

BODIES OF DEAD HEROES MAY BE BROUGHT HOME

Relatives Asked Whether They Wish Remains Sent Home or Not—Government Pays Bills.

Adjutant General Greenan is sending out information which he has received from the war department relative to the final disposition of the bodies of American soldiers who fell in battle overseas. The families of the deceased officers and men and civilian employees who have died abroad are asked to let the war department know what they desire to have done—whether to allow the remains to lie in foreign soil or to have them returned to this country for interment in either national cemeteries or in the family burial plot at home.

The exact date when the work of transfer of bodies will begin cannot be announced at this time but notice will be given when the time arrives.

The information contained in the following memorandum which General Greenan has prepared from war department instructions, will be of interest to a goodly number of Montanans as follows:

"The war department desires to ascertain the wishes of the families of officers, enlisted men and civilian employees, regarding the permanent disposition of the bodies of those who have died overseas. The representatives of the deceased are being called upon now for an expression of their desires regarding the final disposition of the bodies.

"It cannot be stated now just when the work of the transfer of the bodies to this country will begin, as it must be deferred until the conditions, including that of transportation, warrant the undertaking. Due notice will be given through the public press.

"It is not deemed practicable to grant requests for relatives, friends, or undertakers to go to France to superintend the preparation and shipment of, or to accompany bodies back to the United States. You will appreciate that there were over 69,000 casualties abroad, and to permit even one representative to cross in each case would require a great deal of transportation both on the sea and abroad. Upon arrival they would have to depend upon the grave registration units for information and assistance, which would only interfere with these units in following any systematic plan of sending bodies home. Furthermore, these representatives would occupy space on returning ships which should be used by soldiers.

Details Hard to Obtain.
"Organizations have been formed known as grave registration units, whose duty it is to look after burials to care for the cemeteries and to preserve identification records.

"Details concerning the death of our soldiers are not ordinarily received by the war department. It is believed that you will appreciate the fact that as a rule it will not be possible to furnish details. Many of the men were killed during darkness, or on a smoky, dusty battlefield, and no witnesses are available. You can rest assured, however, that everything possible is being done to relieve the anxiety of the relatives of our soldiers who have made the supreme sacrifice in the great cause of liberty.

"In case the remains of a deceased soldier are returned to the United States they will be interred either at the former home of the deceased or at a national cemetery, according to the wishes of the one authorized to direct the disposition of the remains, and all expenses, including transportation, casket, shipping case, flag, and the preparation of the remains for shipment, will be paid by the United States. Hire of a hearse and other burial expenses incurred at the home of the deceased may be paid, on application by the relatives, by the bur-

eau of war risk insurance, treasury department.

Who May Direct.
"In order that the proper disposition of the remains may be made and that such disposition be directed by the person entitled to do so, the war department will recognize the right to direct the disposition of remains in the following order:

"In case of an unmarried man—
"First, father; second, mother, if father is dead; third, brother, sister, if both parents are dead and there are no brothers.

"In case of a married man—
"First, wife; second, parents or children and other relatives in order set forth above.

Who to Address.
"Inquiries concerning the following subjects should be addressed to the officials or bureaus named opposite the respective subjects:

"Exact location of grave; address communication to Chief Grave Registration Service, A. E. F., France.

"Personal effects; address communication to Effects Bureau, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey.

"Back pay; address communication to auditor for war department, Washington, D. C.

"Liberty bonds; address communication to Director of Finance, Washington, D. C.

"Allotments; address communication to Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C.

"Insurance; address communication to Director Bureau of War Risk Insurance, treasury department, Washington, D. C.

SIXTEEN YEAR OLD BOY CONFESSES BRUTAL CRIME

Yakima, Wash., June 11.—Roy Wolff, a 16-year old Yakima lad arrested here for officers at Bakersfield, Cal., where he is charged with the brutal murder of Elmer Greer, driver of a rent car, late yesterday broke down and admitted his guilt, officers said.

Officers here gave out the following account of Wolff's alleged statement and his behavior since he was arrested:

"Wolff claimed he owed Greer a grudge and said he planned the killing the night before it was done. He used a hammer belonging to his brother. He had \$7 and hired Greer to take him for a ride. Wolff said he rode in the back seat. When they reached a place where Wolff deemed himself safe from interference or detection, he struck Greer on the head with the hammer. The blow was given with such force that the skull was crushed. Greer, the boy said, was not rendered unconscious, but shouted 'What are you trying to do? What do you want?'

Wolff said he struck Greer several times with the hammer, but claimed that at no time was the man unconscious. His victim was helpless, however, and the boy drove the car with the wounded man in the back seat for some distance, then at a point about half a mile from the highway, tumbled Greer out of the car and left him to die, after first taking his money, watch and chain and a charm set with diamonds.

Wolff claimed Greer talked to him and asked for a drink of water. "He said that was all he wanted," the boy asserted. "I took some water from the radiator and offered to him. He wouldn't drink it."

Wolff told the police, after making his confession, that he intended to kill himself. He added that he already had tried to hang himself in his cell, using a piece of blanket. Examination of the cell convinced the officers that the boy had told the truth. Wolff said he thought of his blanket began to choke him.

