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PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS BUSINESS MEN TO BE AS PATRIOTIC AS SOLDIERS

Just Prices Will Be Paid by Government and Public During War, He Declares in Formal Statement, But No Attempt to Extort Unusual Profits Will Be Tolerated—Ship Owners Are Scored for Maintaining an Ocean Freight Rate Schedule, Which Has Placed "Almost Insuperable Obstacles" in the Path of the Government—"I Shall Expect Every Man Who Is Not a Slacker to Be at My Side Throughout This Great Enterprise," the President Concludes.

Washington, July 11.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests to-night to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go out to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurances that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the President's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence.

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

The President declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally will be found loyal to the last degree and that the problem of war time prices which he declared will "mean victory or defeat" will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles" in the path of the government.

"The fact is," he asserted, "that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany."

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President's appeal follows in full:

"My fellow countrymen:

"The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out. I, therefore, take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

A JUST PRICE DEFINED.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism. Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance, but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

PATRIOTISM, NOT PROFITS.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money? I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate production'; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world. I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution—a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again amidst peace and justice? Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealings and the peace of nations?

KIND OF PATRIOTISM NEEDED.

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need.

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting. They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible. I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place. I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

HELPS TO DEFEAT OUR ARMIES.

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

"I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make. Those who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must of course command those things. I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

IT IS EVERYBODY'S WAR.

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of individual industries; and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country, all the industries that contribute to its life, as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man amongst us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind. I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

ONE FOOT AMPUTATED.

Rutland, July 11.—George C. Underhill, a marble man and promoter widely known throughout the State, underwent an operation here to-day for the amputation of one of his feet. Mr. Underhill has been ill some weeks with diabetes. His condition this evening was critical.

OUTCOME OF FOOD BILL UNCERTAIN

Gore Substitute with "Dry" Clause of First Bill Favored by Committee.

Washington, July 11.—Considerable progress toward a compromise on food control legislation was made to-day in the Senate but several important features still are to be worked out and the whole outlook remains uncertain

On the floor perfunctory debate continued on the administration bill, which leaders virtually have agreed to abandon, but in the agriculture committee such headway was made with consideration of Senator Gore's substitute measure that members said final committee approval was withheld only because of minor details.

The committee, however, virtually washed its hands of the troublesome prohibition issue, voting to put into the substitute the same regulations which the Senate already has approved. These prohibit the manufacture or importation of distilled liquors and would also provide for government acquisition of all liquor now in bond at cost plus 10 per cent. The latter provision, embodied in the Smoot amendment, has been under repeated attack both from wets and drys since its adoption.

Whether the committee's action on that point will be satisfactory to the Senate or will re-open the whole prohibition fight is problematical. Some changes were made in the Smoot provision in order to meet criticisms regarding its constitutionality and committeemen said they hoped that would quiet its opponents.

To-morrow the committee will meet again and may give formal approval to the measure and report it as a substitute for the administration bill. The democratic steering committee also will hold a conference on the subject in an effort to make certain that legislation finally is put before the Senate, which will command a majority when a vote is taken under agreement on July 21.

Sentiment in the agricultural committee to-day was said to be overwhelming in favor of legislation along the lines of the Gore bill restricting the general scope of the legislation to food and fuels. The committee informally approved amendments extending federal licensing provisions to fuel, limiting absolute government control to wheat and fuel and changing the language of the distilled beverage commodity section so as to remove technical objections to the price fixing clause.

Whether the Gore substitute or a bill along similar lines will be offered finally with the administration's backing is yet to be determined. It is probable that President Wilson's advice will be sought by leaders before a substitute is formally recommended.

Among amendments to the original bill tentatively adopted to-day by the Senate was one designed to permit appointment of food administration employes without regard to civil service rules, but limiting their salaries to a maximum of $3,500. republican leaders vigorously objected to employment of persons without observance of civil service requirements, Senator Lodge protesting that any attempt "to draw political lines on persons serving the country" would be a great mistake, and Senator Penrose declaring this "another wonderful opportunity to give sinecures to deserving democrats" while republicans are conscripted into the army.

Senator Gronna, republican, and a member of the agriculture committee, declared there had been no partisan politics in the amendment to limit the civil service examination. The action of the committee, he said, was unanimous.

The Senate voted to retain a section providing that persons employed in administration of the measure shall not be exempt from military service. The agriculture committee had eliminated this section.

Senator King charged that many young men were seeking employment with the government in order to escape military service.

