

U.S. ARMY IS READY TO FIGHT

Thousands of Soldiers Are in Camp in France, Having Landed Yesterday After the Most Memorable Feat of Sea Transportation in History of the World

SEASONED VETERANS IN CAMPAIGNING

Major-General Pershing Is Expected to Visit the Troops Today — United States Was Thrilled By Announcement of the Arrival

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The advance guard of the mighty army of the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil. In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border, or in Haiti or Santo Domingo, still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front.

News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington. No formal announcement came from the war department. None will come, probably, until Major-General Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

Press dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Major-General Sibert, one of the new major-generals of the army, has been given command of the first force sent abroad, under General Pershing as commander-in-chief of the expedition.

One thing stands out sharply despite the fact that the size of the task that has been accomplished is not fully revealed as yet. This is that American enterprise has set a new record for the transportation of troops.

Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation. It is a good augury of future achievements. The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer war, and that was made over seas unhampered by submarines, mines or other obstacles.

The American force will be a net gain to the allies. It will throw no single burden of supply or equipment upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil last night were being stored supplies that will keep them going for months and more to follow.

General Pershing and his staff have been busy for days preparing for the arrival of the men. Despite the enormous difficulties of unpreparedness and submarine dangers that faced them, the plans of the army general staff have gone through with clock-like precision.

When the order came to prepare immediately an expeditionary force to go to France, virtually all of the men now across the seas were on the Mexican border. General Pershing himself was at his headquarters in San Antonio. There were no army transports available in the Atlantic. The vessels that carried the troops were scattered on their usual routes. Army reserve stores were still depleted from the border mobilization. Regiments were below war strength.

That was the condition when President Wilson decided that the plea of the French high commission should be answered and a force of regulars sent at once to France. At this word the war department began to move. General Pershing was summoned quietly to Washington. His arrival created some speculation in the press, but at the request of Secretary Baker the newspapers generally refrained from discussion of this point.

There were a thousand other activities afoot in the department at the time. All the business of preparing for the military registration of ten million, of providing quarters and instructors for nearly 50,000 prospective officers, of finding arms and equipment for millions of troops yet to be organized, of expanding the regular army to full war strength, of preparing and recruiting the National Guard for war was at hand.

tion were carried out without a word of publicity. The regiments that were to go with General Pershing were all selected before he left and moving toward the sea coast from the border. Other regiments also were moving north, east and west to the points where they were to be expanded, and the movements of the troops who were to be first were obscured in all this hurrying of troop trains over the land.

Great shipments of war supplies began to assemble at embarkation ports. Liners suddenly were taken off their regular runs with no announcement. A great armada was made ready, supplied, equipped as transports, loaded with men and guns, and sent to sea, and all with virtually no mention from the press.

The navy bears its full share in the achievement. From the time the troop ships left their docks and headed toward sea, responsibility for the lives of their thousands of men rested upon the officers and crews of the fighting ships that moved beside them or swept free the sea lanes before them. As they pushed on through the days and nights toward the danger zone where German submarines lay in wait, every precaution that could be devised by trained minds was taken. And the news from France to-day shows that the plans were well laid.

While his troops were embarking or steaming toward their destination, General Pershing and his staff, supplemented by a special corps of general staff officers, have been busy in France preparing the way for the new army that is to fling itself soon against the German lines. The camp sites have been selected, the details of the final training to be given before the move to the front begins have been worked out, and the question of supply and transportation lines studied. Regiments of the national army, composed of railway workers and engineers, will aid in that work. They, too, have been created in a few weeks' time.

The war department has no announcement to make as to General Pershing's disposition of his forces; presumably that has been left to him to decide in conference with the French general staff and officials of the British army.

The American troops will be an independent force, co-operating with the allies. It has been suggested that the Americans might be placed between the French and British forces as a connecting link, but the exigencies of the planned campaigns will govern that question.

