FRENCH DISCUSS AMERICAN PLANS FOR BIG LEAGUE

That Nations Will Be Brought Together Is Certainty, but Details Are Not Announced.

PRESIDENT WILSON WINS

Form of Organization Still Is to Be Worked Out to Satisfaction of Entente Powers.

By Paul Scott Mowrer

Special Correspondence to The Journal and Chicago Daily News.

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Paris, Jan. 12.—The publication by the Daily News last Monday of what is known to have been the tentative American governmental plan for a league of nations has caused widespread discussion in French political circles. This discussion disclosed clearly what I have already cabled, namely, that the question as to whether or not there will be a league of nations is no longer an issue. A league of nations is an absolute certainty. Every allied government has formally agreed to such a league. The French and Italian plans are still vague, but is is known that the British plan goes far beyond the American, which is generally considered insufficient.

European statesmen are more and more coming to see that a league of nations is not a mere sentimental idea but an absolute necessity, offering indeed the only possible solution of the world's present vital illness, and the only real safeguard against the somber menace of Bolshevism. The fact that certain differences of opinion on many important issues exist between the allies is not argument against it.

Countries All Closely Related

The development of modern systems of communication knit the world so closely together that no nation can remain isolated. What happens to one country affects more or less all the others. Americans in discussing the matter refer frequently to the extraordinary difficulties the original 13 American colonies had in getting together after the revolution. The interests of these colonies were absolutely different and the distances separating them were great. An American with whom I dined told me that his ancestors as long to make the journey by stagecoach from New Hampshire to the Virginia convention, as it took President Wilson the other day to come to Europe.

Another American told me that while visiting Sir Horace Plunkett in Dublin recently he saw on the library table a pile of huge tomes and asked what they were.

"Those," replied Sir Horace, "are the proceedings of the American constitutional convention. Nearly all the urgent questions of the present day are fully discussed in them, and when I become discouraged regarding the world I take one of those volumes and read it. I am quickly consoled for there are no greater differences of opinions between the nations today than there were then between the colonies. Yet look at the result in America."

Kind of League is Problem

I repeat, therefore, that it cannot be too clearly understood that the issue at present is not whether there shall be a league of nations, as some American senators still seem to think, but what kind of a league of nations there is to be. This is the whole problem, and it is here where Europe's criticisms of the American plan begin. After conversing with numerous Frenchmen in regard to it I should summarize the French criticisms as follows:

1—The American plan fails to state what role the present alliance will play in the formation of the league.

2—It fails to deal with the question of the membership of enemy nations.

3—It presents no economic or labor program though these two issues are among the most vital.

4—It provides a tribunal but no international executive or legislative body.

5—A mere conclave of ambassadors is insufficient to create a real international sentiment.

6—Most important of all from the French point of view is the idea of leaving to the ambassadors to designate the states which shall act in case an armed conflict actually breaks out. This guarantee, they say, is entirely insufficient.

Plan Is Much Discussed

It must be considered that any future aggression will be carefully planned and suddenly executed. Delay in checking the conflagration may be fatal. Suppose when a fire broke out that it should be left to a number of gentlemen having different interests to designate which fire department should go to the scene first. Yet this is practically what the American plan proposes. The French feeling seems to be that some system must be adopted which will provide automatically for both swift and powerful action against whosoever infringes on the new international code.

Generally speaking French liberals incline toward a league of nations having all three of the governmental functions, that is to say, executive and legislative as well as judicial. Meanwhile it is realized that the more the subject is discussed the sounder the ultimate framework of the league of nations is likely to be. The publication by the Daily News of the American plan serves at least to stimulate such discussion, and will perhaps even cause a rapid evolution in the ideas of the president and the American delegates.

LEAGUE IS DEEMED TO BE ASSURED

(Continued From Page One)

peace conference, it was learned today from an authoritative source.

The second session of the meeting is scheduled to begin at the foreign office at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The initial session was understood to be unsatisfactory from an American point of view. The spectre of "secret diplomacy" has already been dragged forth by the comment upon the first session.

It is expected that an official statement may be issued tonight at the conclusion of the second session.

This meeting of the premiers and foreign ministers, along with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, was called for an interchange of ideas on matters of organization and detail regarding the peace conference program.

Some Progress Is Made

That some progress has been made, however, was indicated by Secretary Lansing's statement that "only technical details have been changed so far."

The belief was maintained, however, that an agreement would be reached which would give the United States a chance to insist upon the inclusion of clauses which would enable the American commissioners to carry out all of President Wilson's 14 principles.