Freedom from labor troubles, higher labor efficiency to cut cost of production and sane taxation rulings will help pull the copper mining industry through this readjustment period and make it possible to keep thousands of men at work.

112,000 U. S. DOCTORS IN SERVICE DURING WAR

Response to Country's Call Was Made Promptly by Vast Army of Medical Men.

Chicago, June 14.—The story of the mobilization of the nation's medical forces for the army, navy and public health service will form a unique chapter in the history of the world war, according to Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the committee on medicine and sanitation of the advisory commission, and chairman of the general medical board, council of national defense.

Dr. Martin, who recently returned from Washington where the big task was taken up December 6, 1918, announced today that final figures show 40,000 civilian medical men were mobilized as officers of the army and navy and the public health service. In addition, 72,000 medical men and women in the volunteer medical service corps were enrolled, classified and coded, making a grand total of 112,000 out of a total medical population approximately 140,000.

Approximately 50 per cent of the doctors in military service now have been demobilized. They are returned to civilian life when the units with which they are connected are demobilized. Most of them are returning to practices which were left in the hands of co-workers when they entered the service.

"Practical proof of the permanent value of the Volunteer Medical Service corps is the fact that the surgeon general of the army, Major General Marrittee W. Ireland, has asked the Council of National Defense to complete its survey and make it a part of the library of the surgeon general, where experts will keep the records up to date," said Dr. Martin.

After reviewing the numerous obstacles which he and his co-workers had to overcome, Dr. Martin pointed out that the three governmental departments, the army, navy and public health service, had less than 1200 commissioned officers at the outbreak of war.

"Our first duty, then, was to obtain medical officers for the army and navy from the civilian medical profession in the proportion of about ten doctors for each one thousand men," he said. "This was accomplished through organizations already in existence, and through the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, which established a large committee of medical men in each state. To sub-divide the work and make it effective, finally county organizations under the respective state organizations were effected in more than 4,000 counties of the United States."

Dr. Martin said there was no difficulty in securing medical men, for the response of the profession was spontaneous.

"The only reluctance we observed on the part of doctors was to blindly accept service without a definite assignment. In the first rush of organization we were unable to properly classify physicians so that they would be chosen with reference to their special fitness and desire.

"However, six months before the end of the war a plan was devised which relieved this uncertainty. The Volunteer Medical Service corps, under the presidency of Dr. Edward P. Davis of Philadelphia, was organized. Briefly, it consisted of asking the 90,000 medical men not yet enrolled to agree to serve the government in any capacity, with the implied reservation, however, that they would be selected as far as practicable with reference to their preference for service.

The applications were so coded that it was possible to secure almost instantly a group of men for a special line of work, he said. Instances where

large numbers of doctors were furnished within a day or two after requests were received from the Public Health service were cited by Dr. Martin.

CUT WORMS MENACE THROUGHOUT STATE

Wire worms, cut worms and grasshoppers have spread widely in Montana during the last week, says the weekly crop summary issued Wednesday morning by Meteorologist William T. Lathrop of Helena. Showers in the eastern part of the state have helped crop conditions. Winter wheat has headed low in many fields. Some farmers are plowing it under and others are letting stock graze on it so that it will stool out and head again if rains come. The summary:

"Daytime temperatures during the week were favorable for crop growth, but there were some low night temperatures, and considerable injury is reported to have resulted from frost, or, in a few localities, from freezing. There was plenty of sunshine, but rains were quite too light for vegetation in its present condition and stage.

"The showers in eastern counties, while light, have enabled the crops to make some advance generally, but westward to the divide, and in the southern and southwestern parts of the state, where the ground was drier than in the east, the slow falling off in condition of crops, gardens and ranges, interrupted by the rains of the preceding week, again became noticeable.

"In Flathead county and the northwest, west of the main range, the condition of crops and ranges is reported as very good except where frost has hurt them. Wire worms, cut worms and grasshoppers have spread widely.

"Rains in the immediate future would, according to correspondents, restore the spring crops on unirrigated tracts to good condition, but during the past week there has not generally been sufficient moisture definitely to stop deterioration. Most irrigated crops are doing well.

"Vegetables and ranges and meadows are suffering for want of rain. Water is low, and small streams and water holes are drying up."

ARMY FLYER PLANNING TO CIRCLE THE GLOBE

Baltimore, June 16.—Next number on the world's program of high and lofty tours—the circumnavigation of the air about this terrestrial globe by a flyer in the American army. In other words, a trip around the world in an airplane.

This is no more a dream than was the trans-Atlantic flight of Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read in the NC-4 or the non-stop flight from Newfoundland to Ireland of Captain Jack Alcock and his Vickers-Vimy bomber, when those exploits still were in the table-talk stage. It is a plan—a fairly well defined, fully decided plan. It is virtually all over but the flying.