MARINES LEFT QUIETLY.

Boarded Trains for an Atlantic Port Unheralded by Cheering Crowd.

New York, June 28.—So quietly did a regiment of marines, included in that part of the Pershing expedition which already has landed in France, slip away from the League Island navy yard that a sailor baseball team at practice on the parade ground did not know 2,700 men were on their way to the battle front. The story of their quiet march from barracks was released here last night.

At 2:30 o'clock the afternoon of the departure, the baseball players had the parade ground all to themselves. A few seconds later the head of a column of soldiers of the sea, in heavy marching order, swung into the street in front of the commander's house. Maj.-Gen. Barnett and a little group of other officers took up posts on the turf. The company officers of the battalion stepped out in front of Gen. Barnett and saluted. For half a minute the corps commandant addressed them. His message was simply that he trusted that the marines who were setting out that day to fight under Gen. Pershing would staunchly uphold the high traditions of the corps.

No cheering crowd greeted the men as they emerged at the gateway, and only a handful of civilians saw them board a train of day coaches for an Atlantic port. The sun-browned fighting men, all veterans of campaigning in Haiti and San Domingo, waved their campaign hats from windows as the train pulled out.

LOSSES REDUCED DURING LAST WEEK

British Ships Sunk by Submarines Numbered 28—A Reduction of Four Since Last Report.

London, June 28.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement of losses issued by the admiralty last evening. No fishing vessels met with disaster. The admiralty statement reads: "Arrivals, 2,878; sailings, 2,923. "British merchant ships, 1,600 tons, including one previously sunk by mine or submarine, 21; under 1,600 tons, including one previously sunk, seven. "British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, 22."

The aggregate number of vessels flying the British flag destroyed by mines or submarines last week shows a net falling off of four, as compared with the losses reported the previous week, which numbered 32—27 of more than 1,600 tons and five in the smaller division. In the larger category, a decrease of six vessels is shown, while among the smaller craft an increase of two vessels lost is indicated.

ALSACE ATTACK WAS FRUITLESS

Germans Failed to Puncture French Salient of Wattweiler

WERE REPULSED, LEAVING DEAD

Petrograd Reports that German Prisoners Are Escaping

Paris, June 28.—The Germans last night attacked the salient of Wattweiler, northeast of Thann, in Alsace, according to the war office. They were repulsed, leaving a number of dead.

GERMAN PRISONERS ARE ESCAPING

More Than 3500 Are Said to Have Fled from Russia by Way of Finland.

Petrograd, June 28.—The newspapers say that more than 3,500 German prisoners and 100 officers, also prisoners, escaped from various parts of Russia through Finland last month. The Finns are said to have given very little help towards capturing them.

ONE ITALIAN SHIP SUNK IN A WEEK

While 583 Arrived and 536 Departed, According to the Official Statement.

Rome, June 28.—The weekly statement of shipping losses shows only one Italian steamship sunk in the week ending June 24. Arrivals at Italian ports were 583 and departures 536.

COSSACKS CONGRESS STRONG FOR WAR

Adopted Resolution Demanding an Immediate and Decisive Attack Against Germans.

Petrograd, June 28.—The Cossack congress yesterday listened to a speech by John R. Mott, a member of the American commission, who described America's war preparations, complimented the Cossacks on their unity and strength and declared that America would never abandon Russia and her other allies. Subsequently the congress passed unanimously an emphatic resolution in favor of vigorous prosecution of the war. The resolution demands an immediate and decisive attack and rejects the idea of a separate peace. It demands stern measures against deserters and traitorous propagandists.

PRIESTS IMPRISONED.

One Because He Preached Whitsunday on "Christian Charity."

Amsterdam, June 28.—According to the Telegraaf, several priests of the entourage of Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, were arrested recently and imprisoned in Germany. One is Bishop Leiraige of Malines. Twenty others, the newspaper says, have been imprisoned in Belgium. Among this number is Cardinal Mercier's private secretary, who was sentenced to a year for preaching a sermon on Whitsunday on "Christian Charity."

