

WILSON TAKES UP MOONEY CASE

Orders a Thorough Inquiry into Labor Man's Conviction

LOOKS INTO "RAILROADING"

President Told That It Has Bearing on Russian Situation

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Wilson will direct a new and searching inquiry into all developments surrounding the arrest, conviction and death sentence of W. J. Mooney, alleged San Francisco bomb thrower.

This investigation follows an international protest of labor organizations that Mooney has been "railroaded." President Wilson also is informed that western labor unrest may be laid finally to the Mooney case.

The inquiry will take two courses, a complete report on the evidence to the president; the other western labor investigating commission named by the president recently and headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson will go to the very bottom of the outrage. This commission will get its "unraveling orders" this week.

Foremost radical leaders in the country and many of the leading labor authorities have advised the president that Mooney's plight is being used extensively by enemy countries in stirring up labor and Socialist antagonism to the United States, particularly in Russia, but also in France and England.

Mooney is a big figure in Russia, having been one of the leaders of the Russian freedom movement. His following in other countries is such as to make his case one of international importance, the president has been told.

While the president is working on this problem, labor is preparing to send a delegation of union men to Russia to dissipate distrust there in America's war purposes. President Wilson will not name these delegations because of the difficulties involved in picking seventy-five men for the work, but will sanction the commission, to be financed by popular subscription.

SURGEONS FIGHT GERMAN LIES

Americans Working with British in France Under Attack by Bombs and Propaganda.

London, Sept. 26.—Despite lies circulated in Belgium and France by German agencies that serious differences have already arisen between American surgeons and the British army medical services, the Americans continue hard at work helping the wounded under the additional difficulty of bombs dropped by German aviators who have killed and wounded many of their own men in these operations. The British who are able to give the Americans the advantage of what they have learned in three years of war are frankly appreciative of the sacrifices that famous American surgeons have made to come over and help. At this time such surgeons as Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard, Dr. Crile of Cleveland, Dr. Brewer of New York, Dr. Murphy of St. Louis and Dr. Beesley of Chicago are working day and night in casualty clearing stations doing their best and in closest co-operation and friendship with the British despite the German lies, according to a correspondent who made it his business to get at the bottom of the new form of propaganda.

DRAFT EXAMINATIONS LIMITED BY SENATE

The Number Is to Be Restricted to Those Who Can Be Equipped by War Department.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Senate limited yesterday the examinations of men registered in the selective draft to "those who can be clothed, fed and equipped." This limitation will prevent examination of all remaining registered men at one time as desired by the war department. It will be possible to have 1,500,000 men under arms by Oct. 15, which is all the war department planned on doing. If a hurry call were issued by the president for more men, however, Congress would have to authorize money for examining them.

T. R. WOULD BE ASHAMED

To Sit in Senate So Long as LaFollette Was a Member.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26.—"If I were this minute a member of the United States Senate I would be ashamed to sit in that body until I found out some method of depriving Senator LaFollette of his seat in that chamber which he now disgraces by his presence there," Col. Theodore Roosevelt declared in a talk yesterday at a luncheon given for Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and himself as a part of the middle western patriotic celebration of this city.

Continuing his remarks concerning Congress, Col. Roosevelt asserted that if Congress had taken the action three years ago that it has since the declaration of war, the war would have been over.

"If we take heed of any peace utterance Germany proposes we will show that we are not prepared yet to go out into the world without a guardian," the colonel added. "America must make good the word of President Wilson (make the world safe for democracy). For this reason we should declare war against Austria and Turkey."

CONSTIPATION POISONS

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KAHN SCORED PRUSSIANISM

New York Banker Says It, By Diabolical Cunning, Instilled Into Germany Demagogical Obsession for World Dominion.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—Urging Americans of German descent "to join our country's righteous struggle against a people of their own blood, which, under the evil spell of a dreadful obsession," Otto H. Kahn, banker of New York, before the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, today pleaded for support of the war policy of the administration at Washington.

Scoring that Prussianism, which, he said, "with profound cunning has instilled into Germany the demagogical obsession of power-worship and world-dominion," Mr. Kahn traced the methods by which, he said, the Teutonic people have been "systematically poisoned by the Prussian ruling caste."

"The world fervently longs for peace. But there can be no peace answering to the true meaning of the word, no peace permitting the nations of the earth, great and small, to walk unarmed and unafraid, until the teaching and the leadership of the apostles of an outlaw creed shall have become discredited and hateful in the sight of the German people."

"Woe to the German-American, so called, who in this sacred war for a cause as high as any for which ever people took up arms, does not feel a solemn urge, does not show an eager determination to be in the very forefront of the struggle, does not prove a patriotic jealousy, in thought, in action and in speech, to rival and to outdo his native-born fellow citizen in devotion and in willing sacrifice for the country of his choice and adoption and sworn allegiance and of their common affection and pride."