The absence of Colonel E. M. House from the first meeting was an actual blow to the Americans inasmuch as he had arranged many details which only he would be able to straighten out. Also Colonel House is on the friendliest terms with many of the envoys who have only a slight acquaintance with Secretary Lansing.

President Wilson was unwilling to discuss the happenings or even give a hint as to what had transpired. It is now believed that the first gathering of the conferees of all of the bigger of the allied powers will not be held until later in the week. The Japanese envoys will not arrive until Tuesday and they may be delayed even longer. The Japenese ambassadors to France and England have been looking after Nippon's interests in the preliminary talks.

Marshal Foch First to Arrive

The opening meeting of the council lasted four and one half hours, practically all of the delegates arriving on time. The courtyard of the ministry of foreign affairs was full of limousines bearing flags on the radiators indicating the various nationalities.

President Wilson's motorcar carried a blue flag, indicating that the car bore the commander in chief of the United States army and navy, as well as the Stars and Stripes.

Marshal Foch's car carried the French tri-color with golden tassels, proclaiming him as the generalissimo.

As they arrived the envoys hastened through the red room into the cloakroom where old fashioned quill pens and sheaves of memorandum paper had been provided at each place.

Marshal Foch was the first to arrive. He was accompanied by General Weygand, his chief of staff. These as well as the others were greeted by Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister. Following Marshal Foch came Sir Henry Wilson of the British army. The next arrivals were Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Arthur H. Frazier, first secretary to the American embassy in Paris.

General Bliss Is Late

Premier Lloyd George, Premier Orlando of Italy, Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, and A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, followed.

General Tasker H. Bliss, military member of the American commission, was late, arriving at 3:15 o'clock. As he entered an anteroom he placed his cap and greatcoat alongside the kepi and horizon blue cape of Marshal Foch.

President Wilson placed his silk hat and black overcoat alongside Premier Lloyd George's silk hat. The British statesman had worn a cape, which he continued to wear into the conference room.

Meanwhile newspaper correspondents and photographers had managed to break through the line of servants. The photographers set up their cameras in front of the great double doors of the conference room ready for a flashlight whenever it opened. The attendants pleaded with them to desist from taking pictures, declaring that the fumes from the magnesium would spoil the fine old tapestries.

Messenger Tries to Enter

At 3:30 o'clock a fur-coated man forced a passage through the police barrier and entered the red room, saying that he had a message he must deliver personally to Secretary Lansing. The attendants explained it was impossible to enter the conference room, but the stranger refused to deliver the letter to Secretary Lansing's military attache. Finally he turned the communication over to Colonel Trentley Mott, attached to Marshal Foch's staff, who delivered it at the end of the session.

At 3:45 o'clock Premier Clemenceau appeared at the threshold and despite the appeals of the servants the photographers were preparing to set off a flashlight, thinking that the session was over, but it was not. The premier only wanted to summon General Sir Henry Wilson for a private talk.

A few minutes later Minister Pichon sought out M. Klotz, French minister of finance. Half an hour later General Bliss emerged and left the building. Marshal Foch, General Weygand and General Sir Henry Wilson then left the conference room and conferred with M. Klotz, the newspaper correspondents and even the photographers keeping their distance while the military persons present stood at attention.

Armistice Is Discussed

Marshal Foch also conferred about the armistice, meanwhile ordering the officers present to stand at ease. Finally Sir Henry Wilson and General Weygand were taken into an adjoining room for further privacy.

The generalissimo turned some papers over to Colonel Mott to take to General Bliss at the Crillon hotel. Afterwards Colonel Mott returned with a translation of the documents.

M. Klotz returned to the conference room and thereafter when Premier Clemenceau wished to summon someone he clanged a bell which sounded like a fire alarm, and half a dozen flunkeys made a rush for the double doors. One would open them, another would enter and the balance would hold back the newspaper men and prevent the photographers from sticking the nose of their cameras through the half-opened doorway.

Flashlights Are Taken

A glimpse within revealed President Wilson sitting to the right of Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George on the French statesman's left. Secretary Lansing sat alongside of Baron Sonnino; M. Pichon and Premier Orlando sat together and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Frazier were side by side. Many of the delegates were smoking, although the attendants had prohibited smoking in the red room.

At 6:30 o'clock, Premier Clemenceau, looking very fierce with his bristling mustache, stalked from the room, waving aside a couple of photographers. A second later President Wilson stepped out, while the flashlights went off with a bang in utter disregard for the historic tapestries. Secretary Lansing followed and while he tarried a moment another salvo was fired by the photographers.

Open Diplomacy Urged

Premier Lloyd George escaped being snapped in the red room, but was caught in the anteroom. The limousines flashed from the courtyard amidst the cheers of a few people who had waited throughout the session.

