

ROLL OF HONOR SENT FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT

Washington, February 26.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,477 names of dead and wounded killed in action, 6; died from wounds, 13; died from accident and other causes, 14; died of disease, 31; wounded severely, 50; wounded, degree undetermined, 944; wounded slightly, 1,419.

Bridgeport, Feb. 26.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.) Earl F. Whelan, New Haven. Ernest Collins, Baltic. Marshall R. Stevens, Amston. Walter J. Urban, Hazardville. Jerry P. Sardoletto, South Manchester. Fred J. Tvesman, Bristol. Carlo Barbieri, 125 Arch Street, Bridgeport. Michael Stephen Honas, Shelton. Ira S. Watson, Madison. Raymond J. Walsh, East Norwalk. Hjalmar A. Lindquist, West Haven. Lorry E. Daniels, New London.

Wounded Slightly. James E. Smynington, South Manchester. William H. Morgan, Ansonia. Nicholas P. Vardalis, Farmington. Gustav A. Aronson, Hartford. Stanley Vasasians, Waterbury. Murray Cohen, Leonard Bridge. George Wernig, Naugatuck. Clarence R. Brady, New Britain. Martin E. Mattson, Waterbury. David S. Green, Hartford. William Meist, Hartford. Mattie San Marco, New Haven. Joseph Carpenter, Waterbury. Murray Cohen, Leonard Bridge. Frank Tinsley, Waterbury. Frank Chin, Terryville. Julius Kuhlasy, 480 Spruce Street, Bridgeport. Giuseppe Petronello, New Britain.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,007 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 17; died from wounds, 17; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 82; missing in action, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, 528; wounded slightly, 1,331.

ATROCITIES OF BOLSHEVIK GUARD

Vladivostok, Feb. 27.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) The Russian peasants hate the Red Guard a hundred times more than they ever hated the agents of the former Russian Emperor, according to a traveler from Moscow as quoted in the Moscow newspapers. Perhaps the traveler says this may account for some of the fierceness and ruthlessness of the Bolsheviki rule.

Under the Emperor's regime, he says, the murder of a village constable would have been shot and the execution would have stopped there; but the Bolsheviki will shoot scores of peasants for the murder of a Red Guard.

All the way from Moscow to Tambov, he says, people called "sack-carriers"—men and women who had left their towns or villages in the hope of finding elsewhere bread or wheat. The Bolsheviki had orders to shoot all sack-carriers, women, children and men, whether they were in quest of bread for themselves and their starving families or to sell at higher prices. And they were shot. The traveler claims to have seen some of these people running along the tops of railroad cars jumping from one to another, with the Red Guards shooting at them from the platform. The meanings of those struck down were kept far into the night.

The train passed Tambov, Atskan, and all stations in a fertile corn country. But nowhere was there even bread for the Russians who had robbed the corn. It had been exported to the coast for sale.

A student member of the Communist Party in the Central Federal Bureau, who was on the same train, admitted that he and his friends knew that the Social Revolutionaries as well as the Bolsheviki were not counter-revolutionists, but the committee he said was obliged to view them as such if they wanted to continue to rule. "If communism," he said, "will not fit the Russian people, we shall have to abandon the power; but in that case we shall act in a fashion to be remembered for a long time."

The train passed military trains going to the front. The soldiers appeared gloomy and sleepy, principally because the traveler saw some looking for a place to lie down but an officer, wearing a white cap and a bayonet glistening in the hands of a sailor who accompanied the officer.

Washington, Feb. 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—The attitude of the United States regarding Poland's business problems is a question of deep concern here. The key to Polish-American business is the key to the Polish-American business in Poland. The Polish-American business in Poland is the key to the Polish-American business in Poland.

REDDING

Redding, Feb. 27.—The four applicants who appeared before the board of relief last Friday raised the total number of appeals to about twenty. Those heard on Friday were John Malone, Albert Gorham, Michael Flood and W. H. Hill, the latter for the South Fork estate.

The ground of all the protests was the \$15 annual fee for inferior land. Decisions on all cases will be reached by the board before the end of the week. They will grant reductions on some appeals through the belief that the \$15 rate applied to them was excessive.

Under the Emperor's regime, he says, the murder of a village constable would have been shot and the execution would have stopped there; but the Bolsheviki will shoot scores of peasants for the murder of a Red Guard.

All the way from Moscow to Tambov, he says, people called "sack-carriers"—men and women who had left their towns or villages in the hope of finding elsewhere bread or wheat. The Bolsheviki had orders to shoot all sack-carriers, women, children and men, whether they were in quest of bread for themselves and their starving families or to sell at higher prices.

The train passed Tambov, Atskan, and all stations in a fertile corn country. But nowhere was there even bread for the Russians who had robbed the corn. It had been exported to the coast for sale.

A student member of the Communist Party in the Central Federal Bureau, who was on the same train, admitted that he and his friends knew that the Social Revolutionaries as well as the Bolsheviki were not counter-revolutionists, but the committee he said was obliged to view them as such if they wanted to continue to rule.

The train passed military trains going to the front. The soldiers appeared gloomy and sleepy, principally because the traveler saw some looking for a place to lie down but an officer, wearing a white cap and a bayonet glistening in the hands of a sailor who accompanied the officer.

SOVIET PARTISAN ADMITS GRAFT OF BOLSHEVIKI

Washington, Feb. 27.—Something like an agreement as to actual conditions in Russia under the government of the Bolsheviki was reached at the Overseas Propaganda Inquiry Committee hearing yesterday when Albert Rhyss Williams, who stated frankly that he was a violent partisan of the Soviets, admitted in some degree the accusations against them.

