MARINES' BRIGADE HAS LOST 278 MEN

Twenty-two Killed in Action Since Unit Has Been in France

EIGHT OFFICERS HURT

Fighters Sent Into Battle Following Period on Police Duty Behind Lines

Washington, April 26.

The brigade of marines with the American expeditionary force in France so far has lost 278 men up to the present, Major General Barnett announces. The losses are divided as follows:

Killed in action, twenty-two; died from wounds, ten; died from accidents, two; wounded in action, 244.

All the dead are enlisted men, but eight officers, two captains and six lieutenants were among the wounded. Five of the enlisted men were slightly wounded, but General Barnett's statement did not show whether the officers and other men were severely or slightly hurt.

Most of the casualties were in one company, which, General Barnett said, lost a total of twenty-one men killed and 140 wounded out of a personnel of 250. The dates on which the marines were killed and wounded were not made public, nor was it indicated what part of the line the "soldiers of the sea" are holding or in what actions they have participated.

It is known that the marines have been holding a front-line trench sector for several weeks, having been moved up to the battle line after doing police duty along the American lines of communication since they first went to France with the vanguard of General Pershing's forces last summer.

First Marine Corps List

The list was the first marine corps casualty list made public, and included all names reported up to April 23. Since the marines are considered an integral part of the army in France, officials of the corps had expected their casualties to be included in those of the army announced by the War Department.

Inquiry developed that such was not the case, and the compiling of a complete list was ordered by General Barnett. It was regarded as probable that some of the names announced previously had been issued by the War Department in the regular army lists made public daily.

Considering the length of time the marines have been on the fighting line the casualties were regarded as comparatively small.

The list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION

Sergeants

Albert Roa, Jr. — Edward G. Warren

Corporals

Charles K. Toth — John L. Kuhn
Henry J. Smart — Norman R. Jackson
John Formail

Privates

Emil H. Gehrke — Edmund Ballack
John Siekienburg — Hilmar Bruno
Edward A. Prosser — Edward C. Gehlert
Leo Watermeir — Glenn Samples
Lester H. Arthur — Alfred E. Schedel
Rene J. Thibault — Allen W. Jewett
Walter J. Ward — William E. Giles
Hohan

DIED FROM WOUNDS

Sergeants

Rescoe Bledsoe — Cecil Grimes.

Privates

John White — Claude L. Wilkinson
Lawrence G. Seabout — Eugene C. Davis
Ely Weinstein — Walter Reynolds
Harry R. Williams — Leslie H. Arthur

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Sergeant

Bernard J. Rowan.

Private

Charles D. Graham.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Captain

F. W. Karstedt

First Lieutenants

C. B. Maynard — Louis R. Jones
Fred W. Clarke, Jr.

Sergeants

Joseph Weitzell — Dudley L. Brown
Odil N. Mace — Ralph J. Wehmer
Leo H. Hennen — Donald Varies
Lloyd E. Battles — Harry W. Fioretti
Wilburt Blackford — Martin H. Currie
Leroy Bailey — Walter U. Kelley

Corporals

Odom P. Martin — Walter Kalb
Edward F. Ansel — Edwin Mosley
John F. Dunn — Lynn C. Fitzgerald
Aubrey B. Brown — John R. McMullen
Sam D. Benoit — Robert S. Palmer
Leo C. Buckley — Pressley D. Lomenick
Ralph B. Chaney — William L. Loud
Chester W. Ruth — William Myers
Henry E. Roberts — Leonard J. McNamara
Fred Kramer — Fred M. Marlowe
Carl W. Johnson — William H. Porter
James K. Polk — Thomas G. Pascal
James A. Page — Arthur J. Reifenstahl
Alfred A. Stock — George J. N. Schubert
Lee W. Sullivan — Harry Smith

