Lightner, 632 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LIMING, Hubert E. John Liming, Quimby, Iowa.

LUKEE, Michael. Mrs. M. Lukee, 3118 Brese-ton Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LYON, Joseph B. Mrs. Laura Lyon, East Homer, N. Y.

MCCRACKIN, Wallace. Mrs. Gertrude McCrackin, Hamilton, Mont.

MARCELLETO, Angelo. Mrs. Maria Marcelleto, 103 Sixth Street, Rome, N. Y.

MEYER, Courtland McKim. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Meyer, 147 North Pearl Street, Bridge-ton, N. J.

MEYER, John. W. M. Meyer, 363 Home Avenue, Piqua, Ohio.

MULCAHY, Thomas J. John Mulcahy, 9 Brooks Street, Concord, Mass.

MUNFORD, Clarence. Mrs. Hulda Munford, R. F. D. 3, Leesburg, Ohio.

NASH, James J. Mrs. Kate Nash, 664 Shipp Street, Louisville, Ky.

NEITZEL, Albert R. F. Carl Neitzel, St. Francis, Kans.

PAGE, Harlan. Mrs. Harriet Wilson, 11 Sheridan Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

PECK, Fred L. Mrs. Walter Plum, Girard, Pa.

ROBB, Everett A. Mrs. Isabella Robb, R. F. D. 1, Carsonville, Mich.

ROYKOUFF, Otto George. Charles Roykouff, 311 Fourteenth Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLARS, Ollie N. Sam T. Sellars, Greenwood, Ark.

SHAFFER, Forest R. Mrs. John Shaffer, Neosha Falls, Kans.

SHANK, Charles C. Mrs. Kathryn M. Shank, 5332 Park Heights Avenue, Arlington, Md.

SMITH, Daniel Anderson. Samuel Smith, Wallace Run, Pa.

SHARBAUGH, Truman James. Charles G. Sharbaugh, box 315, Cresson, Pa.

TUCKER, David. J. B. Tucker, 43 Twenty-sixth Street, Ensley, Ala.

TURBITT, Richard F. Miss Amory Rowand, 25 Regent Avenue, Providence R. I.

TYNER, Charles R. Mrs. L. Tyner, 160 O Street, South Boston, Mass.

WILSON, Frank. Chloë Wilson, Antwerp, Ohio.

WILSON, William B. George William Wil-son, Princess Anne, Md.

## SECTION 4, MARCH 24, 1919.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded (degree undetermined)	17
Wounded slightly	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>

**Wounded (Degree Undetermined).**

COOK.

COCCOLINO, Oliver. Mrs. Pauline Baldoni, box 124, Kinzua, Pa.

PRIVATE.

BALLIE, Effel. Mrs. Mary Ballie, general de-livery, Jenkins, Mo.

BURNETT, Joshua. Mrs. Sidney Burnett, R. F. D. 2, Rush Springs, Okla.

CALLAHAN, John J. Miss Elizabeth Calla-han, 1820 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST**

ENGLE, Charles C. C. A. Engle, 410 Sansome Street, Hilliard, Wash.  
 JOHNSON, Gilbert. Miss Grace Johnson, St. Lawrence, S. Dak.  
 KLASTOW, Stanley. Joseph Klastow, 3156 South Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 LABOUNTY, Harry D. Mrs. Celia Labounty, 7115 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 LANCE, Jimmie J. Wilfred N. Lance, R. F. D. 1, McMinnville, Tenn.  
 NANNINI, Joseph. Mrs. Teresa Mariti, 1146A Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 NEVINS, Chester. Mrs. Breedy Nevins, Moundville, Ala.  
 ROBINSON, John H. Mrs. John A. Robinson, 600 East Thirty-sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
 SCHAEFER, George S. Michael Schaefer, Tracy, Cal.  
 SPENCER, Gernie J. A. V. Spencer, Terhune, Ind.  
 UROCOSKI, Stanley. Tony Urociski, Throop, Pa.  
 VRANA, Joseph. Gusta Vrana, Dickinson, N. Dak.  
 WHITLEY, Murrell C. James J. Whitley, Mead, Okla.

