

GERMANS PIERCE BRITISH DEFENSE ON BELGIAN COAST

Tremendous Thrust Reached the Right Bank of the Yser Canal After the British Fortifications On the Sand Dunes Had Been Smashed to Bits by Great Bombardment

ARTILLERY HAD KEPT UP FOR 24 HOURS PREVIOUSLY

Infantry Then Charged and Made Advance On a Front of 1,400 Yards and to a Depth of 600 Yards According to Admission By the British War Office To-day

London, July 11.—The enemy penetrated British positions in Belgium on a front of 1,400 yards to a depth of 600 yards, it was officially announced to-day. The Germans reached the right bank of the Yser near the sea. The attack followed 24 hours' bombardment, in which the defenses in the dunes near the coast were leveled. The sector was isolated by the destruction of the bridges over the Yser.

The official statement issued last night told of the heavy artillery firing on the coast. The statement reads as follows: "Last night we entered enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Nieupoort and inflicted casualties on the garrison. South-east of Havincourt and east of Monchele-Preux (southeast of Arras) hostile raiding parties were driven off. "The enemy artillery was very active all day against our positions on the coast. Towards evening the fire of his artillery reached a pitch of great intensity. Our artillery is replying vigorously. "Bad weather again prevented aerial operations by either side yesterday."

1,250 PRISONERS TAKEN BY GERMANS

Berlin Official Report States That the Marine Corps Were the Victors in the Battle of the Yser.

Berlin, July 11.—More than 1,250 prisoners were taken by the German marine corps in the Yser district, headquarters announce.

SURPRISE ATTACK ON CONSTANTINOPLE MADE BY BRITISH

Bombs Dropped by Airmen on Turkish Cruiser and War Office in the City Was Given a Direct Hit—British Airmen Returned Safely.

London, July 11.—An air raid on the enemy fleet off Constantinople is announced in a war office statement. Bombs were dropped on the Turkish cruiser Yeuw Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben. The extent of the damage is not given. The war office at Constantinople was also attacked and a direct hit was obtained. The British airmen returned without casualties.

The statement says the enemy appeared completely surprised as, until the bombs had been dropped, no anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

SMALL ATTACK REPULSED. French Put Down the Germans West of Froidfont Farm.

Paris, July 11.—The official statement issued by the war office last night reads: "West of Froidfont farm an enemy surprise on one of our small posts was repulsed. The artillery was quite active in the region of Mironvilliers and the sector of Hill 304—Le Mort Homme. "Belgian communication: 'In the night the enemy attempted to approach our advanced posts south of St. Georges, but was repulsed. The artillery activity was quite marked along the front this morning. In the afternoon very lively action occurred from Nieupoort as far south as Dixmude. It was less intense near Steenstraete and Het Sas. Yesterday the German artillery shelled various localities behind our front and found some victims among the civil population.' "Eastern theatre, July 9: British aviators bombarded Petrenik. Patrol engagements took place on the Struma front. The enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions at the Cerna Bend."

HAVING TAKEN HALICZ RUSSIANS CONTINUE PURSUIT OF TEUTONS

Lemberg Seriously Menaced By the Fall of Halicz, Where Russians Captured Prisoners and 30 Guns in Their Great Advance.

Petrograd, July 11.—According to a telegram from the general staff, the pursuit of the enemy in Galicia continues. The capture of Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, is confirmed, the Russians

GERMANY TORN BY FACTIONS

Irreconcilable Differences Between Hollweg and Prussian Ministers

HOLLWEG'S HOLD ON OFFICE UNCERTAIN

He Will Retire if No Annexation Plan Is Accepted by Government

Copenhagen, July 11.—The Germania of Berlin declares Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag committee accepted the idea of Matthias Erzberger regarding the parliamentary declaration committing Germany to peace on the basis of no annexations. The Tagliche Rundschau, however, is sure Hollweg will retire if the declaration is adopted.

According to the Taggeblatt, the crown council is reported to have developed an almost irreconcilable difference of opinion between Hollweg and a majority of the Prussian ministers on questions of internal political reform.

HARDEN'S NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED FOR WAR

Particular Thorn in the Side of the German Government Has Been Wiped Out.

