ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF VIOLATING SABOTAGE ACT

W. J. OLIVER AND OFFICIALS OF KNOXVILLE PLANT.

Specific Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud and Making Defective Shells.

Knoxville, Oct. 5.—Charged with conspiracy and fraud in manufacturing shells for the United States government, and with violation of the sabotage act in producing shells alleged to be defective as to render inaccurate their flight and trajectory when fired, William J. Oliver, wealthy head of the manufacturing company bearing his name, and nine other attaches of the plant were arrested here yesterday afternoon. It is charged that the government has been defrauded of more than $100,000.

The arrests were made by United States Marshal J. R. Thompson and a force of deputies upon a warrant sworn out before a commissioner by J. F. Trazzare, an agent of the military intelligence department. About 1,000 shells, the office records and certain tools and machinery of the plant of the William J. Oliver Manufacturing company were seized by the United States marshal under a search warrant. The seized property was placed under a heavy guard of deputies. It was announced by District Attorney W. T. Kennerly that a number of officers of the army ordnance department reached the city yesterday to take over the plant and operate it for the government, if seizure becomes necessary.

U. S. Cavalry Called.

While the arrests and seizures were accomplished by the United States marshal's forces, Troop F, Eleventh United States cavalry, was rushed to Knoxville from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., early Thursday morning in anticipation of the move and in preparation for eventualities. The cavalrymen are encamped in the city and so far have not been placed on guard at the Oliver plant. The troops came on short notice on direct orders from the war department.

William J. Oliver was released on $25,000 bond, J. Ed Campbell, Thomas P. Roberts and J. S. Waterman, named as officials of the company, were released on $10,000 bond each, and John Godfrey, Thomas E. Roberts, John Deans, Charles H. Wood, C. C. Weber and J. A. Zeigler, described as foremen, were released on $5,000 bond each. One or two other arrests are expected later.

Charge Conspiracy.

The warrants, which read against the defendants jointly, charge conspiracy to defraud the government and actual fraud by false, padded and excessive claims for extensions of the plants, its machinery and defective shells. In the sabotage charge it is alleged that holes were drilled in shells and filled with lead to give them weight; that specifications were not followed in several respects; that false tests were imposed upon government inspectors, all with such result as to render the same defective, insecure and unsafe for use and cause the flight and trajectory of said shells and projectiles when fired to be inaccurate, untrue and dangerous to the soldiers of the United States firing the same.

According to District Attorney Kennerly, Agent Trazzare, of the army intelligence department, began working on the case following a fire at the Oliver plant Sept. 16. He was assisted by an agent of the department of justice. The results were laid before the department of justice at Washington early last week, and Atty.-Gen. Gregory telegraphed instructions for prosecution.

The William J. Oliver Manufacturing company is one of the largest munitions plants in the south. Its normal product is farm machinery. In 1915 the plant secured a contract for shells from the Italian government. When the United States entered the war contracts for shells were given to the Oliver plant, which brought about great expansion in its size. The plant has been working three shifts a day, seven days a week, and has had an average output of 600 shells a day.

T. Asbury Wright, attorney for Mr. Oliver and the other defendants, last night issued a statement denying all the charges against his clients and quoting Mr. Oliver as stating the charges were the result of spite work on account of labor troubles at the plant.

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BULGARIA'S CRY OF "KAMERAD!" FORECASTS END OF MITTELEUROPA

(By Frank H. Simonds.)
Copyright, N. Y. Tribune.)

Since the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest eliminated Russia and Rumania from the war there has been no more important political event than Bulgaria's cry of "Kamerad!" on the morning of her great military defeats in Macedonia. The defection or collapse of Bulgaria would carry instant doom to the German Mitteleuropa, it would separate the central powers from their Turkish ally and it would restore the old barriers to German expansion toward the east, to demolish which Berlin and Vienna risked a world war.

