neglect and that constantly through all the months that have gone by the mothers at home should know that there were mothers here who remembered and honored their dead.

You have just heard in the beautiful letter from M. Clemenceau what I believe to be the the real message of France to us on a day like this, a message of genuine comradeship, a message of genuine sympathy; and I have no doubt that if our British comrades were here they would speak in the same spirit and in the same language. For the beauty of this war is that it has brought a new partnership and a new comradeship and a new understanding into the field of the effort of the nation.

Take to Heart Lesson of War

But it would be no profit to us to eulogize these illustrious dead if we did not take to heart the lesson which they have taught us. They are dead; they have done their utmost to show their devotion to a great cause, and they have left us to see to it that that cause shall not be betrayed, whether in war or peace. It is our privilege and our high duty to consecrate ourselves afresh on a day like this to the objects for which they fought. It is not necessary that I should rehearse to you what these objects were. These men did not come across the sea merely to defeat Germany and her associated powers in the war. They came to defeat forever the things for which the Central Powers stood, the sort of power they meant to assert in the world, the arrogant, selfish domination which they meant to establish; and they came, moreover, to see to it that there should never be a war like this again. It is for us, particularly for us who are civilized, to use our proper weapons of counsel and agreement to see to it that there never is such a war again. The nation that should now fling out of this common concord of counsel would betray the human race.

Duty to Maintain Safeguards of Liberty

So it is our duty to take and maintain the safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America and the mothers of France and England and Italy and Belgium and all other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done. And it will be done.

The thing that these men left us, though they did not in their counsels conceive it, is the great instrument which we have just erected in the league of nations. The league of nations is the covenant of government that these men shall not have died in vain. I like to think that the dust of those sons of America who were privileged to be buried in their mother country will mingle with the dust of the men who fought for the preservation of the Union; and that these men have given their lives in order that America might be united, these men have given their lives in order that the world might be united. These men gave their lives in order to secure the freedom of a nation. Those men gave their lives in order to secure the freedom of mankind; and I look forward to an age when it will be just as impossible to regret the results of their labor as it is now impossible to regret the results of the labor of those men who fought for the Union of the States.

Believes Opponents Will Feel Ashamed

I look for the time when every man who now puts his counsel against the united service of mankind under the league of nations will be just as ashamed of it as if he now regretted the Union of the States.

You are aware, as I am aware, that the airs of an older day are beginning to stir again, that the standards of an old order are trying to assert themselves again. There is here and there an attempt to insert into the counsel of statesmen the old reckoning of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of this war; and any man who counsels these things advocates a renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made, for if this is not the final battle for right there will be another that will be final. Let these gentlemen who suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed, and that we are ready to forget, realize they cannot accomplish it.

Peoples of World Are In Saddle

The peoples of the world are awake, and the peoples of the world are in the saddle. Private counsels of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destinies of nations. If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. If we do not know courage we cannot accomplish our purpose, and this age is an age which looks forward not backward, which rejects the standard of national selfishness that once governed the counsels of nations and demands that they shall give way to a new order of things in which only the questions will be: "Is it right," "Is it just?" "Is it in the interest of mankind?"

This is a challenge that no previous generation ever dared to give ear to. So many things have happened, and they have happened so fast, in the last four years that I do not think many of us realize what it is that has happened. Think how impossible it would have been to get a body of responsible statesmen seriously to entertain the idea of the organization of a league of nations four years ago! And think of the change that has taken place! I was told before I came to France that there would be confusion of counsels about this thing, and I found unity of counsel. I was told that there would be opposition, and I found union of action.

I found the statesmen with whom I was about to deal united in the idea that we must have a league of nations; that we could not merely make a peace settlement and then leave it to make itself effectual; but that we must conceive some common organization by which we should give our common faith that this peace would be maintained, and the conclusions at which we had arrived should be made as secure as the united counsels of all the great nations that fought against Germany could make them. We have listened to the challenge and that is the proof that there shall never be a war like this again.

