

Wilson's Memorial Day Address.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The text of President Wilson's Memorial Day address at Suresnes Cemetery, near Paris, follows:

Mr. Ambassador, ladies and gentlemen, fellow countrymen: No one with a heart in his breast, no American, no lover of humanity, can stand in the presence of these graves without the most profound emotion. These men who lie here are men of unique breed. Never before have men crossed the seas to a foreign land to fight for a cause of humanity which they did not pretend was particularly their own but knew was the cause of humanity and of mankind.

Found Comrades in Europe. And when they came they found comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found armies of liberty already in the field—men who though they had gone through three years of fiery trial seemed weary but just discerning, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affair—men seasoned in the bloody service of liberty.

Joining hands with these men of America gave that greatest of all gifts, the gift of life and the gift of spirit.

It will always be a treasured memory on the part of those who know and who love these men that the testimony of everybody who saw them in the field of action was that they were men of courage, their ardor to the point of audacity, their full consciousness of the high cause they had come to serve, and their constant vision of the issue.

It is delightful to learn from those who saw these men fight and saw them waiting in the trenches for the summons to the fight that they had a touch of the high spirit of religion, that they knew they were exhibiting a spiritual as well as a physical might, and that those of us who know and love America know that they were discovering to the whole world the true spirit and devotion of their motherland.

America Came in Person. It was America who came in the person of these men and who will forever be grateful that she was represented.

And it is the more delightful to entertain these thoughts because we know that these men, though buried in a foreign land, are not buried in an alien soil. They are at home sleeping with the spirit of their own people, and those of us who know and love America know that they were discovering to the whole world the true spirit and devotion of their motherland.

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. 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 likeliest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. If we do not know our age, 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 the only questions will be, "Is it right?" "Is it just?" "Is it in the interest of mankind?"

Few Realize Changed World. 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 unity 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 tried to do this, 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 those men are not buried with their bones. 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 the men who fought for it, 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 today. They would remember America, which they left with 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 came for and how worth while it was to give their lives for it, and they would say:

"Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed of the jealousies that divide you. What commandments have 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 of common life. 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 keep yourselves soldiers now and 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 peace.'"

Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead comrades. Speaks a Personal Word. 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 and not feel that I am 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, it is a service that is not easy to resist, stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against and to say: "Here stand I, consecrated in the spirit of the men who were once my comrades and who are now gone, and who left me under eternal bonds of fidelity."

Pershing Honors Our Argonne Dead. Services Held in Memory of 30,000 U. S. War Veterans. ROMAGNE, France, May 30.—Americans, fighting men of the great war, have today paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the dead—roughly 30,000 of them—many of whom were buried on the battlefield here.

The principal Memorial Day exercises were held at the twenty-five acre Argonne cemetery on the outskirts of Romagne, the largest American burial ground in Europe. The commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, made the principal address here, where 2,572 officers and men are buried. Of these but 150 remain unidentified.

Argonne cemetery lies on the side of a gently sloping hill just outside Romagne, on ground captured by the Third Army in October, 1918. 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 them, forming a plot of approximately thirteen acres. A crowd of men, each one's head, bearing the name and unit of those who died in the struggle to push the Germans back whence they came.

When complete the cemetery will cover twenty-five acres. Romagne having been selected because of its central location. There are paths which are narrow and straight leading to every grave, affecting a scene of orderliness not to be associated with the confusion of war. But back on the hill where German machine gunners and then leave it to make swarming over the slope where 9,000 of the boys from across the sea lie to-day there are still signs and scenes of war in shattered houses, shelled terrain and unsightly ruins of the material of war.

In addition to the ceremonies at Romagne exercises were held at Thiaucourt, where 4,900 Americans are buried; at Beaumont, where there are 700 American graves, and at Verdun, where several hundred more are buried. There were ceremonies also in the small cemetery near Montfaucon, southeast of Romagne, where men of the Seventh Army Division fell in the capture of Montfaucon, for which the Germans fought desperately.