We are justified in regarding the Bulgarian gesture with every possible suspicion until there can no longer be any question of the Bulgar good faith, and there can only be an end of suspicion when Bulgar armies are demobilized and Serbian, Rumanian and Greek territories occupied by these Bulgar armies restored to their rightful owners. Yet, recognizing that Bulgaria may have used her peace proposal merely as a maneuver designed, on the one hand, to compel Germany and Austria to rush reinforcements to the Balkans, and, on the other, to coax the allies into a declaration of terms which might disappoint their Greek, Rumanian and Serb allies, there is still complete justification for examining the meaning of the possible elimination of Bulgaria from the war.

And the meaning of the removal of Bulgaria not merely from the war but from the domination of German influence is to be found in the slightest reference to a map of Central Europe on which is recorded in black and white the present condition of the German Mitteleuropa and the condition which would result from the transfer of Bulgaria from German to allied control. It would mean the removal of the keystone of the German arch opening from Europe to Asia Minor.

We are beginning to be perfectly familiar with Mitteleuropa. The world understands now that in the years preceding the war Germany was laboring to construct a great central empire which should both insure to her the domination of Europe, as Napoleon possessed it in his great period, and, in addition, with Turkey and the straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus included in the empire, would enable Germany to escape from the fatal embrace of sea power and lay hands upon Asia Minor and even upon North Africa, to approach Egypt and India.

Fact in Germany.

Mitteleuropa was a fact in the German mind before the present war; it was a fact upon the pan-German maps and in all German calculations. German policy sought in the first years of the present century to obtain the decisive voice in Constantinople, and, as a necessary further condition to the realization of the dream of Mitteleuropa, an equally complete mastery of the Balkans. For it was essential to possess landward communications with the Turkish empire, and these communications necessarily passed through Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria.

By 1912 Germany had achieved economic and political supremacy at Constantinople; she had pushed the construction of the Berlin-Bagdad railway line from Scutari, facing the Golden Horn, to the Cilician Gate, and her engineers were already tunneling the Amanus and the Taurus to open a way for the new railway into the plains of Syria and Mesopotamia. When this work was accomplished the only interruption to German power between Berlin on the north and the Persian gulf and the Suez canal on the south would be the thin Balkan barries constituted by the territories of Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria; if this barrier could be broken down, then German influence would be unimpeded, and the route of German imperial advance be removed beyond the reach of sea power.

Tried to Remove Danger.

In this situation German and Austrian diplomacy undertook to remove the danger. Serbia had made a bargain with Bulgaria by which Macedonia was to be partitioned between the two states, the larger part falling to Bulgaria, while Serbia received northern Albania and her long-desired "window on the sea." Austria forbade Serbian expansion to the sea. Serbia then asked a revision of her Bulgarian agreement, which would enable her to hold more of Macedonia, all of which had been conquered by Serb and Greek armies. Bulgaria refused, and, incited by Berlin, attacked Serbia. The second Balkan war followed, and the destruction of the Balkan league, the fatal obstacle to German schemes, was thus achieved.

Unfortunately for Germany, however, Serbia and not Bulgaria won the war. As a consequence a considerable Serbian state was created squarely across the German pathway to Constantinople, and for this state there was assured Russian support. Rumania, too, had been drawn into the conflict and was now passing from her alliance with Germany to a sympathetic understanding with the opposing group of nations. On the other hand, Bulgaria was now entirely in the hands of the Germans; her czar held his throne as a result of German financial aid to his country and the assurance that Germany and Austria would shortly restore to Bulgaria all she has just lost.

To Prussians' Dismay.

In Berlin and Vienna both there is to be discovered unconcealed dismay at the loss of Bulgaria, a far greater disaster than an enforced retreat behind the Meuse on the west front.

After the war came we saw the total failure of the allies to grasp the near-eastern situation as it existed. Instead of reinforcing the splendid Serb army, which twice, of its own initiative and with only its limited resources, defeated Austrian armies, the allies were caught by the lure of Constantinople and wasted their human and material resources at Gallipoli. As a result, when the time was come, Germany and Austria attacked Serbia; Bulgaria abandoned her neutrality and treacherously assailed the Serbs in the rear, and in a brief campaign the little Slav state was overrun and the last barrier between Berlin and the near east abolished. In 1915 Mitteleuropa was a fact.

