

# REPORT 50,000 MEN SEVERELY WOUNDED

### 14 Soldiers From This State Suffering Slight Hurts.

### LIEUT. MARSHALL OFFICIALLY NAMED

### Waterbury Soldier Is Listed As Dying From Wounds.

Washington, May 4—The casualty list today contained 86 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 3; died of wounds, 5; died of accident, 4; died of disease, 8; died of other causes, 1; wounded severely 14; wounded slightly, 50; missing in action, 1.

The list shows the following officers: Lieut. Wilson Marshall, Jr., of Bridgeport, died of accident; Lieut. Albert E. Johnson of Collinsville, Conn., severely wounded.

The list includes: Killed in action—Private Charles Butler, Los Angeles; Albert J. Lenta, Pittsburg, Pa.; John P. Macleod, Calkinsburg, Pa.

Died of wounds—Corp. Frederick C. Carter, St. Louis; Cook Fred Cough, Waterbury, Conn.; Privates George H. Cooper, Everett, Mass.; John Hokanson, Des Moines, Ia.; John J. Peters, Kenosha, Wis.

Died of disease—Privates Raymond A. Allen, Inez, Tex.; Cedric Alley, Vauxhall, N. J.; Dewey Volley Bromley, Bickleton, Wash.; David C. Cotterell, State hospital, Stockton, Cal.; Ernest Crowder, Kansas City; William M. Thomas, Muncie, Ind.

Died of accident—Lieut. Wilson Marshall, Jr., Bridgeport; Privates Kenneth M. Copley, Webster Groves, Mo.; George Parkin, Parsons, Pa.; E. D. Stanberry, Highland Park, Mich.

Wounded severely—Lieut. Albert E. Williams, A. Brinkley, West Haven; Johnson, Collinsville, Conn.; Sergt. Corp. Charles L. Boucher, New Haven; Louis H. Harris, Middletown, Conn.; Privates Benjamin L. Carter, Rutland, Vt.; Ray Demunski, Ansonia; Edward J. McGovern, New Haven; George J. Pondish, Nesquehoning, Pa.; Joseph Vorderman, New Haven.

Wounded slightly—Capt. Frederick L. Blair, Providence; Joseph E. Felder, West Haven; Alfred H. Griswold, New Britain; Lieut. Arthur D. Desmond, Dorchester, Mass.; Patrick F. Healey, Charlestown, Mass.; Durant Person Ladd, Worcester, Mass.; J. Langdon Leslie, Flushing, N. I.; Sergt. Alfred J. Anderson, Providence; William B. Duffy, Hartford; James R. Ferguson, Providence; Albert L. C. Smith, Riverside, R. I.; Daniel J. Torpey, Passaic, N. J.; Corps Visto C. Brennan, New Haven; John E. Brown, Providence; Louis V. Capwell, North Providence; Privates Stanley Andronek, New Britain; Oliver P. Barber, Warehouse Point, Conn.; Ernest C. Bell, Middletown, Conn.; Richard W. Brown, Concord, N. H.; Charles Cropper, New Haven; J. J. Crowley, New Haven; William J. Farr, New Britain; Maurice Fearnly, Granitoville, N. I.; Julius J. Houline, Lowell; Howard W. Hunt, Providence; John W. Jones, Meriden; Joseph Kalosaukack, New Britain; Carl Larson, New Haven; Joseph P. McLaughlin, Woburn, Mass.; George W. Marshall, Cliftondale, Mass.; Albert J. Piper, Augusta, Me.; Arthur J. Roy, New Britain; Joe Ruben, Boston; Anthony Simone, Thornton, R. I.; Harry Sizer, Monson, Mass.; Samuel A. Strupp, Pequabock, Conn.; Earl A. Thompson, Boston; William H. Walsh, Lynn.

Missing in action—Lieut. Maurice Snowden Redmond, Pittsburgh.

### WANT HUGE ARMY OF 2,298,000 BY FIRST OF JULY

### Baker's \$15,000,000,000 Estimate Based on Plan to Refill Camps.

### 1,885,000 MEN NOW IN U. S. ARMY

### All the Army Camps and Cantonments Are to Be Materially Enlarged.

Washington, May 4—The administration's plans for raising an army large enough to insure victory were submitted in detail to the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, which has begun the preparation of the army appropriation bill carrying \$15,000,000,000 to finance the army during the next fiscal year.

Secretary Baker refused to go into the question of figures involved in the proposed increase in military man power, but it became known at the Capitol that the estimates he submitted were based on a force of not fewer than 3,000,000 men and 160,000 officers being in the field by July 1, 1919. The plan contemplates having 120,000 officers and 2,168,000 men, or a total of 2,298,000 in the field and in camps by July 1, 1918, and approximately an additional million to be placed in the field before the end of the fiscal year.