WHEAT AND COAL EMBARGO

Is Expected to Be Declared in Washington Soon.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The announcement by the president of embargo, or at least partial embargoes, on wheat and bunker coal and possibly on coal and other commodities, is expected by officials here within the next 48 hours. It is not known definitely what commodities will be included, but provisions for a sweeping embargo on the most vital commodities were presented at the White House yesterday, following the signing of these recommendations by the members of the export control board.

The president called on Secretary of Commerce Redfield, chairman of the board, at noon yesterday and went over in detail the regulations to be laid down and their effect. The recommendation for a partial embargo on wheat will mean control by the United States of our present stock of that grain, including all existing wheat and the stock already contracted for but yet to be harvested. The embargo will be sweeping on this commodity, insofar as it will give an absolute control of the wheat crop, even including wheat already purchased by both the allied and neutral governments. It is not known whether the expected provisions against the exportation of wheat will close all the ports from wheat export, but some provision is expected that will allow export only under what will amount to prohibitive license. The embargo which is expected on bunker coal will have a direct effect on the control of neutral and other shipping that is avoiding the submarine hazards and preying upon the trade that our own and the shipping of our allies is forced to forsake when they are drawn into trans-Atlantic service from their normal coastwise routes. The bunker coal embargo will also give the shipping board a powerful weapon to drive down present exorbitant freight rates.

MEXICANS FLED WHEN DETECTED IN SMUGGLING

Party of Thirty Were Interrupted by Cavalry Patrol and They Dropped Some of the Ammunition in the River.

El Paso, Tex., June 28.—A cavalry patrol interrupted a band of thirty Mexicans carrying ammunition across the Rio Grande at Rocky Ford, seven miles east of here, early this morning. Two Mexicans were caught and the others escaped into Mexico. The ammunition was dropped by the smugglers, some of it in the middle of the river.

MAN AND WOMAN KILLED.

When Their Automobile Was Struck by Train at Milton, N. H.

Milton, N. H., June 28.—Joseph O'Brien, formerly of Lynn, Mass., and for several years manager of Hotel Rochester, at Rochester, and Miss Nora Collins, a teacher in Rochester, were instantly killed by a train at Potter's crossing at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon as they were taking a ride over the state boulevard in an automobile. Express train 506, which struck the auto, was in charge of Engineer Thompson and Conductor Campbell. The train was bound from Intervale to Boston and was running at the rate of 45 miles an hour. Miss Collins was at the wheel learning to drive the machine, which was picked up on the pilot and carried 500 yards.

The locomotive was thrown from the track and the rails and ties torn up for 150 yards. The locomotive was buried in sand to its boiler. The body of Mr. O'Brien was found beneath the baggage car. Miss Collins was thrown into Milton pond and her body was badly cut and bruised. The bodies were viewed by Medical Referee Walter J. Roberts of Rochester and shortly before midnight were removed to undertaking rooms in Rochester. The engineer and firemen were badly shaken up, as were also the passengers on the train. The two cars behind the locomotive were also derailed. Traffic was held up all night, but passengers, mail and express were transferred to an extra train.

Mr. O'Brien was about 40 years of age. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien of Lynn, Mass. He was a member of the Elks and Knights of Columbus. He leaves besides his parents, two sisters, Mrs. James H. Bannon of Providence, and Mrs. Helen of New Jersey, and two brothers, Thomas H., and James O'Brien of this city. Miss Collins was 26, a native of Rochester and a daughter of the late James Collins. She was a graduate of the Rochester high school and a successful Rochester school teacher for some years. She is survived by five sisters, Mrs. Nellie Mahoney of Roxbury, Mass., Miss Alice Collins, Brooklyn, and Mary Margaret and Mildred Collins of this city; also four brothers, Murray, John, Daniel and Jeremiah Collins, of this city.