By the close of 1916, in three campaigns the Germans had realized all that they had hoped and planned to realize; they dominated Austria-Hungary by alliance; they had destroyed Serbia and Rumania; they had harnessed Bulgaria to their car, and rewarded the Bulgars by giving them vast Rumanian and Serb territories which could only be held with German aid; they had even permitted the Bulgars to invade Greece and occupy the Kavala district, while they had persuaded the Turks to cede to Ferdinand the strip of territory facing Adrianople which insured railroad communication on Bulgar soil from Sofia to Dedeagatch on the Aegean.

"Unscramble" Balkan Eggs.

Thus, after three years we are in a fair way to restore the situation in the near east, to regain the advantages lost by blindness and worse in 1915 and 1916, to unscramble the Balkan eggs.

For nearly three years the Saloniki front has been a source of weakness to the allies, because it has drawn their troops away from the main field, while the Germans have been able to assign their task in this region to the Bulgars, who were not available for service in France or Belgium. Only a few German troops, and not many more Austrians, have been employed in the Balkans, while the British and French alone have had nearly a quarter of a million locked up in what the Germans have not inaptly described as "the greatest internment camp in Europe."

But now, when Ludendorff is fighting for his life in France and Austrian troops are aiding him, or are massed in Italy against a possible Italian offensive, the Balkan situation makes an imperative demand upon German reserves, urgently needed in Flanders and in Lorraine, and, as a result, Germany has to weaken her armies in France to save her position in Bulgaria. As a consequence the Balkans cease to be a "sideshow" for the allies; they have become a very important circumstance in the main drama. If you desire a parallel it is to be found in the Spanish situation of 1813, when Napoleon, fighting desperately in Germany, was obliged to send troops to Spain, which, had they been under his hands in Saxony, might have prevented the disaster which overtook the great emperor at Leipsic.

Sympathy and Admiration.

It is the Serb who deserves all of our sympathy and all of our admiration. For six years Serb armies have been fighting victoriously for liberty, for the freedom of their own people and for the freedom of the Balkans. Turk, Austrian and Bulgar armies have been routed by Serb force, and the latest victory between the Cerna and the Vardar is only one more in a glorious cycle of triumphs. It was the Serb who, first of Balkan people, achieved independence; indeed a fraction of the race, in the Black mountains, never yielded. Now it is a Serb force which has cracked the keystone of the German arch between the Danube and the Golden Horn.

Establish Serb State.

Nor is this all. If we are to insure ourselves against a new German drive to the near east we can only do it by erecting a Serb state between the Adriatic and the Danube sufficiently strong to bar German advance when supported by an even stronger Rumanian state to the east. We can do this merely by adding to the Serb and Rumanian states which existed before this war Austrian and Hungarian districts peopled almost entirely by Serbs and Rumanians. We are soon to have the chance to reward our brave Serb and Rumanian allies and in rewarding them to build a stronger dike against the German flood. We allies have already paid a heavy price because three years ago we offered to Bulgaria Greek, Serb and Rumanian territories as a price for support. The price did not prevent the Bulgar from making his treacherous attacks. We must avoid repeating that mistake if we would keep our Greek, Serb and Rumanian friends and thus insure the ultimate creation of a Balkan confederation strong enough to bar the German pathway to the east and abolish all German dreams of Mitteleuropa.

Must Destroy Mitteleuropa.

We, the allies, have no desire to destroy Germany as such, but Mitteleuropa must be destroyed if there is to be freedom in the world and liberty in Europe and Asia. German defeat and retreat in France is not at once so destructive to German hopes and purposes as German defeat in the Balkans, because it is not of the German people's territories, the territories populated by Germans and properly German, which are at stake now, but the conquered territories. Bernhard was always talking about "world power," and it was German world power that received a terrible and perhaps a fatal blow when the Serbs won their victory between the Cerna and the Vardar. One hopes that this ultimate service of Serbia will never be forgotten by the more powerful states who are the allies of the brave little Slav state.

As I close this article on Monday, Sept. 30, the announcement is made that Bulgaria has accepted the allied terms. If this means anything it means Bulgaria is out of the war, the allied roads to the Danube and to Constantinople are open and the probability of Rumanian entrance into the conflict unmistakable. It means more; it means that Bulgaria has changed her mind as to who is to win the war. Nothing is more probable than that Turkey will follow the same reasoning. We have, perhaps, a little longer to wait, to be sure, but the future is brighter than at any moment of the war.

AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

Two Casualty Sections Contain 532 Names—Killed in Action, 113; Died From Wounds and Other Causes, 50; Severely Wounded, 303; Missing in Action, 66—From the South, 74, of Whom 19 Are From Alabama, 4 From Tennessee, 6 From Georgia.

SECTION ONE.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:

Killed in action	56
Missing in action	33
Wounded severely	157
Died from wounds	18
Died of disease	5
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Total	270

Killed in Action.

Privates—CHARLES E. STANSBURY (Arch Stansbury), Englewood, Tenn.; JESSE C. WILCOXON (John M. Wilcoxon), Lovette, Tenn.; John Copacca, Wareton, W. Va.; ASHBURN F. COX (Mrs. John T. Cox), Lanett, Ala.; CLEVELAND F. CRANE (Mrs. J. L. Crane), Prichard, Ala.; JAKE EVANS (Mrs. Sallie Evans), Calera, Ala.; OMIE LIPFORD (Mrs. Josie Nichols), Girard, Ala.; Beulah G. Marks, Tupelo, Miss.; William L. Miller, Shreveport, La.; Claude Mills, Greensboro, Fla.; Cleatis E. Muzzall, Fulton, Ky.; Miller Riley, Waterloo, Va.; RAY THOMAS (Jim Thomas), Gadsden, Ala.

Died From Wounds.

Sergeant—Lee Hacker, Manchester, Ky.
Privates—JOHN M'REE (Robert L. McRee), Ozark, Ala.

Died of Disease.

Corporal—James L. Hartfield, Columbia, Miss.
Private—Will W. Wright (Mrs. Sallie W. Curtis), Daniels Landing, Tenn.

Wounded Severely.

Corporal—Policarpio Riviera, Poteet, Texas.
Privates—Earl Barnes, Providence, Ky.; OTTIS B. BROWNING (Caley B. Browning), Glenwood, Ga.; Lonnie Durbin, Garfield, Ky.; Eddie Hatfield, Big Clifty, Ky.; Rodger C. Holmes, Fayetteville, N. C.; OSCAR A. JOHNSON (Ed T. Johnson), Willington, Ala.; Kelley Ballard, Tabor, Ky.; Ransom I. Holden, Walhalla, S. C.; JAMES LEONARD JOHNSTON (William Edgar Johnston), Phoenix City, Ala.; Andy Miller, Richmond, Tex.; GENERAL F. WAITE (Mrs. Sallie Moon), Smyrna, Ga.; James H. Williams, Ricardo, Tex.; Edwin Solomon, Breaux Bridge, La.; Charles W. Tapscott, Bluemont, Va.; ROBERT WADE (Mrs. Etoy Wade), Fulton, Ala.; Willie W. Walter, Amissville, Va.; Hugh Ward, Maytown, Ky.; James C. Ward, Iadoni, Tex.; John Widner, Abingdon, Va.; SLAYDEN J. LEE (Jacob C. Lee), South Side, Tenn.; John McDaniel, Vest, Ky.

Missing in Action.

Corporal—WILLIE J. STAPLES (Mrs. Manda Staples), Foggsville, Ala.

SECTION TWO

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces

Killed in action	57
Missing in action	33
Wounded severely	146
Died from wounds	18
Died from accident and other causes	7
Died of disease	6
Total	262

Killed in Action.

Lieutenants—Willett Clark Barrett, Newport, R. I.; Ralph S. Busch, Junction City, Kan.; Charles B. Case, Buffalo, N. Y.; Roy W. Kelly, Ashland, Wis.; Malvern Jesse Nabb, Millville, N. J.