Privates

John H. Page — Albert W. Baris
Amon F. Hosell — Fred O. Bayn
John R. Gabriel — Wilson D. Brannen
George D. Thompson — Arthur Bell
Clarence A. Judd — Earl K. Barnett
Ernest H. Bovnilian — Harvie Bruton
Anton F. Schillenkamp — Morris C. Arnold
Bernard Yoakam — Merl W. Brown
Earl O. Anderson — John Atchison
Lambert L. Hehl — Grover D. Adams
Enoch R. Thomas — Frank T. Bell
Ray E. Dodson — Joseph Biel
Carl M. Sellards — Warren G. Benton Jr.
Charles P. Martindale — John H. Becker
Clarence S. Markham — Clarence L. Barnett
Curtis H. Freiman — Raymond A. Berger
Harry F. Raymond — Thomas D. Boyer
Ivan W. Shaw — Irving J. Buckley
William R. Bliss — Abner L. Gibson
Harry E. Hennessy — Frank Gorgacz
Claude E. Brinker — Wendall H. Oliver
Sylvanus Auborne — Francis E. Probert
Clifford L. Aikin — Ray Strait
James A. Alcohorok — Harry E. Young
Howard L. Anglin — Fred H. Domke
Charles W. Ayars — Gustavo V. Sauerbrunn
James B. McCoy — Robert H. Wimberly
David C. Reynolds, Jr. — William P. Asbury
Arthur H. Stiles — Eugene S. Sheets
Jeff M. Parker — Harry R. Stoall
Paul H. Saunders — John J. Siementowski
Walter H. Waterman — John P. Silnes
Earl R. Snyder — Conrad N. Stahlem
Warner E. Slocum — William J. Washbish
Kenneth W. Vancil — Curtis B. Young
Ferdinand T. Storer — Frank Yamolasky
Cedric Seaman — Clyde E. Slocum
Milo M. Warden — Harry H. Crothers
Valentine H. Thil — Stanley Levandowsky
Philip Taub — Elmer C. Byers
Harold Till — Frank H. Waddle
Edward H. Wells — Frank L. Hamilton
Thomas A. West — Linton C. Fendley
Leror L. Weaver — William K. Whittaker
Charles J. Wilson — Robert W. Waters
Fred C. Smith — Daniel Weston
Gervis E. Stover — George Wilkinson
James E. Young — Eddie W. Cobson
Vernon D. Roesheim — Joseph King
Donald E. Williams — Carl P. Kulat
Milo G. Tebbe — Harry Kimmel
Fred N. Lipscomb — Leroy K. Kemp
Ward B. Van Wormer — George P. Knox
Roger B. Weld — Arthur Lacks
Elmer T. Weissenborn — James A. Legan
George R. Whitlock — Raymond R. Leonard
Grady Newman — Benjamin J. Luckem
Charles E. Olmstead — Rance Mitchell
Ernest P. Peterson — Leon Murphy
Walter L. Palmer — Bernard J. McElroy
Walter E. Pierson — Morris Olmstead
Claude Peak — Corbett C. Madison
Charles R. Roberts — Clarence E. Meyers
Jules E. Smith — Burr Metz
Charles J. Woods — Joseph Musal
Robert R. Scheel — Brower Monroe
Frederick J. Dunn — Walter W. Mezo
Richard Westwater — Nicholas Miskovna
James Lafferty — Elbert T. Noble
Walter W. Johnson — Mike Lusisis
Harry H. Stewart — Karl R. Timler
Donald W. Kelly — Horace Mulvaney
Ralph C. Johnson — Ralph T. Wright
Jesse A. Kitchens — Lorain A. Dowling
James A. Marshall — Tacitus H. Smith
Edward N. Pennell — Edward J. Sienkietz
Benjamin R. Roberts — Harry B. Strautmann
Herbert E. Johnson, Jr. — Grover C. Scholtz
John B. Jordan — Arthur M. Faible
William D. Jenkins — Elva C. Seringer
Jack H. Jones — Leon J. Teelin
Leonard B. Woodall — Lewis G. Walters
Wm. R. Cleveland — Wm. F. Pfeifer
Clarence A. Stolnable

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Corporals

Alexander Lemont — Howard H. Verso

Privates

Alfred C. Walborn — Clarence A. Baught
Thomas E. Powers — Harry H. Wilson
Walter J. Barnes — Byron B. Simpson
Joseph Wendellow — Ralph Weber
John B. Scott — Marvin Teer
Albert Baker — Andrew J. Jefferton
Paul H. Beal — Frank H. Lofferty, Jr.
Thomas F. Fields — Edmund Jones
Joseph E. Lakatos — Charles E. Williams
Jacob E. Desrosiers — Willie W. Hass

The following additional names of officers wounded in action were given out by the Navy Department:

Captain A. B. Miller, First Lieutenants William B. Kirk, Harold D. Shannon, Harry H. Barber.

Five other names of wounded enlisted men also have been received.

The regular casualty list issued by the War Department contained forty names, including two killed in action, five severely wounded and twenty-four slightly wounded. The list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION

Lieutenant

Laurence S. Ayer

Private

Frank McCall

DIED OF WOUNDS

Sergeant

Emil Senger

Privates

Clarence S. Eaton — Horace G. McDermont
Giuseppe Molinari — Samuel Roach
Frank Aleino

DIED OF DISEASE

Privates

Charles H. Clough — George Moore
Elmer B. Johnson — Earl Burton Hathburn
Albert Kelley — Elmer George Zuschlag
Harvey A. McPeak

DIED OF ACCIDENT

Lieutenant

James Calder Marquardt

Corporal

Daniel J. Scanlon

Privates

Donald R. Frasier — Robert Sammons

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Corporal

Carl A. Johnson, Jr.