Ladies and gentlemen, we all believe, I hope, that the spirits of these men are not buried with their bodies. Their spirits live. I hope—I believe—that their spirits are present with us at this hour. I hope that I feel the compulsion of their presence. I hope that I realize the significance of their presence. Think, soldiers, of those comrades of yours, who are gone. If they were here, what would they say? They would not remember what you are talking about to-day. They would remember America, which they left with their high hope and purpose. They would remember the terrible field of battle. They would remember what they constantly recalled in times of danger, what they had come for, and how worth while it was to give their lives for it.

Dead Would Say: "Forget Trifles!"

And they would say, "Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed of the jealousies that divide you. We command you in the name of those who, like ourselves, have died to bring the counsels of men together; and we remind you what America said she was born for. She was born, she said, to show mankind the way to liberty. She was born to make this great gift a common gift. She was born to show men the way of experience by which they might realize this gift and maintain it, and we adjure you in the name of all the great traditions of America to make yourselves soldiers now once for all in this common cause, where we need wear no uniform except the uniform of the heart, clothing ourselves with the principles of right, and saying to men everywhere, "You are our brothers and we invite you into the comradeship of liberty and of peace." Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead comrades..

If I may speak a personal word, I beg you to realize the compulsion that I myself feel that I am under. By the Constitution of our great country I was the commander-in-chief of these men. I advised the Congress to declare that a state of war existed. I sent these lads over here to die. Shall I—can I ever speak a word of counsel which is inconsistent with the assurances I gave them when they came over? It is inconceivable. There is something better, if possible, that a man can give than his life, and that is his living spirit to a service that is not easy, to resist counsels that are hard to resist, to stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against, and to say, "Here stand I, consecrated in spirit of the men who were once my comrades and who are now gone, and who left me under eternal bonds of fidelity."

American and French Soldiers Guard Way

The Suresnes Cemetery is situated on the hillside of the ancient fortress of Mount Valerien. With the old buildings at his back, the President looked over the graves of the American soldiers and down into the city of Paris, which stood in the distance like a panorama. The approaches to the cemetery and the paths winding their way through the burial ground were lined with soldiers standing at attention, American on one side and French on the other, as the President arrived.

The greater part of the khaki-clothed listeners to the President's speech were grouped in the shade of the old fort, but a crowd of other soldiers and civilians pressed close to the speaker's stand. There was unwavering attention by all to the President's utterances, and when he concluded his auditors warmly applauded him. Captani Andrew Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, who was in the stand with President Wilson, listened attentively to the speech.

Deposits Wreath for Boy Scouts of America

During his address the President never faltered in his diction. Earnestness pervaded his words. From a nearby point, Mrs. Wilson listened to her husband. She and the President drove to the cemetery in different automobiles, and Mrs. Wilson remained in her car instead of going upon the speaker's stand.

Before President Wilson began his speech, the message to the President from Premier Clemenceau, dealing with the fellowship between the French and Americans, was read.

With the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise" by the band and the sounding of "Taps" by the bugle, the official programme ended, but President Wilson afterward personally deposited a wreath in honor of the American dead in the name of the Boy Scouts of America.

During the ceremony a reminder of the war floated at anchor nearby—one of the observation balloons which used to do sentry duty on the various fronts.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Austrian Pact Remarkable for Blank Spaces

Sections Referring to Italy Are All Omitted and Boundary Lines Are Left To Be Determined Later

Many Reservations Made

Nation Bound to Respect Rights and Privileges of Racial Minorities

PARIS, May 30 (By The Associated Press).—A summary of the skeleton of the Austrian treaty, submitted to the smaller nations Thursday for examination, is remarkable chiefly for its omissions and reservations. Subject heading after subject heading is followed either by a non-committal display of blank paper, resembling a censored French newspaper "discussion" of the controversial part of the day's diplomatic developments, or by the statement, "This clause reserved."

This applies particularly to definition of the southern frontier, the reparations clauses and the question of Italian rights under the political clauses. The greater part of the summary, in fact, is devoted to those clauses which are practically identical with the German treaty.