\$10 A PINT OFFERED FOR "POLIO" BLOOD

State Board of Health Has Run Out of Serum for Combating Infantile Paralysis and Issues Appeal.

Rutland, June 28.—Vermont needs more serum to fight the summer scourge of polio, according to the state board of health. The epidemic in Montpelier and Washington county has used up the entire supply, and volunteers are called for to donate a pint or quart of blood to the war against infantile paralysis. These volunteers must be old cases—patients who have recovered from polio—and they must be perfectly healthy and not less than ten years of age. The operation of taking the blood is entirely harmless, and while the service is first for the benefit of humanity, the state board will pay such patients \$10 for the privilege of using their blood for manufacture of the serum which so far has proven of immense value in fighting the dread disease.

Out of 12 or 15 cases treated with the serum, all recovered and all except two or three escaped paralysis. Now there is no more serum and the only way it can be secured is for old cases of polio to come forward and give enough blood to make more serum. Volunteers should report to Dr. C. S. Caverly of this city or to any local physician who will put them in touch with Dr. Edward Taylor, who is in charge of the research work in Vermont and who has made many valuable contributions to the sum total of knowledge on the subject of infantile paralysis.

SANG IN JAIL.

Suffragists Made Merry Over Their Predicament.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Behind jail bars six woman suffragists, convicted in police court of obstructing the sidewalk by displaying propaganda banners before the White House, held a song service and suffrage meeting last night for the other forty women inmates of the prison. The suffragists were given their choice of 825 fives or three days in jail, and decided to go to jail. They did not attempt a hunger strike and were released Friday morning, part of yesterday and a few hours of Friday being counted as full days.

The district prison house women's section presented an extraordinary scene last night. At a little organ in the carpeted corridor sat Miss Mabel Vernon of Reno, Nevada, playing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and other hymns, while about her stood the little group of sing-along—Miss Katherine Morey of Boston, Miss Virginia Arnold of Asheville, N. C., Miss Lavinia Dock of Philadelphia, Miss Maud Jamieson of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Annie R. Arnell of Wilmington, Del.

Huddled on a stairway beyond a barred partition were thirty negro women and a few white women who joined in the refrain. The jail warden gave the suffragists permission to address their fellow prisoners and the meeting, which followed developed fervent pleas for the cause of "votes for women." Each suffragist has been assigned to a separate cell on the lowest tier of the cell block, with individual berths, toilet facilities and towels.

STRICT ORDERS IN MONTPELIER

Churches, Theatres and Lodges Are Told to Close Till Further Notice

NO NEW CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS TODAY

Two Cases Have Broken Out in Washington, One Being from Barre Town

In an effort to check the epidemic of infantile paralysis in Montpelier, the board of health there at a meeting held last evening decided to prohibit the holding of any public gatherings, even fraternal meetings, ordered the moving picture houses to close and requested the churches not to hold any more services until further notice. Band concerts will not be held, and the police have been instructed to send home any children found loitering about the streets.

The Playhouse and New Comique will give their last performances to-night. The regulations will have a tendency to make business exceedingly poor for the merchants, but the board of health is of the opinion that the most stringent regulations should be enforced until it is felt the epidemic is under control. No new cases developed last night or this forenoon, although the physicians are watching carefully several cases for infantile paralysis symptoms. Although most of the cases are mild, in a few instances the children are in a critical condition.

TWO CASES IN WASHINGTON.

Downing and Johnson Girls Are Ill; Former Not Paralyzed.

Two cases of infantile paralysis have broken out in the town of Washington, one patient being Lize Downing, the nine-year-old daughter of Harry Downing, who resides in the village, and the other being a 10-year-old Johnson girl, who went from Barre Town last Friday to the home of George Henry Glough on the Washington-Chelsea road with the intention of staying there during the summer at least. Both the children were taken sick last Tuesday. Dr. W. O. Hutchinson being called. The Johnson girl's left leg is paralyzed, but the Downing girl is not as yet paralyzed. Both carried a temperature to-day.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE OFFICERS.

