

TUSCANIA DEAD 267; SEA KEEPS MANY VICTIMS

Revision of Figures Increases Toll; Funerals in Scotland.

BLEAK COAST BURIAL GROUND FOR HEROES

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—With 164 American soldiers of the Tuscania known to be dead and buried on the Scottish coast, an unofficial estimate today places the total loss of American troops at 267. After eliminating from the passenger list the names of the survivors and the identified dead and accounting for thirty-three unaccounted for and it is believed they were lost.

The partial list of the Tuscania's dead, sent by the Associated Press correspondent from a Scottish seaport today as having been buried on the Scottish coast, is the first definite information to reach relatives of the soldiers who have not been reported in the lists of survivors. War department officials have been helpless to answer appeals for information regarding soldiers not reported.

LISTS ARE INCOMPLETE Of the 164 American dead who have been buried in Scotland it was not possible to identify thirty-three of the soldiers, who undoubtedly were identified beyond recognition and had nothing on them by which to determine who they were.

BURIAL ON BLEAK COAST A Scottish seaport, Feb. 12.—(Delayed)—Up to tonight, a week after the disaster, 171 victims of the ill-fated Tuscania had been laid to rest at different points on the Scottish coast. These were divided as follows: Americans, 131 identified and 33 unidentified; crew, 4 identified and 3 unidentified.

The Associated Press correspondent cooperated with the American army officers in obtaining these figures which go forward to Washington as the most accurate and complete list obtainable.

VILLAGERS MOURN HEROES The last seventeen of the bodies recovered—all Americans—were buried this afternoon, villagers again coming many miles in a downpour of rain to pay their simple tribute to the American dead. The bodies were brought to the burial place on one big motor truck, which followed along the route, several miles long, by a squad of 25 khaki-clad American survivors and the village mourners.

NATIONS' HYMNS ARE SUNG At the grave side the American soldiers sang the Star Spangled Banner after which the natives sang God Save the King. The usual military salute was then fired, ending the ceremony.

Temporary fences have been built around the graves to be replaced by a permanent enclosure as soon as the materials can be brought to these desolate shores.

A British colonel, who has worked day and night since the disaster, helping the Americans bury their dead, announced today that the people of the nearby countryside had started a public subscription to erect a permanent monument to the Americans.

SURVIVORS TOO ILL TO LEAVE There are eight Americans still here too ill to leave, several of them still dazed by their experience. They are quartered in nearby farm houses and the village hotel. These men are F. I. Benefield, E. L. Lystrom, W. C. Nutt, 3, E. Hancock, E. E. Harpham, Henry Schurting, J. J. Colwell and F. A. Gocher.

One American officer and fourteen men still are in a hospital at Glasgow.

BODIES IN GREAT TRENCH The following is the first complete list of Americans now buried in Scottish coast. Each body, whether identified or not was given a number. Thus at a point where seventy-eight victims were buried side by side in a long trench, the numbers run from 1 to 78 in the following order:

- T. W. Herman, L. B. Reeder, Wm. C. Keown, L. Roberts, Orville Casper, E. H. Duffy, Paul John C. Wood, W. R. Johnson, H. E. Page, C. B. West, T. Tuttle, Walter Brown, Clarence W. Short, H. Stewart; fireman member of crew; Raymond Butler of Wisconsin; James Logan, member of crew; G. V. Zimmerman, J. Edwards, Butte, Mont.; George H. Reinhardt, Walter Creel, Wm. E. Bennett, E. W. Swanson, unidentified private, Wm. P. Moran, G. J. Jenkins, Charles McMillan, member of crew, Raymond T. Hurst, T. E. Lawton, T. E. Davison, W. Hardey, C. H. Besner, E. L. Weeks, Henry F. Spidel, David G. Renton, Julius D. Wagner, Wm. J. Trageser, Alfio Licari, Percy A. Stevens, W. W. Wright, Marcus B. Cook, G. N. Blair, John C. Johnson, T. T. St. Clair, Arthur W. Collins, G. Lankehan, J. U. Cheshire, Gerald K. Grover, Frank

U.S. Railroaders To Drive Tanks In Battle Zone

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The war department has asked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to furnish fifty men for tank service and 1,000 engineers for transportation service in France.