When President Wilson and Secretary Lansing left the foreign ministry they had no smiles for the onlookers, and it was evident that they were determined not to compromise the demands which they believe the people of the United States approve.

It is understood that President Wilson told the conferees it would be a good idea to throw light on all of the happenings of the sessions and it is possible that the president may make a point of insisting upon this.

Following the meeting Sunday, President Wilson went to the Y. M. C. A., where he heard Bishop Brent, senior bishop of the American expeditionary forces and former bishop of the Philippines, deliver an address.

Note on Russia Forwarded

By Carl D. Groat

Washington, Jan. 13.—(U. P.) — The state department has forwarded to the American peace delegation the British proposal regarding cessation of Russian hostilities with subsequent Russian factional representation.

It will be up to President Wilson and the American delegates to decide whether they wish to have Bolsheviki and other Slav agents present their peace views at Paris.

M. Pichon, French foreign minister, is reported to have rejected the British proposal, viewing it as a plan to have Bolshevik delegates in the peace conference.

This government has taken no position yet. Whether England meant that the Russians should actually sit in at the peace conference or present their views, is not clear.

The state department claimed it had no knowledge of a proposal to include red delegates in the session. Subsequently Acting Secretary Polk officially stated he received a British proposal dated January 3.

Questions put to him Saturday bore only on Bolshevik representation and Polk explained that he was not aware of the Pichon rejection statement and did not consider that the question had any relation to the British note.

This note was forwarded Saturday to Paris for the American agents. Why it had not been delivered directly to the mission is unknown. It was suggested, however, that as it was addressed to France and the United States, it would not necessarily have to go direct to the delegates.

Thus far the United States government has taken an inimical stand against the Bolsheviki and some time ago voluntarily asked the world to outlaw them.

"Pinchon Mystery" Holds Interest

By James J. Montague

(Special Cable Dispatch.)

Paris, Jan. 13.—The "Pinchon mystery," which is the way everybody refers to yesterday's revelation by the Socialist newspaper L'Humanite of the French foreign minister's reply to the British proposal for a truce in Russia and Bolshevist representation at the peace conference, continues today to be the chief subject of gossip and discussion in political circles and in the press, overshadowing even today's first preliminary peace conference.

What nobody can understand is that a note of such capital import as England's proposal could have been sent without the knowledge of either Secretary of State Lansing or any of the other American peace commissioners. Colonel Edward M. House avers he, too, had never heard of the document until it was published yesterday.

It is possible that England and France consider Russia no affair of America and that for that reason Downing street might have thought unnecessary to take Washington into its confidence or ask America's counsel on the proposition. However, in view of America's active participation in the Russian occupation, this view is hardly tenable.

WALTER FRASER 15 POUNDS HEAVIER AND STILL GAINING

Could Hardly Straighten Up When He Stooped Over—Like New Man Since Taking Tanlac.

"Well, sir, you may just tell them that I am fifteen pounds heavier than I was when I began taking Tanlac, and besides that I am enjoying better health than I have for years," said Walter Fraser of 289 Hale street, Portland, while in conversation with a Tanlac representative the other day.

"For more than a year," he continued, "my stomach has been in very bad condition, and up to a short time ago, before I began taking Tanlac, I suffered a great deal of misery on account of it. I didn't have much appetite, and just had to force everything I ate, and as soon as I had finished, my food would sour and in a short while I would be all bloated up from gas. My kidneys were also in bad condition, and I had terrible pains in the small of my back nearly all the time, and sometimes when I stooped over I could hardly straighten up again. I tried hard to find something that would relieve me, for I was certainly going down hill and losing weight mighty fast.

"Nothing I took seemed to do me any good until I got hold of Tanlac. From the very first two or three doses my appetite began to improve, and now I am hungry all the time. I eat three big meals every day, and never have a particle of trouble with my stomach, and am never bothered with gas like I used to be. My kidneys seem to be in perfect condition now, and I never have those awful pains in my back any more. I am never constipated, and haven't had a headache since I began taking Tanlac. I am gaining in weight right along, and feel so well and strong that my work is a real pleasure to me once more. I am glad to give this statement, and hope it will be the means of helping others who suffer as I did."

Tanlac is sold in Portland by The Owl Drug Co.—Adv.

LEGAL HEAD FIFTH TO QUIT PRESIDENT

Thomas W. Gregory

GREGORY RESIGNS AS LEGAL CHIEF OF U. S. CABINET

Attorney General Announces His Intention of Returning to the Walks of Private Life.

