

PHILLIPPA SANDS

By SUSAN SANFORD.

"If you don't like the company I keep—the door is not locked," Anne said defiantly.

"It will not need to be locked—against me, Miss Burton, I bid you good evening," he said, rising, hands stiffly at his sides. With a ceremonious bow he walked steadily toward the door. It burst open when he was two feet from it, thrusting him back into the room. As he straightened he saw fronting him a wild-roar face, with star-eyes, blue as the sky, now full of innocent concern, with red lips that cried, "Oh, have I hurt you? I am so sorry—it was very heedless of me!"

"Don't cry, Phil—Mr. Hayden was just leaving—else I should present him," Anne said with a smile of soft malice. Hayden stared. So this was Philippa Sands, of whom he had heard such tales. An audacious flirt, even hinted at as co-respondent in a pending divorce, he had felt more than justified in begging Anne to have done with her—Anne, who was like a sister to him, only dearer.

"I believe in omens," he said, "facing about. 'Therefore—I shall not go—unless you insist on it.' His eyes asked for mercy.

"Stay—if your pressing business can wait," Anne said, as ungraciously as hospitality permitted. Phil opened her blue eyes wider than ever. She caught up a book and ran away, saying over her shoulder: "I came to get it—wouldn't sleep a wink tonight if I did not find out just how the end came. I know, of course, she is going to get him—after hating him half way through—but I don't know how."

"May I apologize?" Hayden asked as her footsteps grew faint outside. Anne looked at him steadily.

"Why?" she asked. "Phil is—just the same. I told you she had been shamefully led about. You stood in awe of Mrs. Grundy until you saw her."

"Are you jealous like those others?" Hayden hazarded. Anne laughed scornfully.

"I don't know how to be," she said. "Not of anybody. Least of all Philippa. You saw how I resented your slurs. Still, I am a little curious."

"As to what?" said Hayden.

"Why beauty excites," said Anne with a dry chuckle. Hayden flushed.

"It may reasonably excite," he said. "And that with nothing ulterior. The sight of anything so charming makes one who knows life understand the instinctive jealousy it wakes in the undowered."

It was handsomely said. Coming from Hayden it meant everything. Anne smiled at him, but could not help saying, "You wouldn't trust me to judge for myself."

Hayden reached for her hand, pressed it between both his own and answered, "I think it was because I don't care to have you do anything for yourself. I'm so much bigger and uglier and rougher. I like to find for us both. What do you say?"

"Nothing—until you've had a fortnight of Philippa," Anne bubbled, her eyes dancing. "If it leaves you constant, then I shall never have misgivings. That is, of course, supposing I make up my mind to say 'Yes.'"

"We will tell her, of course," Hayden said with decision.

Anne shook her head. "Nothing to tell—yet," she said. "Besides, that wouldn't be fair. You both are so human you could hardly resist forbidden fruit."

CHANCELLOR IS BAVARIAN

Count George Von Hertling Has Been Selected by Kaiser

GERMAN PEOPLE NOT CONSULTED

Former Chancellor Michaelis Becomes Prime Minister of Prussia

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—(British admiral by wireless press).—Count George Von Hertling, the Bavarian prime minister, has been appointed imperial German chancellor.

Former Chancellor Michaelis has been named prime minister of Prussia. On Saturday and Sunday Emperor William received in audience a considerable number of personages, presumably to inform him on the political situation. It was evident the emperor no longer trusted exclusively to the judgment of Professor Von Valentini, chief of his civil cabinet, who is charged with keeping in touch with the trend of political opinion in Germany and informing the emperor in regard to it. No members of the Reichstag were received by the emperor, who carefully guarded the surface attributes of his prerogative of making and unmaking ministers without consulting the representatives of the people.

ARMENIAN CHILDREN ARE IN DIRE NEED

Are in Danger of Demoralization or Starvation, Declares Rev. F. W. Macaulum in Address in New York.