N. E. CONFERENCE ON THE WHITE PLAGUE

Arrangements in Progress for Sessions in Rutland in October.

Rutland, July 11.—Dr. C. S. Caverly of Rutland, Dr. C. F. Dalton and H. W. Slocum of Burlington, F. C. Partridge of Proctor, Dr. H. S. Goodall of Bennington and Dr. Edward J. Rogers of Pittsford, members of the Vermont anti-tuberculosis committee, met here to-day to make arrangements for the New England conference on the white plague, to be held in this city October 4 and 5. It was voted to ask all women's clubs and similar organizations to send delegates.

Isaac Miller, president of the Rutland Business Men's association, Dr. G. G. Marshall, Miss Bernice R. Tuttle, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford and Dr. P. H. Gebhardt, city health officer, were appointed a committee on arrangements for the fall meeting.

FIND RARE FLORA.

Botanical and Bird Clubs' Members End Two-Day Outing on Mansfield.

Stowe, July 11.—The Vermont Botanical and Bird clubs' annual summer field meeting, held on Mt. Mansfield, closed to-day in Smugglers' Notch. Twenty-one of the members came down from the mountain, most of them by the Long Trail, and were joined at the Notch by some of the Stowe members of the clubs. They botanized on the great slide and the cliffs on the Sterling side, many being successful in finding rare plants.

One member identified in the two days of the outing, 50 birds, some peculiar to higher mountain regions. Nearly all of the members left for their homes this afternoon, eight remaining to spend the night at the Green Mountain Inn.

A FALLING OFF IN U-BOAT EFFICIENCY

14 British Ships of More Than 1,600 Tons Each Sunk during Week.

SECOND LOWEST RECORD.

Russians Are Now Pushing Forward toward Lemberg—Austro-Germans Flee before Korniloff.

London, July 11.—The sinking of fourteen British merchantment of more than 1,600 tons is reported in the weekly summary of shipping losses, issued here to-day. The official statement follows:

"Arrivals 2,898; sailings 2, 798.

"British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine over 1,600 tons, including one previously, fourteen; under 1,600 tons, three.

"British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including four previously, seventeen.

"British fishing vessels sunk, including one previously, seven."

The increasing effectiveness of the measures against submarines which are being carried out by British and American warships is shown in the record of the last week. With one exception the number of merchantmen sunk is the lowest of any week since the British inaugurated in March the system of giving out weekly reports. The report of March 11 showed 17 merchantmen sunk, the same total as is shown in the last week's summary.

The preceding report gave the sinking of 15 vessels over 1,500 tons and five under that size. In the two earlier periods the totals were respectively 28 and 32. This compares with the sinking of 40 large merchantmen in one week and 38 in another at the height of the campaign in April. In the week ended April 21 55 vessels in all were sunk.

WAR SUMMARY.

Having broken the strong Austro-German line in the vicinity of Halicz, the Russians are pushing forward from Halicz toward Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and from Stanislau, south of Halicz, westward toward the line of the Dniester.

After the capture of Halicz, on the front from Halicz to Zolotvin, about 30 miles south, General Korniloff forced the Austro-Germans to continue their retreat. In their advance from Halicz the Russians forced the fleeing enemy across the Lomnica and occupied two towns on the western bank of the river. The next natural barrier is the River Stoka, about six miles west of the Lomnica.

South and west of Stanislau the Russians have reached the Posiecz-Lesiuvka-Karmacz line, the central point of which, Lesiuvka, is four miles west of the River Bystritza. This line is about seven miles east of Kalusz, the nearest large town west of Stanislau and which is situated in a bend of the Stoka river. The extension of the Russian fighting line to Zolotvin brings the battle ground into the foothills of the Carpathians.

On Tuesday the Russians captured 2,000 more prisoners and thirty guns, bringing their total captured from July 8 to 10 to more than 10,000 officers and men and 80 guns. A large amount of machine guns and war material also was taken. Berlin gives no details of Tuesday's fighting in Galicia, merely saying that "movements south of the Dniester have been executed until now as planned."

On the Belgian coast east of Dunkirk the British and Germans are fighting again along the Yser, the scene of many hard fought battles. By destroying the bridges across the Yser between Nieuport and the North sea coast, the Germans were able to advance and occupy the isolated section. Berlin claims the capture of 1,250 prisoners in the penetration of 600 yards along a front of 1400 yards.

