# SHERMAN RENEWS ATTACK ON WILSON

## Illinois Senator Bitterly Criticises Appointments Made by President.

## OVERMAN BILL GAINS

## Five Republicans Now Are Willing to Vote for Committee Report.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Probability of definite action on the Overman bill in the immediate future increased to-day as the debate which transcended any of its predecessors in the bitterness of criticism of the President's selections of men progressed. With a dozen or more Democrats unwilling to accord the President the complete powers over agencies of government which he insists upon, and five Republicans evidencing a willingness to vote for the bill as reported by the committee, the vote on the amendments to the bill as well as upon the measure itself is certain to be close.

To-day the Administration Democrats hailed with joy the acquisition of Senator Baird (N. J.), who announced that, acting under the suggestion of Gov. Edge, he had determined to vote for the committee's product and against any amendment to it. This brought the Republican group of Administration supporters of the Overman act up to five—Senators Borah (Idaho), Colt (R. I.), Nelson (Minn.), Baird (N. J.) and McNary (Ore.). The Democrats who are opposed to the bill in its present form, as well as many of the Republicans, will vote for the bill on final passage but will insist upon the various amendments.

### Republicans Assail Bill.

In to-day's discussions Senators Brandegee (Conn.), Fall (N. M.) and Sherman (Ill.) again assailed the bill on the ground that it gave the President a power of selection of men for various enterprises and responsibilities which his recorded judgment, as evidenced in selections made heretofore, did not warrant. Senator Sherman drew the homely analogy of misfitting square pegs in round holes. He told the Senate that the President's knowledge of the qualifications of men was faulty.

"As near as the uncultured populace without university degrees or capital letters after their signatures can understand when they undertake to grasp this departmental chaos by any visible hand bolt it's this," Senator Serman said. "The President now wants power to scrap the outfit and let him start in fresh."

As an exemplification of the President's mistakes in selecting personalities unfitted to the functions of the offices in which he placed them, Senator Sherman cited the spectacle presented by the United States Shipping Board during the early months of its organization. He said:

"The President had had a chance to practice on the Shipping Board ever since September, 1916. There was a brand new lot of holes. The pegs were human shipbuilders. They were plentiful in the American supply house. He promptly filled the holes with two lawyers under suspicion of political activity, a lumberman well along in years, who knew about as much of shipbuilding as I do of theology.

"The fourth man had operated steamships and the fifth had a lifetime experience both in building and operating ships. The last named and only competent man sized up the 'pegs' thrust into the board's organization holes and retired while it was still reasonably quiet.

### Wilson Called Color Blind.

"It was not lack of power or lack of an assortment of pegs and holes which was the matter. It was color blindness that made a politician look like a shipbuilder.

"One time while he was experimenting a delegation of steel manufacturers came to Washington. They wanted to see him about shipbuilding. In the absorbing pursuit of pegging holes he couldn't possibly see them. He found only time to say that he was thinking about commandeering their plants and turning their plants over to some great captain of human language like Victor Murdock.

"Then he went on with his peg game. After three misfits he found Hurley and Piez, who pegged into the right holes promptly. These men thought somebody like Schwab, who had been run out of town with the rest of the steel delegation a year or two before, would be useful. The last named three are the only pegs which the President has fitted in on this end of the Administration cribbage board.

"The only thing now to keep the President awake nights thinking about the Shipping Board is Raymond B. Stevens, the vice-chairman, who is the vermiform appendix of that body. He is a peg that never fitted in any place. He is liable to get inflamed most any day and have to be amputated. Uncle Sam would be unlike other millionaires if he does not have appendicitis from this useless member of his anatomy. This appendix already has cost him several million dollars by its impossible antics with payrolls and appropriations. I mention him as an appendix because he is a peg that never fitted any hole square or round."

### Bryan Is Assailed.

Senator Sherman then turned his attention to other misfits in high office appointed by President Wilson. He selected William J. Bryan as the glittering exemplification of the class. He said of the "Peerless One":

"He appointed my beloved friend and neighbor Mr. Bryan Secretary of State. The new Secretary had a multifarious knowledge of many things, a Marathon record for continuous unquenchable oratory and an inexhaustible capacity for the absorption of Chautauqua gate money and an unappeasable yearning to bankrupt the plutocrats of the entire country. It was not material whether diplomacy and our foreign relations were either square or round holes. His celebrated letter on the Santo Domingo matter showed that it was immaterial whether the right peg got into the right hole or not so long as the peg was a 'deserving Democrat.' The President once expressed curiosity to a certain editor to know if some dignified way might not be discovered of knocking Mr. Bryan into a 'cocked hat.' The President solved his own conundrum by appointing him Secretary of State. Grape juice and an unquenchable propensity to pacifism accomplished their fiendish designs. The free silver peg sank without a gurgle into the clutches of the Chautauqua profiteer."