"I don't want to say anything in figures," said Secretary Baker when asked how large an army was contemplated, "because I don't want to be tied down to numbers. My objection to using numbers grows out of the fact that we want to raise just as large an army as will be needed, and I want the American people to feel confident that we are not going to be handicapped by numbers but intend to raise an army that will be large enough in every respect."

All of the army camps and cantonments are to be enlarged, and very materially enlarged, to take care of the training of the men to be raised in the next 12 months. Secretary Baker said that the General Staff had this question under careful consideration, and that the idea was to increase the size of existing training camps rather than establish new camps. The plan contemplates that there now have facilities for training close to a million men at one time.

Secretary Baker also made it clear that the total of \$15,000,000,000 involved in the estimates as revised for the new army bill did not cover the whole cost of the army for the next fiscal year. The \$15,000,000,000 figure was in addition to the large sums that would be carried in the Appropriations Appropriation bill, which covers the cost of heavy ordnance both here and overseas. Nor does it include the Military Academy bill. It was emphasized that although estimates were submitted on the basis of an army of a certain size, the Congress was being asked for blanket authority for the president to raise all the men needed, and the approximate figures of \$15,000,000,000 could be increased by deficiency appropriations.

It was brought out in the committee yesterday that the transportation service had improved and that the War Department was able to send more men to France each month. It is estimated that if transport facilities continue to improve, close to 1,500,000 fighting men will be on the western front by the last of this year.

This country now has in camp and in the field, it was explained to the committee, the following enlisted men and officers:

Enlisted men.....1,765,000  
Officers.....120,000  
Total.....1,885,000

It became apparent yesterday that the opposition to giving the President unlimited power to determine the size of the army was disappearing, and it is believed the committee will readily grant him such power. Major-General Crowder has recommended that Congress extend this power to the President, and his recommendations, not yet formally presented to the committee, contemplates extending the draft age to 40 years.

Secretary Baker merely outlined in a general way yesterday the program the General Staff has recommended to the committee. Distinct features will be ex-

### HEMORRAGE KILLS TORRINGTON BOY

Torrington, May 3.—Charles W. Chiswell, eight years old, died this afternoon of internal hemorrhage as a result of an injury received when he fell while playing near his home last night. His left side was pierced, probably by an arrow that he was carrying.

### CUSTODIAN TAKES OVER 3,000 SHARES

Washington, May 4—Three thousand and German owned shares in the H. Koppers Co., of Pittsburgh, were taken over today by Allen Property Custodian Palmer. The company makes coke and gas.

# IRISH UNIONISTS CHANGE OPINION

### WILSON PARDONS 4 SOLDIERS WHO WERE TO BE SHOT

### Soldiers Who Were Found Asleep at Posts Will Not Face Firing Squad.

Washington, May 4—President Wilson disapproved today the sentence of four American soldiers in France who were ordered to be shot.

Sentences of two of the men, Privates Oton Ledoyen and Stanley G. Fishback, were commuted to three years' confinement. Privates Forrest D. Sebastian and Jess Cook were granted full pardons.

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### BRITISH LOSSES SINCE MARCH 21, 250,000 MEN

### MILITARY MISSION FIGURES FROM THIS TOTAL OF ENGLISH CASUALTIES THAT GERMAN LOSS MUST BE STAGGERING TOTAL.

Washington, May 4—British losses in men killed, wounded, captured and missing on the western front since the German offensive began on March 21 are estimated by the British military mission here at nearly 250,000.

In a statement today giving this calculation the mission said everything indicates that the offensive will be continued almost immediately and that if the brunt of the attack is borne again by the British the situation will become serious unless the British are supported by sufficient reserves.

This estimate would appear to be in remarkable contrast to the enormous German losses in the drive. The German war office, of course, has not disclosed to the world what its losses in the great battle have been, but the estimates of Allied observers have placed the loss of German life at a staggering figure.

From the very nature of the fighting, military experts have pointed out, the losses of the attackers were bound to be heavier than those of the defenders. But in addition to that, the method of German attack, advancing troops in waves faster than machine guns could mow them down, must military experts say, have entailed enormous losses.

### WHOLESALE DELIVERY OF PRISONERS FOILED

### GUARDS OF INTERNED GERMANS AT FORT McPHERSON FIND TUNNEL UNDER WALLS—ROUND UP MADE BY FORCE.

Atlanta, Ga., May 4—An apparent attempt at a wholesale delivery of the German prisoners at Fort McPherson was foiled late yesterday when the guards discovered a 50 foot tunnel leading from under one of the prisoners' barrack toward the double wire fence which enclosed the prison camp, it became known today.

The discovery of the underground passage followed an investigation of a disturbance among the prisoners themselves. In quelling the disorder the guards had to advance with fixed bayonets before the crowd of angry Germans would disperse. They had been engaged in a heated discussion and blows had been passed.