Further inland near Lombaertzyde, the Germans did not have as much success. After gaining some advanced positions, the British threw the attackers back to their own lines by a counter attack. Whether the German effort is another attempt to reach Dunkirk or Calais or is merely a stroke to offset a probable British offensive movement has not developed yet.

The latest British official statement does not mention additional infantry fighting on this sector and says that the German artillery fire has diminished in intensity. Germans attempts southeast of Arras and in the vicinity of Lens on Wednesday were without success.

Violent artillery fighting marked Wednesday on the Aisne and Champagne fronts in France and east of the Meuse in the Verdun region. Northwest of Selo, on the Carso, the Italians have occupied the Austrian town of Dolina.

MEASURES APPROVED.

State Board of Health Sanctions Stringent Order of Waterbury Authorities.

Waterbury, July 11.—The State board of health has approved the recommendation of the local board of health to exert stringent measures to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis, one case of which has appeared here. All churches, schools and places of public entertainment have been ordered closed and children under 15 years of age can not be served at any ice-cream counter, nor at any place where food or drink is sold, the exception being made of hotels. The directors of the Chautauqua have sent notice to the management telling them of the ruling. A satisfactory settlement is expected to be made with them.

$5,000 AGAINST RUTLAND LIGHT AND POWER CO.

Rutland, July 11.—Following a decision of the Vermont public service commission that the Rutland Railway, Light and Power company was negligent in the matter of an accident in which John Moriarty met his death in this city on November 23, 1916. Moriarty's heirs sued the Street Railway company in Rutland county court to-day to recover $5,000 damages. The man was killed while getting off of the front end of the car, falling under the wheels. Running a car without a fender is the principal offense charged in the declaration.

In offering that apartment for rent, talk to all who might have the matter of moving under consideration—through the classified.

HAPPENINGS IN VT.; NEWS BY COUNTIES

ADDISON COUNTY

MIDDLEBURY.

A pretty midsummer wedding took place Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Crane in Addison, when their daughter, Mary Luce Crane, was married to George Martin Wilmarth of Boston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Wilmarth of Addison. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wallace S. Boardman. The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Smith of New Haven, and the best man was Chauncy Wilmarth, brother of the groom. The bridesmaids were the Misses Carrie, Flora and Etta Wilmarth, sisters of the groom, Miss Olive Gage of Middlebury, Miss Harriet Grandy of Rutland and Miss Harriet Smith of Addison. The bride was gowned in white satin with hand embroidery and pearls, her tulle veil being caught with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. The maid of honor was gowned in pink net over pink taffeta, with hand embroidery. The bridesmaids, dressed alike, wore white with long pink embroidered slips. The rooms were decorated with laurels, roses and ferns. Following the ceremony a wedding lunch was served. Music for the occasion was furnished by Vittum's orchestra of Middlebury and Mrs. W. S. Boardman rendered several vocal selections preceding the ceremony. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Crane of Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gage and daughter, Lorraine, of Waterbury, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Gage and family of Middlebury, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Wheeler of New Haven, Miss Harriet Grandy and Miss Adelaide Ross of Rutland, Miss Helen Ellis of Pittsford, Mass., and Seeley White of Laconia, N. H. After an extensive automobile trip through New Hampshire and Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmarth will reside in Boston.—The guests and domestics of Bread Loaf Inn and townspeople to the number of 100 participated in a Red Cross parade Wednesday July 4. They were led by Webster Barter, a bugler from Middlebury, a color bearer, and a Red Cross banner. After marching along the highway by the cottages they returned to Music hall, where the gathering listened to a talk by Wilber Mott of New Jersey on the Red Cross work at the front. This was followed by "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Frederick Allen of Boston gave a short talk on the work of the Red Cross durin the Civil War.

The ladies of East Middlebury gave a reception to the recently enlisted recruits in the army and navy and to the old soldiers in the Good Templars' hall Friday evening, there being fully 300 present. The hall was very appropriately decorated for the occasion. The affair opened with a bugle call by Sergeant Bryant, followed by the singing of "America." The Rev. John Evans Bold then made the opening prayer. Leroy Sessions, with appropriate remarks, introduced Lieutenant Sheldon, who has charge of the recruiting station in this town, who gave a spirited speech, followed by the Rev. G. W. Moody, pastor of the Methodist Church of this village. Merle Tisdale, one of the recruits, thanked the large gathering in behalf of his fellow comrades for the reception given them and was followed by George J. Hodges, who thanked them also in behalf of the Grand Army. This was followed by the serving of refreshments and the color scheme, red, white and blue, was carried out even in the ice cream and the plates on which it was served. The young people enjoyed a dance in the same hall afterward. The committee in charge wish to thank all who so generously took part in making it a success There was a good delegation went from this village.