Each Boy Scout Paid 10 Cts. Bought Wreath Placed by Wilson on Graves Near Paris. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Boy Scouts of the United States by contributions of two cents each purchased the wreaths which President Wilson laid to-day on the graves of American dead in the military cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris. The wreaths were dedicated to the memory of all American soldiers who fell in defense of the cause of democracy.

Long Not to Succeed MacPherson. LONDON, May 30.—Official denial was given to-day to a report printed in a morning newspaper that Walter Hume Long was to succeed James Ian MacPherson as Chief Secretary for Ireland as a result of the discord in Ireland.

tion 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 tried to do this, 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 those men are not buried with their bones. 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 the men who fought for it, 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 today. They would remember America, which they left with 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 came for and how worth while it was to give their lives for it, and they would say:

"Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed of the jealousies that divide you. What commandments have 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 of common life. 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 keep yourselves soldiers now and 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 peace.'"

Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead comrades. Speaks a Personal Word. 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 and not feel that I am 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, it is a service that is not easy to resist, stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against and to say: "Here stand I, consecrated in the spirit of the men who were once my comrades and who are now gone, and who left me under eternal bonds of fidelity."

Pershing Honors Our Argonne Dead. Services Held in Memory of 30,000 U. S. War Veterans. ROMAGNE, France, May 30.—Americans, fighting men of the great war, have today paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the dead—roughly 30,000 of them—many of whom were buried on the battlefield here.

The principal Memorial Day exercises were held at the twenty-five acre Argonne cemetery on the outskirts of Romagne, the largest American burial ground in Europe. The commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, made the principal address here, where 2,572 officers and men are buried. Of these but 150 remain unidentified.

Argonne cemetery lies on the side of a gently sloping hill just outside Romagne, on ground captured by the Third Army in October, 1918. 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 them, forming a plot of approximately thirteen acres. A crowd of men, each one's head, bearing the name and unit of those who died in the struggle to push the Germans back whence they came.

When complete the cemetery will cover twenty-five acres. Romagne having been selected because of its central location. There are paths which are narrow and straight leading to every grave, affecting a scene of orderliness not to be associated with the confusion of war. But back on the hill where German machine gunners and then leave it to make swarming over the slope where 9,000 of the boys from across the sea lie to-day there are still signs and scenes of war in shattered houses, shelled terrain and unsightly ruins of the material of war.

In addition to the ceremonies at Romagne exercises were held at Thiaucourt, where 4,900 Americans are buried; at Beaumont, where there are 700 American graves, and at Verdun, where several hundred more are buried. There were ceremonies also in the small cemetery near Montfaucon, southeast of Romagne, where men of the Seventh Army Division fell in the capture of Montfaucon, for which the Germans fought desperately.

Each Boy Scout Paid 10 Cts. Bought Wreath Placed by Wilson on Graves Near Paris. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Boy Scouts of the United States by contributions of two cents each purchased the wreaths which President Wilson laid to-day on the graves of American dead in the military cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris. The wreaths were dedicated to the memory of all American soldiers who fell in defense of the cause of democracy.

Long Not to Succeed MacPherson. LONDON, May 30.—Official denial was given to-day to a report printed in a morning newspaper that Walter Hume Long was to succeed James Ian MacPherson as Chief Secretary for Ireland as a result of the discord in Ireland.

\$75,000,000 TRADE DEAL WITH KOLCHAK

Despatch of 15 Ships With British and American Cargoes Authorized.

ALL WILL GO TO SIBERIA (Five Will Sail From New York and Ten From England.)

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

LONDON, May 30.—Jonas Lied, whose name has long been associated with the development of the Kara Sea route, has just returned from Omak and has been authorized by the Kolchak administration to make arrangements for the despatch without delay of fifteen steamships of 3,500 tons each with cargo for the Siberian population, to be delivered by way of the Kara Sea.