New York, Oct. 31.—Twenty thousand fatherless children of Armenian and Syrian refugees in the Caucasus are in need of immediate aid to save them from demoralization and starvation, it was declared here today by Rev. F. W. Macaulum, missionary in Turkey for the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, just returned from relief work at Tiflis and vicinity. In the Caucasus, which he described as mountainous with severe winters, he said there are 200,000 Armenian and Syrian refugees from Turkey, mostly women and children, as the men were massacred by the Turks.

"The Turks made three drives against Russia, which brought into the Caucasus which is Russian, large numbers of refugees," he said. "In 1914 more than 60,000 Armenians fled before the Turkish advance. The next year 30,000 more migrated."

"The third drive is known as the Alashgert campaign of July 1915. The Armenians of the district of Alashgert in Turkey were by it compelled to flee to the Caucasus. It also caused evacuation of the city of Van by the Russians. This city had been defended in April and May by the Armenian population against a strong Turkish army. Russian aid had arrived just in time to save it and the Turks ran away, but when the Russians heard of the Turkish advance toward Alashgert, fearing their line of retreat might be cut off, they evacuated Van and retreated to the Caucasus, taking with them all the Armenians and Syrians there."

"This was by far the largest influx of refugees. They were attacked by Kurds on the way and 7,000 were killed. About 20,000 died of cholera, typhoid and typhus after reaching Russia. The total number of refugees from Van and vicinity was about 200,000. In these ways some 300,000 people came to the Caucasus in great destitution, after losing large numbers, especially of men, and all their possessions."

"Relief work by the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief began in January, 1916, and it still goes on and growing in extent and importance. The Russian government has helped the refugees generously, having given them up to the present nearly \$10,000,000. This supplied them with food, paid their rent and made it possible to provide for 5,000 orphans, but owing to the financial difficulties of the government this aid is now cut off."

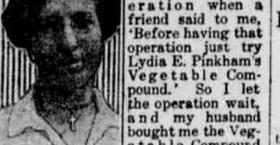
"The American committee has given clothing and bedding to 50,000 of the most needy refugees and has also provided large quantities of tea, sugar, kerosene and fuel where most needed. During the summer of 1916 the work of repatriation was undertaken and hundreds of farmers were returned to their homes in the province of Van and supplied with oxen, plows, seed and so forth. This most promising work, however, was interrupted by the evacuation of that region by the Russians in August, 1916, and the committee has decided that the time for repatriation on a large scale will be only after final victory over the Turks has been won."

"Among the refugees are comparatively few men as most of them that of women and children fell in the massacres. As a result there are in the Caucasus today 20,000 fatherless children in need of immediate aid. Of these the American committee is already helping 5,000 by giving them a small monthly grant for food in their homes."

TERRIBLY SICK WOMAN

Surgical Operation Thought Necessary, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her.

Madison, Wis.—"I was a terribly sick woman for over three years. I suffered with terrible pains in my back and was about to have an operation when a friend said to me, 'Before having that operation just try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I let the operation wait, and my husband bought me the Vegetable Compound and it has made me a well woman and we have a lovely baby girl. We cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough, and I hope this letter will lead other suffering women to try it."—Mrs. BENJAMIN F. BLAKE, R.F.D. No. 5, Box 22, Madison, Wis.



There must be more than a hundred thousand women in this country who, like Mrs. Blake, have groined what woman's trouble is. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can do for weak and ailing women. Try it and see for yourself. All women are invited to write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

ene and fuel where most needed. During the summer of 1916 the work of repatriation was undertaken and hundreds of farmers were returned to their homes in the province of Van and supplied with oxen, plows, seed and so forth. This most promising work, however, was interrupted by the evacuation of that region by the Russians in August, 1916, and the committee has decided that the time for repatriation on a large scale will be only after final victory over the Turks has been won."

"Among the refugees are comparatively few men as most of them that of women and children fell in the massacres. As a result there are in the Caucasus today 20,000 fatherless children in need of immediate aid. Of these the American committee is already helping 5,000 by giving them a small monthly grant for food in their homes."

"Fifteen thousand more appeal for similar help but no funds are available at present. The committee is now organizing an orphanage for 300 boys in Erivan. Boys of good intelligence and sound physique will be taken in with a view to quick training in trades, farming and education. These boys will be prepared to act as leaders along these lines and fitted to take the place of the artisans, industrial leaders and teachers who were killed."