Senator Fall followed with sharp criticisms of the bill. He held that the President already had more power than the Kaiser or any other potentate of the Old World. "In England," said Senator Fall, "it is the Parliament which is responsible to the nation for the conduct of the war. In France a similar body holds the direct responsibility to the people. If you defeat this bill it will leave an entirely negative situation.

"The American people are told every day that the President cannot vigorously prosecute the war because Congress delays him. This is all the chatter of the 'camoufleurs' who are telling the people that sort of thing in order to hold their own security in the confidence of the President."

Senator Fall held that the troubles of Administrator Garfield and John Skelton Williams constituted a family row which it was the function of the President to quell or adjust.

"The Congress delegated all these special and supreme war powers to the President, not to Garfield or Williams or Hoover or anybody else, but if you pass this law you fix the responsibility for every act of government right upon the President. It is unfortunate, however, that we have in the White House a man who is so conscious of his party leadership."

### Brandegee Amplifies Attack.

Senator Brandegee's attack on the bill to-day furnished an amplification of the charges he brought against the Administration on Tuesday in his criticism of the usurpation by the President of the functions of both the Secretary of State and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Brandegee said:

"This is a clear attempt to delegate legislative powers to the Executive branch of the Government and therefore it is utterly unconstitutional. Why does not the President specify what he wants to do? What hindrance is there now to the Executive branch? Who appoints these fellows that are inefficient and who are duplicating work? They are all the President's agents now. He can chop off their heads any time he wants to. He says they don't coordinate. Why doesn't he make them coordinate? He is their boss. What is the use of his complaining to Congress that he cannot make his own servants obey his orders or carry out his own policies? It is his business to make them do it. He doesn't need any more law for that.

"If we pass this bill the President may move his men about as he sees fit. We would never fasten responsibility. The President would hold the bag and all the powers in it.

"We are told we must not criticise the President. The President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, but not of Congress. I don't distrust the President, but I distrust his judgment of men. I think he has made some aggregious blunders, but I do not impugn his integrity or his patriotism. I simply feel that he cannot wield such huge power as this bill contemplates.

"Why does not the President write to Congress and say just what he wants. He has the country by the throat. For myself, I don't intend to be just a little white poodle dog running with a ball in mouth from the Capitol to the White House."

# PROF. EMERY, YALE, FREED BY GERMANY

## *American Released From Dantzig Prison.*

STOCKHOLM, April 25.—Henry Crosby Emery, formerly chairman of the tariff board and professor of political economy at Yale, who was captured by the Germans some weeks ago in Finland, has been released from prison at Dantzig and shortly will be permitted to leave Germany.

This announcement was made to American Minister Morris here by Finnish Minister Grippenberg, who received the news of Prof Emery's release from the Finnish Minister in Berlin. He added that the negotiations for the release of other American and British citizens made prisoners with him on the Aland Islands some weeks ago were proceeding satisfactorily.

Prof. Emery represented the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Russia and later was attached to the American military mission. He left Abo, Finland, March 9 for the Aland Islands, accompanied by Mrs. Emery and twenty-six others, most of whom were English. German troops occupying the islands were encountered by the party as it was crossing the ice on sledges.

The prisoners were taken to Ekeron, Aland Islands, where the Germans at first decided to put them all on a transport and send them to Dantzig. Swedish officials at the Aland Islands made a vigorous protest, and the women and children and the men over 50 years of age were finally allowed to proceed to Sweden by boat. Mr. Emery and sixteen Englishmen were detained and sent to Germany.

The protest against the detention of Prof. Emery, a son of former Chief Justice Lucilius A. Emery of the Maine Supreme Court, was based upon an elementary principal of international law that a belligerent cannot be removed from neutral territory. Finland is recognised as a neutral by Germany.

## Range of Great Gun Which Is Shelling Paris

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THE interesting map that is reproduced to-day shows the country that is traversed by shells from the big German gun, in the Forest of St. Gobain, in its daily bombardment of the city of Paris. It is shown by the map that the actual distance is 116 kilometers, or 71.92 miles. It will be observed that the flight is in a southwesterly direction, and the range will require an elevation that will take the projectile eighteen or more miles high at the crest of its trajectory. American and allied ordnance experts have not determined the exact character of this gun, and there are many interesting speculations as to its plan and construction. The Paris reports say that the shell is 9.5 inches in diameter, and that it costs about $7,000 to fire each shot. One shot from this gun killed five American women who were worshipping in a Paris church on Good Friday. The big gun yesterday resumed its bombardment of Paris.