Privates

Omer A. Godin — Napoleon St. Charles
John H. Simmons — Roger W. Williams

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY

Sergeant

George F. Dolan

Corporals

Till Samuel Buckingham — Fred D. Christianson
Edward P. Joyce

Bugler

Nicholas Angelo

Privates

Earl W. Barrows — Theodore Rand McCabe
Walter F. Berry — Steve Melmuk
Walter H. Birkland — Arthur R. Moulds
Everett E. Bristow — William J. Mulaney
John M. Corbit — Harry A. Murray
Charles F. Goodnow — Andrew J. Neil
Roy Quickenden — George M. Powers
Nasib Haddad — John E. Seifried
Harry A. Kane — Patrick M. Stanton
Leonard V. LeGall

DIED OF OTHER CAUSES

Private

Jesse M. King

Private Hector R. Hollman, previously reported missing, is now reported a prisoner in Germany.

WHEN SCHWAB MET KITCHENER BIG THINGS IN WORLD'S HISTORY WERE DONE IN MINUTES

Bethlehem Steel Genius Dealt in Millions With the Military Master of England

Submarines Sent Across Sea Long Before Germany Accomplished Feat With Deutschland

CHARLES M. SCHWAB

CHARLES M. SCHWAB for many years has been one of the big men in one of the country's biggest industries place in the nation's war work characterized by former President Taft as the erized by former President Taft as the right man for the most important work of the nation in connection with the war, directing of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. B. C. Forbes has written a story for Forbes's Magazine, in which he tells of Mr. Schwab's conferences in England at the request of Lord Kitchener when the latter was made British Secretary of War. Mr. Schwab sailed on the Olympic October 21, 1914, in response to Lord Kitchener's cablegram. The article tels of incidents and results of Mr. Schwab's trip as follows:

Six days after leaving New York the Olympic was near the Irish coast when Captain Haddock received a momentous message. The Audacious—the pride of the British navy, the new superdreadnought, which had been built at a cost of $16,000,000 and carried guns which could outshoot Germany's best by several miles and had won the blue ribbon of naval gunnery—had, the message disclosed, met with a terrible mishap and threatened to founder with her crew of almost a thousand bluejackets. Captain Haddock steamed straight for the wounded Audacious, and by brilliant seamanship rescued the sinking dreadnought's entire crew.

The rescue successfully completed, the Olympic steamed into Lough Swilly, on the north coast of Ireland.

Flash and Roar

At nightfall the passengers on board the liner saw a tremendous flash out at sea, heard an unearthly roar—and knew the Audacious had blown up.

Lord Kitchener meanwhile was moving heaven and earth to have Schwab brought to London without a moment's delay. Strict orders had been given that no one be allowed to leave the Olympic and, as a matter of fact, the liner lay isolated in Lough Swilly from October 27 to November 2. So anxious was Kitchener to see Schwab, however, that he had the admiral of the British grand fleet himself go alongside the Olympic and take Mr. Schwab off. Sir John Jellicoe and Mr. Schwab needed no introductions, for when Jellicoe was only a captain the discerning eyes of the steel master had spotted him as a coming man and had become very friendly with him. Jellicoe rushed Schwab part of the voyage and then Admiral Fisher took charge of the completion of the journey. Schwab was the only person permitted to leave the liner—he was forbidden to take even his man-servant with him.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Mr. Schwab reached London. Without taking time to go to a hotel he sped direct to the War Office. Word had been passed to the confidential attendants that the great American steel master and armor-making was coming and the moment he appeared doors were opened for him as if by magic—doors that were being vainly besieged by hundreds of manufacturers and others, all anxious to get the ear of the mighty Kitchener or some other personage in authority.

Cordial Greeting

Kitchener was ready for him.

He rose and greeted Mr. Schwab very cordially but very briefly.

Kitchener's countenance and deportment suggested that of Atlas bent under the weight of the world. His eyes, usually so bright and sharp and penetrating, looked tired and heavy. His demeanor was tragically grave. He appeared to be physically bowed down by the responsibility pressing upon his shoulders.

Without loss of a moment Kitchener got down to business.

How many shells could Schwab supply—a million?

Yes, Schwab could turn out a million.

How long would it take? How quickly could they be shipped?

Ten months.

Good! How about guns?

Yes, Schwab could supply guns in quick order.

Good! What else could Schwab provide?

Schwab told him.

Good!

"What about prices?" asked Mr. Schwab.

Quick delivery was more important than any quotation of price. Get the stuff under way and he would get his price, Schwab was told.

It was wartime, and was not his company entitled to a war profit? suggested Schwab.

Certainly.

It was to be a long, titanic struggle, Kitchener confided. He counted upon it lasting five years. (A prophecy to be fulfilled?) He realized very fully that Schwab's was the only huge free ordnance plant in the world, and he was anxious to have Mr. Schwab's pledge that control of Bethlehem would not be sold as long as contracts were being filled for the British.

Would Mr. Schwab sign an agreement to that effect?

