

Roll of Honor

SECTION NO. 1.
The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:
Died of wounds 13
Died of accident and other causes 3
Wounded severely 103
Missing in action 18
Total 137

MONTANA CASUALTIES.
Wounded Severely.
Privates—
Lee S. McMullen, Red Point.
James S. Maden, Basin.
Missing in Action.
Private Frank B. Gastineau, Prairie Elk.

SECTION NO. 2.
Killed in action 18
Died of wounds 22
Died of disease 22
Wounded severely 176
Total 238

Missing in Action (Previously Reported Wounded Severely).
Privates Lukacs Dimick, Red Lodge.

Wounded Severely.
Freeland Scott, Oille.
Wounded Severely (Previously Reported Missing in Action).
Private F. Hadesorn, Cliff Lake.
Wounded Slightly (Previously Reported Missing in Action).
Private A. J. Harris, Fallon.
Wounded, Degree Undetermined (Previously Reported Missing in Action).
Corpl. G. Bruneau, Lindsay.

SECTION NO. 3.
Wounded slightly 224
Wounded Slightly.
Corpl. George H. Fowler, Elgin.

SECTION NO. 4.
Wounded, degree undetermined 117
Wounded slightly 122
Total 239

Wounded, Degree Undetermined.
Capt. Wade Goble, Baker.
Corpl. Chester Phelps, Belgrade.
Wounded Slightly.
Private Melvin Erickson, Saco.

PRESIDENT VIEWS RUIN OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL ON WAR FRONT VISIT

Says No One Can Put Into Words Impressions He Received Amongst Such Scenes of Desolation; Hears Story of Americans' Fighting.

Paris, Jan. 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson Sunday made his first trip to the battle front and devastated regions, visiting Chateau Thierry and Rheims. At the close of a tour that took him thru a dozen razed villages, ending in the ruins of the historic cathedral at Rheims, he made this comment:
"No one can put into words the impression I have received amongst such scenes of desolation and ruin."
That was Mr. Wilson's only expression of his feelings after a trip that every Frenchman has been hoping he would make before he takes part in deciding what is to be exacted from Germany for the devastation of northern France.

View Belleau Battleground.
Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and a very small party, Mr. Wilson left the Murat residence, early this morning, foregoing attendance at church and the rest which he had needed very much to perform what he said he considered to be a duty. The party motored first to Chateau Thierry, where lunch was taken on board a waiting train. The party then proceeded by motor to Rheims, passing thru many ruined villages and along the old fighting lines, where evidences of combat are still plainly to be seen. After visiting Rheims, the president and his party abandoned their motor cars and, boarding a special train, returned to Paris, which they reached at 9:30 Sunday night. The last part of the motor trip was made in a swirling snowstorm, the first Mr. Wilson has seen since last winter. The first fighting ground was reached as the party neared Belleau wood, immortalized in the history of the war by the gallant fighting of American marines. The motor cars turned off the main roads and crawled perilously along thru back lanes to bring the president close to the place where the fighting took place. The president stood beside the graves of one hundred or more American boys who gave their lives at that point, and looked across the strategic valley to Belleau wood, a massed mass of tree trunks and underbrush, but a new national monument to the marines, after whom the French government have named the place.

Fighting Colonel Tells Story.
Colonel Edward M. Watson, of Martinsville, Va., who commanded an artillery battalion in the fight and was later chief of staff of the Seventy-seventh division in the Argonne fighting, stood beside President Wilson and Brigadier General William Darris and told the story of the battle.
Then Mr. Wilson drove up the hill, over which the American troops smashed the crack Prussian divisions mastered there to crush the "greenhorns" and where the advance on Paris was checked. This was near Chateau Thierry, and the spot promises to be a mecca for Americans for many years to come.
On entering Chateau Thierry, the mayor greeted Mr. Wilson, who responded quite informally. He then drove on towards Rheims, passing along the old battle-line between long lanes of barbed wire entanglements, rusting away in the hills and down into hollows that as the eye could see, and past the wrecks of dugouts, ammunition dumps, aviation sheds, hospitals, barracks and all the other litter left behind by the defeated enemy in his flight.

Fields Sowed By Mars.
It seemed as if the fields had been sowed by Mars with the wreckage of war in the hope that it would take root and blossom. American, as well as French graves, lay along the roadside. There were German graves to be seen too. Desecrated cemeteries were found in many places. At every turn of the road was a farm, deserted and in ruins, its fields dotted with shell holes filled with water and ice. There was a constant panorama of destroyed or charred vineyards, gardens and homes.
The president was welcomed at Rheims by the mayor and a committee, to whom Mr. Wilson explained that he had not come to the devastated regions sooner because he had been wholly engaged at Paris with the business of making peace. Before going to the cathedral, he passed thru the streets of a deserted city, which was once the home of 115,000 people, but where less than 5,000 are now eking out an existence among the ruins. He visited Red Cross canteens where hundreds of destitute persons are fed night and day and the place where the sick and the injured are cared for.