Mrs. A. L. Bailey of St. Johnsbury Elected President.

St. Albans, June 28.—The Vermont Equal Suffrage association to-day elected the following officers: President, Mrs. A. L. Bailey of St. Johnsbury; first vice-president, Mrs. W. T. Schofield of Burlington; second vice-president, Mrs. W. L. Bryant of Springfield; corresponding secretary, Miss Ann Batchelder of Woodstock; recording secretary, Mrs. H. H. Thomas of Richmond; auditor, Mrs. John Spargo of Bennington; state organizer, Mrs. Lillian H. Olendam of Woodstock; treasurer, Mrs. Lucy Blanchard of Montpelier.

The convention went on record as deploring the recent passage of a measure by the Vermont legislature whereby the present labor laws for women and children should be suspended during the war; deplored the militant activities of the congressional union picketing, etc.; re-affirmed their loyalty to the National Suffrage association and its policies; urged upon the presidents of local leagues to await definite orders from the Woman's Council for National Defense before undertaking any organized patriotic work other than Red Cross, in order to avoid waste of energy and multiplicity of organizations; expressed appreciation of the service of the press of the state as a whole in granting the freedom of its columns.

CIRCUS FOR BARRE.

Jess Willard and Buffalo Bill Show Coming August 11.

Barre is going to have a circus this summer. Not that the show is one of the largest on the road and carries with it the famous Mr. Jess Willard. The Buffalo Bill and Jess Willard show will exhibit in this city Aug. 11, according to an announcement made this afternoon by Cady O. Averill, the city bill poster, who has been in conference with C. W. Finney, a representative of the circus, who was in town to-day to complete contracts for water, provisions, etc. Barre is the only town in Washington county to be visited by the Buffalo Bill and Jess Willard show, and only a few dates have been reserved for Vermont towns.

SENT TO PRISON FOR YEAR AND DAY

Adolph Swimer Was Convicted of Threatening Life of President Wilson.

Newark, N. J., June 28.—Adolph Swimer, convicted in May of threatening the life of President Wilson, was sentenced to-day to one year and one day in the federal prison at Atlanta. He was a farm hand.

ONE-FOURTH PAID IN.

Of the Liberty Loan—Eighteen Per Cent. Due To-day.

NEED NINE MEN TO BRING CO. C TO WAR STRENGTH

Six More Men Sign Enlistment Cards in Barre's Second Military Company in the National Guard.

There is every prospect that the roster of C company will reach war strength before Saturday. This statement was made to-day by Lieut. H. P. Shaw, at the head of the local recruiting detail, who is here to confer with young men contemplating enlistments. The number now needed has been reduced to nine, and Lieut. Shaw is authority for the statement that if those who are on the point of enlisting do not present themselves at once they will be too late. Just as soon as the complement is secured, Lieut. Shaw and his companions, Sgt. Brown and Private Harry Levin, will leave for Fort Ethan Allen to report to Capt. J. F. Sullivan. Hence the necessity for acting at once. Additions to the roll of honor are announced as follows: August O. Rouleau of Charlestown, Mass. Edgar White of Barre. Napoleon White of Barre. Frank Clark of Barre. Clarence H. Wason of Chelsea. Private Rouleau formerly lived in Westerville, and when the good news about Barre and its adoption of C company reached his ears he made haste to ask for a transfer from H company of the 6th Massachusetts regiment. His request has been honored, and he is now a full-fledged member. Edgar White and Napoleon White are brothers and with Frank Clark left for the military post this morning. Louis Sassi will go tomorrow and Clarence Halvorsen, a promising young man who comes from Chelsea to offer himself to the nation, will leave tomorrow morning. Yesterday 16 men were needed, but with the acquisition of the half-dozen enrolled above and the enlistment of a well-known young business man of Barre, the necessary complement is reduced to nine, and the campaign will end abruptly as soon as they are signed up.

