

# CASUALTIES OF AMERICAN FORCES

Revised Figures Made Public By War Department

BATTLE DEATHS 48,909

First Three Army Divisions Heaviest Losers, According to Casualties Issued By The War Department.

Washington.—Revised figures made public by the War Department showed that the total casualty of the American Expeditionary Forces during the war was 286,044. Battle deaths numbered 48,909, and the total of wounded was placed at 237,135, with the explanation that this represented a duplication of about 7,000, by reason of the fact that many men were wounded more than once.

Casualties by divisions, and the losses of each division in prisoners, which no longer are included as casualties, because of having returned to their commands, were announced as follows:

Division	Battle Wounded	Prisoners	Total
Second	4,419	20,857	25,276
First	4,208	19,141	23,349
Third	3,102	15,032	18,134
28th	2,531	13,746	16,277
42d	2,713	13,292	16,005
58th	2,108	13,000	15,108
Fourth	2,287	11,036	13,323
52d	2,908	10,889	13,797
7th	1,990	9,996	11,986
7th	1,791	9,427	11,218
80th	1,052	9,429	10,481
10th	1,948	7,973	9,921
23d	1,062	8,251	9,313
89th	1,429	7,394	8,823
82d	1,338	6,890	8,228
78th	1,350	6,800	8,150
40th	1,287	6,823	8,110
83th	960	6,894	7,854
7th	1,296	6,194	7,490
90th	1,141	5,622	6,763
31st	1,306	5,105	6,411
29th	940	5,219	6,159
37th	962	4,511	5,473
86th	591	3,319	3,910
93d	574	2,006	2,580
Seventh	368	1,516	1,884
2d	180	1,405	1,585
51st	250	800	1,050
51st	97	479	576
88th	27	63	90
Other units	1,506	4,402	6,008
Grand totals	48,909	237,135	286,044

30,000 YANKS SAIL FOR U. S.

Liner Imperator Starts On First Voyage As Transport.

Brest, France.—The liner Imperator, which was turned over to the United States by Germany under the armistice agreement, sailed for America. On board were 1,100 first-class passengers and 2,200 second-class. This is the first overseas journey for the Imperator under the American flag.

The Leviathan sailed this evening with 12,000 troops. The transports Agamemnon and America sailed.

Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard and Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia, sailed on the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

The complete Thirty-third (Illinois National Guard) Division and 12,000 men of the Eighty-ninth Division were on the Leviathan, Agamemnon, America and Imperator—in all 30,000 men.

HEINZ, OF 57 VARIETIES, DEAD.

Pickle Magnate Succumbs After A Short Illness.

Pittsburgh.—Henry J. Heinz, president of the H. J. Heinz Company, a pickling and preserving corporation of international prominence, died at his home here following a short illness. Mr. Heinz, born in this city in 1844, was well known as a philanthropist and a Sunday School worker.

Two daughters, Miss Henrietta D. Heinz, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. John L. Given, of New York, and three sons, Clarence N. Heinz, of Lake Geneva, Wis., and Howard and Clifford S. Heinz, of Pittsburgh, survive. Howard Heinz, former food administrator of Pennsylvania, is in Europe on a Government mission.

ALLIES LOST 2,774 SHIPS.

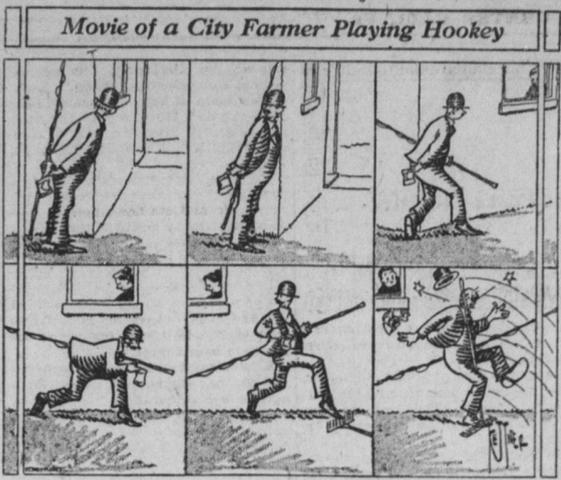
8,539,000 Merchant Tonnage Sent Down By Enemy.