Cathedral Like Vast Tomb.
A light blanket of snow covered the ground as the president drove up to the cathedral and Rheims, ravished and naked in all its misery and desolation, looked like a graveyard in the moonlight. There were more crows in the air, circling over the ruined town, than were human beings in the littered streets.
Cardinal Lucon, archbishop of Rheims,

who stood steadfastly by his charge for four years, during which time scarcely a day passed without a German shell bursting death into the city, met the president at the fence of rough boards which now excludes curiosity seekers and encloses the rubbish into which this most historic edifice has been reduced. The cardinal conducted Mr. Wilson to the nave of the cathedral, where in 1914, the Germans, during their short occupation of the city, placed their wounded, and then, being forced to evacuate, hurled the men to death by incendiary shells that fired the roof, but did not damage the vault.

Look For Roof, See Sky.
All over the flagging, worn smooth thru the years by millions of feet bringing Frenchmen to an hour's devotion, were piled remnants of statuary and frescoes and fragments of columns and sculptures which were accounted the most perfect and complete examples of Gothic art. As the president and the cardinal stood together, looking upward, while the prelate briefly recounted the story of four years of constant destruction, they looked straight thru to the clouded sky.
Pausing before the scene of the crucifix above the north door and before the painting of the coronation of the Virgin, over the central door, Mr. Wilson silently viewed the destruction wrought upon these masterpieces when the Germans set fire to the roof of the edifice.

Cardinal Gives Wilson Relic.
Mr. Wilson was shown where thousands of shells thrown from German batteries on two sides burst among the buttresses which support the main structure and where forests of sculptures which ornament the structure have been scarred, nicked and torn by fragments from the big shells, but very few of which ever reached the vault.
Part of the vault, however, lies a heap of twisted and crumpled wreckage upon the main altar where it was thrown by explosions which wrecked most of the stained glass. Thirteenth century windows.
As they left the cathedral, the cardinal gave the president a stained glass panel from one of the windows taken down in time to save it. The panel is unscarred. It is circular and about three feet in diameter. It shows a figure of the Saviour, done in many-colored glass of the early centuries.
From the cathedral, the president drove to view the ruins of the town hall, a spacious specimen of the renaissance style of architecture, and the

Guests of Memory at Ex-Kaiser's Birthday Feast



(Continued from Page One.)

attained by his great-grandson Wilhelm, had her seized and tried and condemned for the murder of the children.
When she entered the room to die, the

Palais Royale, an eighteenth century edifice. These two, with the cathedral, comprised the most celebrated historical things of Rheims, and not one has escaped.

BASIS REACHED

(Continued from Page One.)

profits rate, adopted the oil provision substantially as provided by the senate, and eliminated the second-class mail amendment.
War Profits Provision.
The agreement on war excess profits rates for 1919, it was stated, provided for retention of the senate rate of 30 per cent on corporations' net income in excess of credits and not in excess of 20 per cent of invested capital; for increase from 40 to 65 per cent on income in excess of 20 per cent, and for retention of the 80 per cent tax on war profits.
The senate conferees were reported to have won their fight for retention of 20 per cent on bona fide sales of oil and gas wells and mines.
Elimination of the second-class postage amendment had been generally expected. The proposal has been bitterly opposed. It provided for repeal of the present zone rates on second-class mail based on the proportion of news and advertising and for substitution of a new zone plan of one cent a pound on periodicals with the first and second classes a pound beyond that radius. The present rates have been vigorously attacked by publishers as unjust and in some cases confiscatory.

Campaign Tax Faces Discard.
With the basis reached for settling these three vital disputes, agreement on other provisions of the bill still left open was regarded as certain. Among these are the amendment to prevent importation of intoxicating liquor into the District of Columbia for beverage purposes; the amendment of Senator Thomas of Colorado, levying a tax of 100 per cent on political campaign contributions in excess of \$500, and that of Senator Trammell of Florida to allow a bonus of one month's pay and uniforms to men discharged from the military service.
Congress said the "bone dry" amendment would be retained, but the fate of the others was in doubt.

FARM HOME BURNS 'QWN.
Special to The Daily Tribune.
Malta, Jan. 27.—The farm home of Walter Thompson, who lives about seven miles south of town, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. All the household goods were lost.