Copenhagen, July 11.—The Die Zukunft, Maximilian Harden's publication, has been suppressed for the remainder of the war, according to Berlin. The Taggeblatt says Harden has been mobilized under the auxiliary civil service law as a military clerk.

THINK WOMEN BLUFFING. And That They Do Not Know Where Alice Bradshaw's Body Is.

St. Johnsbury, July 11.—The belief is gaining headway here that May Hicks and Mrs. Alvah Emerson, the two women held here in connection with the disappearance of little Alice Bradshaw, do not know where the body is and that they are simply shielding another party.

The father of the Hicks woman, John Hicks, went yesterday to Montpelier for the purpose, he said, of consulting a spiritualist in an effort to discover the whereabouts of the crippled girl's body. He returned, however, apparently little wiser for his trip. On his return he again visited his daughter in her cell at the county jail, but this visit yielded him no satisfaction.

The name of the Kenerson woman has appeared as Mrs. Alvin Kenerson, but it is now said that it is Mrs. Alvin Kenerson. Her husband is in a mood described as "fighting mad," declaring that they have been abused, that the authorities bullied his wife into a confession, and that he is ready to wipe up the whole of Caledonia county.

BLOWING UP HOUSES Which Are Thought to Contain German Soldiers.

Canadian army headquarters in France, July 11.—Operations against Lens on this front, especially around Avion and Lezoin, are still, for the most part, an artillery affair. Infantry patrols penetrate the area of ruined houses immediately ahead and occasionally blow up a house in which Germans are believed to be sheltering, but the greater part of the task at the present falls to the guns.

In counter battery operations for the destruction of the enemy's heavy artillery very remarkable results have recently been obtained by groups of "Canadian heavies." Within a period of 24 hours more than a dozen enemy battery positions were put out of action. Many direct hits on gun pits were noted and practically every shell fired fell well within 50 yards of an enemy gun, although these guns were, in most cases, four to six miles distant and completely out of sight of the men engaged.

WILL INCREASE GREEK ARMY

Plan Is to Raise It from Three to Ten Divisions, to Be Completed in Four Months.

Rome, July 11.—The Greek army is to be increased from three to ten divisions and the recruiting and equipment is to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined by Charles C. A. Jonnart, entente high commissioner in Greece.

Jonnart has just reached Rome on his way to Paris, where he will lay before representatives of the entente at the forthcoming conference the results of his work in Greece, including the abdication of King Constantine, and the important reforms expected under the new regime of Premier Venizelos.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Jonnart gave an outline of the proposed measures and the part which the United States would have. "After being torn by internal dissensions for two years," he said, "Greece needs the assistance of those great powers which wish to see the smaller nations placed on a firm and enduring foundation. Great Britain and France may be depended upon for army reorganization and we shall hope to have the assistance of the United States in the effective reorganization of the civil branch."

HAVE REACHED FRANCE. Italian Mission On Way Home from Visit in United States.

Paris, July 11.—The Prince of Udine and other members of the Italian mission to the United States have arrived in France. Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, who comes to France to engage in Y. M. C. A. work, also has reached a French seaport.

WANT GOVT. CONTROL. Of Print Paper Mills to Reduce the Prices.

Minneapolis, July 11.—Resolutions urging the federal trade commission to take over and operate the American print paper mills and thus reduce the prices of the press, were adopted to-day by the National Editorial Association in annual convention here.

FOUND WIFE AND BABIES DEAD.

Mrs. Margaret Debrave of Manchester, N. H., Had Done Act.

Manchester, N. H., July 11.—Mrs. Margaret Debrave, 25, and two children, Annie, three years, and Mary, 18 months, old, were found dead on the kitchen floor of the family home at 6 o'clock last night by the woman's husband, Philip Debrave, on his return from work. The woman had committed suicide by an asphyxiation and killed her two children at the same time.

Mrs. Debrave left a note addressed to her mother, Margaret Anderson, Christiani, Norway, in which she stated what she was about to do and that she loved her children so dearly that she was going to take them with her. She asked that her body and that of her two children be buried together. Despondency brought on by a prolonged separation from her mother, whom she could not go to or have come here because of the submarine menace, is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

She prepared luncheon for her husband at noon, and when he went away she requested that he bring home butter and eggs. Mr. Debrave is a cigar-maker, employed at the R. G. Sullivan factory. On finishing his work for the day he went directly home and found the house locked. He forced a door and found his wife, a young woman of great beauty and exceptional grace, dead upon the kitchen floor and arrayed in her night robe. The children were near her and but partly dressed. Illuminating gas was escaping from five jets.