A Call From Belgium

"Buz-z-z" went the telephone at Kitchener's desk.

A look of annoyance flashed across his countenance. Who had dared interrupt him in the midst of so vital and so pressing a conference when every moment's delay heightened the danger of disaster?

"Excuse me," said Kitchener, picking up the receiver with a jerk.

Schwab sat in silence.

"Yes-yes," Kitchener began sharply. Then his voice softened. He listened attentively for a moment or two, asked several questions, gave instructions and then hung up the receiver.

"That," he said by way of apology to Mr. Schwab, "was a call from Belgium. The officer was under fire while he was talking with me. He was speaking direct from the battlefield."

The war lord made a gesture, dismissing that subject, and looked squarely at Mr. Schwab for an answer to the request that he put his signature to an agreement not to part with control of Bethlehem Steel.

Control of Bethlehem had been valued by certain other interests—not British—as being worth to them $100,000,000. That sum was offered Schwab for his Bethlehem holdings. Here he was being asked to sign a solemn compact to refuse $100,000,000 or any other number of millions of dollars without any monetary compensation. Did Schwab hesitate to cast aside the $100,000,000? Not for a moment.

He assured Kitchener he would sign such an agreement—and sign it he did.

Important Messages

Under the Atlantic Ocean on the night of that epochal interview between the greatest military genius in the world and the greatest steel manufacturer the world has ever known came messages of the mightiest importance to Mr. Schwab's right-hand executives, messages that were to make industrial history in America. Within twenty-four hours the Bethlehem Steel Company's plants began to buzz and hum as never before. Gigantic prepatations were at once begun for the production of the enginery of war on a scale that neither the United States nor Germany had never before known, preparations that were to expand and expand until Bethlehem's output was to dwarf that of Germany's munition-making idol, Krupp's.

The next day and the next and the next Kitchener and Schwab again were closeted in secret sessions, in sessions upon the outcome of which the fate of Britain and her allies in no small measure depended. Kitchener took Schwab into his innermost confidence. He kept nothing back. Some of the facts he disclosed could not be confided even to Mr. Schwab's chief executive, and to this day they have never been revealed to a soul not committed to writing.

It must suffice merely to say that the need for feverish haste was so urgent that Mr. Schwab took the first boat back to the United States in order to speed up production without counting cost.

The miracles Schwab then and has since wrought constitute a chapter without parallel in the whole history of the world war.

Not only was every contract entered into with Kitchener filled and filled successfully ahead of scheduled time, but, instead of furnishing a million shells in ten months, Schwab's plans were developed so extraordinarily that by and by the output reached a million shells every month.

Within two years from the day Kitchener and Schwab had their first memorable conference the Bethlehem works had supplied Britain with $300,000,000 worth of war materials, an achievement never matched by any other industrial plant.

One of Mr. Schwab's most cherished possessions, one which he would not exchange for millions of dollars, is a letter from Kitchener in which he conveys to the steel master the thanks and gratitude of the British empire for the services he had rendered it at the most critical period in its history, and begs that this expression of gratitude be conveyed by Mr. Schwab not merely to his executive associates, but to the thousands of workers whose hands had produced the materials which had contributed so invaluably to preserve civilization.

When Germany, and indeed the whole world, was acclaiming the feat of the German submarine which crossed the Atlantic under her own power, one man had to indulge in smiles. The newspapers both in Europe and in America hailed Germany's feat as an unprecedented triumph in submarine construction and seamanship. To think that a submersible boat had been able to cross the Atlantic under her own power—it was almost unbelievable.

Why was Mr. Schwab moved to quiet laughter?

He had built and sent across the Atlantic before that time under their own power no fewer than twenty submersibles!

REICHSTAG MAJORITY SOCIALIST RAISES STANDARD OF REBELLION AGAINST WAR

Herr Wendel Urges His Party to Oppose All War Credits

Urges Complete Reversal of Policy Adopted Nearly Four Years Ago

Amsterdam, April 26.

THE standard of rebellion has been raised within the German Majority Socialist party itself by Hermann Wendel, a member of the Majority Socialist group in the Reichstag and the director of the campaign recently carried on in the pages of Vorwarts against Bulgarian pretensions to the hegemony of the Balkans. Herr Wendel has in fact published a leading article in the Frankfurter Volksstimme declaring that the war policy of his party has proved bankrupt and calling for the repudiation of "the policy of August 4" and a return to the opposing of war credits.

He begins with comparing the situation at the present day with that of 1870. When, after Sedan, it became clear, he recalls, that the German Government was bent on annexation, both Social Democratic groups in the Reichstag decided to vote against the war credits, which had hitherto been opposed only by Bebel and Liebknecht; and the position today, he declares, is the exact counterpart of what it was then. On August 4, 1914, the Social-Democratic group in the Reichstag agreed to support a war of defense alone, and demanded that a peace should be concluded permitting of friendly relations with the neighboring countries so soon as the safety of the fatherland had been assured.