When the disorder had been quelled, guards began a systematic search of the prisoners' quarters and soon discovered the tunnel. The excavation work evidently had consumed many days, the Germans having used all possible means to hide evidences of their work.

Several prisoners suspected of complicity in the attempt to escape have been placed in close confinement.

### HORNADAY ASKS IRISH MEETING BE CANCELLED

New York, May 4—A request to William Wallace, Jr., director of the New York port enemy alien bureau, that the Friends of Irish Freedom be prohibited from holding a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight was made today on behalf of the American Defense society by Dr. William T. Hornaday. Liam Meadows, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, John Devoy and others are on the program to speak.

"Beyond doubt," Dr. Hornaday said in his letter, "that meeting will be devoted to disloyal utterances and to vilification of England, America's ally and best friend. Whoever strikes England strikes America."

To the management of Madison Square Garden a similar protest has been made by the "intimate committee for the severance of all social and professional relations with enemy sympathizers," headed by Mrs. William Jay and other American women.

### TO RECOGNIZE SOVIETS WOULD AID BUSINESS

Moscow, April 25, via Vladivostok, April 26—(By the Associated Press)—Discussing recognition of the Russian government by the Allied powers, the Bolshevik newspaper Izvestia says:

"Recognition of the soviet power by the Allies would tend to establish business contact with Russia with America, England and France relative to the equipment of the Red army, the financing of the country, co-ordination of action and settlement of questions of international policy. All that would be a direct blow at German imperialism and German orientation in Russia. Not for nothing do German official circles regard seriously the expected recognition of the soviet government by the Allies."

M. Nourens, French ambassador to Russia, in an interview recently, said Germany was trying to gain economic control of all Russia and that if the Allies, in response to that menace, were constrained to take military action, it would be friendly assistance without thought of conquest or interference in the internal affairs of Russia. Foreign Minister Tchitcherine, in a statement in reply, declared such assistance was not desired by the Russian masses who would regard it as an armed invasion. M. Tchitcherine added:

"Real friends of Russian people can assume but one task—to help the Russian people in its hard work of internal regeneration on an entirely new basis of domination by the laboring masses themselves, that is to render all possible assistance to support the soviet power in its immeasurably difficult work of reorganizing the whole nation."

"Whoever takes advantage of the grave transitional period, believing that through disorder they can enslave the vast regions of Russia, will sow hatred among the laboring masses of the Russian people, who now may be a victim but who will repay at the proper time."

### SEND ALL YOUTHS TO FRONT LINES

Geneva, May 4—The German military authorities are sending direct to the front lines all youths from the reserve depot in Alsace-Lorraine, according to an Alsatian chemist, who has just arrived here from Mulhausen. The chemist already has lost four sons, the latest aged 18, having been killed at Loere, in the Flanders battle.

"The Germans are employing their last reserves," said the Alsatian, "especially the soldiers from Alsace-Lorraine. It is the German manner of settling the question of the two provinces. If a referendum is taken after the war only a few Alsatian electors will be left."

### AMERICAN CITY AT GATES OF PISA

Rome, May 4—An American village soon will rise at the gates of Pisa, to accommodate 2,000 refugees from Venetia. It will cover 30 acres and there will be a church, a school and a hospital. Plans for the village have been adopted and the work will be carried out by the American Red Cross.

# MAN WHO VISITED PARIS DESCRIBES BURSTING BOMBS

### NECESSITY FOR MANY MORE MEN

### United States Must Send 5,000,000 Soldiers to Battle Front in Year.

### AMERICA'S EFFORTS BEEN NEGLIGIBLE

### Six Months Have Already Been Wasted by Shipping Board, Says Senator.

Washington, May 3—Five million men must be sent on the battle front by the United States within a year, Senator McCumber of North Dakota declared today in an address to the senate, which reviewed America's work during its first year in the war. The results of America's efforts have been almost negligible up to the present, he said. Six months have been wasted by the shipping board and \$40,000,000 for aircraft "has been worse than squandered," he declared.

"If we fail to put less than 5,000,000 men on the fighting line before the end of another year," he continued, "we again will have grossly failed to measure up to our moral duty. We will have charged to our discredit another year of colossal blunders."

Senator McCumber contrasted a statement of President Schwab of the emergency fleet corporation that the United States would produce a ship tonnage of only 10,000,000 dead weight in 1918 with the estimates of the submarine losses of 7,000,000 gross tons in 1918, and said:

"A program which contemplates but 10,000,000 tonnage is trifling with the most serious question that ever confronted the people of this country. It is worse than trifling, it is suicidal."

"Our only hope of winning this war is being able to keep our allies in the field another year. That means that it is incumbent on us to supply them with food. If we can't get armies into the field, let us at least get food and ammunition to those who are fighting our battles."