**Wounded Slightly.****CAPTAINS.**

MOREHOUSE, Cecl G. Mrs. C. G. Morehouse, Anamosa, Iowa.  
 O'BRIEN, James J. Mrs. Margaret Walsh, 161 West Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.

**LIEUTENANTS.**

ALLEN, John Milton. William E. Alen, 135 Sutton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 BLAIR, Sam. W. R. Roberts, Littleton, Ala.  
 BOEHM, William J. Mrs. Mary Boehm, 293 West One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.  
 DAVIS, George M. George M. Davis, 200 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 DUNDON, Frank E. Mrs. Catherine Dundon, 1517 Hammond Avenue, Superior, Wis.  
 FITCHETT, Joseph W. Mrs. Mary L. Fitchett, 322 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.  
 LEY, Harry Sortman. Miss Bertha Sortman, Cressona, Pa.  
 MURPHY, Glenn E. Mrs. Cora Murphy, 4057 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 PADGETT, Grady. R. J. Rogers, Reidsville, Ga.  
 SMITH, Forrest A. A. L. Smith, Bloomingburg, Ohio.  
 SMITH, Walter B. Mrs. Mary Eleanor Smith, 2001 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 SMITH, Wilbur T. Ambler Smith, Bedford, Ohio.  
 TUSHEK, Rudolph R. Mrs. John Tushek, 448 Granite Street, Joliet, Ill.

**SERGEANTS.**

ANDERSON, Andrew. Mrs. Christina A. Anderson, 2301 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 BLOMHOLM, Leonard Pareluis. Mrs. Julia Blomholm, 319 Myrtle Street, Hudson, Wis.  
 DEAL, William H. Mrs. Lidle M. Bekett, 5712 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MACKEY, Wilson Ezra. James Burke, E. F. D. 1, Batavia, Mich.  
 MURPHY, Denis. Patrick Walsh, 155 West One hundred and forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 MURPHY, Fred F. Mrs. Patrick Murphy, 11 Gilman Street, Worcester, Mass.

**CORPORALS.**

BECHTEL, Albert. Mrs. Charles Bechtel, 331 West Greenwich Street, Reading, Pa.  
 DONALDSON, Robert A. James Donaldson, Montrose Street, Newton, Mass.  
 LADEN, Edgar L. Mrs. L. J. Bruner, 511 East Thirty-fourth Street, Tacoma, Wash.  
 MACK, Raymond R. Mrs. Maud Mack, 446 East Walnut Street, Lancaster, Ohio.  
 MUNDY, Reese W. William Mundy, North Tazewell, Va.  
 MURPHY, George N. Mrs. Mary Murphy, 91 Oakville Street, Lynn, Mass.  
 NIELSEN, Arthur A. J. P. Nielsen, 29 Preston Street, Hartford, Conn.  
 REAGAN, Thomas J. Thomas Reagan, 407 Davis Avenue, Harrison, N. J.  
 REED, James. Mrs. S. A. Reed, R. F. D. 1, Cabool, Mo.  
 SIZER, Charles F. Mrs. D. J. Delubery, Deep River, Conn.  
 SMITH, Dillard O. Mrs. Emma Smith, Oakford, Ill.  
 WALSH, William J. James V. Walsh, Elk Point, S. Dak.

**BUGLER.**

McCOY, Charles D. Cyrus McCoy, 328 Washington Avenue, Lancaster, Ohio.

**MECHANICS.**

ASKOFF, Samuel. Mrs. Jennie Askoff, 103 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BROADSTONE, Henry S. Mrs. Rosa E. Russell, R. F. D. 1, Oblong, Ill.  
 ROUSSEAU, David. Robert W. Rousseau, Crosby, N. Dak.