# FRENCH TRAITOR TO TESTIFY.

## Ex-Officer Will Leave Devil's Island for Humbert Trial.

PARIS, April 25.—Former Lieutenant Berton, who is serving a life sentence on Devil's Island for treason, will be heard in the proceedings against Senator Charles Humbert, former proprietor of *Le Journal*, whose case, growing out of the one against Bola Pasha, recently executed for treason, is under investigation.

The ex-Lieutenant, who was sentenced in 1908, has asked to be heard in the present proceedings, declaring that he had important revelations to make. The Department of Military Justice has given instructions to have Berton returned and has issued orders that every precautionary measure be taken for his personal safety during the voyage.

Berton was a reserve officer, and was arrested in October, 1907, about the time Ensign Charles B. Ulimo of the French navy was taken into custody. Ulimo was charged with being a spy and confessed to having abstracted a secret naval signal book and the naval cipher code, while Berton was charged with negotiating with an agent of a foreign power for the sale of military secrets.

Berton denied the charge of treason. But the correspondence seized when he was arrested seemed to prove that he had arranged to deliver certain military documents to an agent of a foreign power. This power was not named, but was understood to be Germany.

# SCRIBES NOT DRAFT EXEMPT.

## Newspaper Work Defined as Unnecessary Industry.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN

ALBANY, April 25.—Newspaper men are not engaged in a necessary industrial enterprise and therefore are not entitled to deferred classification under the draft. This was the substance of a ruling to-day by Provost Marshal-General Crowder, received by Major Franklin S. Hutchinson, chief of the Federal draft bureau for the State.

The ruling reverses the action of the Syracuse district draft board, of which William Nottingham, member of the board of regents, is chairman. This board on March 14 held that Arthur J. Gordon, a Syracuse newspaper man, was entitled to classification in Class 3, because engaged as an assistant in a necessary industrial enterprise.

In his ruling Gen. Crowder said: "It appears that registrants engaged as employees of newspapers or engaged in general newspaper work are not engaged in necessary industrial enterprise within the meaning of the draft law and regulations. Hence, it would follow that these persons are not entitled to deferred classification on industrial grounds."

# FOOD LAW VIOLATORS HIT.

## Eleven Bakers Punished and Eight Cautioned.

The Federal Food Board handed down decisions yesterday affecting eighteen offenders against the Food Administration rules. Seven bakers were ordered to suspend business for three days for not using the correct amount of wheat substitutes. Four were forbidden to buy flour until their excess on hand is disposed of, and eight were cautioned. The cases of four bakers were adjourned.

The following were closed for the three day period beginning April 29: C. Guarriello, East 114th street; A. Mariella, 174 Hester street; Max Fayer, 337 Central avenue, Brooklyn; Angelo Nicosia, 310 East 115th street; Felice Galasso, 264 North Seventh street, Brooklyn; Felice Napolitano, 105 Jackson street, Brooklyn; G. Brancaccio, 2129 First avenue.

The bakers denied permission to buy flour are: M. Safina, 231 Trautman street, Brooklyn; Nicola Zola, 2250 Fifth avenue; Louis Ribner, 105 Rivington street; Charles Carlucci, 50 Oak street; Rodolfo Vitiello, 2126 Second avenue; Lucuano DePalmo, 277 Pleasant avenue; G. Tessitore, 226 East 111th street, and A. Applebaum, 587 Blake avenue, Brooklyn.

# GALLINGER ACQUITS CONGRESS.

## Senator From New Hampshire Says It Is Not a Slacker

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader, in an address to the Senate resented to-day published statements that Congress has been a "slacker" in prosecuting the war.

"Congress has done its full duty," he said, presenting statistics of appropriations totalling more than $6,000,000,000 and citing war legislation enacted.

# ALLIES APPEAL FOR MORE U. S. FORCES

## French Commissioner Tells of Urgent Need for Quick Action.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—American reenforcements for the battle line in France, in the way of men and supplies, are more vitally important than they will be at any time in the future, and all the nation's great plans for 1919 and 1920 would prove useless if the German drive succeeds. This, in effect, is the message to the American people which Edouard de Billy, Deputy French High Commissioner, has just brought from France. M. de Billy and Major Requin of the French army received a group of newspaper correspondents today, and besides answering all questions freely explained the situation as they found it abroad.

Confidence in the future was emphasized by M. de Billy, but at the same time he pointed out that overconfidence would be a grievous mistake. Any slackening of effort or a falling off of America's share at this critical time might be most serious, he explained.

The need for men was linked by M. de Billy with the news that Germany has a preponderance of man power on the western front. It is by no means a considerable superiority, but by taking all except a comparatively small number of troops from the Russian front, by withdrawing German divisions from Italy and leaving Mesopotamia and Palestine shorn of German troops and turning the Salonica operations over to the Bulgarians, the German High Command has been able to put all its best troops into the present drive.