The horrified husband removed the bodies to the veranda and called for help. Two physicians were immediately procured and the police arrived with the pulmotor, but all efforts to restore life proved unavailing. The family came here from Boston.

ENGINE HIT LAUNDRY AUTO.

Girl Driver Was Injured Slightly—Three Others Not at All.

Essex Junction, July 11.—The laundry automobile of W. W. Palmer, driven by his daughter, Miss Elsie, and occupied also by Mr. Palmer and young son, Simeon Palmer, and Richard Supernaw, a young son of Mr. and Mrs. James Supernaw, collided with the engine of the Burlington passenger train at the crossing near Johnson's mill, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Palmer was thrown against the car and was somewhat bruised, but was able to be out last evening. The others were uninjured. The front of the truck was considerably damaged, including two broken wheels. Miss Palmer was driving the car slowly, but was unable to see the approaching train owing to freight cars standing on the tracks close to the crossing.

SPECIAL REQUEST AGAINST PICNIC TO FORT ETHAN ALLEN

Military Post Commander Sends Notice to Barre Chief of Police That Parties from Washington County Are Not Wanted This Month.

It is probable that the excursion of Barre people to Fort Ethan Allen on Sunday, July 15, will be called off as the result of the desire of the authorities at the military reservation to exclude parties from Washington county because of the infantile paralysis outbreak in the county. The following letter was received to-day from Brigadier-General J. T. Dickman, U. S. army, commanding officer at the fort:

"Chief of Police, City of Barre, Washington Co., Vt. Dear Sir: Please inform parties in your city who may be contemplating a picnic to Fort Ethan Allen in the near future, that under the circumstances of an epidemic of infantile paralysis existing in the vicinity of Barre, their presence on the military reservation at Fort Ethan Allen is not desirable in the present month, and that it is hoped that the sanitary and military authorities will not be forced to have recourse to mutually unpleasant means to prevent the importation of germs of the disease. Very respectfully, J. T. Dickman, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army."

HANCOCK—BERGEN.

Marriage at Catholic Rectory in Montpelier To-day.

Miss Katherine Rita Bergen, daughter of Mrs. Julia Bergen of 5 Pearl street, Montpelier, and Carlyle J. Hancock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hancock of Randolph, were married at the Catholic rectory in Montpelier at 8 o'clock this morning by Rev. P. J. Long. The bride wore a blue traveling gown, with hat to match. She was attended by Miss Mae M. Bergen, her sister, who was dressed in blue crepe de chine. The groom was attended by his brother, Allen Hancock.

Mr. Hancock is a graduate of Montpelier high school, 1912, and Norwich university, 1916, and for the past year has been employed in the valuation department of the Boston & Albany railroad. He is now awaiting his commission as second lieutenant in the regular army and expects to be sent to Fort Leavenworth. The bride has been employed for several years as toll operator in the Montpelier telephone exchange.

SMUGGLING CASE FIRST.

To Be Tried in United States Court at Newport.

Newport, July 11.—United States district court opened here yesterday with Judge Harland R. Howe of St. Johnsbury on the bench. The docket contains several cases which will take about two weeks to dispose of. The case on trial is one of the United States vs. Diamond and Butler. This is a case of opium smuggling. Butler, a negro Pullman porter, is being tried for smuggling the opium and turning it over to Diamond. Opium worth \$2500 was seized and on an exhibition in the court. This is the first term of court to be held here for ten years.

BIG AIRCRAFT PLAN FAVORED

Administration Measure Is Now Being Rushed by Committee

HOPE TO REPORT IT BY SATURDAY

Senate Hastens Action on a Substitute Food Control Bill

Washington, D. C., July 11.—The debate on the administration's trading-with-the-enemy bill neared its final stages in the House to-day and passage by to-night seemed assured. Revision of the bill to provide for a great aircraft program was begun by the House military committee and Chairman Dent hopes to report the measure by Saturday.