Sergeants—Anthony N. Halfman, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Sol Morris, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Corporals — Jesse Acker, Honesdale, Pa.; AMOS BUSH (Mrs M. F. Goodwin), Greenville, Ala.; JAMES T. GRIFFITH (Mrs. Anna Griffith), Prichard, Ala.; Hugh R. Keenum, Columbus, Miss.; Orin Hudson Riker, Maple Rapids, Mich.; Martin A. Stomner, Seattle, Wash.; Fred O. Weiberg, Chicago, Ill.; Floyd Bowers, Reading, Pa.; Vinton C. Bradshaw, Battle Creek, Ia.; HENRY L. BUSH (Mrs. Walter Norton), Abbeville, Ala.; LESTER D .CROWDER (Mrs. Dosea Crowder), Lanet, Ala.; AUBREY L. EAKENS (Mrs. J. W. Eakens), Selma, Ala.; Harold Falke, Minneapolis, Minn.; William G. Knowlson, New York, N .Y.; Martin L. Moore, New Holland, Pa.; Ralph A. Sanderson, Forest Grove, Mont.; PENNIS SPANN (Mrs. Carrie C. Spann), Rome, Ga.; DAVID THOMPSON (J. H. Thompson), Chavies, Ala.; Albert Clark Wakeman, Claysburg, N. Y.

Mechanic—John Henry Buck, Hoit, Mich.

Cook—Frank B. Keyser, Claysburg, New York.

Privates—Henry James Baker, Girard, O.; Raymond J. Bleck, Flint, Mich.; Clarence M. Bigler, Pepauw, Ind.; Donald T. Blakley, Montezuma, Ia.; EVERETT H. BROWN (Geo. W. Brown), Brewton, Ala.; Truman Lazarus Brown, Merry Hill, S. C.; Edward A. Carbiener, Freeport, Ill.; Louis F. Cignoni, Springfield, Mass.; Robert A. Cori, East Freedom, Pa.; Tony Cramp, Berlin, Wis.; David T. Davis, Jerome, Idaho; Emil F. Faflik, Cleveland, O.; Carroll L. Fanus, Goodyear, Pa.; Andrew P. Fears, Amory, Miss.; Alfredo Ghitti, Manville, R. I.; James Clifford Haislip, Iuka, Ill.; RICHARD O. HARDY (A. W. Brown), Montgomery, Ala.; Frank W. Henderson, Taylorville, Miss.; George Hochstrasser, Maywood, Ill.; Helof G. Holm, Decorah, Ia.; Conrad I. Hurd, Luray, Kan.; Harmon Ray Jones, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Joseph Krak, Gary, Ind.; Charles Edgar Kreider, Blackstone, Va.; Matneos D. Krokos, Akron, O.; Walter J. Lewin, Galien, Mich.; Elias Maonrak, Salt Lake City, Utah; Benjamin Martin, Richwood, W. Va.; Charles L. Nye, Seymour, Ia.

Died From Wounds.

Corporals—Grover C. Blaney, Plain City, O.; Eugene L. Doty, New York, N. Y.; William Sehr, Jersey City, N. J.; James Williams, New York, N. Y.

Privates—Joseph M. Cowen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter R. Kendall, Chicago, Ill.; Victor Klinazewski, Russia; Francis G. Lancaster, New York, N. Y.; George Christian Larsen, Marquette, Mich.; Charles Earl Lucore, Caledonia, Pa.; Robert J. Swift, Sank Center, Minn.; Maurice M. Wolfe, Bayonne, N. J.; James Znedarsic, Cleveland, O.

Died of Disease.

Privates—Frank Louis Allen, Lewiston, Me.; Wladren Bowers, Canton, Tex.; Harry G. Lemkuil, Ostburg, Wis.; John A. Wakeman, Millersburg, Ill.; John Wentko, Plymouth, Pa.; Luke White, Dingy, W. Va.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

Colonel — JOSEPH W. CAVENDER (Mrs. Sara I. Cavender), Cairo, Ga.

Saddler—Manual Dorre, Seattle, Wash.

Privates—Jess Gamble, Anson, Tex.; James Kileen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Guy M. Kleckner, Trie, Pa.; Harry William Shaw, Flint, Mich.; Edward Smallegange, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wounded Severely.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Philip Jacob Zink, Beaver Dam, Mich.