WILSON TO FILL VACANCY

President to Select Gregory's Successor Soon After He Returns From Abroad.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory has tendered his resignation, to take effect on March 4. President Wilson has accepted the resignation and will announce Mr. Gregory's successor soon after his return from abroad. Mr. Gregory sent his resignation to the president last Thursday, the president's acceptance being sent to the United States Friday.

It is understood that Mr. Gregory's action was decided upon at a conference between himself and the president shortly before the latter went abroad.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Gregory says that for pecuniary reasons it is essential that he leave the public service. Also for some months Mr. Gregory's health has not been of the best.

Assistant May Succeed

Already there is considerable speculation as to his successor. Many names are being mentioned, chief among them being Samuel J. Graham of Pittsburg, one of the five assistant attorneys general who have been intrusted in large measure with administrative functions in the department of justice.

In some quarters here the prediction is made that other members of the cabinet may resign and resume more remunerative careers in civil life. The cabinet members received only $12,000 a year, and when the social duties of a cabinet member are complied with he finds it no simple matter to meet the expenses necessary to position in official life in Washington. In peace times the cabinet members play no small part in the entertainment of foreign visitors and officials. No clearer presentation of the financial position in which the federal public servants find themselves at this time is cited here, than has been made by former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who undertook the financing of the war and the administration of the country's railway system on a salary of $12,000 a year.

Gregory Fifth to Retire

The resignation of Mr. Gregory from the cabinet is the fifth which President Wilson has accepted, the others being Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of War Garrison, Attorney General McReynolds and Secretary McAdoo. Mr. Gregory's letter of resignation reads:

"In accordance with the purpose expressed in our conversation just before you went abroad I tender by resignation as attorney general.

"It has been not quite six years since I became connected with your administration and more than four years ago, a few days after war was declared by the European nations, I became a member of the cabinet. It can be fairly said that during no other six years in the history of our country have so many problems been presented and solved. The reflection that at such a time I have been permitted to stand by your side and assist in a modest way in dealing with these national and international issues is now, and always will be, my greatest source of pride.

President's Fairness Praised

"No man ever served a leader who was more uniformly considerate, more kindly helpful and more generously appreciative. No subordinate was ever more deeply grateful for the numberless friendly words and acts of his superior.

"Pecuniary responsibilities of a substantial nature rest upon me and my private affairs have long demanded attention. During the continuance of actual warfare I did not feel at liberty to weigh these personal considerations in the balance against the public duties with which I was charged. By March 4 of the present year the department of justice will have substantially brought its war activities to a close and be working under normal conditions. I, therefore, ask that this resignation take effect on that date."

Wilson Pays High Tribute

The reply of President Wilson, written in Paris under date of January 10, follows:

"It is with profound reluctance and regret that I accept your resignation. I do so only because you have convinced me that it is necessary in your own interest for you to retire. There has been no one with whom I have been associated in Washington whom I have learned more to trust nor to whose counsels I have attached more value and importance. Your administration of your office has been singularly able and singularly conscientious and watchful of the public interest, and I feel that it is a very serious loss indeed to the nation that you should find yourself obliged to withdraw from public life.

"My best wishes not only, but my affectionate friendship, will follow you into retirement, and I hope with all my heart that in some way and at some time I shall again have the privilege and benefit of being associated with you."

HAVE COLOR IN CHEEKS

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—tongue coated—appetite poor—you have a bad taste in your mouth—a lazy, no-good feeling—you should take Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for calomel—were prepared by Dr. Edwards after 17 years of study with his patients.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color.

To have a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days you must get at the cause.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like calomel—yet have no dangerous after effects.

They start the bile and overcome constipation. That's why millions of boxes are sold annually at 10c and 25c per box. All druggists. Take one or two nightly and note the pleasing results. Adv.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

(Continued From Page One)

dress Mrs. Christine Tagoni, 561 King street, Seattle.

Idaho

PRIVATE JOHN T. CLEGG, emergency address Mrs. Deborah Clegg, Dubois.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Oregon

PRIVATE JAMES R. FENWICK, emergency address Mrs. Francis E. Fenwick, Sheaville.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES

Idaho

LIEUTENANT DONALD R. BROXON, emergency address C. O. Broxon, Boise.

SERGEANT JAMES O. ALOOTT, emergency address Miss Vera Poland, Kamiah.

DIED OF DISEASE

Washington

PRIVATE EDGAR E. PEARS, emergency address Mrs. Katherine L. Pears, Spokane.

CORPORAL IVER BURKE, emergency address Mrs. C. H. Burke, Corfu.

Idaho

PRIVATE CLYDE FARLEY, emergency address Wright Farley, Parma.

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Oregon

Private Griffith Jones, emergency address William Jones, R. F. D. 3, Oregon City.