The new clauses are chiefly those dealing with frontiers, finance and the internal affairs of the new states and of Austria itself.

Disputed Provisos

Under the latter heading come the disputed provisos for the protection of racial minorities in the new states, against which, it is understood, the representatives of the new states may address a protest to the council of four and also ask for revision of the financial clauses, particularly that part requiring the new states to compensate Austria for public property.

Austria also is bound by the treaty to respect the rights and privileges of racial minorities in what is left to her of her ancient domains, including the right to use their own languages, although Austria is expressly authorized to make the teaching of German obligatory.

The treaty will consist of a preamble and fourteen parts, the preamble and Section 1 embodying the covenant of the league of nations, as in the treaty with Germany.

Frontiers Left for Later

Part 2 deals with frontiers. That with Czecho-Slovakia follows practically the old Bohemian frontier, although with the reservation of a possibility of making minor changes later. Austria retains on the west her old frontier with Switzerland, the question of the union of Vorarlberg with Switzerland having apparently been dropped, despite the plebiscites already undertaken in that province and in Switzerland. The southern frontier is not determined in the treaty.

Part 3 contains political clauses, including also some of the reserved geographical provisos, and clauses establishing mixed commissions to determine them later.

The sections referring to Italy are all omitted. Others deal with the future relations of Austria with Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Hungary and Russia. Here are found the stipulations for the protection of racial minorities which, so far as the minorities in Austria are concerned, are to be embodied in a "bill of rights," as part of the Austrian Constitution.

Freed of Armament Cost

Then come parts dealing with Austria's renunciation of all rights outside of Europe; military, naval and aerial armaments, which hereafter will entail virtually no expense for Austria, and the return of prisoners of war.

Part 8, on reparations, is blank. Part 9, dealing with finance, may be changed as a result of the representations of the new states. The economic clauses and aerial navigation regulations are identical with those in the German treaty.

Part 12, on ports, waterways and railways, provides for commercial outlets southward by water and rail. These details already have been covered in the report of the inter-Allied ports, waterways and railways commission. Part 13 contains the international labor convention, and Part 14 various miscellaneous provisions of minor importance.

Brockdorff Says He Will Not Sign

Sends Word to German People Terms Can't Be Accepted as Drawn

VERSAILLES, May 30 (By The Associated Press).—Information gathered from the German peace delegation here is to the effect that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau called the entire peace delegation and the members of the financial commission together before Herr Giesbert and Herr Landsberg departed for Berlin several days ago, and thanked them for their collaboration. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asked them to tell the people of Berlin that he would not sign the peace treaty in the form in which it was presented by the Allies.

The Germans are so little satisfied with the clearness of the counter proposals they presented to the Allies that further notes were sent to the Allies today to explain parts of the document which they themselves did not find clear.

Bound copies of the counter proposals to the number of 150, and also the remaining part of the translations, were forwarded to the Council of four to-day.

A small party of attachés of the German delegation departed for Berlin tonight. Another party will leave here to-morrow.

Two new notes were delieverd to the Secretariat of the peace conference by the German delegates to-day. The first of the two new notes concerned German property in Allied countries. The second has to do with the Turkish public debt and the Sao Paulo question.

The "Sao Paulo question" probably refers to the Brazilian claim for coffee confiscated at Hamburg and Antwerp by the Germans at the beginning of the war. A dispatch from Rio Janeiro on May 2 said that official advices had been received there that the peace conference had decided that Germany should pay for the coffee, which was valued at $35,000,000.

Clemenceau Pays Warm Tribute to U. S. Dead

PARIS, May 30 (By The Associated Press). — Premier Clemenceau, on the occasion of Memorial Day, sent a touching letter to President Wilson in which he declared that the graves of American soldiers would be as tenderly cared for as those of the French. The letter begins:

"Faithful to noble tradition, the living army renders homage to the dead army, and all France has associated itself with this homage."

After comparing the Americans who have fallen in France with the French who fell in America, M. Clemenceau continues:

"France will ever cherish their memories. With America, France will preserve in peace as an inspiration and example an undying remembrance of their enthusiasm, discipline and courage. We see the wreaths on their tombs and will take care of them as piously and gratefully as the tombs of our own soldiers."