It is proposed that ten of these steamships shall start from England and five from New York. Appropriate British and American cargoes are asked for. In exchange for a wide selection of manufactured goods the Kolchak administration has authorized the export of hemp, flax, hides, furs, wool and other products of the valleys of the Obi and Yenisei rivers.

The turnovers this year are estimated at nearly \$75,000,000.

POLES DRIVEN FROM ROVNO. SAY REDS

Bolsheviks Also Claim Capture of Seventy Guns.

LONDON, May 30.—The Bolsheviks have driven the Poles from Rovno after fierce fighting and have occupied the town, according to a wireless message from Moscow 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 Bolsheviks captured seventy guns at Zdzignovo and that they also occupied Alexandria. The Bolsheviks, before they retired from Riga, shot thirty persons in the central prison there, according to official reports received by the American peace delegates. The anti-Bolshevik troops captured Riga with slight fighting, surprising the Bolsheviks, who fled hastily.

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 Bolsheviks, 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 1,500 hostages were being in a state of unspeakable misery and starvation.

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

By the Associated Press. VIADIVODOK, May 30.—A large force of Bolsheviks is mobilizing at Jassanki, in the important Suchan mining district, and according to reports received here, are preparing to attack the allied mine guards, composed of American, Chinese and Japanese troops. The men who are mobilizing deny that they are Bolsheviks, declaring they are "partisans" as opposed to the "Kolchaki," or troops of the Omak Government.

A general strike was called in the Suchan district May 23 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 in order 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.

FRENCH TAX EXCEEDS GERMAN

New Budget Comparison Shows Victors to Be Sufferers.

PARIS, May 30.—The new taxes proposed by the Government will greatly increase the cost of living, according to a statement made by Raoul Peret, president of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to the *Excelsior*. The proposed fiscal duties, he said, will aggravate the problems caused by demobilization and the cessation of the moratorium.

The *Journal*, in discussing the budget proposals, makes a comparison between the French and German budgets, which shows that each Frenchman will pay 620 francs.

FRENCH PRESS SAYS TREATY MUST STAND

Writers See Little Possibility of Radical Changes by Counter Proposals.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, May 30.—Few of this morning's newspapers comment on the German counter proposals, and those that do insist that the treaty cannot be modified radically to meet the demands of the defeated enemy. Writing in the *Figaro* Joseph Reenach says:

"The German delegates perhaps do not know themselves what their last word will be. If the armistice they sought is broken and the war continued it will be unlocked by them."

M. Reenach adds, however, that the remnants of the German army are being used to repress outbreaks in Berlin and Munich and that the British fleet continues to command the North and Baltic seas. He concludes:

"If we were to give advice it would be against making a treaty. The German delegates intend to prolong the discussion until September. He assured he is deceiving himself. But they don't sign there will be only one outcome. The allied troops are concentrating, and when the day comes they will advance, while the British fleet will go into action. We must be patient and not allow ourselves to be fooled."

M. Semal, writing in *Humanite*, the most influential of the socialist newspapers, reminds his readers that Germany is basing her claims on President Wilson's fourteen points, which formed the basis of the armistice. "President Wilson is unable to deny that he made his points the essential conditions," he says. "He then turned to the Allies and demanded that they adhere to his programme. After that can one deny that these points formed the basis of peace conditions?"

"The real judges of the ex-Kaiser are the German revolutionists, or a veritable society of nations; not such a society as has been written into the Versailles treaty, embracing all peoples, all neutrals and all belligerents."

GREEK FORCES LAND ON ASIA MINOR COAST

Turkish Troops Offer Little Resistance at Aviall.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, May 30.—Greek forces were landed yesterday at Aviall, on the coast of Asia Minor, sixty-six miles northwest of Smyrna.

The Turkish troops there offered only slight opposition, which was overcome. 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 Bolsheviks, under cover of this nationalist movement, are starting an agitation on their own account.

BRITAIN REQUISITIONS LINER

Intends to Send Indian Troops Home From South Italy.