Lieutenants—William N. Friedlaendeh, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Verne Hays, Canton, Ill.; Frank L. Lynch, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul Sutherland, Wyoming, O.; Harry R. Young, Brooklyn, Neb.; Henry Beck, Ulrichville, O.; Thomas Cowper Daniels, New Bern, N. C.; William Nesselhof, Kansas City, Mo.; Karl Edward Wilhelm, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergeants—Kent J. Boyer, Madison, Wis.; Wilbur C. Covey, Marion, Ind.; Walter M. Gaffney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herman Martin Ruh, Elroy, Wis.; Edward F. Russell, Rochester, N. Y.; Roy William Singleton, Springfield, Mo.; Edward Francis Tieman, Spring Valley, Ill.; Thomas A. Ware, Chillicothe, O.; George H. Weinhauer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Timothy B. Boyle, New York, N. Y.; Alexander Hanna, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur C. Larsen, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Herbert Charles Meyer, Oshkosh, Wis.; Charles C. Westervelt, New York, N. Y.

Corporals—Roland Bellmar, Waterloo, Ia.; Joseph G. Brenneis, New York, N. Y.; Steve R. Ceto, Detroit, Mich.; Paul G. Clutters, Washington Courthouse, O.; Fenn Z. H. Cooney, Coon Rapids, Ia.; John J. Fitzpatrick, New York, N. Y.; Raymond T. Flynn, Buffalo, N. Y.; James V. Gleason, Pottstown, Pa.; Thomas H. Graffis, Richmond, Ind.; James C. Henderson, New York, N. Y.; Guy H. Holton, Waupaca, Wis.; Lloyd N. Howe, Camp Greene, N. C.; Chester Jewell, Rhinelander, Wis.; Stephen Donald Loranger, Ontonagon, Mich.; Leo A. Marshall, Clinton, Mich.; Samuel J. Proudfoot, Portland, Mich.; Benjamin Rosner, New York, N. Y.; Joseph H. Stokke, New York, N. Y.; Frank Albert Augustine, Oconto Falls, Wis.; Bennis Braunstein, Rumania; Harry Davidson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; BELL STAMPS ELKINS (Harry C. Elkins), Clinton, Tenn.; Gordon Raymond Hix, Sullivan, Wis.; James D. Kells, Johnsonburg, Pa.; Thomas W. Lake, Circleville, O.; CLARENCE M. LAWHORN (Mrs. M. F. Lawhorn), East Tallassee, Ala.; Alfred Paulson, Luverne, N. D.; Clarence Richardson, Louisville, Ky.; Harry Ladd Schaffer, New York, N. Y.; Alonza E. Siegfried, Berwick, Pa.

Bugler—Evan Norgord, Cambridge, Wis.

Mechanics—John W. Olson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Frank Charles Sunday, Hamburg, Pa.