Allies Expected to Ignore Foe's Plea

Counter Proposals Already Are Answered, Is View of Paris Press

PARIS, May 30.—The Paris newspapers generally agree that the Allied and associated powers have answered in advance the pretensions put forth in the German counter proposals, and that they will not consider the proposals. The papers say the counter proposals are an attempt to escape the moral and material consequences of the war and give the impression Germany is trying to open oral negotiations.

The Socialist "L'Humanité" declares Germany cannot reject responsibility for the acts of the imperial régime. It says the Germans dismissed the former government in order to get absolution. It adds that Germany in 1871 did not stop the advance of its army because the French had revolted against the imperial government.

The newspapers generally are indignant over the clause in the German counter proposals refusing to deliver the former Emperor and other persons charged with responsibility for the war and other acts. It is declared this clause indicates the friendship of the present government with the old German régime.

Wilson Confers With Orlando

Adriatic Compromise Is Discussed; Big Four Scans Austrian Terms

PARIS, May 30.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, called upon President Wilson this morning for a conference over the details of the Adriatic settlement. It is understood this settlement is rapidly approaching final shape.

Delegations from Ciscaucasia and Azerbaijan, Eastern Armenia, were received by President Wilson to-day. The claims of these countries were laid before Mr. Wilson during the interview.

After speaking at the graves of the American soldiers at Suresnes, President Wilson met the members of the council of four and had a short conference on some of the questions concerning the Austrian peace treaty. The council had before it copies of the German counter proposals, which have been referred to various committees for consideration.

Jail Threat Halts Rhineland Revolt

Berlin's "Treason Warning" Dampens Ardor of Republic Advocates

FRANKFORT, May 30 (By The Associated Press).—Although a semi-official announcement was made here yesterday that the Rhineland was to be declared an independent republic today, advices from Coblenz say the step has not yet been taken. The leaders of the Centrist party, who were supposed to be in favor of separation, are said to be opposing it, unless the German National Assembly and the Prussian Diet deliberately approve of the plan and have it incorporated in the peace treaty.

BERLIN, May 29 (By The Associated Press).—The government has published a statement in black type under a huge head, "Warning!" saying that those planning to separate the Rhineland from Germany and to create an independent republic, are guilty of high treason, punishable with lifelong imprisonment, and that the government's duty would be to take measures to the fullest severity of the law against those persons.

The Prussian Diet discussed the situation yesterday and there were violent criticisms of Herr Kaskert, Herr Kuckhoff and Herr Frohberger, who are alleged to have negotiated with General Mangin, commander of the French forces in the Mayence district. Herr Frohberger is editor of the Cologne "Volkszeitung."

The Social Democrat "Rhine Gazette" has been suspended for eight days for printing the news relative to the conference between Herr Frohberger and General Mangin.

Hindenburg Plans Taking Long Rest in Switzerland

LONDON, May 30.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg expects to go to Switzerland shortly, according to a Berlin dispatch given out by the Wireless Press. He intends to take a long rest in that country, the message states.

1,600 Hostages Freed in Riga As Reds Quit

Prisoners Held by Bolsheviki in Unspeakable Misery and Starvation, U. S. Delegates in Paris Hear

U. S. Relief Ships Near Port Surrendered After Slight Fighting; Poles Lose Rovno to the Enemy

PARIS, May 30.—Bolsheviki, before quitting Riga, shot thirty persons in the central prison, according to official reports received by American peace delegates. The anti-Bolshevik troops captured Riga with slight fighting, the Bolsheviki fleeing hastily when surprised.

Reports of the coming of an American mission with forty carloads of flour were received with great joy in Riga, the reports add.

All the stores and homes of the well-to-do were pillaged by the Bolsheviki and most of the bourgeois were compelled to leave the city before it fell. The material damage to the city was slight. In the various prisons 1,600 hostages were found. The reports describe them as being in a state of unspeakable misery and starvation when they were released.