He conceded that there had been many atrocities, much looting, great graft, "iron fist" control, and unfair representation.

"Anybody who focuses his mind on the famine and horrors of the revolution is doing himself an injustice. He is not seeing and understanding the heart and purpose of the revolution. All of the witnesses who went out to help the people while they knew all of these things and the horror purposes and they love what is going on in Russia."

"None of the witnesses here has appealed the form of government in Russia," commented Senator Overman. "What has been established here is the fact that the government is not a democracy. You don't take it, you don't give it, you don't take it, you don't give it, you don't take it, you don't give it."

Mr. Williams also admitted the Soviet government was not fairly representative, since the 25,000 workmen have only the same representation as the 15 per cent. of workmen. He said he was sure this would be remedied, but admitted he had only the leaders' word for this, while the Soviet constitution gives one representative for every 25,000 workmen.

The promissory notes which the Farmers' Dairy Co. put out last fall to cover belated milk accounts they were owing have been extended for two months so as to fall due on May 15.

The concluding entertainment in the Greenwood Community series of six will be given on the evening of March 2. The course has been a success financially and in other respects.

LODGE FORMERLY ARDENT FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Now That Wilson Makes the League Possible He Denounces It In Comprehensive Terms—What Lodge Said in 1916.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who is now one of the hottest of Republican critics and opponents of a League of Nations, was once by President Wilson, was once an eloquent advocate of a similar if not identical plan. He now denounces what he then espoused—but, of course, President Wilson has made a mistake in the plan life and vigor and a mistake of adoption at the Peace Conference. That makes all the difference in the world—to a partisan like Mr. Lodge.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times of recent date is reproduced below a statement originally published in the Chicago Evening Post. It is an interesting comment, as it was, on Senator Lodge of 1915 by Senator Lodge of 1916. The article follows:

Views of Senator Lodge in 1916—The Best Answer to Lodge of 1915.—The other day we can across the proceedings of the first annual convention of the League to Enforce Peace. It was held on May 26 and 27, 1915, in the City of Chicago.

"I know how quickly we shall be met with the statement that this is a dangerous question which you are putting into your agreement; that no nation can submit to the judgment of other nations, and we must be careful at the beginning not to attempt too much. I know the difficulties which arise when we speak of anything but a simple, direct, and plain alliance. But I do not believe that when Washington carried its vast and entangling alliances he meant for one moment that we should not join with other civilized nations of the world in a method which would be found to diminish the power of the world."

He denied, however, that there was evidence that the great majority of the people were no longer Bolsheviki. While he admitted a serious and dangerous situation in this country, including the working classes and peasants he said the fact that they had not rallied to the opportunities offered by the Allied troops, and that in the one absolutely free election held in Russia recently, that in Vladivostok, the Bolsheviki had won, would show that the change had not yet gone very far.

He also argued that six million soldiers had taken their guns home with them and would be hard to coerce, but a little later admitted that this might not be true. If that was the attitude of the Bolsheviki, he admitted a little later, he would also make an organized effort to gather in all the arms and had control of ammunition.

He made a plea for American aid to Russia on the ground of self-interest, pointing out her resources and the willingness of the Soviets to guard the willkings at the same time that they supervise it. Moreover, he remarked, under the Soviet Russia would be much more slow to develop industrially, and that it would be America's interest not to have another commercial rival coming into the market.

present terrible war, if we were to restore international law as it must be restored, we must find some way in which the united forces of the nations must be put behind the cause of peace and law. I said then that my hearers might think that it was picturing a Utopia, but it is in the search for Utopias that great discoveries have been made. "Not failure, but low aims is crime."

"This league certainly has the highest of all aims for the benefit of humanity, and because the pathway is strewn with difficulties is no reason that we should turn from it. It is the vision of a perhaps impossible perfection that has led humanity across the centuries. If our aspirations are for that which is great and beautiful and good and beneficent to humanity, even when we do not achieve our end, even if the results are little, we can at least remember that we have tried."

"Charge, then, and be dumb. Let the victors, when they come, When the fogs of folly fall, Find your body at the wall." Earlier in his speech Senator Lodge declared:

"The limit of voluntary arbitration, I think, has been reached. \* \* \* I think the next step is that which this league proposes, and that is to put force behind international peace. We may not solve it in that way, but we cannot solve it in that way, if it can be solved at all."

All of these things so well spoken by Senator Lodge nearly three years ago are just as true today. His striking sentence, "the united forces of the nations must be put behind the cause of peace and law," is the heart of the whole matter. It implies everything that the advocate of a League of Nations urge. It implies the existence of a body of international law and of an authoritative tribunal to interpret and apply it.

The difficulties that Senator Lodge says in 1916 had not been. His words inspire men of vision to face and surmount them. They were fine, courageous words. We wish we would speak them now, when the half-hearted, the timorous and the blind among his colleagues need them in the light which he shed. He said three years ago, "that the difficulties, although still many, are not so great as then. Three of them have been eliminated—two Kaisers and a czar. And with them has gone the concrete expression of militarism, emblematic of extra duty pay, travelling pay to discharged men, mileage allowance and allowances in lieu of subsistence while travelling under orders. Family allowances paid by the government since June 26, 1913, to dependents of men in military or naval service also are exempt from income taxes."

Employers who paid salaries to employees temporarily in government service may deduct these payments in making out their corporate returns, which them as business expenses. This applies to sums paid soldiers or sailors and men serving the government at a dollar a year.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 2,566 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 12; died from wounds, 21; died in hospital, 1; died of disease, 28; died from wounds and other causes, 28; wounded severely, 257; missing in action, 11; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,492; wounded slightly, 1,574.