Leaders in the Senate, spurred by Herbert C. Hoover's letter to President Wilson, declaring that further delay in food legislation threatens serious losses to farmers and consumers, sought to hasten action by the agricultural committee on a substitute for the food control bill. Meanwhile the Senate continued debate on the general features of the measure. The Senate will vote on the bill July 21, under an agreement reached after the Democratic leaders consented to the elimination of some of the most drastic features, including stringent prohibition provisions.

SPECULATORS THRIVE WHILE PEOPLE SUFFER

Herbert C. Hoover Declares That Former Are Making Unearned Profits While Congress Delays Food Control Legislation.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—A report on the food situation prepared for President Wilson by Herbert C. Hoover, holding that both the farmer and the consuming public are suffering while food speculators make unearned profits from the delay in enactment of food control legislation, was given out last night at the White House.

Unless strong and efficient government action is immediately taken, the food administration reported, the farmers will face a slump in wheat prices and consumers will be caught in a situation even more serious than that which already is resulting in "actual under-nourishment" in the great consuming centers. The speculator, it is declared, is taking a large part of the prices now paid by consumers.

Mr. Hoover's letter follows: "Dear Mr. President: "In response to your request, I send you herewith the following notes compiled by myself and my assistants upon the present situation with regard to wheat."

The 1917 harvest promises to yield 675,000,000 bushels. The normal internal consumption and seed requirement (assuming a carry-over of same volume in 1918 as in 1917) amounts to about 600,000,000 bushels, thus leaving a theoretical export balance of 75,000,000 bushels. The conservation measures are already having a marked effect and it is not too much to hope that the national saving may be 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, and, therefore, the export balance increased to say 155,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels.

"2. The experience this year in the rampant speculation, extortionate profits and the prospect of even narrower supplies than 1916 harvest and carry-over must cause the deepest anxiety. No better proof of the hardship worked upon our people during the past year needs be adduced than the recitation of the fact that the producer received an average of \$1.31 per bushel for the 1916 wheat harvest, yet what has been as high as \$3.25 at Chicago and the price of flour has been from time to time based upon this speculative price of wheat, so that through one evil cause or another the consumer has suffered from 50 to 100 per cent and the producer gained nothing."

"After much study and investigation, it is evident that this unbearable increase in the margin between producer and consumer is due not only to rank speculation but more largely to the wide margin of profit demanded by every link in the chain to insure them from the great hazards of trade in the widely fluctuating and dangerous price situation during a year when all normal stabilization has been lost through the interruption of the world trade and war. All these factors render it vitally necessary to initiate systematic measures which will absolutely eliminate all possibility of speculation, curb extortionate profits and effect proper distribution and restrictions on exports to a point within our own protection. These measures cannot be accomplished by punitive prosecutions of evil-doers, but only by proper and anticipatory organization and regulation all along the distribution chain."

"3. During recent months the allied governments have consolidated their buying into one hand in order that they might relieve the burden of speculation from their own consumers and as the restricted exports to neutrals are but a minor item, the export price, if not controlled, is subject to the will of the allied buyer, so that in a great measure the American producer is left to that buyer's judgment and is without voice."

"Furthermore, in normal circumstances United States and Canadian wheat is moved to Europe largely in the fall months, such shipments averaging about 40,000,000 bushels per month and relieving a corresponding flow from the farms into the interior terminals. This year, owing to the shortage of shipping, the allied supplies must proceed over a large period of the year and will not during

REFUSE PERMISSION TO MORMONS FOR STREET MEETINGS

Aldermen Then Resolved Themselves Into City Council with Mayor Glysson and Discussed the Trolley Franchise.

Elders of the Mormon church, appearing before the board of aldermen last evening to press their request for a renewal of the privilege to speak in a public thoroughfare of Barre, injected a sectarian issue into the deliberations of the city fathers and the agitation which followed ended in a refusal to issue the permit this year. The question found the aldermen of various minds, but on the vote that proscribes the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints, as it is officially known, from disseminating their doctrines through the medium of the work spoken in the streets, four aldermen were against the Mormons and the remaining two, taking the stand that free speech should be the privilege of all, voted to grant the request.