With the arrival of the relief ships, which will enter as soon as the harbor is cleared of mines, it is expected that conditions in Riga rapidly will be restored to normal.

The Bolsheviki have driven the Poles from Rovno after fierce fighting and occupied the town, according to a wireless message from Moscow by way of London to-day. The Russians claim to have captured a large quantity of military stores at Rovno, which is southeast of Brest-Litovsk.

The message adds that the Bolsheviki captured seventy guns at Zdelgunovo and that they also occupied Alexandria.

Reds Mobilizing To Seize Mines

Opponents of Kolchak in Siberia Demand Removal of the Allies

VLADIVOSTOK, May 30 (By The Associated Press).—A large force of Bolsheviki is mobilizing at Jazanka, in the important Sucham mining district, and, according to reports received here, is preparing to attack the Allied mine guards, composed of American, Chinese and Japanese troops. The men who are mobilizing deny that they are Bolsheviki, declaring they are "partisans" as opposed to the "Kolchaki," or troops of the Omsk government.

A general strike was called in the Suchan district on May 22 and 2,000 coal miners and railroad operators are on strike, intensifying the unsettled situation. When the railroad men went out an Allied commission which was investigating conditions at Suchan was forced to find its own means to return to the main railroad line. The commission found an American soldier who was able to drive the locomotive of its train.

A proclamation issued by the "partisans" demands that all the Allied troops be removed from the mining district, which is declared neutral territory. The miners propose to operate the coal mines themselves.

The highest Allied government representatives in Siberia have not received notification of any change in the attitude of their governments toward the All-Russian government at Omsk headed by Admiral Kolchak. Newspapers here state positively, however, that the peace conference has recognized the Kolchak government. It also was stated that Japan had extended recognition, but this is untrue.

Dispatches received here indicate, it is said, that the views of the Allied governments toward Russia coincide with those of Allied representatives in Siberia, who, it is asserted, are in favor of opening negotiations between the Allies and Admiral Kolchak, as a unit or individually, special arrangements being made to insure the rights of the people.

What's the Message?

The mail-carrier delivers a bagful of messages; messages of weddings and deaths, of goings and comings; messages of joy and sorrow, of vital interest and of no interest whatever. The great baronial envelope and the flimsy trade circular may go to the same house.

So the advertising columns of magazines and newspapers carry messages of great interest, little interest, or perhaps of no interest at all.

The postman faithfully delivers the messages with which he is entrusted. So also the publications deliver the messages they carry.

But what of the message itself?

Will it command attention?

Is it interesting reading?

Can it be implicitly believed?

Will it "get action"?

Some people find advertising more interesting than the editorial text.

There are men who can make advertising interesting and productive.

Interest is quickened in a period of reconstruction.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

Ex-German Crown Prince Lunches With Mother

Two Refugees Meet on Dutch Holiday for First Time in Two Years

AMERONGEN, May 29 (By The Associated Press)).—The former German Empress returned to Amerongen castle late last evening after having met her eldest son, Frederick William, at Amersfoort, for the firsttime in two years. The mother and son went to the meeting place by automobile from Amerongen and Wieringen, respectively.

On the outskirts of Amersfoort the automobiles were met by General Wrangel, of the Dutch army. The former Empress and her son had lunch with General Wrangel, Secretary-General Kan of the Dutch Cabinet, Burgomaster Peereboom of Wieringen and several others.

After the luncheon the former Empress was alone with Frederick William for several hours. The inhabitants of Amersfoort were not aware of the presence of the visitors, nor did the public of Amerongen know that the former Empress had left the castle.

After the luncheon the former Empress returned to Amerongen and Frederick William went back to his home on the Island of Wieringen.

No details of the meeting or of the reasons for the journey of the Crown Prince can be obtained. Throughout to-day there were numerous telephone messages to the von Bentinck castle inquiring whether the former Emperor was still there. The former Emperor passed the day as usual.