# RUSSIA ASKS GUARANTEE.

## Fears Germany Will Seize Black Sea Fleet.

Moscow, April 25.—M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has asked ermany, according to the Official News Agency, to give a guarantee that the Russian Black Sea fleet, while remaining at Sebastopol, will not be seized or damaged by forces of the Central Powers and the allies now advancing into the Crimea or by any other naval or military forces of that alliance.

The Foreign Minister has taken this action, it is added officially, as he has heard that the Germans intend to blockade Sebastopol with submarines.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—Three squadrons of the Fifth Polish Regiment of Uhlans have been annihilated in Podolia by Ukrainian peasants who refused the soldiers' demands for food, according to a Polish Press Agency despatch received by the Dutch press by way of Vienna.

The peasants were armed with machine guns and mine throwers.

# HOME RULE SPLITS CABINET.

## Committee Unable to Agree on Plan for Ireland.

LONDON, April 25.—A division of views has prevented the Cabinet committee appointed to draft a home rule bill for Ireland from elaborating a definite scheme as speedily as was hoped, the Yorkshire *Post* says in a despatch from London. Certain members of the committee are standing for recognition of Ulster's position, according to the despatch.

Meanwhile the federal plan is being discussed widely. The Unionists generally regard it as desirable in any scheme of federalism that Ulster should be included as a unit.

# SZYERENYI FOR PREMIER.

## Hungarian Minister Advocate of Central European Policy.

ZURICH, April 25.—Joseph Szyerenyi, Minister of Commerce in the retiring Cabinet, headed by Dr. Wekerle, is to be the new Hungarian Premier, according to advices received here to-day from Vienna.

Szyerenyi is persona grata at Berlin, being a strong advocate of the central European policy. It is expected that he will be strongly opposed by the Karoly party and by the Socialists.

# 278 CASUALTIES IN MARINES AT FRONT

## 34 Dead, 236 Men and 8 Officers Wounded on First List From Pershing.

## LOSS IN PICARDY LIKELY

## Reports Indicate Sea Soldiers Have Been in Thick of Fighting for Month.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Announcement was made to-day by the Navy Department that the losses among the United States Marines serving with the American expeditionary forces in France and totalled 278, with 34 enlisted men killed, 8 officers and 236 enlisted men wounded. This is the first announcement concerning casualties in the Marine Corps which has come from Gen. Pershing.

Details as to when and how the casualties occurred are not given, but there are indications that the Marines have been in the thick of the fighting for practically a month. One company, the total strength of which was 250 men, lost 21 killed and 140 wounded.

As to where the Marines have been serving there is only surmise here, the matter of their disposition having been left to Gen. Pershing. They are understood to have had service in connection with trench warfare in the American sectors, though they have not served in the trenches. It may be that the Marines have seen service in Picardy or further north, but no specific reason for their presence there at this time has been given.

The loss of marines on the battle front partly confirms statements recently made in the House that several thousand marines were in France and ready for fighting. This statement was made by Representative Padgett (Tennessee) and others when Representative Britten (Illinois) declared in an impassioned speech that "some military clique" was keeping the marines in this country, whereas they were all well trained and "begging to go to France."

Representative Britten said Secretary Daniels was anxious to send the marines over, but for some reason they were kept at home. In reply it was claimed large numbers of marines had been sent over and an additional 10,000 to 12,000 would go when requisitioned by Gen. Pershing.

The House recently amended the naval bill to increase the Marine Corps from 30,000 to 75,500 men.

The complete list of casualties was given out late this afternoon by Gen. Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, as follows:

### KILLED IN ACTION.

GEHRKE, EMIL H., private.
STEKELENBURG, JOHN, private.
GROBER, EDWARD A., private.
TOTH, CHARLES K., corporal.
RADA, ALBERT, JR., sergeant.
JACKSON, NORMAN R., corporal.
SMART, HENRY J., corporal.
WATERMEIR, LEO, private.
TITUS, RENE J., private.
WARD, WALTER J., private.
BOLLACK, EDMUND, private.
FORMALE, JOHN, corporal.
BODENBO, HUGH E., private.
WARREN, EDWARD Q., gunnery sergt.
GEHLERT, EDWARD C., private.
MUHS, JOHN J., corporal.
SAMPLES, GLENN, private.
SCHEDEL, ALFRED E., private.
JEWETT, ALLEN W., private.
GILES, WILLIAM E., private.
HOKAN (name now being verified by Department.)

### DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTHUR, LESLIE H., private.
WILLIAMS, HARRY L., private.
WILLIAMS, HARRY R., private.
WHITE, JOHN, private.
BLEDSOE, ROSCOE, gunnery sergeant.
BEABOUT, LAWRENCE E., private.
WEITSPIRN, ELI, private.
WILKINSON, CLAUDE E., private.
DAVIS, EUGENE C., private.
REYNOLDS, WALTER, private.
GRIMES, CECIL, sergeant.
RAYMOND, HARRY F., sergeant.

### ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

GRAHAM, CHARLES D., private.
ROWAN, BERNARD J., sergeant.

### WOUNDED IN ACTION.

KIRK, WILLIAM H., First Lieutenant.
MILLER, A. B., captain.
SHANNON, HAROLD D., First Lieutenant.
BARBER, HARRY H., first lieutenant.
PAGE, JOHN H., private.
HOESLI, ANTON F., private.
GABRIEL, JOHN R., private.
BATTLES, LLOYD E., sergeant.
THOMPSON, GEORGE D., private.
JUDD, CLARENCE A., private.
BONVILLAIN, ERNEST F., private.
MARTIS, ODOM D., corporal.
SHILLENKAMP, ANTON F., private.
WEITZEL, JOSEPH, gunnery sergeant.
YOAKUM, BERNARD, private.
ANDERSON, EARLE O., private.
HERL, LAMBERT L., private.
ANSEL, EDWARD F., corporal.
DUNN, JOHN F., corporal.
THOMAS, ENOCH R., private.
DODSON, RAY R., private.
SELLARDS, CARL M., private.
MARTINDALE, CHARLES P., private.
MARKHAM, CLARENCE S., private.
FREIMAN, CURTIS H., private.
SHAW, IVAN W., private.
BLISS, WILLIAM R., private.
KARSTAEDT, F. W., Captain.
MAYNARD, C. B., First Lieutenant.
HENNESSY, HARRY E., private.
KASS, ODIL N., sergeant.
HENNEN, LEO H., sergeant.
BRINKER, CLAUDE E., private.
CLARKE, FRED W., JR., First Lieutenant.
AUSBORNE, SYLVANUS, private.
LAIKIN, GUILFORD, private.
ALSOBROOK, JAMES A., private.
ANGLIN, HOWARD L., private.
AYARS, CHARLES W., private.
BARTZ, ALBERT W., private.
BROWN, AUBREY B., corporal.
BAYN, FRED O., private.
BRANNEN, WINSLOW D., private.
BELL, ARTHUR, private.
BARNETT, EARL K., private.
BRUTON, HARVIE, private.
ARNOLD, MORRIS C., private.
BROWN, MERL W., private.
ATCHISON, JOHN C., private.
ADAMS, GROVER D., private.
BENNETT, SAM D., corporal.
JONES, LOUIS R., First Lieutenant.
BLACKFORD, WILBERT, sergeant.
BAILY, LEROY, sergeant.
BUCKLEY, LEO C., corporal
FITZGERALD, LYNN C., corporal.
McMULLEN, JOHN R., corporal.
PALMER, ROBERT S., corporal.
JOHNSON, RALPH C., private.
KITCHENS, JESSE A., private.
MARSHALL, JAMES A., private.
PENNELL, KARL S., private.
ROBERTS, BENJAMIN R., private.
MULVANEY, HORACE, gunnery sergeant.
KELLEY, WALTER U., sergeant.
PLUMLEE, CLARENCE E., sergeant.
MURRAY, FRANK J., sergeant.
LOMENICK, PRESSLEY R., corporal
LOUD, WILLIAM L., corporal.
McNAMARA, LEONARD J., corporal.
MARLOWE, FRED M., corporal.
PORTER, WILLIAM H., corporal.
PASCHAL, CHARLES G., corporal.
REIFENSTUHL, ARTHUR J., corporal.
SCHUBERT, GEORGE J., corporal.
BELL, FRANK T., private.
BIEL, JOSEPH, private.
BENTON, WARREN G., Jr., private.
BECKER, JOHN H., private.
BARNETT, CLARENCE E., private.
BERGER, RAYMOND A., private.
BOYER, THOMAS D., private.
BUCKLEY, IRVING J., private.
GIBSON, ABNER L., private.
GORMELY, FRANK, private.
OLIVER, WENDELL S., private.
PROBERT, FRANCIS E., private.
STRAIN, RAY, private.
YOUNG, HARRY E., private.
BROWN, DUDLEY L., sergeant.
CHANEY, RALPH V., corporal.
DOMKE, FRED H., private.
SAUERBRUMM, GUSTAVE V., private.
WIMBERLY, ROBERT H., private.
ASBURY, WILLIAM T., private.
RUTH, CHESTER W., corporal.
ROBERTS, HENRY E., corporal.
KRAMER, FRED, corporal.
McCOY, JAMES B., private.
REYNOLDS, DAVID C., Jr., private.
SPIES, ARTHUR H., private.
JOHNSON, CARL W., corporal.
BILEY, JAMES K., corporal.
PAGE, JAMES A., corporal.
STOCK, ALFRED A., corporal.
PARKER, JEFF M., private.
SANDERS, PAUL H., private.
WATERMAN, WALTER H., private.
SNYDER, EARL R., private.
SLOCUM, WARNER E., private.