"He who shrinks the full measure of his duty and allegiance in that noblest of causes, be he German-American, Irish-American, or any other hyphenated American, be he I. W. W. or Socialist or whatever the appellation, does not deserve to stand among Americans or in the ranks of free men anywhere."

"He who, secretly or overtly, tries to thwart the declared will and aim of the nation in this holy war, is a traitor, and a traitor's fate should be his."

SPORTING NOTES

The main question being asked in these days is "who will win the world series championship?" Although some claim that one team will win, no real comparative value of each team will be known until after the first game. McGraw has certainly a fine collection of stars, but the absence of Herzog may affect the team as a whole. But matters will be settled between the New York management and Herzog before the first game starts.

The performance of Schupp during the past two years places him as McGraw's best bet. The White Sox players are confident that they will win, for since they can hold their own against Leonard of the Red Sox, they are sure that no Giants flinger can stop them.

By winning the first encounter of Sunday's double bill with Chicago, Alexander, the Phillie pitcher, annexed his first win of the season. By winning five straight games from the Cubs, Philadelphia has kept within striking distance of the Giants and if they had lost one engagement, they would have been eliminated from the race.

Bobby Burns, infielder for the Chicago American league club, has been unconditionally released by the club, according to a recent announcement.

Although St. Louis used 17 players in the second encounter with Boston Sunday, they were forced to take the small end of the score, which Boston won by the tally of seven to one.

TO CATCH SLACKERS.

Canada and U. S. Negotiating Agreement to Prevent Avoiding Draft.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The governments of Canada and the United States are negotiating an agreement to prevent men of either country from avoiding compulsory military service by residing on the other side of the line, it was learned here yesterday, similar to the plan the allied nations in Europe recently adopted.

The majority of Americans of military age in Canada, it is said, already reported to their consulates for military duty. Co-operation between the countries is designed to meet the cases of the few on either side of the line who may attempt to take advantage of residence.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At New York—Detroit 4, New York 2. At Philadelphia—St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2. At Washington—Chicago 7, Washington 5. At Boston—Boston 4, Cleveland 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	98	51	.658
Boston	87	62	.585
Cleveland	85	64	.571
Detroit	77	73	.513
Washington	68	76	.472
New York	67	79	.459
St. Louis	56	93	.376
Philadelphia	50	95	.345

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 0. At Chicago—Brooklyn 3, Chicago 1. At Cincinnati—(First game) Boston 13, Cincinnati 9; (second game) Boston 3, Cincinnati 2; called on account of darkness at end of 11th. At St. Louis—St. Louis 5, New York 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	94	52	.644
Philadelphia	83	61	.576
St. Louis	80	68	.541
Cincinnati	75	73	.507
Chicago	73	78	.483
Brooklyn	65	76	.461
Boston	63	77	.448
Pittsburgh	49	99	.331

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Dressed Pork Is Very Firm at 21@22c—Veals 17@18c

FRESH-MADE BUTTER IN GOOD DEMAND

Potato Market Is Somewhat Unsettled; Price, \$1 Per Bushel

Barre, Vt., Sept. 26, 1917. Dressed pork continues very firm. Fresh-made butter is in good demand. Potato market somewhat unsettled. Wholesale quotations: Dressed pork—21@22c. Veals—17@18c. Lams—24@25c. Fowls—24@25c. Chickens—27@30c. Fresh eggs—47c. Butter—Creamery 46c. dairy 45c. Potatoes—\$1.00 per bushel.

RICKER'S MARKET REPORTS

Veal and Hogs Firm, Lams Scarce and Wanted.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 26.—At W. A. Ricker's market veal, hogs and best beef are reported firm. Canners and butchers are selling low. Lams are scarce and wanted. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 24 included: Pork—500 lbs., 14@16c. Lams—322, 10@12c. Hogs—251, 15@16c. Cattle—145, 3@3c. Calves—498, 4@12c. Milch cows—20, \$60@81.10.

IN BOSTON MARKETS

Butter Prices 46½@49c—Western Eggs 54@55c; Eastern, 55@56c. Boston, Sept. 26.—Jobbing quotations: Butter—Northern creamery, tubs 47@47½c, boxes 48@48½c, prints 46½@49c, fancy western creamery 46½@47c, good to choice 45@45½c, fair to good 44@44½c, renovated butter 41½@42c, lads 39@40c. Cheese—New York twins, fancy 26½@27½c, fair to good 25@26c, Young America 27½@28½c. Eggs—Fancy nearby henery 59@60c, choice eastern 55@56c, fresh western extras 54@55c, prime firsts 47@48c, storage 43@45c.