Washington

Private Charles H. Barton, emergency address Mrs. Lizzie Barton, Monroe.

Private Odin J. Johnson, emergency address Severin Johnson, R. F. D. 2, Enumclaw.

Private Earl E. Reed, emergency address Mrs. Ella Reed, Spokane.

Private Kenneth A. Mitchell, emergency address W. A. Mitchell, Kelso.

Idaho

Private Farley O. Bushler, emergency address Mrs. Elizabeth Buehler, Bern.

Private St. Elmo Faith, emergency address Mrs. Myrtle Journey, Gooding.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The list of casualties in the American expeditionary force abroad, made public today, contains the names of 413 men, none of which are names of members of the marine corps.

The casualties are divided:

Killed in action	62
Died of disease	82
Wounded severely	249
Missing in action	20
Total	413

ARMY CASUALTIES

KILLED IN ACTION

Privates

LEONARD E. BARTZ, Cleveland, Ohio.
ARCHILLE BARUFALDI, Fort Morgan, Pa.
STEVE BASILAUK, Moscow, Russia.
DELMA F. BLANKENSHIP, Eatonton, Ga.
BEN D. BROWN, Orleander, Fla.
CHRISTIAN J. BRUDWICK, Seattle, Wash.
CHARLES L. BURKETT, Thayer, Mo.
THOMAS G. GAGLE, Leonite City, Tenn.
FRANCIS DIAMOND, Couderay, Wis.
WILLIAM L. DUKE, Beaverdam, Va.
BENJAMIN EISENBERGER, Roscoe, Pa.
JOHN J. FALL, Tulsa, Okla.
ROBERT J. GILLESPIE, Cleveland, Ohio.
ENOCH HADDIX, Terre Haute, Ind.
HENRY LEE, Dizney, Ky.
JOSEPH MATTON, Medford, Mass.
STANLEY MLEKO, Russia Poland.
GUY L. PLUMMER, Joliet, Mo.
IGNACY RATAJAC, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALTEYSLAW RUTTOWSKI, Russian Poland.
FRANK SCACCIA, California, Pa.
LEO S. TULLY, New York.
GEORGE WALKER, Chester, Mass.
WALTER J. WIEGAND, Philadelphia, Pa.
MICHAEL ADZEMA, Olympian, Pa.
MICHAEL BAGGIO, New York.
CLARENCE M. BARBER, Rexburg, Idaho.
JOHN FRANKLIN BASCOM, Kansas City, Mo.
CHARLIE E. BROWN, Dequene, Ark.
FRANK J. CARLIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARTIN J. CONEYS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BERT C. COTTON, Fort Platt, N. Y.
MICHAEL FACHNRICH, Cleveland, Ohio.
RAY GAUDI, Detroit, Mich.
GARBAND HAASE, Carroll, Iowa.
CARROLL C. HAMMONS, Houston, Texas.
WALTER V. HASSENFRATZ, New York.
ANTHONY T. JOHNSON, Lincola, Minn.
ROY KNAPP, Sidney, Mont.
STANLEY KWIATOWSKI, Buffalo, N. Y.
NICHOLAS B. LAUGHLIN, Cleveland, Ohio.
FRANK LEWIS, Talbhase, Ala.
WALTER F. McDONALD, Windsor, Colo.
CHARLES L. MENETREY, San Francisco, Cal.
THOMAS J. MORGAN, Hopewell, Ga.
MERLE OLSON, Kempton, Ill.
STANLEY OSTROWSKI, Rockdale, Ill.
JOSEPH PALECKI, Pittsburg, Pa.
ARTHUR V. PLICHER, Wichita, Kan.
BERNARD RADFORD, Norfolk, Ga.
JOHN C. RICE, Pawtucket, R. I.
JOSEPH R. RIGTON, Scottsville, Pa.
ANTONIO SANTINO, Auburn, N. Y.
LEWIS L. SCHWARTZ, New York.
CARROLL B. SMITH, Kerwin, Kan.
FRANK H. VOLLMER, Ney, Ohio.
WILLIAM J. WALLS, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM E. WEGE, Norwood, Ohio.
HENRY S. WELLS, Soldier, Kan.
GRAY E. WHISENHUNT, Ada, Okla.
HUGH R. WILLIAMS, Rochester, Wash.
WALTER H. GOODMAN, East View, Ky.

DIED OF DISEASE

LIEUTENANT WARREN A. POITAUX, Richmond, Va.
MASTER ENGINEER ALBERT LEONARD CARROLL, North Platte.