Like Biting Sour Apples

"In the interval that has elapsed," proceeds Herr Wendel, "they have been obliged more than once when assenting to further war credits to bite into a sour apple, since it was never clearly recognizable from the invariably ambiguous attitude of those who guided the ship of state whether the Government were really in favor of such a peace. They did not slacken their peace work, however, and in the bright light of that July day last year there appeared the famous peace resolution as a great and glorious result of this tireless activity. But when called upon to subscribe to this glorious program Herr Michaelis added the proviso: 'As I understand it,' and Herr von Hertling, who is more conversant with the teaching of Ignatius Loyola than his devout Protestant predecessor, perhaps thought the same on a similar occasion. Otherwise there would be no explanation of the disappointments we subsequently experienced at Brest-Litovsk on December 27, 1917, and on many further occasions.

> The latest developments mean the complete failure of the peace policy of the Majority Socialist party.
>
> After this peace with Russia, which the Petrograd negotiators signed with averted faces and closed eyes; after their **peace with Rumania, forced from a people with our hand on its throat,** what yet remains but a little sound and smoke of all the flowery phrases embraced in the peace resolution of last July? —*Herr Wendel, in opposing further war credits.*

"The newest developments mean, however, to state facts as they really are, the complete failure of the peace policy of the Majority Socialist party. After this peace with Russia, which the Petrograd negotiators signed with averted faces and closed eyes; after this peace with Rumania, forced from a people with our hands on its throat, what yet remains but a little sound and smoke of all the flowery phrases such as peace by understanding and self-determination, disarmament and a league of nations? * * * The policy of force has triumphed, the Fatherland party is has triumphed, the Pan-German Reventlow is in the saddle—we are threatened with the rubbish heap. The conclusions to be drawn are obvious; yet there are people who do not want to see. The peace resolution of July 19 is today just worth making into a paper ship to be watched floating away courageously in the water of the gutter. Herr Erzberger, however —unsuspecting innocent—assures us with serious mien that the peace in the east is consonant with the peace resolution."

Impugns German Motive

"But there are also people who think that the broken fragments can still be glued together again. Thus the Vorwaerts, apparently, assigns to the Socialist Majority party the task of fighting within the framework of the Reichstag Majority bloc against 'Germany's holding in tutelage the new neighboring States or treating them as subjects in any form,' and of extracting from the peace 'whatever can possibly be extracted in the way of democracy, liberty and self-determination.' But only he on whom the events of the last few weeks have made no impression can see anything but vain effort in such undertakings.

"If the German Government had been in earnest concerning the eastern peoples' right of self-determination, it could have had peace with Russia more cheaply, more simply and more speedily. And if, when the conclusion of peace might have been endangered on that account, it was not to be won over in favor of a real right of self-determination, still less will it permit itself to be bound down to it today, when it has the peace treaty in black and white in its pocket.

"Hence the only remaining reason why the Social Democratic party should continue to associate itself with the policy of the Reichstag Majority is the fear of losing the slight influence over the course of events that it claims to have acquired by its attitude. 'We will not let ourselves be excluded,' as the watchword of the Progressives ran in the days of the Buelow bloc. But has so much progress really been made with this influence of the Social Democratic party? Are we really now a part of the political machinery? He who reviews with open eyes the last three and a half years will find the answer by himself. On the other hand, in small, in nonessential, in secondary questions much has been attained that was previously striven for in vain.

"But ought we, for the sake of these trifles, to vote war credits, in order that German regiments in Finland may be able—glorious task—to defeat the revolution? Ought we to bargain away for such a mess of pottage our honor, our soul and our future? Ought we—but there is no object in being sentimental. Perhaps in a country that has developed on such unfortunate lines politically it is the profound tragedy of every opposition party that, after setting its course by the immutable stars it must eventually either renounce earthly success or put its ideals and theories in a glass case, and pile up small but visible, modest but immediate, successes.

Party Must Cut Loose

"Perhaps a third alternative will for long be out of the question. And perhaps the majority of the German working class is satisfied with a progressive reform party that cares honestly and zealously for the immediate bread-and-butter interests of the broad masses and regards everything beyond that as decorative ornamentation of a hand-to-mouth policy of the moment. Perhaps the majority of the German working class desires the conversion of the Social Democratic party into a kind of Labor party.

"If that is so—it is difficult to determine whether it is or not today—the party does well to throw theories to the winds and not to permit itself to be 'excluded.' If, however, it lays store by remaining the old Social Democratic party matters can no longer go on as they have done. The party can no longer associate itself with this war policy. It cannot assent to this peace. It must not vote fresh war credits. If it does, it will, if it is honest, take down its present signboard and have the old firm erased from the records of history."