POSTPONED
Spokane, Jan. 27.—The annual convention of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association set for Reno, Idaho, February 29 to 22, has been postponed to February, 1920, on account of influenza in western states.
Indefinite postponement on account of influenza of the Northwest Mining association convention, which had been set for March 10 to 15, after having been postponed once from February 10 to 15, was announced today.

—It's J. Stuart Blackton's greatest—

Burggraf and the officials of his court were there, and she paused on her way to the block long enough to curse him and all who came in contact with him, "his friends and relatives and children forever and ever."
"When you come to die, I shall be

ALLIES SAVED

(Continued from Page One.)

Meant to Sweep Them Into Sea.
The bolsheviks have apparently begun in earnest their threat to drive the allies into the White sea by March. The situation, however, is well in hand and Russian troops trained in Archangel are being added to the allied forces. Isolated positions, however, may have to be given up.
The bolshevik offensive began with small raids and a bombardment of Ust Padenga, which was the most southerly position held by the allies on this front. The first attacks were repulsed, but the American and Russian garrisons the town were subjected to a rain of approximately 1,000 shells daily for a week.
Jan. 9 about 1,000 bolshevik infantry attacked Kibagorski on the Tarma river, 30 miles west of Shenkursk. The Russian Cossacks and allied infantry there withdrew about 10 miles to Shishovo, which the bolsheviks occupied Jan. 20. The Cossacks counter-attacked the next day, with the object of retaking Shishovo, but were forced to withdraw in the face of superior numbers.
In the direction of the Dvina river, a small outpost 30 miles east of Shenkursk was attacked on Jan. 21 by 200 bolsheviks and driven back 15 miles. With the flanks on the east and west threatened, the Americans and Russians were ordered to withdraw to Shelosha, 15 miles south of Shenkursk. This withdrawal was carried out without loss except for several small guns, which were abandoned in the snow. The temperature in the last few days has been as low as 20 or 30 below zero.

BENEFIT DANCE GIVEN.
Special to The Daily Tribune.
Malta, Jan. 27.—The juniors of the Malta high school gave a benefit dance which netted more than \$90.
—The common cause—

there," runs the tale, "and no member of your family but shall know me."
She was beheld with true German thoroughness and mediaeval dispatch. The Burggraf, a true Hohenzollern, confiscated her estates and happily married Countess Beatrice of Hainault.

36 States Report Ratification of Prohibition in U. S.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Thirty-six states, the necessary three-fourths, had certified to the state department their ratification of the federal prohibition amendment today, and preparation of a proclamation to make the amendment effective was ordered. Kansas was the thirty-sixth state to report.

DAVIS OPENS JEWELRY STORE ON FOURTH FLOOR

Charles E. Davis, the jeweler, announced yesterday that he proposes to open for business in rooms in the First National bank building and will conduct his jewelry store on the fourth floor there. He says he believes that he can demonstrate to the people that is a practical course to pursue and he points out that many of the best jewelry stores of the large cities are in office buildings on upper floors.
—It's the biggest this year—

ANNUAL BANK ELECTION.

Special to The Daily Tribune.
Roundup, Jan. 27.—At the annual election of the Roundup National bank P. E. Finnegan was elected president, T. L. Beisecker vice president, L. S. Seren cashier and G. J. Jeffries and John A. Riley directors. The annual report showed a big increase in deposits and \$2,000 was added to the surplus fund. The bank is one of a number in this state and North Dakota controlled by Beisecker.
—It's J. Stuart Blackton's greatest—

—It's J. Stuart Blackton's greatest—

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTNER COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TO FINISH NEXT SUNDAY

The religious census begun Sunday was not completed and will not be finished until next Sunday. The census has been progressing very well up to date and a number of cards have already been turned in and sent to the different churches.
—It's the biggest this year—

THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED BITRO-PHOSPHATE

Guaranteed to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.
Weakest and most delicate sufferer, and the results following its use are often simply astonishing.
Weak, tired people regain strength and vigor; thinness and angularity give way to plumpness and curves; sleep returns to the sleepless; confidence and cheerfulness replace debility and gloom; dull eyes become bright, and pale, sunken cheeks regain the pink glow of health. Bitro-Phosphate, the use of which is inexpensive, also wonderfully promotes the assimilation of food, so much so that many people report marked gains of weight in a few weeks.
CAUTION—Altho Bitro-Phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

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Great Falls Phonograph Co.
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"Most Popular Corn Food In America"
— says Bobby

No wonder when you consider how rich and nourishing they are: how different from the corn flakes people used to eat before they learned the best.

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POST TOASTIES