BEEF STOCK PRICES EASIER

Heavier Arrivals with Light Demand Due to Jewish Holidays.

Brighton, Mass., Sept. 26.—Owing to the Jewish holidays beef prices were easier at the Brighton stockyards yesterday morning, especially the cheaper grades. Lams were also lower, but hogs were higher. Offerings of beef cattle were very ordinary in quality, tops being quotable at not over 11c. Best offerings sold at 10@11c, good cattle at 8@9c and light cattle at 7@8c. Canner cows were easier again, owing to a light demand, sales being made at 4@4½c, with ordinary cows at 3½@3½c, good cows at 5½@6c and average tops at 7@8c and fancy cows at 8½@9c. Bulls sold at 7@7½c for average stock, with fancy bulls at 8c or a little better. Bologna bulls sold at 4½@5½c. Calves were steady, though possibly selling for a little less on the top edge. Small fancy lots brought 14c, with bunch lots at 13@14c, fair lots at 10@12c and grassers and drinkers at 7@9c. Offerings of sheep and lams were smaller than last week, but the market was easier, owing to the heavy run west, and lower retail prices in the Boston market. Best lams sold at 11@13c and sheep at 7@10c, with some low grade stuff at 6c. Hog prices were boosted again, best offerings selling at 18½@19c, with rough lots at 17@18c. Trading in milch cows is very dull, and offerings are light. Ordinary milkers cannot be quoted at over \$40@50, and from this upward to \$100@125, and occasionally more for fancy milkers. Dressed hogs have been advanced another half-cent in price, the packers now quoting 23½@24c, against 23@23½c the previous high record, and compared with 14@14½c at the same time last year.

SCORES THE REICHSTAG PEACE RESOLUTION

German National Liberal Party Says Germany's Future Must Rest on Might—Indemnities Demanded.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The central governing committee of the National Liberal party in general session has adopted a resolution outlining the attitude of the party in regard to current foreign and domestic issues. In the new platform, which was adopted unanimously, the Reichstag's peace resolution of June 19 is roundly scored as inimical to Germany's future development. The resolution continues: "Germany's future cannot rest on international treaties alone. It must be founded on German might and strength. Without ample war indemnities Germany would not be protected against future menace, and our political and economic development would be retarded decades."

CONGRESS OVER OCT. 12.

Nearly All Leaders Believe Adjournment Will Come by That Date.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Agitation for adjournment of Congress was renewed yesterday among senators. Some leaders thought adjournment Oct. 3 possible, and nearly all believe Congress may get away by Oct. 12.

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REPRESENTATIVE DALE'S SPEECH

Denounced German Perfidy in Bombardment of Hospitals.

Representative Porter H. Dale of the Vermont second district made the following speech in the committee of the whole on Sept. 15, as reported in the Congressional Record:

"Mr. Chairman, I most cordially agree with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Sherley), who has in his very clear style impressed upon this committee the necessity of raising revenue to prosecute this war even though there are objections from some sources."

"I have asked the House to indulge me for just a few minutes in touching upon a phase of this great warfare that has been brought very keenly to our attention during the past few days. That is the attack upon the American base hospitals, in which the first among our forces in France have been killed—four men killed, four others seriously wounded and maimed for life, and five others moderately wounded."

"Mr. Chairman, this organization in which they were serving represents the most effective effort of humanity to lessen the horror of war. It is a branch of the military establishment based on the broadest sense of compassion in these recent times. To its insignia no human heart has ever responded in hate. Under the banners of battling foes its international flag had passed on the pledge of civilized nations that the red cross in the white field must not be shot or shell. Any belligerent who at this time attacks that system not only ignores the common ethics of war but violates the rules of a fair fight, strikes below the belt, and becomes contemptible. (Applause.)"

"Why, gentlemen, this organization was established by 12 great European nations. At its creation its articles were signed by Prussia and later Germany pledged its faith to it. The first liberal donor was that beneficent woman, still living, at thought of whom one seems to hear a pure tone among all these sweet bells jangled out of tune—Louise of Baden, daughter of Wilhelm I, once king of Prussia and emperor of Germany."

"In the Franco-Prussian war the first blood that flowed from German soldiers was stained by Red Cross nurses, and over all the magnificent castles of the grand duchess, turned by her into hospitals, floated with the scarlet and gold of Baden the red and white of that great international society. To these fields and hospitals, to help care for these soldiers as the patron of the grand duchess, went that incomparable American woman, Clara Barton. (Applause.) In 1887, when Miss Barton went again to Germany as president of the American Red Cross and as the appointed delegate of the United States to the international Red Cross convention at Carlsruhe, she was received by the aged emperor with the assurance that Germany welcomed all those who were engaged in the great work of humanity."