The Leipziger Volkszeitung, which has drawn attention to Herr Wendel's article, observes that it is safe to assume that many of his colleagues in the Reichstag group to which he belongs think as he does. The latter part of his article, however, savors of weary resignation, it considers, and is not the speech of one ready for battle. "And so," the paper adds, "we shall probably find that, despite the recognition to which this article bears witness, not the majority of the German working class assuredly, but the majority of the group of Government Socialists, desires to continue to live from hand to mouth and continues to have no other political aim than to serve the interests of imperialism, of the bourgeoisie and of reaction under cover of the title of a Social Democratic party."

WOULD AUTHORIZE DIRECTOR OF AIRCRAFT

Amendment Legalizing Ryan's Position Added to Overman Bill

KNOX OPPOSES MEASURE

Says His Constituents Are Against It on Constitutional Grounds

Washington, April 26.

Vigorous opposition to the Overman bill, enlarging the powers of the President in organizing the Government for war prevented the expected vote on pending restrictive amendments. A surprise was the introduction of a new amendment authorizing the President to appoint a single executive officer to control the aircraft program, which Senator Overman said he probably would accept.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, Republican, offered the new proposal, under which all appropriations made for airplane production would be turned over to the man named by the President. Senators Thomas, of Colorado, and Kirby, of Arkansas, Democratic members of the Military Committee, promptly supported it, the former declaring it was necessary to clothe John D. Ryan, appointed director of aircraft production for the War Department, with necessary powers to make his work effective.

Overman Likes Idea

Expressing confidence in Mr. Ryan's ability, Senator Wadsworth also said unless legal control is assured "we will jeopardize prompt progress of this work." Senator Overman said he was in sympathy with the idea, but desired to examine its relation to past legislation regarding the aircraft program.

Senator Brandegee, opposing any further grant of power, declared the President is a poor judge of men, has made "egregious mistakes" and is responsible for his appointees' failure to co-ordinate. The Senator also charged Congress with lacking courage to oppose the President's policies, asserting that one-third of the Democratic Senators do not in their hearts approve the Overman measure.

Senators Like "White Poodles"

Charging that Congress lacks courage in opposing the President, and is itself to blame for "domination" by the Executive, Senator Brandegee said:

"I don't propose to be a Senator like a little white poodle, running between the Capitol and White House, carrying a ball in my mouth and obeying orders. Not one-third of the Senators on the Democratic side believe in their hearts that this is a good bill, but they will vote for it because they want to stand in with the Administration."

These Senators, Senator Brandegee said, fear that the President might say to Chairman Vance McCormick, of the Democratic National Committee:

"I don't like this man; send me one up that will be a cuckoo."

In conclusion, the Connecticut Senator deplored conduct "like a lot of little trained dogs in a dog show."

"This sort of thing makes me sick, and I won't vote for the bill in any form," he said.

Knox Opposes Bill

In opposing the bill, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, Republican, said he had received no requests from his constituency urging him to "scuttle the constitutional construction of our Government" by voting for this measure. The Senator declared he was willing to concede that the President is patriotic, honest and wise, but that the time had not come for such legislation as this.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, Republican spoke for the measure.

"This is a bill to fix executive responsibility," he said, "and though I agree that the powers it grants are not necessary I want the untruth of the statement that Congress is hampering the President brought home everywhere as well as in this chamber. Hired writers, this army of camouflage artists, cannot continue to mislead, if it passes, with their daily stories that the President cannot act in emergencies because Congress will not give him the power. Let him take the credit for the conduct of the war."

Senator Sherman referred to appointees being "square pegs in round holes," and declared the President "should learn more about human pegs."

In selecting Secretary Baker, he said, the President "got hold of a pacifist peg and jammed it into the muzzle of a war hole."

Reading Doctor Dies in Street

Reading, Pa., April 26. — Walking along the street opposite his offices, Dr. Samuel Kunz, an optical specialist, known throughout eastern Pennsylvania, collapsed and died instantly of heart trouble.

Peace Resolution of July Like Paper Ship in the Gutter

Shall Honor and Soul Be Sold for Mess of Pottage? He Asks

HALT TIMBER CUTTING

Temporary Injunction Holds Up Jersey Operation

Trenton, April 26.—John A. Bader, of Wilmington, Del., under a rule entered in the Court of Chancery, is required to show cause May 7 why an injunction should not be issued restraining him from cutting and removing timber from a tract of 23,000 acres in Burlington and Ocean Counties, which is controlled by the Hanover Farms Company of which former Governor Stokes is a bondholder.

Pending the hearing, Bader is enjoined from continuing his operations. An accounting of the value of the timber removed is also requested in the application of the Hanover company.

ENGAGEMENTS

VISING—ZANDER.—Mr. and Mrs. George Zander, of Tioga, announce the engagement of their daughter, META, to JOHN P. VISING, of Logan.