Corporals

LEWIS W. NIGRO, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDWARD E. SCHEUTZ, Traverse City, Mich.
MECHANIC HESTER C. McGOWAN, Warrenton, N. C.
WAGONER LEONARD ARTHUR CUSTER, St. Louis, Mo.

Cooks

CHARLES H. MACHA, Cleveland, Ohio.
EDWARD MOORE, Chicago, Ill.

Privates

GEORGE A. BRUYER, Burbank, S. D.
KOHL BRUNSON, Jackson, Fla.
MICHAEL JOSEPH DEENEHEY, Hartford, Conn.
AUGUSTA M. LUATO, Fairport Harbor, O.
GROVE C. McCARTHY, Rapid City, S. D.
JOHN J. McGRADY, Hardwick, Vt.
JESSE G. NIXON, Arthur, Ill.
EDGAR EARLE PEARS, Spokane, Wash.
WILLIAM J. REILLY, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BARNEY SMITH, McAlester, Okla.
HARRY M. SWANSON, Nashville, N. C.
STEPHEN F. SZUZESNY, Lewens Point, Wis.
WILLIE WOODS, Fairchild, Ala.
HARRY A. LANE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN F. LEE, Milwaukee, Wis.
BRATHCHER LONG, Peakland, Tenn.
FLORENCE McCARTHY, Pawtucket, R. I.
ALVA E. McDERMITT, Saint Marys, Ohio.
ARCHIE McLAUGHLIN, Shannon, N. C.
JOSEPH A. McVEY, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN E. MARTIN, Mounds, Okla.
AUGUST CARL METZ, Oshkosh, Wis.
HENRY E. MIELKE, Melvin, Ill.
FRANK NERO, Wilmington, Del.
THEO NEWMANN, Oakwood, Mich.
ELIAS J. PEEL, Jeanette, Pa.
ROCCO RAGLINE, Englewood, N. J.
TOM REESE, Carbon, Iowa.
HAMP RIGHTOUS, Ethel, La.
AMOS D. SCOTT, Highland, N. Y.
MORGAN SAMUEL SIMMONS, Ivers, Va.
GEORGE J. STEVENS, Oberlin, Ohio.
ROGER T. TAFT, Willsville, Ill.
GARLAND WATERS, Davidsonville, Md.
ANDREW WEATHERSPOOL, Summerville, Ga.
A. J. WEBER, Schleisingerville, Wis.
STEPHEN H. WHITCOMB, Monterey, Ind.
BEN WHITT, Ordale, Texas.
WM. ZOELLER, Norwalk, Conn.
JOHN TRIMBLE ALEXANDER, Galtain, Tenn.
WILLIE C. BACON, Rumney, Mo.
WILLIE B. BAUCOM, Linden, Tenn.
BEST L. BLOWERS, Warsaw, N. Y.
JOSEPH W. BRADLEY, Jasonville, Ind.
IVAN O. BROCKMAN, Swenson, Texas.
ISIAH L. BROOKS, Thomasville, Ga.
HJALAMAR BUSKRUD, Ashby, Minn.
WALTER CLARENCE CASSIDY, New York.
GEO. K. CLARK, Paterson, N. J.
TOM COLLIER, Clifton, Ark.
C. CURRENS, Murray City, Ohio.
ROY L. DAVIS, Sharpsburg, Ohio.
OLIVER D. DENNING, Warren, Ind.
FRED DOZIER, Florence, S. C.
SHELLY EPPERSON, Clarksville, Texas.
C. B. GALLUP, Colegrove, Pa.
LUCIAN F. CARMAN, Catawba, Va.
CLARENCE B. GFELL, Kimball, Ohio.
GEO. NORMAND GREEN, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. EDWIN HALSEY, Hampton, N. Y.
PAUL HASS, Marinette, Wis.
JONAS HAWKS, Danielsville, Ga.
ALEDA HEBERT, Franklin, La.
JOHN A. HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN VINCE HOLLEY, Pilot Point, Texas.
DANIEL R. GOODNIGHT, Kosmarie, N. C.
LENNIE HOPKINS, Crockett Bluff, Ark.
OSCAR V. HOWARD, Perry, Fla.
HORACE HIBBARD, Learned, Miss.
EDWARD C. JOHNS, Grayford, Ohio.
EARL L. JONES, Premption, Ill.
HENRY KEIL, Elgin, Neb.
EMIL A. KILDE, Perryville, Wis.
RAY KING, Quitman, Texas.