ROME, May 29.—(delayed).—The Captain, the best of the White Star Line steamships plying between Italy and the United States, is reported here to have been requisitioned by Great Britain for the embarkation of Indian troops in southern Italy. Reports are that a mutiny has occurred among these troops.

TREATY STRANGLES, GERMANY ASSERTS

'Covering Note' Says Demands Go Beyond Strength of the People.

BERLIN, May 29 (delayed).—The 'covering note' presented to the Peace Conference by the German delegation says: "We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace proposal framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfill the heavy obligations assumed by us. We hoped for the peace of right which had been promised us. We were shocked when we read the document of demands which the victorious might of our opponents had set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people."

The theme of President Wilson is a very ticklish one," was a statement made by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German peace delegation, at Versailles, according to the correspondent of the *Zentralzeitung*. "For Mr. Wilson is the father of our surrender of arms. The German people counted on him and has voluntarily made itself defenseless on his fourteen points. Our counter proposals were based on them."

The correspondent represents the Count as critical, if not unfriendly, toward America. We were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people."

"The German delegates perhaps do not know themselves what their last word will be. If the armistice they sought is broken and the war continued it will be unlocked by them."

M. Reenach adds, however, that the remnants of the German army are being used to repress outbreaks in Berlin and Munich and that the British fleet continues to command the North and Baltic seas. He concludes:

"If we were to give advice it would be against making a treaty. The German delegates intend to prolong the discussion until September. He assured he is deceiving himself. But they don't sign there will be only one outcome. The allied troops are concentrating, and when the day comes they will advance, while the British fleet will go into action. We must be patient and not allow ourselves to be fooled."

M. Semal, writing in *Humanite*, the most influential of the socialist newspapers, reminds his readers that Germany is basing her claims on President Wilson's fourteen points, which formed the basis of the armistice. "President Wilson is unable to deny that he made his points the essential conditions," he says. "He then turned to the Allies and demanded that they adhere to his programme. After that can one deny that these points formed the basis of peace conditions?"

"The real judges of the ex-Kaiser are the German revolutionists, or a veritable society of nations; not such a society as has been written into the Versailles treaty, embracing all peoples, all neutrals and all belligerents."

Ginnell, Sinn Fein Leader, Arrested. Seized on Charges Connected With Recent Speech.

DUBLIN, May 30.—Laurence Ginnell, Sinn Fein Member of Parliament for Westmeath, 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. In Irish Nationalist and when he retired was said to hold the record for asking questions. In 1915 he served six months in prison as the result of 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 despatch 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.

CUBAN GUARANTEES HALTED TO JUNE 30

Suspension Voted on Special Presidential Request.

HAVANA, May 30.—The Senate this evening passed the House bill suspending the constitutional guarantees in Cuba until June 30. The action was taken by a vote of 18 to 1.

The House unanimously adopted the bill last Wednesday, following the reading of a special Presidential message asking that the Chief Executive be authorized to suspend the guarantees whenever he might deem such a step necessary. The suspension probably will be made effective immediately.

President Menocal early in the week requested Congressional action in the matter of suspending the constitutional guarantees as a result of the numerous strikes that have taken place in Cuba in recent months.

Saks CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY AFTER using only custom fabrics and after employing only custom tailor-work, we naturally take the added precaution of adopting only custom styles. There is no difference save in the price. In other words, custom togs but not custom tags. \$30 UP Saks & Company BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Schools and Summer Camps for Boys and Girls Would you like to know of a school or summer camp, which will meet the requirements of your boy or girl? Why not write us? We can aid you in the selection of the right school. In writing it is essential to give the location, tuition, and kind of school desired, the age and sex of the applicant. Sun Educational Bureau 150 Nassau St. New York

example an undying remembrance of their enthusiasm, discipline and courage. We see the wreaths on their tombs, and will take care of them as proudly and gratefully as the tombs of our own soldiers.