London.—The Ministry of Shipping announced that the number and tonnage of Allied merchantmen lost through enemy activity in the war were as follows:

Great Britain, 2,197 ships; 7,638,000 tons.  
France, 238 ships; 697,000 tons.  
Italy, 230 ships; 742,000 tons.  
Japan, 29 ships; 120,000 tons.  
United States, 80 ships; 341,000 tons.  
In addition to the British ships above 20 British vessels, aggregating 95,000 tons, were lost on admiralty service.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Six persons, including the captain's wife and four children and the engineer, were drowned when the coal-barge Nanticoke, owned by the Potter Transportation Company, of New York, sank off the Isles of Shoals. The United States Food Administration Grain Corporation announced that no further purchases of straight wheat flour would be made on the present crop for relief purposes.



## PEACE TERMS TO AUSTRIANS

Delegates Expect to Get Terms This Week

## PUTS BAN CONSCRIPTION

Rantzau Asserts He Will Not Sign—German Chief Envoy Says Demands Can't Be Fulfilled.

Paris.—The Austrian peace terms probably will be presented to the Austrian delegation this week.

The terms, it is understood, require the dismantling of the famous Skoda works, among other armament plants.

The Council of Four discussed with its military advisers the military terms of the treaty. It is understood that these are similar to those in the German treaty, including the prohibition of conscription.

Premier Clemenceau received the Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, and the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, at the War Ministry. No announcements were made concerning the conference.

It is understood that the American delegation is unyielding in its position concerning Fiume.

M. Trumbitch, head of the Jugo-Slav mission in Paris, had a conference with Col. E. M. House, of the American peace mission, and Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy.

It is understood that the conference discussed the formula of a proposed compromise regarding Fiume.

The Council of Foreign Ministers refused the Polish request for part of the German Navy. The Poles claimed that warships were necessary for the defense of their country.

The council also decided that prisoners of war held by the Russians in Siberia, the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus may be sent back immediately. Those in Soviet Russia will be repatriated later.

The conviction is growing in Allied circles that most of the German protests against the peace treaty so far received were written before the reading of the treaty and are designed as propaganda. This conviction is strengthened by the fact that the text of the treaty is not quoted and that the protests have been published in Berlin before they were received in Paris.

The conference, however, is referring all protests to commissions, which will consider them on their merits.

Rantzau Will Not Sign.

Berlin.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, in communicating with the other members of the delegation the text of the three notes he sent to Premier Clemenceau, pointed out that the peace treaty in its present form could not be accepted and could not be signed because it was impossible to fulfill its terms.

Dispatches from Versailles reporting the count's action added that he told the German delegation that it would sign nothing if it was not intended to fulfill. The delegation, he continued, would endeavor to improve the treaty and make its signing possible.

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's note on the economic aspect of the peace terms, points out that Germany is no longer an agrarian state and cannot feed more than 40,000,000 people.

FRENCH AIR CASUALTIES 7,555.

Of These 6,328 Were in The War Zone.

Paris.—The casualties in the French air service in the war zone during the war were 6,328, it was officially announced. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed, 1,945; wounded, 2,922; missing, 1,461. Of the missing, it is stated 700 must be considered to have lost their lives.

Outside the war zone the casualties totaled 1,227, bringing the aggregate for the whole service to 7,555.

## VILLA'S DEFIANCE OF CARRANZA

Certain American Interests are Aiding Diaz

## PILLAGING STILL GOING ON

Present Administration in Mexico Confronted By Conditions Which Promise To Grow Constantly Worse.

Washington.—Confidential reports reaching Washington from the many secret agents of the government in Mexico agree that there is a renewed activity on the part of Villa, whose capture of Parral last Thursday indicates that he is successfully defying the efforts of President Carranza to suppress him.