The city council of 1916 first took official cognizance of the Mormon question when the elders asked for and received permission to preach in Depot square. Action favorable to them, however, was not taken until a rather bitter discussion had taken place and it was Mayor Gordon who cast the deciding vote with the aldermen who at that time claimed they were voting for the principle of free speech. Shortly afterward a petition which was circulated by a prominent Protestant layman of Barre was presented to the council with a request that the privilege be recalled. Whereupon the council replied to the petitioners with a request that objections to Mormon preaching be reduced to writing. This was never done.

A week ago Elder Albert M. Gish of American Falls, Idaho, with another preacher of the same faith, appeared before the council and asked to have the 1916 permit renewed. The request was laid on the table to be taken up last night. Alderman Reynolds moved that the request be granted, with a renewal of restrictions enforced last year, i. e., that Mormon preaching be permitted on one night in each week, Saturday night to be excepted. The motion was seconded by Alderman Rossi. Alderman Alexander immediately gave it as his opinion that so long as the United States Senate barred from its number a member who was a Mormon the city of Barre should not encourage the propagandists, or words to that effect. Elder Gish hereupon asked to speak, but President Lorange denied him the privilege. Alderman Reynolds supplemented his motion with a request for a rollcall and then asked permission to have the clerk read an extract from the charge which Federal Judge Mayer delivered to the jury in the Goldman-Bergman case, in which free speech was defined.

Alderman Alexander said he had that part of the charge which appeared in the newspapers. Alderman Reynolds and Rossi, in extenuation of previous remarks, said they would not uphold the motion were they not convinced that it was in accord with the principle of free speech and not an evasion of the law. On the rollcall Alderman Milne, Healy, Lorange and Alexander opposed Alderman Reynolds and Rossi and the motion was lost.

Over in the corner of the council chamber Elder Gish was whetting his axe for a rejoinder, which he made in spite of the presiding officer's suggestion that the Mormon argument be not presented at that time. Elder Gish asked to have the objections reduced to writing that the church might use it as a record, a request which found a ready supporter in Alderman Reynolds. Alderman Healy moved that the request along with the whole Mormon matter be dismissed and Alderman Milne seconded, and on the second roll call Alderman Reynolds and Rossi once more found themselves arraigned against their colleagues.

Trolley Franchise Again.

With the Mormon people and minor matters out of the way at 7:30 o'clock, the aldermen decided that another shot at the franchise would not be amiss and to that end Mayor Glysson called a special meeting of the council. The conspicuous result of the conference was that it came to naught, an outcome which bore a suspicious similarity to the results attending divers other conferences in the past two years. However, in indoor sports the traction company franchise is ne plus ultra or something like that with the city fathers and they are ever ready to play with it even as a cat must frolic with a mouse.

Evidently it is not with the serious purpose of getting anywhere that the franchise agitation is sprung at every second meeting of the council or aldermen, for after an hour of talk the conference were no nearer a decision than ever. Just before adjournment Alderman Milne's motion to lay the proposed new franchise on the table was carried by a majority of the council, after Mayor Glysson, without the faintest suggestion of the flicker of a smile on his countenance, had archly advised his colleagues not to make a final decision until they had exhausted every source of information pertaining to franchises, etc.

Cognizance was taken of the action resulting from the meeting of the Montpelier city council recently, when by a vote of 4 to 3 it was decided to recommend the traction company's franchise to the electorate on a referendum. Alderman Healy and Milne continued their support of the franchise submitted by the company on the ground that if adopted it would mean more to the city than the present franchise. Mr. Healy thought that adoption of the tentative franchise would lead to municipal control matters of vital importance to the city and that the question of fares and running schedules could well be referred to the public service commission to regulate. His view had the concurrence in the main of Mr. Milne, who was favorably impressed with the offer of the company to put up a \$10,000 bond as a guarantee of its good faith in co-operation on improvement projects.

Much of the confusion which usually exists when any more than five people are trying to be heard at one time was dispelled when Mayor Glysson suggested that each alderman, speaking in the order of the wards, be privileged to make known his sentiments. For a time the apostles of pandemonium were loath to adopt the suggestion, but the mayor's

PALMER WAS ACQUITTED.

Hardwick Man Was Charged with Rape—Another Similar Case.