GERMANS SUBMIT TWO MORE NOTES

One Concerns Turkish Debt and Sao Paulo Question.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—Two new notes were delivered to-day to the Secretariat of the Peace Conference by the German delegation. At the same time the Germans handed over French and English translations of the first section of the counter proposals which were delivered yesterday in German only.

The first of the two new notes concerned Germany's 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 without reason, repulsed them and crossed the line of demarcation. Our attempts to induce them to evacuate this territory failed during negotiations, and they bombarded our advanced posts incessantly. Our soldiers received the order to attack on Wednesday. The attack is developing successfully.

GERMAN-AUSTRIANS ATTACKED

Jugo-Slav Forces in Carinthia Make Headway.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, May 30.—An official statement issued at Ljubljana by the Jugo-Slav officials concerning the operations against the German-Austrians says: "The German-Austrians at the beginning of May surprised our weak garrisons in Carinthia without reason, repulsed them and crossed the line of demarcation. Our attempts to induce them to evacuate this territory failed during negotiations, and they bombarded our advanced posts incessantly. Our soldiers received the order to attack on Wednesday. The attack is developing successfully."

RIBOT FAINTS IN CHAMBER.

Former French Premier Has Seizure While Addressing Senate.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, May 30.—Alexandre Ribot, former Premier and Foreign Minister and long identified with the political affairs of France, suffered a fainting spell during the discussion on financial matters in the Senate to-day, but later recovered sufficiently to continue his address. He is 77 years of age.

M. Ribot had been speaking only a short time when he was obliged to stop to rest. On resuming he fainted and was unconscious for several minutes. He blamed the oppressive heat of the Senate chamber. When he picked up his address again he was compelled to sit while speaking.

JEWIS PROTEST POGROMS.

Send Appeal for Race in Poland to Council of Four.

LONDON, May 30.—The Committee of Jewish Affairs has sent a telegram to the Council of Four expressing on behalf of British Jews "horror at the continued and increasing pogroms against the Jews of Poland."

The message urges the allied and associated leaders at the conference "to use their best endeavors to put an end to the murders and outrages and punish the offenders."

3 WAR NURSES DIE IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Automobile Plunges Over Bank at Chateau Thierry.

PARIS, May 30.—Three nurses attached to the American Expeditionary Force were killed Sunday in an automobile accident at Chateau Thierry, it became known to-day. The nurses were Florence Graham of New York city, Ella Deitton of Toronto and Alice Hagadorn of Palmer, N. Y.

Mrs. Graham was the head nurse at Camp Hospital No. 4. Attempting to avoid a bicycle the automobile in which the nurses were riding skidded and plunged over a steep embankment.

Alice Hagadorn, one of the three nurses killed in an automobile accident at Chateau Thierry, was a reserve nurse attached to Mobil Operating Unit, Section 6. She sailed for France July 3, 1918, according to the records of the army port of embarkation authorities here. Mrs. Sarah H. Ross of Palmer, N. Y. is her next of kin.

Florence Graham, also killed, went with the Army Nurses Corps, Base Hospital No. 2. Her next of kin is W. H. Graham of 74 Waverly street, Ottawa, Can.

Are you Skeptical of Securing Sincere Simplified Service? The New York Trust Company FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE 5th Avenue and 57th Street Direct, intelligent, interested service meets our clients in each department of The New York Trust Company. MAIN OFFICE 26 Broad Street FIFTH AVE. OFFICE 5th Avenue & 57th Street

YOU have never witnessed a more invariable rule than the Style policy of these stores. It is truly a rule without exceptions. We simply will not sell, even in response to popular demand, models unsuited to the requirements of properly groomed New Yorkers. To returning soldiers, this policy is particularly helpful. It safeguards them in their selections—makes style mistakes impossible. As a proper complement to Correct Style, we use only all-wool fabrics, employ only Superior tailoring, offer good value. Our current displays of Suits and Top Coats are of special interest. \$28 to \$65. Weber and Heilbronner Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores 241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway 244th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 330 Broadway 422d and Fifth Avenue CLOTHING AT THESE STORES