Whitehall, Wis.; Harry Carpenter, Potomac, Ill.; J. Laakko, Astoria, Ore.; R. Calabrese, Mount Solo, Wash.; O. J. McCoy El Monte, Cal.; S. R. Augspurger, Dayton, O.; E. A. Houston, Held, Ore.; S. L. Collins, Knights Ferry, Cal.; J. G. Maystrick (not Maxstruck), Astoria, N. Y.; M. C. Hill, Wimberly, Tex.; J. Mowrey (not Otto Ray), Kenosha, Wis.; C. Metznerbauer, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; W. W. Clark, Lansing, Mich.; J. A. Eichhammer, East Grand Forks, Minn.; B. Barker, Foulburg, Tex.; W. W. Heat, Lebat, Wash.; G. Austad, (not Anstad), Okla.; Minn.; W. V. Smithpeter, (not Van Smithpeters), Fort Cobb, Okla.; Wm. H. Raisner, Corning, Cal.; F. M. Unger, Parstown, S. D.; Frank Drahot, Jackson, Minn.; J. C. Robinson, Potlatch, Ida.; Major Henry W. Skinner (not Henry A. Stemmer), Rockford, Ill.; N. B. Short, Stephens, Ark.; John Sloss, Lochwinnoch, Scotland; R. F. Murray, Eugene, Ore.; H. C. Bates, Baker, Ore.; Anthony Abboni (not Elboni), Detroit, Mich.; W. A. Hartsock (not Harsock), Rapids, Va.; N. Collins (not L. N. Collins), Markesan, Wis.; Claud Bradley, Swaty, Ark.; J. B. Crow, Appleby, Tex.; D. E. Inglehart, Santa Monica, Cal.; A. S. Gillespie, Los Angeles.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO SOME The list of those buried, sent by cable to the Associated Press, contains a number of confusing errors and a number of names which cannot be transcribed with certainty. Among them are following:

T. F. Church, (may be Franklin A. Church, Providence, R. I.); J. P. Wason, (may be Thomas S. Wason, Kosciusko, Miss.); Edgar Cullen, (passenger list shows Hertling E. Colonn, St. James, Ark., and Connor A. Collins, Battle Creek, Mich., not yet reported as survivors).

T. E. Davison (may be Chauncey J. Davison, Anaconda, Mont.) Paul John C. Wood (may be Private James C. Wood, Yangtse).

William O. Williams, (passenger list shows Bell M. Williams, Glenwood Ark., and Paul A. Williams, Pueblo, Colo.)

In the cable list also are W. Hardey, E. O. Peca and Claude W. Walker. These names are now on the list which remains after removing from the passenger list all those reported as survivors and those lost.

FAIRFIELD HEARS TWO NOTABLE SPEAKERS Fairfield, Feb. 13.—Tuesday afternoon two large audiences heard John B. Lord of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Columbia, Mo., when they appeared at the High school building under the auspices of the local Red Cross society. Both were representing the United States food administration and are being sent through the country urging upon people the necessity of conserving the food supply if the United States is to win this great world war.

Mr. Lord returned from the European war front only three weeks ago where he was sent by President Wilson to learn of the food situation among the allies. That Mr. Lord returned with what he went after was not doubted by a single man or woman, boy or girl who heard him make those most gripping addresses. He did more to bring the war really home to Fairfield and Jefferson county people than any one person has yet done, for he told in plain simple American language some of which was punctuated with slang of a awful conditions existing "over there" and of the wonderful spirit of the French and English armies who will "hold on" until our boys can get "it." Of the desolation of the farm lands in Europe and of the small amount of stuff that is being raised by the women and old men who are left behind. Mr. Lord spoke and emphasized the necessity of the American nation saving every thing possible to send to those allies of ours who are with us fighting for civilization and democracy.

Mrs. Miller's address was confined principally to the American woman's duty. To re-arrange her household and get it upon a war basis and conserve the wheat and the meat and the fats, sugar etc. under the auspices of the nation's women in a clear, concise and forceful manner and set many in her audience to thinking and thinking hard.

These two speakers addressed the students of the High school and the upper grades in the High school gym and then spoke to as many of the grown ups as could crowd into the High school auditorium which seats several hundred people.