# The Nation's Honor Roll

| | Reported April 25. | Total to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Killed in action | 24 | 548 |
| Died of wounds | 16 | 123 |
| Died of disease | 7 | 943 |
| Died of accident | 6 | 196 |
| Died from other causes | 1 | 94 |
| Severely wounded | 5 | 454 |
| Slightly wounded | 24 | 1,629 |
| Wounded | 244 | 244 |
| Missing in action | 0 | 86 |
| Day's total | 293 | 4,293 |

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The casualty list to-day contains forty-nine names as follows:

### KILLED IN ACTION.

McCALL, FRANK, private.

### DIED OF WOUNDS.

AYER, LAURENCE S., Lieutenant.
SENGER, EMIL, sergeant.
EATON, CLARENCE E., private.
MOLINARI, GIUSEPPE, private.
ALEKNO, FRANK, private.
McDERMOTT, HORACE G., private.
ROACH, SAMUEL, private.

### DIED OF DISEASE.

CLOUGH, CHARLES H., private.
JOHNSON, ELMER B., private.
KELLY, ALBERT, private.
McPEAK, HARVEY A., private.
MOORE, GEORGE, private.
RATHBURN, EARL BURTON, private.
ZUSCHLAG, ELMER GEORGE, private.

### DIED OF ACCIDENT.

MARQUARDT, JAMES CALDER, Lieutenant.
SCANLON, DANIEL J., corporal.
FRAZIER, DONALD R., private.
SAMMONS, ROBERT, private.

### WOUNDED SEVERELY.

JOHNSON, CARL A., JR., corporal.
GODIN, OMER A., private.
SIMMONS, JOHN H., private.
ST. CHARLES, NAPOLEON, private.
WILLIAMS, ROGER W., private.

### WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

BOLMAN, GEORGE F., sergeant.
BUCKINGHAM, TILL SAMUEL, corporal.
CHRISTIANSON, FRED D., corporal.
JOYCE, EDWARD P., corporal.
ANGELO, NICHOLAS, bugler.
BARROWS, EARL W., private.
BERRY, WALTER F., private.
BIRKLAND, WALTER B., private.
BRISTOW, EVERETT E., private.
CORBIT, JOHN M., private.
GOODNOW, CHARLES F., private.
GULLICKSON, ROY, private.
HADDAD, NASIB, private.
KANE, HARRY A., private.
LE GALL, LEONARD V., private.
McCABE, THEODORE RAND, private.
MELMUK, STEVE, private.
MOULDS, ARTHUR R., private.
MULLANEY, WILLIAM J., private.
MURRAY, HARRY A., private.
NETT, ANDREW J., private.
POWERS, GEORGE M., private.
SEIFRIED, JOHN E., private.
STANTON, PATRICK M., private.

### DIED OF OTHER CAUSES.

KING, JESSE M., private.

### PRISONER.

ROLLMAN, HECTOR E., private; previously reported missing, now reported prisoner in Germany.