The day was a national holiday in Holland, it being the religious festival of Ascension Day. The former German Emperor abstained from his usual occupation of sawing logs and attended services in the chapel at the castle, at which the Rev. Brother Weiss, a Moravian clergyman of Zeist, preached.

Ginnell, Sinn Feiner in Parliament, Arrested

Held on Charges Made Against His Speech at Athlone on May 5

DUBLIN, May 30.—Laurence Ginnell, Sinn Fein member of Parliament for West Meath, was arrested to-day on charges made in connection with a speech delivered at Athlone.

British troops broke up a forbidden meeting at Athlone on May 5. Laurence Ginnell was attempting to address the meeting when the troops appeared. Several persons were wounded.

Ginnell has had a stormy career. Until 1918 he sat in Parliament as an Irish Nationalist, and when he retired was said to hold the record for asking questions. In 1918 he served six months in prison in connection with some disturbances in Ireland. Ginnell is the author of the statement on the Irish question which members of the Sinn Fein have been endeavoring to present to the peace conference.

A dispatch from London Thursday said that London newspapers had been displaying prominently paragraphs and articles on reports of an impending new revolt in Ireland. The articles hinted at some imminent drastic action by the British government.

British Pacifists Urge Easier Terms for Foes

LONDON, May 30.—A letter signed by Earl Loreburn, Baron Buckmaster, Baron Southwark, Earl Beauchamp, Baron Parmoor and a number of other publicists has been sent to Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson urging that German appeals for modification of the peace terms should be considered impartially and sympathetically, with a desire to meet them wherever possible.

"We believe," the letter says, "that a peace willingly signed by the German government as representative of the German people is one of infinitely greater value than one forced on them by threats of famine and a far better foundation for the new world order to which we look forward."

Turks Organizing to Fight Allied Mandates

Russian Bolsheviki Fomenting Trouble Under the Cloak of Nationalist Movement

PARIS, May 30 (By The Associated Press).—Constantinople advices received here are to the effect that the Turks are greatly aroused over the proposed partition of former Turkish territory, and that a nationalist movement has started in which both the old Turks and the young Turks have joined. The advices add that the Russian Bolsheviki, under cover of this nationalist movement, are starting an agitation on their own account.

Greek forces were landed yesterday at Aviali, on the coast of Asia Minor, sixty-six miles northwest of Smyrna. The Turkish troops there offered only slight opposition, which was overcome.

Greek troops were first landed in Asia Minor on May 14. They were aided by Allied troops, following an Allied naval demonstration. The Turks resisted vigorously, the Allies suffering 300 casualties. The occupation of Asia Minor was in pursuance of the peace conference decision to grant Greece a mandate over that region.

Clemenceau and Petain Confer

PARIS, May 30.—Premier Clemenceau had a conference yesterday with Marshal Petain, the commander-in-chief of the French army. The conference lasted half an hour.

U. S. Soldiers Honor 30,000 Argonne Dead

Pershing Is Chief Speaker at Argonne Cemetery Where 9,572 Officers and Men Are Buried

Tribute Paid by French

Petain Orders Salute in Honor of Americans at All Burial Places

ROMAGNE, France, May 30 (By The Associated Press).—Americans, fighting men of the great war homeward bound, paused to-day to pay a tribute to the memory of the Argonne dead—about 30,000 of them—many of whom were buried on the battlefield where they fell.

The principal Memorial Day exercises were held at the 25-acre Argonne cemetery on the outskirts of Romagne, the largest American burial ground in Europe. General Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, made the principal address here, where 9,572 officers and men are buried. Of these only 160 remain unidentified.

Argonne Cemetery lies on the side of a gently sloping hill just outside Romagne, on ground captured by the 32d Division late in October last. Each grave was decorated with an American flag and a wreath of evergreens from the Argonne Forest.

Twenty thousand who fell in America's greatest battle in France are yet to be moved from where they now sleep to this monument to America's sacrifice and America's greatest effort in the world war.

In the Argonne cemetery there are Americans from every state in the Union. Their bodies lie in long lines of tiers, forming a plot of approximately thirteen acres. A cross rests at each one's head.