TROOPS CAN'T VOTE AT IOWA ELECTION Des Moines, Feb. 13.—In the absence of an extra session of the legislature which seems to have been dropped entirely in Iowa, it is likely that most of the 50,000 Iowa soldiers and sailors now in service will not participate in the coming primaries and elections. Many of them will be in France before November, and they are so scattered as to render it difficult to take a comprehensive ballot.

The law permitting the taking of a vote by a special commission does not apply save in general elections. Several states have passed laws permitting soldiers to ballot under the supervision of their commanding officers in the field, and some measure of this kind might enable most of the Iowans in the army to vote.

LLOYD GEORGE DARES CRITICS

British Premier, Flaying Teutons' Peace Offers, Challenges Liberals.

[Editor's Note—Although yesterday's dispatches from London touched on the situation revealed in the following delayed dispatch, this is its present in its entirety today because it details the events in yesterday's important parliamentary session more fully than did the cablegrams which preceded it.]

London, Feb. 12.—(Delayed)—Parliament reassembled today on tiptoe with curiosity as to how Premier Lloyd George would meet President Wilson's latest declaration and the dissatisfaction manifested by a section of the press and public over the Versailles conference and also as to how far H. H. Asquith, the former premier would respond to the demand of the extreme wing of his followers for the abandonment of the policy of benevolence toward the government in favor of active opposition based on disapproval of the general war policy and especially the enlargement of the functions of the supreme war council.

VIEWERS DIFFER WIDELY The house of commons was not disappointed for the sitting proved unusually exciting. It could hardly be said that Mr. Asquith rose to the expectation of the most eager of his party, but the temper of a large section of the members seemed to show that such tactics would meet with considerable support.

Perhaps the most notable thing was the contrast in the speeches of the premier and the former premier with reference to President Wilson's speech. While Mr. Asquith endorsed fully the president's view, Premier Lloyd George did not even mention Mr. Wilson's last speech and declined to see in Count Czernin's statement any nearer approach to reasonable terms than in that of Count von Hertling. Moreover, the premier regarded the German chancellor's demand that Great Britain give up her coaling stations as proving that the controllers of German policy are in no mood to discuss reasonable terms of peace.

PREMIER CHALLENGES CRITICS Declaring absolutely that he would not yield on the matter of revealing more about the Versailles conference, Premier Lloyd George challenged the house, if dissatisfied with the government's conduct of the war, to put another government in its place.

The question of enlarging on the status of the Versailles council led to a little scene between the premier and Mr. Asquith. Throughout his remarks about the council, the premier was subjected to a running fire of heckling, punctuated with loud cheers from extreme liberals, many of whom in subsequent speeches, made strong attacks on the premier regarding his alleged connection with the press.

HECKLERS ARE PERSISTENT Lord Hugh Cecil, member of Oxford university, admitted the premier's speech was reassuring, but said that the weakness of the government lay in the existence of coincidences between utterances in the press and certain lines of governmental action. He hoped the government would not fall to suppress, if necessary, even the more influential journals acting contrary to the national interests. Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux invited the premier to get rid of his private secretaries and also the press, which, he declared, is hanging around his neck "like an albatross."

BONAR LAW HARD PRESSED While the Versailles conference was under discussion the premier also was met by constant cries of "Don't divulge!" At one point, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, interposing to deny that Field Marshal Haig or General Robertson had been dismissed or resigned and being closely pressed by a heckler, added "as far as I know."

During the year 1917 there was built in Great Britain 1,163,474 tons of shipping and 170,000 tons were secured abroad, Mr. Bonar Law announced.

ANSWERS CRITICISMS During 1917 the national service department put into the army 820,645 additional men and placed in employment at home 731,000 men and 804,000 women, Mr. Bonar Law stated. He made these announcements in replying to criticisms of the government's home policy.

The chancellor explained that Premier Lloyd George's estimate of Great Britain's ship construction was not realized because the government has arranged to have a large quantity of tonnage built in the United States and when that nation came into the war she preferred, "as we would have," to take the tonnage herself. The tonnage is there, however, the chancellor pointed out.

British guns available in France, said Mr. Bonar Law, had increased by 30 per cent and the supply of airplanes had been multiplied 2 1/2 times in 1917 as compared with 1916.

The house then adjourned and thus far no more mention of a motion of want of confidence in the government has been placed on paper.