Deaths

Agger, Ellen
Allen, Harriet C.
Anderson, James
Anderson, Christina
Ashmead, Catharine B.
Asmussen, Emma
Auersch, Dorothea
Bardsley, Walter S.
Barnes, Pauline Louisa
Beckler, Wilhelmina
Beerler, Gottlieb
Blynn, Ida W.
Boyle, Anna
Brangan, Samuel H.
Brown, Lottie
Burke, Warren C.
Burton, Sarah
Cairns, Mary
Chappell, Joe. B., Sr.
Clancy, John
Colflesh, Elmer J.
Corley, Thomas
Craighead, Sarah Jane
Cryer, Edwin D.
Davis, John E., Sr.
Deasau, Charles J.
Doerner, Philip
Doyle, Tillie
Dunlap, Sarah E.
Elliott, Margaret L.
Fitzpatrick
Fitzpatrick, M.
Garrett, Mary H.
Giblin, Edward J.
Glenn, Lynford P.
Grabfelder, Merle
Griffith, Jethro J.
Groff, Lewis
Hagner, Mr. Kath.
Hansbury, Hanna F.
Hansell, Emma R.
Harris, Thomas E.
Harrison, Alice
Hart, Ella
Heath, Robert C.
Hodgson, Annie R.
Hunter, John
Huntley, Kathryn P.
Jackson, Mary S.
Kiefer, Dora C.
Kinz, Amelie
King, Joseph B.
Knight, Katharine A.
Landenberger, Martin
Lang, Anna S.
Leins, George
Lynch, Georgianna B
Marshall, Eliza G.
Maurer, William
McCoy, Mary J.
McKnight, Wm. F.
McNamara, Clara M.
McQuillen, Mary
Miller, Katharine
Mock, Eugenia
Moritz, Freeman R.
Moser, Caroline
Murphy, Caroline C.
Noble, Louisa
Paxson, Edmund
Pennington, Sarah L.
Piper, Rachel A.
Poindexter, Frances
Prendergast, Margaret T.
Rice, Sallie A.
Ritschel, Louis
Russell, John
Ryder, Jane W.
Scattergood, Josephine
Schaier, Charles
Schwab, Frank
Schwartz, Fred.
Sherlock, Warren B.
Shertel, Mary I.
Shivler, Lizzie J.
Sidenbinder, Jacob
Simpson, Josephine B
Smith, Minnie A.
Strode, M. Ida
Sullivan, Daniel J.
Sweeney, Mary
Thomas, Katherine
Tooney, Patrick
Unglaub, Henrietta
Wainwright, John
Walsh, Catherine M.
Ward, Eliab
Wickert, Anna L.
Wright, Charles V.
Wright, Lydia

AGGER.—April 22, ELLEN, wife of William H. Agger (nee Donovan), of Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Sat., 2:30 p. m., Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., Altar and Rosary Society of St. Francis Xavier's Church, invited to funeral, Sat., 8:30 a. m., Mt. St. Helena cem. Solemn requiem mass St. Francis Xavier's Church 10 a. m. Int. Holy Cross Cem. Auto funeral.

ALLEN.—April 23, HARRIET C., wife of Warren S. Allen and daughter of Charles S. and Alice R. Wood, aged 26. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, residence, Centerville, Del., Fri., 2 p. m. Int. Vandergrift Burial Grounds, Cornwells, Pa.

ANDERSON.—April 24, JAMES, husband of Margaret Anderson. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Sat., 2 p. m., Meeting House road and 2d st., blue Meadowbrook, Montgomery County, Pa. Autos will meet train leaving Reading Terminal 1:02 p. m. at Meadowbrook Station.

ANDERSON.—April 24, CHRISTINA, wife of Jacob Anderson. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Mon., 2 p. m., 820 E. Westmoreland st. Int. East Cedar Hill Cem. Remains may be viewed Sun., after 7 p. m.

ASHMEAD.—April 23, CATHARINE B. T., widow of late John F. Ashmead. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Fri., 2 p. m., residence of Mrs. Hartram Ashmead, 6621 Cedar ave. Int. private.

ASHMORE.—April 24, EMMA ASHMORE (nee Boemmin), wife of Walter Ashmore, aged 32. Friends may call Fri., after 7 p. m., 3848 N. Hoyne st. Int. York Pa.

AUERSCH.—April 24, DOROTHEA, AUERSCH, wife of Carl Auersch, aged 78. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Sat., 1 p. m., residence of daughter, Mrs. Walter Gray, 1930 N. 11th st. Int. private. Greenmount Cem.

BARDSLEY.—April 24, WALTER S., husband of Harriet R. Bardsley (nee Stehle) and son of Harriet P. and late George H. Bardsley. Relatives and friends, Bible Class of Sherwood Rohbaun Episcopal church, employes of Land Title and Trust Co., invited to funeral, Mon., 2 p. m., 5351 Hazel ave. Int. private, Mt. Moriah Cem. Remains may be viewed Sun., 8 to 10 p. m. Auto service.