VANCIL, KENNETH W., private.
STOER, FERDINAND T., private.
SEAMAN, CEDRIC, private.
SNYDER, MILO M., private.
THIL, VALENTINE H., private.
TAUB, PHILIP, private.
TILL, HAROLD, private.
WELLS, EDWARD H., private.
WEST, THOMAS A., private.
WEAVER, LEROY L., private.
WEHMER, CHARLES S., gunnery sergeant.
VORIES, DONALD D., sergeant.
SMITH, FRED C., private.
WILSON, CHARLES J., private.
STOVER, GERVIS E., private.
YOUNG, JAMES H., private.
PUCCETTI, HARRY W., gunnery sergeant.
SULLIVAN, LEE W., corporal.
SOSYHEIM, VERNON D., private.
WILLIAMS, DONALD F., private.
TEBBE, MILO G., private.
TRUSLER, FRED N., private.
VAN WORMER, WARD B., private.
WELD, ROGERS B., private.
WEISSENBORN, ELMER T., private.
WHITLOCK, GEORGE R., private.
WHITTAKER, WILLIAM K., private.
WATERS, ROBERT W., private.
WESTON, DANIEL, private.
WILKINSON, GEORGE, private.
JACOBSON, EDDIE W., private.
KINO, JOSEPH, private.
KUAT, CARL F., private.
KALB, WALTER, corporal.
KIMMEL, HARRY, private.
KEMP, LEROY K., private.
KNOX, GEORGE F., private.
LINCKS, ARTHUR, private.
LEACH, JAMES A., private.
LEONARD, RAYMOND R., private.
LUEKEM, BENJAMIN J., private.
MITCHELL, EUGENE, private.
MURPHY, LEON, private.
McELROY, BERNARD J., private.
MORRIS, MORRIL, private.
MADISON, CORBETT C., private.
MEYERS, CLARENCE E., private.
METZ, BERT, private.
MURAL, JOSEPH, private.
MUNROE, BROWER, private.
MENZO, WALTER W., private.
MINKEMA, NICHOLAS, private.
NOBLE, ELBERT P., private.
NIXLEY, CHARLES F., private.
NEJEDLY, LOUIS F., private.
NEWMAN, GRADY, private.
OLMSTEAD, CHARLES S., private.
PETERSON, ERNEST P., private.
PALMER, WALTER L., private.
PIERSON, WALTER E., private.
PEAK, CLAUD, private.
ROBERTS, CHARLES R., private.
SMITH, JULES E., private.
SCHERIE, MARTIN H., sergeant.
MOSELEY, EDWIN, corporal.
WOODS, CHARLES I., private.
SCHEEL, JOHN R., private.
DUNN, FREDERICK J., private.
WESTWATER, RICHARD, private.
WARD, ERNEST S., private.
SHEETS, EUGENE S., private.
SMALL, HARRY R., private.
SEMENTOWSKI, JOHN J., private.
SLINEY, JOHN F., private.
FEARLOM, CONRAD N., private.
WASHBISH, WILLIAM J., private.
YOUNG, CURTIS R., private.
YAMPOLASKY, FRANK, private.
CLAUSEN, CLYDE L., private.
CROTHERS, HARRY H., private.
LEVANDOWSKY, STANLEY, private.
BIERS, ELMER C., private.
WATLING, FRANK B., private.
HAMILTON, FRANK L., private.
FENDLEY, LINTON C., private.
LAFFERTY, JAMES B., private.
JOHNSON, WALLER W., private.
STEWART, HARRY H., private.
KEILY, FRANCIS W., private.
JOHNSON, HERBERT E., JR., private.
JORDAN, JOHN V., private.
JENKINS, WILLIAM D., private.
JONES, JACK H., private.
WOODALL, LEONARD S., private.
CLEVELAND, WILLIAM R., private.
WRIGHT, RALPH T., private.
UMLER, KARL B., sergeant.
DOWLING, LORAN A., private.
SMITH, LUCIUS H., private.
STEINMETZ, EDWARD J., private.
STRAUTMANN, HENRY R., private.
SCHOLTZ, GROVER C., private.
FAUBLE, ARTHUR N., private.
STRINGER, ELVA C., private.
TEVLIN, LEO J., private.
WALTERS, LOUIS G., private.
PFEFFER, WILLIAM F., private.
STEINABLE, GEORGE A., private.
USLAIS, MIKE, sergeant.
STRINGFELLOW, JOSEPH G., private.
FITZGERALD, LYNN C., corporal.
McMULLEN, JOHN R., corporal.
PALMER, ROBERT S., corporal.
LOMENICK, PRESSLEY R., corporal.
LOUD, WILLIAM L., corporal.
MYERS, WILLIAM, corporal.
McNAMARA, LEONARD J., corporal.
MARLOWE, FRED M., corporal
PORTER, WILLIAM H., corporal.
PASCHAL, CHARLES G., corporal.
REIFENSTUHL, ARTHUR J., corporal.
SCHUBERT, GEORGE J., corporal.
SMITH, HARRY, corporal.
SCOTT, John B., private.
SIGLER, HERBERT, private.
SEAL, MAX E., private.
FIELDS, HOWARD H., private.
LAUGHTER, CHESTER R., private.
ROBERTSON, JAMES O., Jr., private.
BAUGHT, CLARENCE A., private.
WILSON, HARRY H., private.
SIMPSON, BYRON A., private.
WEBER, JOHN, private.
TEAR, MARVIN, private.
LITTLETON, ANDREW J., private.
LABANTA, DEAN R., Jr., private.
FRONS, EDMUND J., private.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES E., private.
HANZ, WILLIS W., private.
KITCHENS, JESSE A., private.
MARSHALL, JAMES A., private.
PENNELL, CARL S., private.
ROBERTS, BENJAMIN, private.

### SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

LEMONT, ALEXANDER, corporal.
VERNO, HOWARD H., corporal.
WALBURN, ALFRED C., private.
POWERS, THOMAS E., private.
SERPAS, RALPH J., private.

# KUHLMANN'S MORALS HIT.

## Berlin Paper Sued for Libel for Attack on Foreign Minister.

LONDON, April 25.—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen, is officially reported to have brought a suit against the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Berlin for an article published Wednesday in which Dr. von Kuhlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, and Count Czernin, the former Austrian Foreign Secretary, were attacked.