Acting with the Board of Trade committee, members of the detail visited in Williamstown and Tulsebridge to-day. A number of young men who have conferred with the recruiting officers are about ready to enlist, and it will not be surprising if the complement is secured before Friday. Saturday is the last day when enlistments will be received under the present conditions. A postcard circular containing an inspirational appeal from Lieut. Shaw has been sent out to many young men in this district.

RAILROAD GETS ORDERS.

To Construct Drainage System in Underpass Near Kinney Bridge.

An order just issued by the Vermont public service commission directs the Montpelier & Wells River railroad to build a drainage system which will eliminate the accumulation of water in the railroad underpass near the Kinney bridge between Montpelier and East Montpelier. At the same time the commission maintained a position that when a contract is accepted by the commission that act does not bar the commission from issuing further orders for remedying defects.

The petition was brought by the selectmen of East Montpelier through Attorney S. Hollister Jackson of Barre, stating that the accumulation of water in the underpass made an unsafe condition of the highway besides being inconvenient to the public. The railroad replied that the underpass was constructed at the order of and according to the plans of the public service commission and that the railroad company was not held for the repair. The railroad had in the meantime opened up the gutters, on request of East Montpelier officials, but the remedy was only partial.

After hearing the public service commission overruled the railroad's demurrer and issued an order to the effect that the railroad construct "forthwith" a catch basin with gutter leading thereto sufficient to remove the surface water which runs into the underpass and to construct a tile drain from the catch basin through the railroad embankment to the Winooski river. The work is ordered done on or before August 15, 1917.

THE RED CROSS FUND

Lacks But Few Dollars of Reaching the \$50,000 Mark.

Subscriptions to the Barre Red Cross fund aggregated \$4,840 at noon to-day, and while the response since yesterday has been wholly gratifying to the committee, its members are as one in their eagerness to see the \$50,000 mark reached before the end of the week. Yesterday a woman from Williamstown sent in a check for \$100 as her subscription and enough smaller subscriptions were received over night to bring the total up to the figure named. There remains an opportunity for those who have not subscribed to do their bit in the next two days, as the campaign headquarters in the Aldrich building will be open forenoon and afternoon and Saturday evening.

The Times has received from the campaign committee a communication conveying its thanks for the use of the newspaper columns during the campaign and in this connection it may be remarked that The Times, after surveying the splendid results achieved by the campaigners, feels amply recompensed for any assistance it may have rendered.

DETAINED AT LOWELL, MASS.

Ernest Brothers, Who Is Wanted by the Barre Police.

Police headquarters received a telegram this morning from the police department in Lowell, Mass., saying that Ernest Brothers of Montpelier, wanted in Barre on a larceny charge, is being held for the local officers. A warrant for the man's arrest has been issued at the request of Grand Juror William Wisheart, and it is expected that Brothers will be returned to this city at once. The authorities allege that Brothers disappeared from this city last October, soon after a quantity of lead, paint and other supplies owned by a painter were learned to be missing. The complaint sets up the charge that Brothers stole 100 pounds of lead, a three-gallon can of mixed paint, and a ladder.

MRS. FELCH DENIED ALL

Swore Under Oath She Did Not Visit Sugar House Night of Murder

CRYING WHEN SHE MADE DECLARATION

Accused Also Denied Having Improper Relations With Otis Williams

Chelsea, June 28.—One of the most dramatic recitals of circumstance ever heard in Orange county court came yesterday and to-day from the lips of Mrs. Anna Felch, charged with murder in the first degree as an alleged accomplice in the death of her husband, Joseph Felch, at Waits River on the eve of Easter Sunday in April, 1916. The accused took the stand at 4:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, testified in a clear voice until recess was taken shortly before 5 o'clock, and in spite of the fact that she broke down and wept before the first period of ordeal was over, she was back on the stand and continuing her narrative this forenoon. It cannot be said that Mrs. Felch's testimony exceeded in importance the statement of Otis Williams as introduced by the state last week, but there was a measure of interest attaching to her story which the spectators in the courtroom did not manifest when the young farmhand was repeating, almost word for word, his grim version of the tragedy as related by him in a confession introduced during his own trial a year ago.