Privates—Daniel J. Looney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H. Hunt, Whitehall, N. Y.; Charles Lynch, Lesbar, Ky.; Melvern Lytle, Hackett, Pa.; John B. McCabe, New York, N. Y.; Thomas Benedict McCormack, Dorchester, Mass.; John Dewey McDaniels, Detroit, Mich.; Charles McDermott, New York, N. Y.; David C. McDonald, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Matthew McGrath, Stratford, Conn.; Arthur A. McGuinness, Worcester, Mass.; John W. Magowan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bryan Mattox, Imboden, Va.; Elias S. Maudsley, Lookout, Pa.; Earl Mendenhall, Windsor, Col.; Omar Michaud, Caswell, Me.; Robert P. Minucciani, Italy; Willie C. Mitchell, Arkansas City, Kan.; David J. Moran, New York, N. Y.; Carl Muchow, Blue Hill, Neb.; Edward Neal, Muskegon, Mich.; Thomas O'Connor, New York, N. Y.; Giovanni Onorato, Pittsburg, Pa.; Edward Opitz, New York, N. Y.; Frank Oppman, Rozellville, Wis.; John F. Ostraski, Union City, Conn.; Sherman Oxendine, Neosho, Mo.; Cosimo Palazzo, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter Richard Palechek, Chascherg, Wis.; Earl E. Parmley, Fulton, N. Y.; Frank Pemberton, Chicago, Ill.; Leroy J. Perryman, Wild Cherry, Ark.; Andrew Petrilak, Simpson, Pa.; LESTER S. PHILLIPS (Mrs. Elvy Loyd Phillips), Chamblee, Ga.; Clifton P. [illegible]; Nicola Pizzuto, New York, N. Y.; Frank Piras, Tolo, Italy; Joseph Peretti, Lawrence, N. Y.; Louis Portugal, New York, N. Y.; Claude Jay Pothoff, Muskegon, Mich.; August Prieve, Buffalo, N. Y.; Vincent Pulvenckes, Tamaqua, Pa.; Horace Regent, Trainer, Pa.; Clarence P. Reisler, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Frank Rhoades, Highland Park, Ky.; John Riccoben, Italy; John Walsh Richards, Russelville, Ky.; Robert E. Ring, Astoria, N. Y.; George Roach, Salem, Ind.; Charles E. Roberts, Canastota, N. Y.; Richard E. Roberts, East Liverpool, O.; Garrett Mook, Morgan Park, Ill.; Everett E. Morgan, Aptos, Cal.; Mike Morocewski, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James T. Mullen, Seattle, Wash.; Vincent H. Mulvihill, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank E. Murphy, Houston, Tex.; Clyde F. Neyer, Muir, Pa.; Robert Emmet O'Hanlon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harold G. Olafson, Seattle, Wash.; Tom Olazanski, Milwaukee, Wis.; Francisco Paradisa, N. M.; Charles Paksa, Black River Falls, Wis.; Adam Rimjilka, Cleveland, O.; Charles Roneker, Clarence, N. Y.; Francis N. Rousselo, Monroe, Mich.; Alvie Ruffin, Alma, Tex.; Frank Samarak, Toledo, O.; Ralph A. Schleicher, Chicago, Ill.; Herman L. Schwartz, Leopardville, Kan.; Ray Simmons, Portland, Mich.; Christy D. Sprio, Worcester, Mass.; Stephen W. Steel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Steinbrecher, Wausson, O.; Charlie S. Stephens, Elfers, Fla.; Joseph A. Stockl, Lancaster, Pa.; Garl D. Strauss, Albion, Ind.; Clyde Everett Taylor, Highland Park, Mich.; Edgar Taylor, Polucco, Ark.; Ulysses G. Taylor, Patriot, O.; Troy Treadaway, Beaver Creek, N. C.; John C. Vohrer, Arlington, Md.; Martin Wachowiak, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Roger P. Wagoner, Akron, O.; Fay Waid, Jackson, Mich.; Warnie Wardlow, Georgetown, O.; Willis Coleman Whitaker, Depew, Okla.; John Wiersma, Ads, Mich.; Preston T. Woods, Shelbyville, Ky.

Missing in Action.

Bugler—WALTER H. GODWIN (Mrs. W. H. Godwin), Barnesville, Ga.

Privates—Enrique Aguilar, Key West, Fla.; Harry C. Allbery, St. Maries, Ida.; George I. Bauer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Verne Blythe, Dana, Ind.; Walter L. Bost, Kannapolis, N. C.; Edwin P. Cooley, Sunderland, Mass.; John Costello, New York, N. Y.; Niles F. Cunningham, Croton, Conn.; James Clarence Dages, Loogootee, Ind.; Tony Diegoli, Plymouth, Mass.; Charles A. Diehl, Chaumont, N. Y.; Simon J. Doucette, Boston, Mass.; Leroy Dugan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl G. Engemann, Eureka, Utah; Stephen G. Faust, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel L. Faveluke, Portland, Ore.; Thomas J. Ferguson, Springs, Tex.; Marcial Flores, Las Cruces, N. M.; Charles Frisone, New York, N. Y.; Cosme Gallegos, Schani, N. M.; George H. Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rafael Gonzales, Mountainair, N. M.; Silvio Gonzales, Albuquerque, N. M.; Max Gordon, New York, N. Y.; Rubin Greenspan, New York, N. Y.; Charles C. Grier, Mahon, Miss.; August Gronbacher, Aqueduct, N. Y.; Antonio Guarino, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Juan Guerra, New York, N. Y.; Peter Joseph Haggerty, Adams, Mass.; John F. Holland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Jacobson, New York, N. Y.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LIST.