Apparently there is nothing secret about it. Dr. Joseph S. Ames of Johns Hopkins university, who probably knows more about the air plans of the United States government than anybody else in Baltimore, talked about it yesterday, saying he knew of no reason why the public should not know it. He has known it ever since Brigadier General William Mitchell, director of military aeronautics, U. S. A., was here last week for the banquet of Maryland's returned aviators, and probably before that. As president of the Air Service club of Maryland, Dr. Ames presided at that banquet, and as the foremost aeronautic expert America sent to France in 1917, when America still was a "babe in the woods" in military aviation, he himself was a "returned Maryland aviator."

So the third great story of the world's fight to conquer the air has "broken." Read's flight, via the Azores and Lisbon, was the first. The second is the flight of Alcock and Brown to Ireland without a stop. And the third is this flight around the world. America was first to cross the Atlantic in airplane. England was the first to cross it in a straightaway flight without stopping. America, if nothing untoward happens, will be the first to encircle the earth by flying above it.

As matters stand now, a Captain Francis of the United States flying corps will pilot the round the world plane. It will be one of the Martin day bombers, America's newest and strongest plane, equipped with Liberty motors. The one-stop flight from New York to San Francisco will be merely the first two legs of the journey. From San Francisco the airship will hop off over the Pacific ocean. That is as much of it as can be told now. The rest of it rests with General Mitchell, who was not in Washington today, but at Langfield, Virginia.

HOMESICK SOLDIER POSES AS A CASUAL

Chicago, June 12.—To just what extent can a soldier be held responsible for being A. W. O. L. who while suffering from shell shock and an acute attack of homesickness, grabs a pair of crutches and hobbles aboard a transport and thence to America?

The question will be put up to General Leonard Wood in the case of Roy Curtis Cleveland, 4109 Sheridan Road, who was a stretcher bearer in the 108th sanitary train and against whom a court martial is pending now on desertion charges.

Following his arrest by Charles Furthman of the army intelligence bureau, Cleveland told a pathetic tale.

He said that while he was carrying wounded to a first aid post a shell exploded a few feet from him, and the shock developed into extreme nervousness, which eventually resulted in his being sent to a neurotic hospital at Benoit Baus, France, September 16, 1918, whence he was sent to Troyan.

Arriving there, he continued, he was unable to find his destination point, the 132nd field hospital, nor could he discover his service record. He made up his mind right then and there that he had seen enough of France and the war.

So he obtained a pair of crutches and joined a casual detachment that happened to be entraining for Brest, where he hobbled onto the Leviathan. How Cleveland managed to slip past the army officials at Brest is a mystery to the war department. He came home without a single official paper in his pockets.

Arriving at Camp Merritt, N. J., Cleveland threw away his crutches and clambered aboard a troop train billed for Chicago. He came home last December, told his folks here he was a returned casual, and married a girl he met while selling Liberty bonds.

"I hadn't been paid since August; I was fed up with the mud in France; I was nearly out of my mind, I wanted to come home so bad," he told the intelligence officials when they arrested him. "But I'm sorry now."

I wanted to give myself up ever since I came home. I've got a wife to look after, too."

WHEN YOU KNOW A FELLOW.

When you get to know a fellow, know his joys and know his cares, When you've come to understand him and the burdens that he bears, When you've learned the fight he's making and the troubles in his way, Then you find that he is different than you thought him yesterday.

You find his faults are trivial and there's not so much to blame In the brother that you jered at when you only knew his name.

You are quick to see the blemish in the distant neighbor's style, You can point to all his errors and may sneer at him the while, And your prejudices fatten and your hates more violent grow.

As you talk about the failures of the man you do not know, But when drawn a little closer, and your hands and shoulders touch, You find the traits you hated really don't amount to much.

When you get to know a fellow, know his every mood and whim, You begin to find the texture of the splendid side of him;

You begin to understand him, and you cease to scoff and sneer, For with understanding always prejudices disappear.

You begin to find his virtues and his

faults you cease to tell, For you seldom hate a fellow when you know him very well. When next you start in sneering and your phrases turn to blame, Know more of him you censure than his business and his name; For it's likely that acquaintance would your prejudice dispel And you'd really come to like him if you knew him very well. When you get to know a fellow and you understand his ways, Then his faults won't really matter, for you'll find a lot to praise.

NR TONIGHT Tomorrow Alright
NR Tablets stop sick headaches, relieve bilious attacks, tone and regulate the eliminative organs, make you feel fine.
"Better Than Pills For Liver Ills"
Get a 50c. Box.
GLASGOW DRUG CO.

We Have Money For FARM LOANS

Call and talk over your needs in the way of a farm loan with us.

Farmers-Stockgrowers Bank

Glasgow, Montana

"Compare the Work"

"Royal" durability gives extra years of service. "Royal" clear cut type impressions stand out---prove the perfect press-work.

The Royal versatility achieves correspondence, card and bill work with equal facility.

That's why big business the world over has standardized on this typewriter.

The Glasgow Courier

Dealers for Northeastern Montana

ATTENTION

Owing to the fact of the long delay in receiving our equipment we have been somewhat handicapped in giving to our patrons the service that we are desirous of giving and we take this opportunity to assure one and all that we shall very soon be able to do so.

Try Our Ice Creams, Ices, Sherbets, Luncheonettes, Etc.

GET THE HABIT

Alsop's Candy & Eat Shop