FLAYS GERMAN ATTITUDE The government, Premier Lloyd George said in his speech, would stand by the declaration of war aims he made last month to the trades unions representatives. He said he had read with most profound disappointment the replies of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin to the statements made by himself and President Wilson. There was a great difference in the tone of the Austrian and German speeches, he said, but he could find no difference in the substance. As to the reply of Chancellor von Hertling, the premier said:

"What was his answer to the allies' very moderate demands? His answer

TEUTONIC SPLIT BELIEVED NEAR

Gossip in Parliamentary Circles Gives Color to Rumor

London, Feb. 13.—According to the lobby correspondent of the Daily News, facts are known which bring the possibility of a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and the entente allies much nearer. Great reluctance, he says, is manifested in Austria toward the prospect of a fight with British and American troops on the western front.

CITES RUSSIAN PARLEY "The action of Germany with reference to Russia proves that all her declarations about no annexations, indemnities or contributions have no real meaning. No answer has been given with regard to Belgium, Poland or Italy. When you come to Turkey, so far from Von Hertling or Czernin indicating that they were prepared to recognize the rights of the Arabs in Mesopotamia and Arabia, it was a pure denial of those rights and an indication that they were determined to maintain what they called the integrity of Turkey."

"I should like any member of this house to point out anything in these speeches which he could possibly regard as proof that the central powers he would regard as just and reasonable. I fall to find anything of the kind, and it is with the most profound regret that I say so."

MUST FIGHT ON "But the allied governments do not recede in the least from the statement of war aims they already have made. They still consider these as the aims and ideals for which we are fighting and until there is some better proof than is supplied by the speeches of the statesmen of the central powers that they are prepared to consider them, it will be our regrettable duty to continue making our preparations necessary in order to establish international rights."

Premier Lloyd George then turned to the question of the Versailles conference and said he was not prepared to change upon the extended duties of that body. He said it was giving no military information to say that until the present year the allies had had a preponderance on the western front and no attack which the British or French armies could not have been dealt with in the main by the reserves of the respective armies.

CONDITION IS CHANGED "That situation is entirely changed," he said, "and if we had not dealt with that changed situation we should have been guilty of gross dereliction of duty."

Contrasting previous councils with that at Versailles, the premier emphasized the fact that at Versailles the civilian and military members were sitting together. The discussion was absolutely free and complete unanimity was reached, he said. There was no division of opinion upon any resolution arrived at.

ISSUES PLAIN CHALLENGE "I must speak cautiously," the premier continued, "because military decisions are involved, and I might give information to the enemy."

Some commotion was caused in the house by the premier's refusal to give more details of the Versailles conference.

In conclusion Premier Lloyd George said that if the house and the country were dissatisfied with the conduct of the war and if they think there is any government that can conduct it better, it was their business to put the other government into power.

DEBATE DOMESTIC QUESTIONS London, Feb. 13.—The house of commons today resumed the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Discussion of foreign and military affairs was dropped temporarily for consideration of the administration of the government at home. Herbert Samuel, formerly secretary of state for home affairs, made the opening speech on this subject. Later the decisions of the supreme war council at Versailles will be taken up, again.

OBSERVE DUAL ANNIVERSARY EDDYVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH 73 YEARS OLD; PASTOR THERE ONE YEAR

Sunday, February 3, marked the first anniversary of Rev. A. S. Kilbourn's ministry to the First Congregational church in Eddyville, as well as the seventy-third anniversary of the church, which was organized February 7, 1845.

Rev. Kilbourn, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of the Fitchburg normal school, Dartmouth college and Bangor Theological seminary, came to Eddyville from the Enfield, New Hampshire, Congregational church, where he had established his ministry along several lines. The membership has increased 25 per cent, and the different departments of church activity have each exceeded the preceding year in numbers, in spiritual interest and financial gain. Benevolences and charitable offerings have more than doubled, besides increasing the minister's salary for the ensuing year by \$20, and placing the church in a position for self-support.

Appeals of the nation have in every way met with a hearty response, and six young men, members of the church, have volunteered in their country's service. A service flag in the church bears a star for each of these young men.

The church feels a commendable pride in the improvements of the past year, and justly attributes them largely to the inspiration and effort put forth by Rev. Kilbourn.

Mrs. James Myers, 120 North Holt street, has left for an extended visit with her parents in New York City.

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