MISSING IN ACTION

Privates

CHARLES W. BAURHERM, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH W. BORDER, Harrisburg, Pa.
NEIL IRWINSKI, Chicago, Ill.
CLARENCE J. CROTEAU, Marborough, N. H.
STABLEY DODISENIECKI, Cleveland, Ohio.
EMIL FORSBERG, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES G. GILLERAU, Framingham, Mass.
STEPHEN GREENE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRANK W. HADCOCK, Little Falls, N. Y.
JOSEPH E. HUNTER, Lynchburg, Va.
FRANK LEROY KLINE, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
CHARLES E. LINTON, Chicago, Ill.
ODIE MAHEIN, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD T. MENDEE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD MINTZ, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATHAN PASLINA, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN P. PLASMEIER, Arco, Minn.
EDISON E. POTTER, Syracuse, N. Y.
EUGENE B. STATON, Polkton, N. C.
ERNEST L. WOODS, Burnsville, N. C.

DIED OF DISEASE. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY

SERGEANT LAWRENCE WALTER NEVERDAHL, West Memonimee, Wis.
BUGLER EDWARD L. ARCHER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Privates

PETER BRUNOA, Province Udine, Italy.
VICTOR A. JOHNSON, Kalson, Sweden.
WILLIAM LUTZ, Milwaukee, Wis.
EDGAR K. MATHEWS, Albany, N. Y.

MISSING IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY

PRIVATE EDWARD R. TONNERS, Pittsburg, Pa.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. McCORMICK, Norwich, Tenn.

Sergeants

WILLIAM H. BAKER, Washington, D. C.
LEO A. BROCK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JOHN T. DEHAN, East Orange, N. J.
CHARLES HOWARD DICKSON, Palmyra, Mo.
FRANK GAYNOR, Ridgewood, N. Y.

Corporals

HENRY G. DELONG, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK E. DREW, Mount Sterling, Ill.
JOHN H. MOLDNER, Omaha, Neb.
HERMAN GOLTZ, Mona, Minn.
GILES R. GREER, Blossom, Tex.
ALBERT D. McDERMOTT, Grand Rapids, Mich.
ALPHONSE J. MEIDINGER, St. Paul, Minn.
PAUL L. STEWART, Fort Collins, Colo.