The present administration in Mexico is confronted with conditions which promise to grow constantly worse. Apart from Villa's increased strength, the forces behind Felix Diaz are becoming more active, in spite of their many apparent failures.

It is evident that there are interests, probably in New York and elsewhere throughout the United States, including Baltimore and Philadelphia, which are in sympathy with the Diaz movement and are contributing money and influence to keep the Diaz movement alive.

Moreover, although it has been reported that the Zapata rebellion has been crushed, some of the Zapata forces still cling to congenial habits of pillaging in spite of all efforts of the Mexican government to suppress them.

Apart from his military troubles, President Carranza has politics on his hands. Inasmuch as under the Mexican constitution he cannot be a candidate to succeed himself, Carranza some time ago issued an address to his fellow citizens written in the model of the great American statesman who declared that "Politics is adjourned."

Nevertheless, politics, far from being adjourned in Mexico, never was so active as at present. The woods are full of candidates for the next "White House." So far as Washington advisers have counted up the list there are at present five candidates, with some other provinces still to be heard from.

Four of them are military candidates, namely, Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Gen. Salvador Alvarado and Gen. Candilio Aguilar. There are also several civilian candidates, foremost among whom is Luis Cabrera, the financial agent of Carranza, whose anti-American attitude has been notorious since Carranza came into power.

Recent reports from Mexico are to the effect that there has been a conference between Obregon and his friends and Gonzales and his followers at which a working agreement was reached whereby each of the two candidates pledged himself to throw all his strength to the other, if that other developed the greater strength in the campaign.

Both Pablo Gonzales and Alvaro Obregon are known to be very friendly to the United States and either of them would be very acceptable to the administration.

WASHINGTON

Eleven steel companies submitted practically identical bids for 14,000 tons of steel plate and shapes for the Navy, duplicating the situation which caused the rejection of bids on the same material submitted on April 4.

Approval of the recognition of the National Guard along the same lines as existed before the great war was expressed informally by Secretary Baker.

President Wilson cabled Secretary Tumulty asking him to convey congratulations to Secretary Glass on the success of the Victory Liberty Loan.

Republican Senators, in caucus today, will complete plans for the organization of the Senate.

WASHINGTON

Escape With \$3,500 Worth of Goods From Philadelphia Warehouse.

Philadelphia.—Automobile bandits who were robbing a warehouse in the mill district, killed James Nunamaker a private watchman when he surprised them. The robbers got away, taking \$3,500 worth of samples and remnants of cloth. The district has been the scene recently of many hold robberies by men operating in high-powered motor cars.

## ALL GERMANY PROTESTS TERMS

Demonstrations Held Throughout Nation Against Treaty

CAUSE FOR FUTURE HATRED

Ebert Appeals To President Wilson's Fourteen Points, Declaring Treaty Is A "Monstrous Document."

Berlin.—Big demonstrations against the signing of the peace treaty by Germany were held in Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Koenigsberg, Cassel, Bochum and other places. The demonstrations were organized by the National People's Party.

"If this treaty comes to pass I will bring up my children in hatred," said Deputy Traub, speaking in Berlin.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, one of the People's Party leaders, spoke in protest against the demand for the surrender of former Emperor William. If the German people complied with it they would be without shame or honor, he declared.

"Germany has seized and unfurled a new banner on which are inscribed President Wilson's 14 points, which the President apparently has deserted," said Friedrich Ebert, the German President.

President Ebert called the peace treaty a "monstrous document." He declared that history holds no precedent for such determination to annihilate completely vanquished peoples.

Although the Independent Socialists at the outset of the discussion over the peace treaty adopted the standpoint that peace must be signed at all costs, the tremendous pressure of public expression, violent in its protest against the treaty's terms, has led them to reconsider their view, many of them joining the multitude that is protesting against the signing.

In the name of the Independent Socialist party, Richard Weiler told the Workers' Councils of Greater Berlin that such "a dictated peace of cruel severity" as the Entente desires to impose upon Germany could not be a lasting peace. Therefore, he demanded the assembling of a congress of the councils to determine their attitude toward the question and to appeal to the Entente proletariat to work against the peace "proposed by Entente world imperialism as embodied in the treaty."