In addition to the ceremonies at Romagne, exercises were held at Thiaucourt, where 4,000 Americans are buried. There were ceremonies also in the small cemetery near Montfaucon, southeast of Romagne, where men of the 79th Division fell in the capture of Montfaucon.

As part of the Memorial Day observance, Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, went to the Picpus Cemetery in the outskirts of Paris, this forenoon and laid a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette.

Marshal Petain, commander of the French army, gave directions to French troops near the places where the American dead were buried to pay tribute to the fallen comrades in arms from overseas.

English and U. S. Join in Tributes

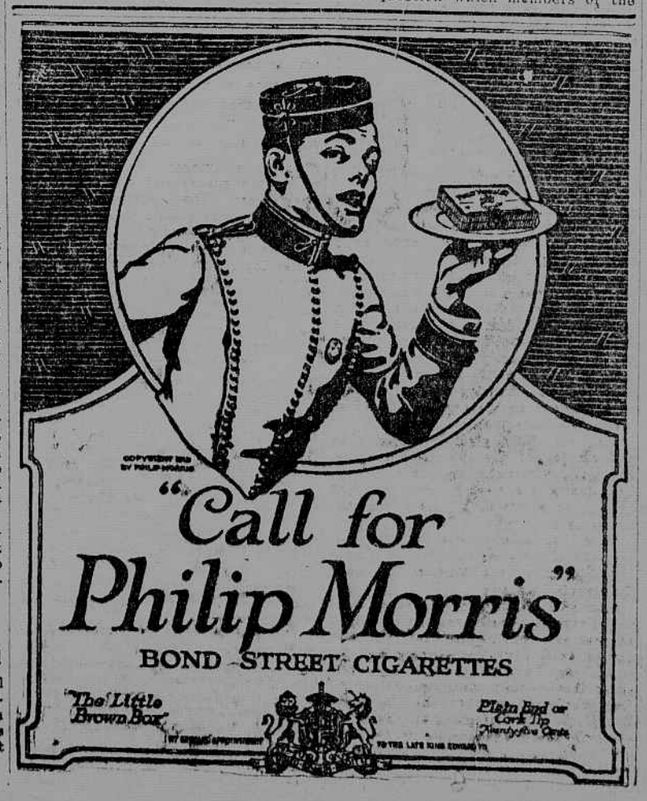
Flags Placed on Graves of 1,562 Soldiers and Sailors in Britain

LONDON, May 30.—The graves of 1,562 United States soldiers and sailors were decorated to-day in many parts of the United Kingdom. American flags were placed above them by army and navy officials and on each was placed a wreath by representatives of the Knights of Columbus.

There are 500 American graves on the Island of Islay, where were buried the victims of the Otranto and Tuscania disasters; 640 at Everton and in Magdalen Cemetery, Winchester, near the site of the former huge American rest camp; 100 at Paignton; 112 at Glasgow, being those of American soldiers stricken by influenza and taken from transports at that port; 41 in small towns and villages in England and Scotland and 40 in various parts of Ireland. In each cemetery there were impressive services conducted by the local clergy, large numbers of the townspeople turning out to pay tribute to the Americans.

A special train bearing prominent Americans left here this morning for Brentwood cemetery, where short services were conducted. The American Women's Club laid flowers on 129 graves of Americans there. Several members of the arrangements committee left London several days ago with flags and wreaths to be placed on lonely graves in distant parts of the island.

At Liverpool and Islay, as well as at Queenstown, flowers were scattered on the water in memory of those buried at sea.



Straw Hats of Metropolitan Braid and proportion—Sennits, Splits, Milans, Leghorns, etc., $3 to $10.

Panama Hats from Ecuador, superior qualities, correct blocks, $5 to $50.

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed

Bangkoks and Balilukes from the Philippines, very light and comfortable, $7 to $16.50. Silk, Pongee, Airtex and Linen Sport Hats and Caps, $1.25 to $5.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

*241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway *1185 Broadway
*44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt *30 Broad *42d and Fifth Avenue

*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES