

## DR. H. A. LADD IS NEW SUPERINTENDENT

Succeeds Dr. T. S. Brown at Mary Fletcher Hospital—Dr. Brown Enters War Service

### DIRECTORS TAKE ACTION

Dr. Ladd is State Health Inspector and Head of New Preventorium at Essex. First of Its Kind in New England

An important action was taken by the directors of the Mary Fletcher hospital Monday afternoon, when they appointed Dr. H. A. Ladd, of the State Board of Health staff and head of the new Preventorium, superintendent of the hospital to succeed Dr. T. S. Brown, who has received a commission as captain in the United States army surgical service through enlistment, entering service July 1.

The directors at their afternoon meeting accepted, with great regret, the resignation of Dr. Brown, and voted unanimously to offer the position of superintendent and medical director to Dr. Ladd. Dr. Ladd in the evening notified the Hon. W. J. Van Patten, president of the board of directors, that he would accept the offer. Dr. Ladd as inspector for the State Board of Health has been taken into all parts of the commonwealth by his duties, and he doubtless has as wide and as thorough an acquaintance as any other physician in Vermont, to say the least. He was born in North Hero, November 8, 1876, and is, therefore, forty-one years of age and in the very prime of vigorous manhood. He graduated from the Burlington high school in 1896, and from the University of Vermont's College of Medicine in 1901. During that entire period practically he was connected in various capacities with the Mary Fletcher hospital, doing service in the hospital and as a student, and as a resident physician. He is not only thoroughly acquainted with the hospital and its work but he also knows what money means, which is a very important qualification in this time of high cost of living for a man at the head of a great institution that has as many patients and others to feed and care for as some good-sized hotels.

After graduation Dr. Ladd was engaged in the practice of his profession at Essex for ten years, having been gratifyingly successful. The position of influence he gained during that time may be estimated from the fact that in 1910 he was elected to represent the town in the Vermont Legislature, where he served with credit to himself and his constituents.

Dr. Ladd six years ago became connected with the work of the State Board of Health as inspector and epidemiologist. His work involved the adjustment of not a few difficult situations, and the tact, diplomacy and unvarying good sense exemplified by him in that service were such that the State board regards exceedingly to dispense with his services. However, the State authorities recognize the importance of having the right man as executive head of an institution so closely related to the whole State as the Mary Fletcher hospital, which is in fact doing its part for the promotion of the public health of the people of Vermont as a whole.

Evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Ladd's qualifications as an executive are held is to be found in the fact that he and Mrs. Ladd were named as the best to take charge of the Preventorium established by the health authorities for this region in Essex. This is the first institution of its kind to be established in any New England State, which is another evidence of Vermont's progressiveness. The preparation of that institution for service already is well along and it is expected it will be ready for work about July 1, the date of Dr. Ladd's beginning of service as superintendent of the Mary Fletcher hospital.

The plans for the operation of the Preventorium will not be changed as a result of this latest move. Mrs. Ladd, who is a graduate nurse from the Nurse's school at the Mary Fletcher hospital, will have charge of the work there with Dr. Ladd, acting in an advisory capacity until other arrangements are made.

It is evident from what has already been said that the call of Dr. Ladd to the position of superintendent of the Mary Fletcher hospital was entirely unhesitating on his part. His experience and varied qualifications combined to point to him as the one man ready to step into this important work and make a success of it. That he will have the hearty cooperation of the medical profession in this whole region is indicated by the way in which suggestion of his name for this position has been received everywhere.

Dr. Brown as superintendent of the hospital has seen to it that the caliber of his successor. The services of the hospital has been materially extended during his administration, the number of private cases coming from different parts of the State have increased to a marked degree.

Since he assumed the duties of the position he has had to encounter the difficulties attending the advent of high prices for everything entering into hospital service, especially drugs and all sorts of equipment as well as food and wages. It is no small tribute to his efficiency that Dr. Brown has been able to increase the income from the hospital service to a marked degree, although nobody should gain the idea that any hospital can make money in a time like this. The large number of charity patients treated by the Mary Fletcher hospital would exclude it from the list of money-making institutions. Dr. Brown's connection with the College of Medicine made his relations with the profession of all classes very intimate, and his resignation from the hospital has been accepted only because his sense of duty to his country had long been moving him to volunteer in this patriotic service.

## AUTO KILLS NEWPORT MAN

Dies Instantly When Struck While Walking on Bridge—Daughter Seriously Injured

Newport, May 24.—A fatal automobile accident occurred here last evening between 10 and 11 o'clock. James Squires and daughter, Miss Squires, whose home is in the extreme east end of the city, were walking home when a car owned and driven by C. L. Shufelt, who conducts an auto livery business, ran into them near the east end of the long bridge on Clyde street, killing Mr. Squires instantly and badly injuring his daughter.

Mr. Shufelt and the two other occupants of the car were uninjured. Mr. Squires' body was taken to the Curtis undertaking rooms. Miss Squires was removed to her home by Dr. J. H. Gaines. The extent of her injuries could not be ascertained late to-night.

## MEN OF DRAFT AGE MUST WORK OR FIGHT, SAYS GEN. CROWDER

All Registrants Whether Idlers or Engaged in What Are Held to Be Non-Useful Occupations Will Be Haled Before Local Boards and Given Choice of New Job or Army—Drastic New Regulation Reaches Gamblers, Race Track and Bucket Shop Attendants, Fortune Tellers, Waiters, Bartenders, Theatre Ushers and Attendants, Passenger Elevator Operators and Other Attendants of Clubs, Hotels, Stores, etc., Domestic and Clerks in Stores—New Rule in Operation July 1.

Washington, May 23.—Every man of draft age must work or fight after July 1, under a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations, announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Not only idlers, but all draft registrants engaged in what are held to be non-useful occupations are to be haled before local boards and given the choice of a new job or the army.

Gamblers, race-track and bucket-shop attendants and fortune tellers head the list, but those who will be reached by the new regulation also include waiters and bartenders, theatre ushers and attendants, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestics and clerks in stores.

Deferred classification granted on account of dependents, will be disregarded entirely in applying the rule. A man may be at the bottom of class one, or even in class four, but if he falls within the regulation and refuses to take useful employment, he will be given a new number in class one that will send him into the military service forthwith. Local boards are authorized to use discretion only where they find that enforced change of employment would result in disproportionate hardships upon his dependents.

It had been known for some time that some form of "work or fight" plan had been submitted to President Wilson, but there had been no intimation that it was so far-reaching in scope. Both the military officers and department of labor officials believe it will go a long way to solve the labor problem for some time to come.

The statement of the provost marshal general follows: "Provost Marshal General Crowder today announces an amendment to the selective service regulations which deals with the great question of requiring men not engaged in a useful occupation, to immediately apply themselves to some form of labor, contributing to the general good. The idler, too, will find himself confronted with the alternative of finding suitable employment or entering the army."

"This regulation provides that after July 1 any registrant who is found by a local board to be a habitual idler, or not engaged in some useful occupation, shall be summoned before the board, given a chance to explain and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, to be inducted into the military service of the United States."

"Any local board will be authorized to take action whether it be original jurisdiction of the registrant or not; in other words, any man loitering around a pool room in Chicago, may be held to answer to a Chicago board even though he may have registered in New York and lived there most of his life."

"The regulations which apply to idle registrants will be deemed to apply also to gamblers of all descriptions and employees of bucket shops, race tracks, and racetracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists and the like, who for the purpose of the regulations, shall be considered as idlers."

"The new regulation will also affect the following classes:

(A)—Persons engaged in the serving of food, drink, or either to the public places, including hotels and hotel clubs.

(B)—Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, footmen and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses.

(C)—Persons, including ushers and other attendants engaged and occupied in connection with games, sports and amusements, except athletic performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances.

(D)—Persons employed in domestic service.

(E)—Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

"Men who are engaged as above, or who are idlers, will not be permitted to seek relief because of the fact that they have drawn a late order number, or because of the fact that they are in the military service of another country."

Montpelier, May 27.—The school boards of the different towns in the State are grasping more at the chance to secure the junior high schools than they have, with result that now Commissioner of Education M. B. Hillegas has received 15 applications for schools of this type next fall. There were last year 28 schools of the kind in Vermont. Commissioner Hillegas, Prof. Clyde Hill, in charge of that department, and Prof. G. A. Works of Cornell University were at Williams-town Monday afternoon relative to the installing of a junior high school in that town. Mr. Works, who has been inured to the vocational education work done here last year, is much pleased with it, especially so with the Vail summer school, which was visited last week.

WANTS TO HELP OTHER MEN. M. W. Taylor, Calvert, Ala., writes: "To Whom It May Concern: I recommend Foley Kidney Pills, the best I ever used. I tried different remedies, but none gave me relief like Foley's." They restore regular action of kidneys and bladder and relieve backache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, sore muscles. J. W. O'Sullivan, 30 Church street.

If you have a building lot to sell, put your offer in the classified.

## BIG INCREASE IN RAILROAD RATES

25 Per Cent Advance for Freight—Passenger Fares Three Cents a Mile

Washington, May 27.—Examination today by Director General McAdoo's orders raising freight rates on a basis of 25 per cent, and passenger fares to 3 cents a mile, and abolishing all lower intra-state freight and passenger rates, indicated that the average increase will be higher than 25 per cent.

Many changes and re-adjustments will be made by the railroad administration, either on its own initiative after receiving suggestions from shippers and State or local authorities, or by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has power to review and modify the rates. This will not prevent the new rates from going into effect, however, passenger fares on June 10 and freight tariffs on June 25, for the commission to-day gave its approval to the rate order without hearings. The action was perfunctory, and is not intended to cut off later complaints and hearings on them.

State railroad or rate commissions have no authority to change the rates, the railroad administration holds, even though many provisions of the new order more than double the charges for short hauls within States. The director-general to-day explained in a telegram to chairmen of State commissions, however, that he will welcome suggestions for readjustment of rates on intra-State traffic, and these will be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its consideration in passing on specific complaints. State commissions also may enter formal protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These complaints are expected to result in hundreds of modifications affecting specific commodities or classes, and rates between certain communities, but the total revenue to be derived from the sweeping increases, which is estimated at from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

The additional charges must eventually be absorbed in higher prices for commodities. Analysis of the new schedules showed that for hauls of from five to 50 miles, particularly in States which have their own intra-State classifications, rates will be raised by varying amounts ranging from 25 to 150 per cent. The director-general's order provided for the raising of existing rates on passenger fares, and many other lower rates, and special passenger privileges. Local excursion fares to summer resorts will be raised generally about twenty per cent. Long distance excursion rates in the East will be ten per cent, less than the regular rates. In the West, rates will be approximately twenty per cent, above the existing rather low rates.

It was reported here during the day that commercial travelers' organizations would protest against the three-cent passenger rate, which is from one-half to three-fourths cents higher than present mileage rates. They will ask, it is said, for sale of mileage books at a lower rate, on the ground that they are wholesale purchasers of mileages.

Railroad administration officials admit they hope to reduce passenger and passenger travel by the higher rates, and thus save facilities and labor for freight movement. Estimates of the amount of travel which may be curtailed ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. In line with Director General McAdoo's request for suggestions from State commissions for charges, protests are looked for particularly from the States already well established rate systems.

Industries which will be hard hit by the order include brick makers and coal producers who market near the place of production. For instance, a brick-maker shipping his product 25 miles ordinarily would have to pay about 2.5 cents freight per 100 pounds. The new scale would add two cents flat to the existing scale, regardless of distance, making the new rate 4.5 cents. This rule applies also to coal, coke and other commodities for which specific advances, rather than proportional increases are ordered.

The executive and special war committees of the National Association of Railway and Utilities commissioners will meet here June 4 and 5 and will confer with the director general to work out a means of eliminating injustices and preserving existing rate relationships between rival commercial or industrial districts.

Fuel Administrator Garfield explained to-day that the increase in rates on coal would not affect the prices at the mines, since the increased transportation charges ranging from 15 to 50 cents a ton, will be reflected, however, in prices to the consumers.

## CORPORAL LIGHTHALL KILLED IN ACTION

Leaves Widow and Son Now Residing at Brattleboro

Brattleboro, May 23.—Corporal James G. B. Lighthall, mentioned in the casualty list to-day as having been killed in action, was a son of 22 and son two years old in this town, but Mrs. Lighthall, although receiving her husband's pay from the government, has not received any official notice of his death. Corporal Lighthall was 22 years old as born in Cohoes, N. Y. He came here six years ago and was employed in the Fort Dummer Cotton Mill. He married here Miss Elizabeth Lawless, daughter of Robert Lawless of 11 Hunt avenue, and last year he went to North Adams, Mass. to work in the Greylock Mills, enlisting from there last June and going to France from Syracuse, N. Y., in the First Company, 16th Infantry, last November. He leaves a father, Daniel Lighthall, and a brother and sister in Cohoes. His wife lives here with her father.

## GERMAN RELEASED

Leopold Nussli Had Been Held at Montpelier—Associate of Low

Montpelier, May 24.—Leopold Nussli, the German alien who has been in the county jail for three weeks, has been released and allowed to go his way. Deputy United States Marshall G. F. Lacey gave the county jailer this afternoon authority to release the man. He was committed to the jail upon President Wilson's warrant until such time as a different order might arrive. Nussli was an associate of Carl Heinrich Law, who a few weeks ago was committed to the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

## A. B. BELLWIS DIES

Represented Swanton in Last Legislature—Wife Also Died Suddenly

Swanton, May 24.—A. B. Bellwies, who represented Swanton in the last Legislature, was found dead in his bed here this morning. Death was due to heart trouble. He was dead yesterday in his automobile. His wife died a year ago, also suddenly. A daughter lives in Massachusetts. He was 63 years old and was born in Westford.

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The general was at the war department during the day conferring with Secretary Baker and other officials, and it is understood he urged strongly that if he must stay at home he at least be given an assignment promising more active duty than command in the West.

There was no official announcement of the change in General Wood's orders. Secretary Baker would make no statement on the subject formal or otherwise, merely saying it was not the custom of the department to explain orders to officers. Up to a day or two ago at most there was nothing to indicate that the department had any other purpose than to send the general to the front when his division went. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that he was fully expected to go over when that time came. General Wood underwent physical examination on his return from France where he was wounded by the bursting of a French gun; he passed all tests with flying colors and it was then indicated that the only possible obstacle to his being sent to the front in command of his division had been removed.

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## ZONE POSTAL RATE SYSTEM FOR PERIODICALS

Postmaster General Issues Regulations for Newspapers and Magazines

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To make the weight of reading matter between the regulations provide that all publishers shall file a copy of every publication marked to show the percentage of each.

The zones created are similar to those established for grading parcels post rates. Beginning July 1, in the first and second zones surrounding the place of publication the rate on advertising sections of publications will be 1-1/4 cents per pound; in the third 1-1/2, fourth 2, fifth 2-1/4, sixth 2-1/2, seventh 3, eighth 3-1/4.

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The final increase in 1921, makes the first and second zone rates 2 cents, third 2-1/4, fourth 3, fifth 3-1/4, sixth 3-1/4, seventh 4, eighth 4-1/4.

## REFUSED TO STOP

Motorist, Haled by Policeman—Fare Fine of \$5 and Costs

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