Ross H. Maynard and young son, Ross H., Jr., of Boston are in East Middlebury to visit Mr. Maynard's sister, Mrs. William Tisdale.—Mrs. W. A. Atwell and daughters, who have been here during the school and college year, have gone to their other home in Brandon for the summer.—Miss Delia B. Seely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Seely, went Saturday to New York city to visit her sister, Mrs. Ray L. Fisher, wife of the big pitcher of the New York American Baseball club.—Mrs. Sarah K. Gordon and daughters, Elizabeth and Julia, of Marblehead, Mass., are in town to spend the rest of the summer.—Miss Katherine Calhoun of Springfield, Mass., is in town for a two weeks' stay at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Calhoun.—Dr. Howard L. Averill, superintendent of the Sunday school of the Memorial Baptist Church, took his Sunday school class to Lake Dunmore Saturday afternoon by automobile, where he gave them a half day's outing.—Miss Emma Kingsley of Moira, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude Kingsley of North Bangor, N. Y., are in town for the summer, which they will spend at the home of their mother on Elm street.—Archie Sheldon, who has spent a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sheldon, has returned to Charlotte, N. C.—Miss Hazel O'Connell of New York is in town for the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Connell.—Dr. and Mrs. Willis Dewey of Ann Arbor, Mich., are in town for the summer with their son, Earl Dewey.—Dr. Samuel Sheldon of Brooklyn, N. Y., is in town for the summer and is at the Addison House.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams and mother, Mrs. Williams, of Rutland and Mrs. Williams' mother, Mrs. J. E. Buttolph, have started on an automobile trip to Woodstock, the White mountains and Boston.—Mrs. Ellen Wiley of Ticonderoga, N. Y., is visiting at the home of her son, Edgar Wiley.—Mrs. Noble C. Brooks went Saturday to the Mary Fletcher hospital at Burlington, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. She was accompanied by Mrs. George Mead.—Miss Isabelle Carrigan of Pittsford, a recent graduate of Middlebury College, is in town for several weeks.—Mrs. Orin Moses and granddaughter, Miss Ethel Spooner, of Leicester are in town for a week's visit.—Mrs. Charles Gale is in Rutland for several days, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Denning.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Eddy and daughter Jessie have returned after a few days' visit in Mount Holly.—Charles Peck of New York city, a former resident, is in town.—Harry Mack of Hartford, Conn., is in town to visit his father, James Mack.—Mrs. T. E. Haipin of Rutland is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Brennan.—E. R. Yates, who recently purchased a plot of land on Mill street, has broken ground for hs new laundry buildingn. The work will be pushed until it is completed.

The regular meeting of the Middlebury Suffrage Study club will be held at the home of Mrs. K. M. Price Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when reports from the State delegates to the State convention will be heard. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in Woman suffrage.—Professor and Mrs. William McGilton have returned from New York city, where they have spent two weeks.—Mathew Hayden of Canton, Ohio, is visiting relatives in town and C. M. Hayden has returned after visiting relatives in Rutland.—Miss Etta Murphy, who has been here visiting her cousin, Mrs. Allen R. Sturtevant, has returned to Rutland and was accompanied there by Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant.—Miss Mercedes Nisun, who has been taking courses at the summer session of the Castleton Normal school, of which she is a graduate, has given up her work and returned home on account of the ill health of her mother.—The Rev. and Mrs. O. R. Houghton of Wallingford are here for a three weeks' visit at the home of Mrs. Houghton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Billings.—Louis Brousseau, eldest son of George Brousseau of Middlebury, and Miss Bertha Richardson of this town were quietly married Saturday evening at the Congregational Church parsonage, the Rev. Henry C. Newell performing the ceremony. The couple took the night train for Montreal for a two week' honeymoon trip and upon their return will make their home in Middlebury.—Mr. and Mrs. Archie Cooke are moving from South Main street to the Turner house on Franklin street.—Hal L. Mellen of New York is in town to visit his brother, Dr. P. E. Mellen.—Julia Parnell of San Bernardino, California, Miss Georgia Parnell of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Edward Farrell of Saratoga, N. Y., are visiting at the home of George Moore on Weybridge street.—Mr. and Mrs. William Wright and their year-old son went to Winooski Tuesday afternoon, where they took their son to the Fanny Allen hospital. He is to undergo an operation for an abscess on one of his ears.—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. White of Amesbury, Mass., M. W. Scheidt of Trenton, N. J., W. P. Benedict of Boston, and Miss Marion Hebert of Bridport are visiting in town.—Mrs. George Gipson of the east part of the town is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Fannie M. Crosby.

All of the teachers in the Middlebury high and graded schools have accepted re-appointments except Miss Dorothea Myer, assistant in the commercial department, who has taken another position near her home in Boston.—Walter W. Williamson, a native of Middlebury, and a brother of Charles H. Williamson, and formerly for many years a well-known dry goods clerk in town, is here on a visit after an absence of 18 years, most of which he has spent in San Francisco.—Quincy Dickinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Dickinson of Orwell, and until recently of Middlebury, who has been serving in the United States navy for several months, and for the past three months has been cruising on Puget Sound, has been transferred to service on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, with the rank of ensign. Previous to his naval service young Dickinson was a member of the National Guard of Minnesota, with the rank of corporal, but transferred his services to the navy in April last.—Monday, market day, eggs brought 30 cents and butter 30 to 35.—Miss Ruth Adams, who has been here for 10 days as a guest of Mrs. W. C. Clement, has returned to Rutland.—William Barron has gone home to Shoreham to remain for a couple of weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. James R. Moulton, who have been visiting in Middlebury and vicinity for three weeks, have returned to Columbus, Ohio.—Miss Ida Turner has returned from East Middlebury, where she spent several weeks with relatives and has reopened her home on Franklin street.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bidwell have returned to Springfield after two months in this vicinity.—Hugh T. Casey has been called to Bristol in consequence of the illness and death of his brother, Thomas E. Casey, formerly a resident of Middlebury.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Severance of Proctor are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Severance's mother, Mrs. Otto P. Moore.—The Chautauqua opened on the fair grounds Sunday afternoon. There were two sessions and both were well attended. There were also full houses Monday afternoon and evening.—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lowell have gone to Burlington, called there by the death of a relative.—Miss Anna Abbey has returned from Burlington, where she has spent two weeks, accompanied by Miss Harriet Mayo, who will spend some time with her.—Miss Ada Calender is ill.—Miss Marion Tupper, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. J. Hathaway, for two weeks, has reutrned to St. Albans.

Mrs. Charles H. Andrews and Mrs. M. A. Munroe have gone to East Northfield, Mass., to spend a few weeks.—Mrs. Frank Maynard of Boston is in town to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adelburt Brown.—The report that Archie J. Cook and family were moving to the Turner house on Franklin street is wrong. They are going to continue to live in the Fuller house on South Main street, where they have for two years.—Mrs. F. C. Smith, Miss Mary Smith and J. B. Smith are in camp at Smith's point, Lake Champlain.—Miss Lillian Brown has gone to Bellows Falls to visit for a few days.—Gilbert Dumas has returned from Rutland, where he has been spending a few days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Loomis.—Hebert Sumner, who spent a few months in town with his daughter, Mrs. George Kidder, will return to Worcester, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. St. Pierre of Sherbrooke, Que., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Bouvier of Keene, N. H., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Murray, have returned to their homes.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar H. Cushman went Wednesday to Ticonderoga, N. Y., to visit their daughter, Mrs. Mortimer V. Drake, and were a accompanied by their son, Dr. Earl L. Cushman, of New York.—Charles McLaughlin has returned from Florence, where he has been visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burnard McLaughlin.—Louis Dumas, who has been staying in town for four weeks, has gone to his former home in Bridport for a week or 10 days.—The regular mid-week prayer meetings at the several churches in the village will be omitted this evening in order to give everybody an opportuninty to attend the final entertainment of the five days' community Chautauqua course. The entertainments so far have been greeted with large and paying audiences and tonight's concert is expected to be one of the best of the week's programs.—Mrs. Donald P. Hurlburt and children, Roderick and Marion, who have been here to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, have returned home to Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Charles Walker of West Rutland is in town for a 10 days' visit.—If the weather is favorable there will be a baseball game at three o'clock Sunday afternoon next between the Rutland city nine and the Middlebury town nine. Epstein will pitch for Middlebury and Hullhan for Rutland and some sharp work may be expected from these two clever left handers. The game will be played at Meehan's Dunmore park.—Mr. and Mrs.

(Continued on page two.)