Herr Mueller, another of the Independent leaders, seized the occasion again to assail the old imperialist regime in Germany, which, he declares, incurred blood guilt by the invasion of France and Belgium and the destruction of mines and industries.

Urging against the prevalent protests, Karl Kautsky, writing in the Independent organ, Die Freiheit, says: "Shall we sign the peace if it is not to be modified, or have we not any other chance? If it were a peace of destruction, a death sentence, as it is called, agreement to it would be suicide. But hard as the conditions are, they do not lead to the downfall of the German people, even though they will make life terribly difficult. A genuine downfall, a rapid physical downfall, would come, however, if we declined to sign the peace and reverted to a state of war. After a few weeks of fruitless opposition, costing millions and lives, we should be forced to capitulate."

204 SHIPS IN FOUR MONTHS.

April Was Banner Month, With 93 Deliveries.

Washington.—Shipbuilding this year has continued the fast pace set during the war. The Shipping Board announced that from January 1 to May 7 American yards turned out 204 steamships of 781,980 gross tons, all except 39 of which were of steel construction. April was the banner month, the total deliveries being 93 ships of 320,280 gross tons, an increase of 57,000 tons over the record set last October.

PERSHING GIVEN MORE POWER

Can Mitigate Or Remit Any Sentence By Army Court.

Washington.—Secretary Baker directed publication of a general army order authorizing General Pershing to "mitigate or remit" any sentence which under the articles of war requires confirmation of the President before such sentence may be executed. The Fiftieth article of war as originally written gave this power to the general commanding an army in the field, but it was amended February 28, 1919, to require such reference to the President.

BANDITS KILL WATCHMAN.

Escape With \$3,500 Worth of Goods From Philadelphia Warehouse.

Philadelphia.—Automobile bandits who were robbing a warehouse in the mill district, killed James Nunamaker a private watchman when he surprised them. The robbers got away, taking \$3,500 worth of samples and remnants of cloth. The district has been the scene recently of many hold robberies by men operating in high-powered motor cars.

## LONG LASTING



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Keeping It Up.

A maid servant applied for a week-off, as her home was distant, for the purpose of being at home on her parents' silver wedding day.

The leave was granted, and the maid returned.

"Well," said her mistress, "did everything go off satisfactory?"

"Oh, yes, thank you, ma'am," said the girl, "and mother told me to say she is very grateful to you for letting me off."

"And what did your father say?" asked the lady.

"Oh, lor! ma'am," replied the girl, "he wasn't there. He's been dead this 20 years."

That Friend!

"Mother doesn't think she'll go to the theater with us tonight, Albert."

"Is that so? I have got three tickets. What shall I do with the third one?"

"Give it to the man you always go out to see between the acts. He can sit with us and you won't have to go out and see him."

Complimentary to Him.

He—But I asked you, dearest, to keep our engagement a secret for the present.

She—I couldn't help it. That hateful Miss Oldum said the reason I wasn't married was because no fool had proposed to me, so I up and told her you had.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Mystery Explained.

He stood amid the blaze and splendor of his magnificent mansion, and in his hand he held the portrait of a beautiful woman. His face was pale and haggard, and his lips moved convulsively.

What was this mystery. Was this the picture of his departed wife?

No.

Was it the portrait of his dead but dearly remembered daughter?

No.

What, then, was the cause of his haggard face?

Was it not the same portrait that two minutes ago had fallen from its nail, and raised a lump as big as a hen's egg on his head?

It was.

A Diagnosis.

"Oh, doctor," said a worried looking agrarian, "My wife is in an awful condition! From a medium fat woman she has been reduced to skin and bones. She talks incessantly in a loud squawking voice, begins a sentence and never finishes it, and jumps from subject to subject without uttering anything that has the least sense to it."

"B'm! I see!" returned the physician. "Go home, Mr. Gabbieby, and take out your party line telephone at once. Your wife has been listening in on it too much."—Kansas City Star.

Lots of people make fortunes out of other people's curiosities.

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