The newspaper asserted that the two statesmen during the negotiations at Bucharest acted in a manner which abased their countries. Secretary von Kuhlmann, it was represented, was seen often with a well known member of the underworld, while Count Czernin every evening visited a theatre where dancing girls were among the performers.

The German Liberal newspapers, it is added, sharply criticise the *Deutsche Zeitung*, saying that Dr. von Kuhlmann has not done anything worse than is often witnessed by the Berlin population when the annual meetings of peasants are held in the German capital.

*Vorwaerts* says: "The entire affair is like an intrigue at the court of Louis XIV. The plotters went with their accusations about Dr. von Kuhlmann's 'immorality' to a very highly placed lady who is well known for her strict moral code, through whose influence they hoped to achieve their object."

# *ENEMY FLIER, LOST, LANDS IN FRANCE*

## *Germans Attempt to Conceal Expedition Against Paris.*

MEAUX, France, April 25.—The German airplane which landed near here after it had been detected and brought down as it was flying, it is believed, toward Paris Tuesday night is a biplane of the type known as the A. E. G., fitted with two 260 horse-power engines, giving the machine a maximum speed of ninety miles an hour.

The pilot appears to have lost his way. After flying for some time by guesswork and thinking that he was over his own lines he burned a flare, which was answered by one of the same color from below. Upon seeing this he landed the machine and its three occupants set out to discover their whereabouts. Almost immediately they ran into a group of foresters and soldiers guarding some German prisoners. One of the aviators said he and his companions were English and had lost their way, but although he spoke good French his accent aroused suspicion.

The men were taken back to where the machine lay and obliged to admit their identity as enemy aviators. Questioned by a French General they pretended that Compiegne and not Paris had been their objective. It was after they had done their work that they lost their way, they said, and their gasolene failing they were obliged to land.

Their account, however, was not credited, and it is believed that having been beaten off by the air defences of Paris they got rid of their bombs with the idea of convincing their superiors that they had accomplished their task.

# ENEMY PROMISE UNCERTAIN.

## Swiss Grain Ships Still May Be Sunk, Berlin Says.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—Germany has given no positive guarantee that ships from America sailing within the next three months with grain for Switzerland will not be sunk, it is shown by a semi-official telegram from Berlin to-day.

The German Government, says the message, has not left the Swiss Government in doubt that although an order has been sent to the submarines to spare vessels carrying grain from America for the Swiss population it is impossible to guarantee their safety before three months have elapsed. Referring to the fact that such vessels will sail under the American flag the telegram says:

"Should any German war vessel not receive such order and sink one of these vessels the responsibility will not fall upon the German Government but upon the President of the United States of America."

### College to Be War Hospital.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—Richmond college at West Hampton has been turned over to the Government for use as a military hospital. The college will use buildings here.

# HOUSE VOTES FOR DRAFT EXTENSION

## New Act to Require Youths to Register When They Reach 21.

## THEY GO TO FOOT OF LIST

## Measure Will Make Conscription a Continuing Process.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House passed in amended form to-day the Senate bill requiring that all male citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, the day on which registration became effective under the selective draft act, shall be registered for military service. By a vote of 119 to 81 the House adopted an amendment by Representative Hull (Ia.) providing: "That those persons under the provisions of this act shall be placed at the bottom of the classes to which they are assigned under the proclamation of the President."

Under the principal section of the bill, which was approved in a letter from Secretary Baker to the House Military Committee, it is provided: "That during the present emergency all male persons citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States who have since the 5th day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the President attained the age of 21 years shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and that upon proclamation by the President stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all such persons, except such persons as are exempt from registration under the act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of said act, and they shall be registered in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms of said act."

### Baker Disapproves Plan.

Secretary Baker, it was learned today, has disapproved of a plan submitted by the Provost Marshal General's office calling for the construction in this country of ten new cantonments in addition to the sixteen now in existence. Unless Mr. Baker changes his mind upon additional arguments advanced by the draft officials the men to be drafted in the future will be accommodated in present camps, a few of which may be expanded. The great increase in the number of men it is now proposed to draft was the reason for the recommendation for more cantonments. The number may run up into the millions and it was felt that more room would be required.

The scarcity of labor with the expense involved and the shortness of time in which the camps would have to be built are among the reasons given by Mr. Baker for withholding approval.

Instead of building more cantonments it is Mr. Baker's plan to reduce the period of training in this country to less than half the time now spent here. The first National Army, as rapidly as ships can be provided, will be sent abroad and their training carried on under officials attached to Gen. Pershing's army.

### Statement Soon

Important details in connection with the call of the second army are being prepared and will be given out by the War Department in the next few days. The statement will be one of the most extensive and important which have come from the Department since the start of the war.

Recommendations as to the size of the new army with other vital details in connection with mobilizing and training the men will be given to the Military Committee of the House by Mr. Baker next week.

The recommendations will relate