As a preface to his conclusions, Senator McCumber asserted that "what we had lacked most was the foresight and determination to get up and begin, when the flying sparks of that great world war threatened to produce a conflagration that might force us on the firing line."

"We seem to have gotten so bewildered in a maze of little things that we have lost sight of the great requirements," he said. "The failure of our shipping board is the most aggravating example of failure to grasp a big situation."

Unparalleled extravagance along every line of national endeavor was another reason for failure, the senator contended. We have been literally burning up the money which the tax payers have paid to create and support a fighting army, he charged.

"While we can't win this war without buying liberty bonds, neither can we win it by making bonfires of the money received from Liberty bonds."

The bluster of the public press, he said, which has grossly exaggerated everything in our favor, has been another factor in the delay.

### AMERICAN TELLS HOW HE BROUGHT DOWN THE BOCHE

With the American Army in France, Thursday, May 2.—(By the Associated Press)—Lieut. James A. Meissner, whose home is in Brooklyn and who brought down his first German airplane today on the American front northwest of Toul, returned to his hangar to receive the congratulations of his comrades.

He briefly told an American story in an American way, just as if bringing down a German was an everyday trick.

"I saw him at about 5,000 metres," he said. "There was another machine, which I believe was a French one, headed in the direction of the German. I just sailed in first, but the Boche swung down toward the earth when I was just above him. I went down after him, firing all the time. He turned his wing point quickly and rammed my wing, but as they were happening I cut loose with my gun again. Smoke came from the German machine, which headed for the interior of Germany and we both were soon over his territory."

"I thought that might be some sort of camouflage for a getaway, for they tell me these Germans are full of tricks, so I kept right on his tail. Then he began to drop, real red flames streaming from him. I knew that I had him and that I had fired 200 shots but I also knew my machine was damaged. So I turned around and headed for home, but I thought I had better come down safely inside our lines than to risk a fight all the way, so I did it and there you are."

### EDUCATION WILL BIND RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS

New York, May 4—Establishment of an international education alliance to bind closer together the United States and the nations of South and Central America is one of the objects of a project backed by Mayor John F. Hylan of this city and President Mario G. Menocal of Cuba.

The plan contemplates the teaching of Spanish in the schools of New York and ultimately throughout the nation and the teaching of English in the schools of Cuba and of Central and South American countries.

Mayor Hylan, in making public details of the plan, said it contemplated a Pan-American Educational Convention to be held in Havana next fall to which President Menocal has invited the heads of universities in North, South and Central America.

Interchange of students between the universities of North America with those of Latin-America, so that young men may take post-graduate courses and earn the Spanish language and customs of the countries in another feature, it was stated. It is hoped to secure the co-operation of the State Department in arranging courses of study for young Americans in Latin-American countries to fit them for the diplomatic and consular services.

### ROBERT BERRY GIVEN WAR CROSS

Paris, May 4—Robert Berry, who for two years has been correspondent of the Associated Press at the French army headquarters, has been decorated on the battlefield with the cross of the Legion of Honor, by Gen. Anthoine, acting on behalf of the commander in chief, Gen. Petain, whose urgent duties prevented him from bestowing the decoration in person.

Two other Americans and four British correspondents also were decorated. Gen. Anthoine spoke of the invaluable work of the American and British press and said the decorations were awarded as coming from soldiers for soldiers.

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### EXPLOSION OF BALLOON KILLS 2

Omaha, Neb., May 3.—Two members of the 14th Balloon Co. were burned to death and 20 others were slightly burned last night when a big observation balloon exploded in its hangar on Florence field, it was determined today.

The dead were Private John E. Davis, whose nearest relative is Arthur Davis, West Concord, N. H.; Private Vincent L. Beall, whose nearest relative is Miss Alice L. Beall, Jessup, Md.

The explosion of the balloon is believed to have been caused by static electricity generated by friction while the balloon was being put into its hangar.

### ARREST M'CLAIR IN OLD ORCHARD

New Haven, May 3—Herbert L. McClair, 22, brought back by officers from Old Orchard, Me., today, is charged with stealing \$2,000 worth of jewelry from a house here, of deserting from the Yale battery, deserting the registration card of Charles L. Galt of Yale, impersonating an officer and with being a fugitive from justice. He had worked for the Liberty Loan in New York under the name of Galt.

### GEN. KORNILOFF REPORTED DEAD

Peking, Saturday, April 27—(By the Associated Press)—Harbin newspapers say it has been learned definitely that Gen. Korniloff, former Russian commander-in-chief, who has been one of the leaders in the movement against the Bolsheviks, is dead. They also report that the Bolsheviks have recaptured Novo Tcherkassk, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks.

### FIRE DESTROYS TOWNSEND INN

Battleboro, Vt., May 4—Fire today destroyed the town hall in the village of Townsend, the Townsend Inn and a residence, all frame structures, causing a loss of \$40,000.