St. Johnsbury, July 11.—Two state cases were heard yesterday in the Caledonia county court by jury, with the Hon. Frank L. Fish as presiding judge. The case of State vs. Alice Albert Palmer of Hardwick, charging rape, May 21, 1917, on Miss Jessie Robinson, also of that town, was the first to come before the court. Palmer was found not guilty by the jury and was acquitted.

LAWLESSNESS RUNS RAMPANT

Northern Idaho Beset with Reign of Terror from the I. W. W.

SEC. WAR IS ASKED FOR 2,000 SOLDIERS

He Is Needed to Permit Working for the Timber Needed in War Program

Boise, Idaho, July 11.—That a reign of terror exists in northern Idaho and that 2,000 troops are needed to curb the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World is the report made to the secretary of war by the state council of defense. Former Governor Frank H. Gooding, a member of the council, says that the troops are needed to cope with a gigantic fight put up by the I. W. W. to prevent the United States from getting 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber necessary for the war program.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZED

And Plans for the Coming School Year Were Considered.

The 1917-18 school commission met at city hall last evening and organized for the year by electing Joseph Comolli chairman and John C. Booth secretary, the former being the representative from ward 5, while Mr. Booth is the new member from the first ward. Messrs. Booth and James T. Morrison, who represents ward 4 by virtue of his election last spring, have qualified and Dr. William McFarland, who was appointed by the mayor to succeed Harvey E. Averill of ward 2, resigned, took his seat at the last meeting in June. The election of Mr. Comolli and Mr. Booth to their respective offices was uncontested. Standing committees, to be named by Chairman Comolli, are to be announced at the first regular meeting of the commission on the evening of July 24. As heretofore the board will hold its regular meetings on the fourth Tuesday in each month.

Constable George L. Morris was re-engaged to serve as truant officer and the matter of securing a teacher to succeed Miss Winifred Jeffords of Williams-town, who was married recently, was considered. With the exception of the vacancy caused by Miss Jeffords' resignation, the teaching staff for 1917-18 has been selected. It was also decided to ascertain the repairs necessary before the buildings about the city are used for school purposes again in the fall.

Much of this time was devoted to an informal discussion of the free evening drawing school and if the sentiment expressed by the commission individually and collectively is an earnest, the new board is squarely back of the school, and a year of prosperous administration of school affairs is in prospect. Charles Pamper, principal of the school, William B. Murray and William Duff, members of the teaching staff, were present to exchange views on the question of expanding the usefulness of drawing instruction. That the drawing school and the granite industry are so closely allied as to deserve the unwavering support of manufacturers and quarriers was one of the conclusions reached by the commissioners and while any plans that the board may contemplate are wholly of a tentative nature, it is expected that an ambitious scheme for the development of the school will be disclosed before long. It was suggested that the discarded church street schoolhouse be used as a home for the free drawing school and it was further agreed that a part of the building could be used for exhibition purposes with the co-operation of the manufacturers.

TO FURNISH DOZEN MEN.

To Work During Haying—Barre Granite Manufacturers' Assn. Back of Plan.

Toward relieving the shortage of labor in a time when Vermont hopes to harvest the largest hay crop in years, the Barre Granite Manufacturers' association has contributed from 10 to 12 men to help in the hay fields of Washington county. This is the answer of the association to the call sent out by Commissioner E. S. Brigham of the state agricultural department for 5,000 men and if all organizations meet the call with the same spontaneity shown by the granite manufacturers, it will be seen that one of Vermont's most pressing problems is solved. The manufacturers' association is working in co-operation with County Agent F. H. Abbott, who in turn is working, as are all of the county agents, with Mr. Brigham in his campaign to supply the needed farm labor. The matter of disposing of the laborers in the fields where they are most needed is to be handled by County Agent Abbott with the assistance of the manufacturers' committee. It is expected that the Barre Board of Trade will furnish automobiles to carry the men to the fields each morning and to bring them back home after the day is done. The laborers are to report at the headquarters of the manufacturers' association at 6:30 o'clock each morning to receive orders, and the plan is to have its try-out to-morrow, when a dozen men, it is believed, will be sent forth into the fields.

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The case of State vs. Leo Martin of Hardwick, charging rape on the person of Miss Alvina Stearns, also of Hardwick, was begun.