TO POSTPONE DRAFT UNTIL NEXT WEEK

Only 21 States Have Reported Organization of Exemption Boards Complete.

NEW CENSUS ESTIMATES.

Dummy Populations Used for Determining Apportionments—Vermont's "Population," 296,426.

Washington, July 11.—Postponement until next week of the drawing of numbers of men who will be called for examination for the national army seemed probable to-day when it became evident that States are not completing organization of their district exemption boards as rapidly as war department officials had hoped. Only 21 States have reported their organization complete, although in most others only a few districts are missing. The drawing will not be made until the lists for the country are complete.

A so-called revised census estimate for the entire country, compiled on the basis of the draft registration, will be for determining apportionments. Each city, county or State must furnish two-thirds of one per cent. of its paper population, according to the new estimates, which were made for the purpose of equalizing the draft rather than to represent accurate population totals.

Thus New York city, with an estimated population of 6,504,185 must give 43,482 of 687,000 young men to be called on the first draft. A city with 25,000 population would be required to give 166 men. These apportionments would be subject to slight allowances for alien enemies, for men who have volunteered and for other causes.

The population estimates, far from attempting to show actual populations simply are improvised figures reached by considering the number of registrants in each sub-division as 9.32 per cent. of the population, since the total registered, 9,659,332, was 9:32 per cent. of the total estimated population, 103,635,300. The process resulted in large dummy population showings, for cities with war industries where there has been a recent inflow of workmen without their families. Since the figures are based on the number of men available for military service, however officials consider the estimates fair as basis for apportionment.

Pleas for exemption of any man need not be made by him, but may be entered by a wife, other dependent, employer or any other third person, the provost marshal general's office explain in a statement. It also explained that any registered man absent from his home district need not return for physical examination but may be ordered by his home board to be examined elsewhere.

The dummy population estimates by States include: New Jersey, 3,255,407; New York, 11,187,798; Pennsylvania, 8,981,062; Vermont, 296,426.

Estimates of the leading cites include: New York (including Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties) 6,504,185; Philadelphia, 2,060,021; Pittsburg, 722,425; Buffalo, 603,334; Newark, 469,281.

SITUATION ENCOURAGING.

No New Cases of Polio Reported in Montpelier in a Week.

Montpelier, July 11.—No news cases of infantile paralysis were discovered or reported to-day, completing a period of a week during which no new cases have developed which makes the situation very encouraging. Health Officer Burr was notified to-day that during the quarantine on children in Montpelier no children coming within the age will be allowed in Burlington.

YOUNGEST AVIATOR TO FLY AT VT. STATE FAIR

His Name Is Walter Bullock and He Is Seventeen.

Manchester, N. H., July 11.—Walter Bullock, 17 years old and the youngest aviator in America, closed a contract here to-day with the Vermont State fair commission to fly at the State fair at White River Junction, September 18, 19, 21 and 22. Young Bullock, whose home is in Minneapolis, has been flying at a Red Cross carnival and has been highly successful. He uses a Curtis bi-plane with an 80-horsepower motor.

RECRUITS 5 FT., ONE INCH HIGH WILL BE TAKEN

War Department Decides Small Men May Enter the Ranks.

Washington, July 11.—Small men make as good soldiers as big men in the revised opinion of th ewar department, which has the ranks of the regular army to men no more than five feet one inch in height and who weigh only 110 pounds.

The order was issued on the bases of a recommendation made by Surgeon-General Gorgas, who advised that good men were being kept out by the minimum height and weight limit of five feet four inches, and 120 pounds. As a matter of fact, however, recruiting officers had been instructed not to enforce rigidly the height and weight minimum limits and there are a considerable number now in the army who are below the five feet four requirement.

TRADING-WITH-ENEMY BILL PASSES HOUSE

Washington, July 11.—The administration's trading with the enemy bill, containing prohibitions against business intercourse with any country with which the United States is at war or its allies except under license, and providing for governmental seizure of the property of alien enemies and enemy patents, passed the House to-day without a record vote.

The enemy property seizure section providing that an official custodian take over all such holdings and that their disposition after the war be left to Congress was approved after a sharp attack by Representatives Hill of Connecticut.

CAN MAKE NEWSPRINT PAPER FROM SEAWEED

Copenhagen, July 11.—A Danish inventor, it is announced, has discovered a process for making newsprint paper from sea weed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from wood pulp.

In selecting a stenographer, utilize the classified—and get "applications" from the best ones in the city.