**PRIVATEs.**

ALFOTH, Henry A. Mrs. Ida Alfoth, 143 Morton Place, Bronx, N. Y.  
 ANDERSON, Christ F. Miss Margaret Anderson, Minnewaukan, N. Dak.  
 ANDERSON, Frank D. William J. Anderson, 438 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 BACKE, John. Gertina Strand, Hendrum, Minn.  
 BAKER, Joseph A. Miss Rose Baker, Nashua, N. H.  
 BARNARD, Luther. Mrs. Anna Barnard, Woodworth, N. Dak.  
 BARRY, John J. Mrs. Marla Barry, Eima, Iowa.  
 BARTH, Harold. Charles Barth, 206 Third Street, Ann Harbor, Mich.  
 BAXTER, Avery J. Farmer Baxter, 2163 Lawn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**License Requirement Abolished****On Additional Imports to Belgium**

American Consul Nasmith has cabled from Brussels under date of March 15 that the Belgian Government has now abolished the requirements of licenses for the importation of malt and hops. The consul adds that there is a good market for American malt in Belgium. With the removal of these articles from the Belgian list of restricted imports the following are the only commodities for the importation of which licenses are now required in Belgium: Cereals from which bread may be made, including barley and oats, potato flour, sugar, spirits, and coal.

**War Trade Board Discontinues****Information Relating to Mines**

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 659) that it will forthwith discontinue the publication of information relating to the location of mine fields and other dangers to navigation as well as information indicating the routes and courses vessels should follow. The War Trade Board points out, however, that these dangers still exist, and the shipping public is urged to make use of the facilities of the hydrographic office of the Navy Department, from which office complete data can be obtained.

**Certain Articles Prohibited****In the Regular Mails to Japan**

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT  
 POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
 Washington, March 19, 1919.

Quina (quinine) and hydrochloric and sulphate of quinine, except such as may be imported with the permission of the minister of the interior, are prohibited in the regular mails for Japan. This prohibition is not applicable to these articles which it may be desired to import into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalin).

The notice of this office of January 2, 1919, is modified accordingly.

OTTO PRAEGER.

Second Asst. Postmaster-General.

**FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S  
 WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT**

Aggregate gains of 11.8 millions in reserves, largely gold, and considerable gains in Government deposits, representing chiefly income tax collections due on March 15, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on March 21, 1919.

**War Paper on Hand.**

War paper on hand shows net liquidation of 10.7 millions, while other discounts went up 5.8 millions. No appreciable changes are shown in the total holdings of acceptances or of United States bonds, while Treasury certificates on hand increased 4.1 millions. Total earning assets stand at 2,543.2 millions, or about 1 million below the total for the week before.

**Government Deposits.**

Government deposits increased 135 millions while members' reserve deposits declined 70.3 millions. Net deposits, because of the larger "float" reported this week, show a slight decline. Federal reserve notes in circulation increased 7.6 millions, substantial gains being reported by the Boston, New York, Atlanta, and Chicago banks. The banks report also an increase of 3 millions in their aggregate liabilities on Federal reserve bank notes. Their reserve percentage shows a rise from 51.4 to 51.6 per cent.

**Condition of Member Banks.**

Aggregate increases of about \$237,000,000 in the holdings of United States securities following the placing of \$542,000,000 of Treasury certificates in anticipation of the Victory loan, also large increases in demand and Government deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing condition of 771 member banks in about 100 selected cities.

Of the increase of nearly \$240,000,000 of Treasury certificates shown for all reporting banks, the share of the member banks in New York City is \$97,000,000 and the share of the member banks in all 12 Federal reserve cities, 174.6 millions. United States bonds on hand show a slight decrease, while loans secured by United States war obligations (so-called war paper) fell off 18.6 millions at all reporting banks, and even more at the New York banks. Other loans and investments show an increase for the week of 76.1 millions, largely at the banks in New York City and Chicago.

United States war securities and war paper aggregated 4,021.2 millions, as against 3,803.1 millions the week before, and constituted 27.9 per cent of total loans and investments, as against 26.9 per cent the week before. For the New York banks an increase in this ratio from 31.1 to 32 per cent is shown, and for the banks in the 12 Federal-reserve cities an increase from 28.3 to 29.2 per cent.

Government deposits went up 139.7 millions, while net demand deposits show an increase for the week of 217.6 millions. It is probable that the larger portion of this increase represents balances of non-reporting banks with correspondent member banks in the larger centers to be used in payment of income taxes due on the following day.