BEANS.—April 23, FANNIE LOUISA, wife of Harrison Beans, aged 67. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Sat., 11 a. m., Glendora, N. J. Int. private. Remains may be viewed Fri., 7 to 9 p. m.

BECKLER.—April 23, 1902 Pine st., WILHELMINA, widow of William Ignatz Beckler. Relatives and friends invited to service, Sat., 2:30 p. m., Oliver H. Bair Bldg., 1820 Chestnut st. Int. private.

BEERLEY.—April 25, GOTTLIEB BEERLEY, aged 87. Relatives and friends, Order of Owls, Chelten Nest, No. 1685, invited to funeral services, Sat., 2:30 p. m., 4967 Sheldon st., Germantown. Int. Northwood Cem.

BLYNN.—April 24, IDA W., widow of Frank Blynn. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Mon., 2 p. m., 3545 N. 17th st. Int. at convenience of family. Auto service.

BOYLE.—April 24, ANNA, wife of Frank Boyle and daughter of Martin and late Grace McBlee Brannan. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Sat., 8 a. m., 2363 Ann st. Requiem mass Church of the Nativity 9 a. m. Int. McAdoo, Pa. Remains may be viewed Fri., after 7 p. m.

BOYLE.—April 26, at 1534 Diamond st., EDWARD MELVILLE, husband of Alice Parker Boyle. Notice of funeral later.

BRANGAN.—At Alamaudia, Calif., April 7, SAMUEL HENRY, son of Catharine G. and late William H. Brangan, aged 48. Services and int. took place in California April 12.

BROWN.—April 23, at Havre de Grace, Md., LOTTIE BROWN. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Sun., 1 p. m., residence of son, Albert S. Brown, 531 Newton ave., Camden, N. J. Int. private, Harleigh Cem. Friends may call Sat. eve.

BURKE.—Fourth Month 25th, WARREN C., husband of Rowena Newcomer Burke. Friends may call Seventh-day, 27th, 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 o'clock. Services, Homeville Meeting House, First-day, Fourth Month 28th, 2 p. m.

BUTTERFIELD.—April 24, SARAH BUTTERFIELD, widow of Frank Butterfield. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Sat., 2 p. m., 2126 Ellsworth st. Int. Fernwood Cem. Remains may be viewed this eve.

CAIRNS.—April 25, MARY, widow of James Cairns. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, daughter's residence, Mrs. James M. Siner, 1727 Butler st., Sat., 8 a. m. Mass Church of Holy Souls 9 a. m. Int. private.

CHAPPELL.—April 23, JOSEPH B., Sr., husband of Sarah Kendall Chappell. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Fri., 2 p. m., 233 Roxborough ave., Roxborough. Int. private. Omit flowers.

CLANCY.—April 23, JOHN, husband of Annie Clancy (nee Foley). Relatives and friends, Div. No. 41, A. O. H., Pope IX; employes of De Frain & Co., invited to funeral, Sat., 8:30 a. m., 425 E. Sphert st. Solemn requiem mass St. Ann's Church. Int. Holy Cross Cem. Auto funeral.

COLFLESH.—April 24, ELEANOR J. COLFLESH, wife of Charles M. Colflesh, aged 42. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Mon., 2 p. m., 4420 Edgemont st. Int. Glenwood (N. of P.) Cem.

CORLEY.—April 25, THOMAS, husband of Althea Corley. Relatives and friends, Holy Name Society of St. Charles's Church, American Society for Visiting Catholic Prisoners, San Domingo Council, No. 230, K. of C.; Archbishop Ryan Assembly, K. of C.; Keystone Assembly, No. 2, A. O. H., invited to funeral, Mon., 8:30 a. m., 767 S. 20th st. Solemn requiem mass St. Charles's Church 10 a. m. Int. Holy Cross Cem.

CRAIGHEAD.—April 24, SARAH JANE, widow of Alfred Craighead. Relatives and friends, William D. Shade Circle, No. 87, G. A. R.; managers of Home for Veterans and wives of G. A. R., invited to funeral, Sat., 8 p. m., residence of Mrs. R. M. Magill, 5030 N. 16th st. Int. private, Doylestown papers copy.

CRYER.—Suddenly, at Wichita Falls, Texas, April 24, EDWIN DUNCAN, son of Alice E. and late George B. Cryer, aged 29. Due notice will be given. Oliver H. Bair Bldg., 1820 Chestnut st., Phila. Pittsburgh papers copy.

DAVIS.—April 25, JOHN E. DAVIS, Sr., husband of Isabella Davis. Relatives and friends, De Soto Council, No. 315, K. of C.; Div. No. 58, A. O. H.; Holy Name Society of Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, all other societies of which he was a member, invited to funeral, Mon., 8:30 a. m., 1728 S