Slightly Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Corporal—Alliance Q. Richmond, McMechen, W. Va.

Slightly Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

Private—Albert F. Holland, Clarendon, Tex.

Wounded, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

Private—Marcus Pena, San Antonio, Tex.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Died.

Private—Martin F. Williams, Brooklin, W. Va.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Privates — DOUGLAS BRANDON, Nashville, Tenn.; Stewart Long, New Thacker, W. Va.; Hobert L. McAllister, Sumerico, W. Va.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Sergeant—ISAAC T. HANEY, Carbon Hill, Ala.

Privates—Cage P. Day, Del Rio, Tex.; Felix E. Elliott, Crutchfield, Ky.; CHARLES M. McDANIEL, Gaylesville, Ala.; Kruger Major, Brownwood, Tex.; LAWRENCE L. WYNNE, Anderson, Tenn.

FIGHTING DREAD DISEASE.

All Public Places in Pennsylvania Closed by Health Authorities.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 5.—Reports received here indicate that the order of the state health commissioner, closing all places of amusement in Pennsylvania, including theatres, movies, dance halls, poolrooms and saloons, in an effort to check the spread of Spanish influenza, is being generally observed today. Schools and churches will be allowed to remain open for the present. Dr. B. F. Royer, health commissioner, estimated today that there are now 50,000 cases in the state.

Mothers, don't let your little ones suffer because of eczemas, rashes, irritations, itchings, burnings or chafings. Cuticura will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healment often when all else seems to fail. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, using plenty of soap, dry and anoint gently with Cuticura Ointment. These super-creamy emollients are a boon to tired, fretted mothers of skin-tortured infants.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 14A, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

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We buy and pay the highest market price for all grades of COTTON AND BURLAP BAGS.

Winer Feed Co.
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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

M'ADOO SAYS EACH ONE MUST HELP FIGHT "FLU."

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary McAdoo has issued this note:

"Although the administrative measures now being taken by federal, state and local health authorities throughout the country will contribute much to the control of Spanish influenza, the main reliance must rest with the individual. He must become fully informed as to the communicable nature of the disease, its mode of spread, and the means needed to combat it. Above all he must be taught the surpassing role played by good personal hygiene in controlling the spread of this and other infectious diseases. In order to stem the epidemic and control the disease, which has spread to every part of the country, it is necessary that the message of the public health service be carried into every home. Your patriotic co-operation will be deeply appreciated."

NEW ALLIED ATTACK LAUNCHED IN FLANDERS

Italians Have Crossed Semeni River and Occupied Berat.

London, Oct. 5.—(5:10 p.m.)—A new allied attack was launched against the Germans in Flanders this morning following a heavy drumfire, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam this afternoon.

Rome, Oct. 5.—"The Italian advance in Albania continues over the whole front," the Italian war office announced today. "Our troops have crossed the Semeni river, occupied Berat, and are advancing in the direction of El Bassau."

BAN ON HIGH HEELS.

Button Shoes May Be Made in Only Patent Leather.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Button shoes for men may be manufactured only in patent leather and heels on women's shoes must not exceed two and one-eighth inches in height, according to a new conservation program laid down by the war industries board this afternoon.

A REAL IRON TONIC

Puts Iron Into the Blood Where It Is a Prime Necessity.

You must have an abundance of iron in your blood if you would have the vigor necessary to overcome obstacles, push ahead and bring things to pass.

Iron is a valuable medicine; it gives strength, stamina, endurance.

You can have more iron, better color, steadier nerves, by taking Peptiron, a real iron tonic, which will make a gratifying change in your condition in a very short time.

Peptiron combines iron with nux, celery, pepsin and other valuable ingredients, and is in chocolate-coated pills. Pleasant to take and easily assimilated. Of druggists or direct from C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

"77"

Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" breaks up Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy Tonsilitis and Grip. At all Druggist

COLDS

Calomel Loses You a Day's Work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone Instead

Read my guarantee! If bilious, constipated or headachy you need not take nasty, sickening, dangerous calomel to get straightened up.

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed a great falling off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle doesn't cost very much, but if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition. For sale by Jo Anderson, and all leading dealers.—(Adv.)

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