Those who have followed the trial of Mrs. Felch witnessed the spectacle yesterday of a woman who may have been testifying for her very life. And before the comparatively brief interval of her first appearance on the stand was over she had denied emphatically the two most incriminating accusations in the story told by Otis Williams. Without a show of hesitation she denied in sharply pointed words that she had ever acted improperly with Williams. Her denial of the allegation that she went to the sugarhouse was even more sweeping, but at a later juncture her composure vanished and as she finished her answer to the question as framed by her counsel, Attorney Hoar, her sobbings were audible in every corner of the courtroom. It was a dramatic moment. But it was nearing 5 o'clock, and the judge thereupon declared a recess, while a crowd of unusual proportions, as if reluctantly conscious that the absorbing recital had been interrupted for a time, slowly filed out of the courtroom. Attorney H. K. Darling hurried down the aisle toward the witness box and assisted Mrs. Felch down from her chair.

It cannot be said that the appearance of the accused as a witness occasioned any surprise. Nothing emanating from her counsel had given rise to the impression that Mrs. Felch was to testify, but there was an undercurrent of feeling that she would be improved as a witness, and therefore when her name was called as her brother, Fred Smith, left the stand, it was taken somewhat as a matter of course. Mrs. Felch walked firm to the stand and from first to last she remained the cynosure for all eyes in the courtroom. There was an air of confidence about her that must have confounded any who expected to see a weak and unwilling witness, and in spite of the fact that she succumbed to her emotions toward the end of the afternoon, her answers were always clearly given and not once did she betray any sign of faltering or as she finished her answer by Attorney Hoar.

The examining attorney paused a moment while Mrs. Felch was seating herself comfortably in the witness chair. "Your full name?" he asked, and her recognition was unmistakable. She testified that she was born in Topsham, where she resided 26 years, and that she was married in Bradford nine years ago next September, adding, in response to further questioning, that she had two children, Herman, aged eight, and Blanche, who is seven months old. The accused testified that she moved to the Felch farm in Waits River immediately after her marriage to Joseph Felch. Asked who worked there just before her husband's death, the witness mentioned the names of Otis Williams and Warren Currier, adding that the latter "helped out Otis." As to domestic assistance, the witness explained that Miss Josephine Perow was in the employ of the Felches, having come to the farm four or five weeks previous to the death of Mr. Felch. The respondent, still answering in full the questions of her attorney, stated that Mr. and Mrs. John Felch, parents of the murdered farmer, lived on the river road to East Corinth, a little more than a mile away. Witness testified that her husband also owned the Payne place, one-quarter of a mile away, adding that a part of the barn and a field on the place could be seen from the Felch place. Continuing her testimony about property, she said that her husband owned a back pasture, in addition to the Felch and Payne places, but did not own a timber lot on which he lumbered in the winter of 1915-16. Alfred Williams, among others, worked in the woods that winter with her husband, she said.

Mrs. Felch Helped Husband Lumbering. On the Friday before Joe's death, she went on, she and the Pero girl and little Bernice went to the woods and helped Felch gather sap. Later all four returned to the sugarhouse, and the woman helped Joseph Felch in sawing wood with a gasoline engine apparatus. Witness testified in detail to the disposition of the workers in the woodlot, saying that she "tended the lever," that her husband "tended the saw," and that Currier took away the blocks. The machine, she went on, had been owned by the Felches for a year. Witness identified

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