Privates

FORREST ALLEN, Earlton, Kan.
PIERRE BARBE, San Mateo, Cal.
GEORGE W. BISHOP, Wagersville, Ky.
WILLIAM P. BLACK, Hunter, Okla.
CHARLES L. BLANCHARD, Kittanneng, Pa.
GISEPPI BOLLA, Oakland, Cal.
JAMES BOWDEN, Kansas City, Kan.
WILLIAM RENOWN BUSH, Ithaca, N. Y.
JAMES W. BUTLER, Larkinsville, Ga.
ROY F. BYERS, Orford, Wis.
CARMINE CAPELLUPO, Tarrington, Conn.
ROY C. CARMER, Boynton, Mo.
ALBERT CARMICHAEL, Clinton, N. D.
A. CARPENTER, Spencer Station, Ohio.
EDWARD J. CARROLL, Arlington Heights, Mass.
FRANCIS F. CARTON, Holmedel, N. J.
JOHN T. CLEGG, Dubois, Idaho.
EARL R. COOPER, Pinson, Tenn.
WILLIAM H. CORNETT, Evark, Ky.
HAROLD CORTES, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHARLES L. CORWELL, Danville, Ark.
BRUNO COSMAND, Timblin, Pa.
LICK COSTAS, New York, N. Y.
WALTER C. CRANE, Alleganey, Or.
CHARLES H. CROCKER, Hartland, Me.
ARCHIE CUMMINGS, South Fork, Pa.
JOHN J. CURRAN, Scranton, Pa.
LEWIS J. CUTLER, Palmer, N. Y.
LEONARD J. DAILY, Philadelphia, Pa.
MIKE DATZKO, W. Va.
BURLE H. DAVIDSON, Pilot Point, Texas.
JACOB A. DAVIS, New York, N. Y.
ALBERT J. DEAN, Forland, Mo.
GUISEPPE DE CELLIS, St. Clair, Pa.
GEORGE T. DICKERSON, Indian Valley, Va.
JOHN W. DISTON, Providence, R. I.
LEO C. DITTRICK, Huron, S. D.
JOSEPH C. DONAHAE, East Aurora, N. Y.
ALBERT DORAN, Saginaw, Mich.
THOMAS J. DORGHER, Sebastapol, Pa.
PETER DUCHAMME, Harrisville, R. I.
IRA T. DUNN, Woodbridge, N. J.
ROBERT MILTON DUNN, Arnold, Pa.
E. P. DUNSING, Grafton, Tenn.
LAWRENCE HOWARD DURNELL, Marionville, Pa.
CLAYTON T. DUTCHER, Los Angeles, Cal.
HERBERT F. FREY, Denver, Colo.
WARREN J. GAGER, Bloomingdale, Mich.
JAMES L. GALBAGHER, Philphia, Pa.
SILEN GARCIA, Gobernador, N. M.
GIOVANNI GARFUI, New York, N. Y.
RICHARD GASSETT, Newmanstown, Pa.
CHARLES A. GECHAS, Kenosha, Wis.
EDWARD JACOB GOETZ, Fairview, Pa.
WILLIAM GOLDMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.
JACOB GREENFIELD, McKeesport, Pa.
JOHN GROVER, Madison, Minn.
NELS GULLICKSON, Neilsville, Wis.
GEORGE GUST, Seattle, Wash.
JOHN J. HOLDER, Eastman, Ga.
EDDIE F. JACKSON, Denow, Texas.
JAMES N. JOHNSON, Mulkeytown Wis.
RALPH CHRIST JOHNSON, Superior, Wis.
JOSEPH LACAMERA, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEWARRI LAWSON, St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK LAMBERT, Long Beach, Cal.
GILBERT A. LAMBERT, Maple Lane, Minn.
WILLIAM J. LAMBERT, Kingston, Pa.
THOMAS McCAFFEY, Medford, Mass.
RONALD H. McCAUGHEY, Philadelphia, Pa.
ARCHIE McDONALD, Fort Fairfield, Mass.
ORRIS L. McNEAL, Tyrone, Pa.
EDWARD McNICHOLAS, Greene Co., Pa.
EDWARD H. MODROK, Laurum, Mich.
GEORGE W. NYE, Shamokin, Pa.
ROY C. OLSON, Hayti, S. D.
FRANCIS POHLMANN, Brussels, Ill.
LESTER L. ROWE, Schenectady, N. Y.
FRANK W. RUPERT, St. Joseph, Mo.
IRVIN SELL, Montello, Pa.
EMERY SKAGGS, Barn Rock, Pa.
DAVID M. STANBRIDGE, Rocky Ford, Colo.
LEE STEARNS, Grand Rapids, Mich.
LEO M. STEELE, Omaha, Neb.
CHARLES N. STULL, Leesburg, Va.
PETER STUKIS, Pittston, Pa.
MELVIN SWEATT, Long Prairie, Minn.
ALFRED SWENS, Eureka, Minn.
LONNIE SWIFT, Tilford, Ky.
ANTON SYTER, Shenandoah, Pa.
FRANCIS J. TANSEY, Orford, N. Y.
RONALD E. TODD, Preston, Md.
JOSEPH TRIGOLITT, Conway, Ark.
JOHN J. TURANO, Westerly, R. I.
UMELO TURANO, Teosanza, Italy.
EDWARD URBANSIC, Cleveland, Ohio.
ARLING C. VANBIBBER, Savanna, Ill.
RAYMOND VAHATH, Bern, N. Y.
CORNELIUS VERHULST, Holcomb, Wis.
JAMES A. VINCENT, Quincy, Ill.
HARRY F. VINE, Dayton, Wyo.
ROBERT WATSON, Inkman, Pa.
HARRY E. WELKER, Herron, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION

Privates

JESSE BRANAN, Catoosa, Tenn.
DAVID E. DORNBLASER, Nazareth, Pa.
OTIS P. KAHLE, Sigel, Pa.
JOE D. KING, Friendship, Tenn.
JOHN H. PRINKE, Chicago, Ill.
WITOLD M. SOKOLOWSKY, Baltimore, Md.
VERNON J. VAIL, Clarks Summit, Pa.
CRAN WALKER, Eureka Springs, Ark.
MURRAY M. WATWOOD, Helena, Ark.

DIED OF DISEASE, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING

PRIVATE ARNOLD F. GAUSS, Runge, Texas.

DIED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING

Lieutenants

HOMER WALSTON DAHRINGER, Waukegan, Ill.
RAYMOND C. TAYLOR, Allston, Mass.

Corporals

ARTHUR BURGESS, Paccolet, S. C.
KENNETH A. MOOREHEAD, Pittsburg, Pa.
MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Dorchester, Mass.

Privates

EARL W. BOYETT, Sallis, Miss.
ROBERT B. BOYKIN, Mist, Ark.
LESTER W. BROWN, Blue Ridge Springs, Va.
LESTER H. COLEY, Lafayette, Tenn.
TIMOTHY CONDON, Paterson, N. J.
JAMES HOWARD FOUNTAIN, Corea, Maine.
FERNANDO FRESQUEZ, Chamisal, N. M.
GILBERT FRONAL, Oakland, Minn.
GROVER HARDER, Prov