"These are some of the reasons—and I have time to mention only a few—why the Red Cross had a particular confidence in the protection of the German government, a confidence akin to that which a faithful child bears toward its natural parent. The ruin of that confidence was an insane price to pay for a little wider spread of frightfulness. And there is a deep significance in the fact that the first to die among our troops in France fell under the emblem that the assailing foe was pledged by international covenant to pass unharmed. It is because of acts like this, because of the violation of all international covenants by the imperial government many times repeated, on sea and land, and it is a madman's price for any nation to pay for a little wider spread of frightfulness."

"It has been proclaimed that we have no enmity toward the German people. That is true respecting them in common with all peoples of the earth. But by its conduct of affairs a nation makes a character, a personality, and by that character the emblem that the assailing foe was pledged by international covenant to pass unharmed. It is because of acts like this, because of the violation of all international covenants by the imperial government many times repeated, on sea and land, and it is a madman's price for any nation to pay for a little wider spread of frightfulness."

"Does there exist some here a notion that have men and women will fall in their devotion to stricken soldiers because the emblem of their service is no longer a shield from infamy? I saw a few weeks since a complete refutation of that in the determined faces of a contingent of young men leaving our shores for one of these very hospitals that have recently been attacked. There was no demonstration; there was no excitement. The gates to the piers were closed and guarded as the boat that brought them down the river quietly docked, and those strong, courageous, scholarly fellows, substantially all university men, marched silently up one pier and down the next to the boat on which they were to cross the sea. They understood that submarines waited for them in the ocean, that certain perils menaced the place to which they were going. They realized that they were going to try, sickening scenes on the field and in the hospital, and they sensed the fact that some among their number were marked for death in the humane service on which they were bound. But they went of their own volition, and there was no doubt in their decision or their loyalty. No fear hardly any act of frightfulness can check that spirit in American manhood. (Applause.)"

"It was no place for us who had no part in the service upon which they had already entered, and who were there, a few of us, because our own boys were in that contingent, and so we came away."

"And now, Mr. Chairman, the first among our forces to die in France have been killed in these hospital units, and the manner of their killing, the atrocity with which they were assailed, ought to stir this nation to a keener sense of its responsibility. It may be that with less patience will be endured this flabby talk of an immature peace. It is possible that the act and word that are a positive peril to our soldiers and a menace to our government will become intolerable. This act of depravity, without element of justice or quality of mercy, brings home to us the duty we cannot avoid. There is

but one course for this nation to pursue now. There is only one way open to it. It must help teach the world that no institution that would enforce its own will by repudiation of all maritime laws and international rights and equal treaties and solemn covenants and humane customs—that no such institution has a place in this state of civilization. (Applause.) You cannot accomplish that if you allow frightfulness to win peace. Do not place on German madmen the victor's laurel. A peace imposed by Berlin would be the crowning horror of this ghastly war. These young men have died to help save civilization and to move it a little further forward. It is for us to make sure the cause in which they enlisted. We can have no more holy desire now than the welfare of future generations, and—

We fail
Our oaths if we forsake
To-morrow."

DON'T BUY WATER-LOGGED POULTRY

Government Advises That You Buy 3 to 14 Per Cent of Water.

"When you buy poultry which is packed in ice, you probably are paying poultry prices for from 3 to 14 per cent of water soaked up by the bird," according to a statement issued by the United States department of agriculture. "This means paying from 25 to 50 cents a pound for from 3 to 14 pounds of chicken purchased."

"Moreover, a broiler allowed to soak in water or ice will lose about 1.5 per cent of its edible substance, while roasting chickens and fowls lose as much as 1 per cent," the statement continues. "Along with the edible material, water dissolves and washes out from the bird substances on which the fine flavor of the flesh largely depends."

"The purchaser who wishes to avoid water-soaked chickens and to make sure that the money is paid for poultry and not poultry plus added water, will do well to insist on buying dry packed and dry chilled birds. It is always advisable to see the package in which the butcher received the chickens. High-grade, dry packed, dry-picked birds are commonly sent to market in boxes, not in barrels. Twelve birds are packed in a box which is neatly lined with white parchment paper. Each individual bird is wrapped in paper. The feet of the birds are clean and the entrails are always in place. Wet packed chickens are shipped to market in barrels holding 200 pounds or more. The birds in the bottom of the barrel soak in water that is

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responsible for the fact that most of the appetizing flavor has disappeared. Usually cold stored poultry which is thawed in the dry, cold air of the ice box is much superior to the water-logged so-called "fresh chicken."

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