"Of the 300,000 refugees in the Caucasus and the conquered province of Turkey, 250,000 are without employment and dependent on charity. The committee has begun work in spinning and weaving, giving employment to about 4,000, mostly women and girls. The moral effects of work are very noticeable. The life of a refugee with nothing to do but stretch out his hand for charity is extremely demoralizing and discouraging. Many of the women to whom the committee is giving work come on foot from places as distant as 10 to 13 miles and say what they value most is not the money they earn but the mental and spiritual relief employment brings them."

"Great gratitude is expressed for the aid sent from America. It seems to them very wonderful that a country so far away and so entirely without any political aspiration in those regions should make such large contributions to relieve their sufferings. The prestige of America has been enormously increased by this disinterested philanthropy."

"The American committee has at no time taken up the question of the political future of Armenians, but if the statesmen who have to deal with this question after the war secure for the Armenians and Syrians and other small nations such a degree of liberty as will insure safety to life, honor and property, they will have done more than simple justice demands."

WAS BORN IN HINSDALE IN 1844
And E. Benjamin Andrews, Former President of Brown University, Died at Interlachen, Fla.
Providence, R. I., Oct. 31.—E. Benjamin Andrews, former president of Brown University, later chancellor of the University of Nebraska and one of the foremost historians and educators in the country, died yesterday morning at Interlachen, Fla., according to a message received here from his son.
Elisha Benjamin Andrews was born in Hinsdale, N. H., on Jan. 10, 1844. During his early life he worked on his father's farm but on the outbreak of the Civil war he was one of the first volunteers in Connecticut, to which state his family had moved.
In 1864 he became a lieutenant and was incapacitated at the siege of Petersburg by the loss of an eye.

NEW WAR TAXES GO INTO EFFECT

One Cent on Each Dime for Amusement Admissions

THREE PER CENT. ON FREIGHT PAYMENTS

Eight Per Cent on Passenger Fares—Ten Per Cent. on Club Dues

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—This is the last day of grace from many new war taxes.

With the exception of increased letter rates and tobacco taxes, which go into effect Friday, the special stamp taxes on documents, legal instruments and parcel post packages which go into operation Dec. 1, all special taxes begin to apply at midnight to-night. They include: One cent on each dime paid for amusement admission. Three per cent on payments for freight transportation. Eight per cent on passenger fares. Ten per cent on payments for Pullman and similar accommodations. Five per cent on oil pipe line transportation. One cent for each 20 cents or fraction paid for express packages. Five cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio message costing 15 cents or more. Various taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and products. Ten cents on club dues. Eight cents on each \$100 of new life insurance and one cent on each dollar of premiums paid on fire, marine, casualty and other insurance policies.

Although the tobacco taxes do not become operative until Friday many dealers have already advanced retail prices in anticipation of the tax levies. Other taxes of the new law, including those on hard and soft drinks, incomes and war excess profits, have been in effect since the law was approved Oct. 3, but in indirect form.

On Dec. 1 the new stamp taxes, including those on parcel post packages, will be payable, putting the entire law into complete operation, except for increased rates on second class mail, postponed until July 1 next. Increases in first class mail rates probably will be most generally felt by the people. The law provides that the postage on letters, except "drop" or local letters, shall be three cents, and that on postcards, including private mailing cards, shall be one cent more than heretofore. This increase includes so-called picture postcards. The advances were made effective 30 days after passage of the law, and are construed by the post-office department to begin with letters and postcards postmarked Nov. 2.

The increases also have been extended by departmental order to first class mail to many foreign countries, which, under postal conventions, have enjoyed the domestic rates. The new three-cent letter rate, therefore, will apply to letters to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, Santo Domingo, Dutch West Indies, Leeward islands, Newfoundland and New Zealand. The postcard increase will extend to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama, the only countries which have enjoyed the domestic postcard rate.

For consumers' convenience, books of postage stamps containing three-cent stamps are in readiness for sale and the department has had printed thousands of two-cent postcards. First class mail postmarked to-morrow or any time prior to 12:01 a. m. Nov. 2 regardless of time.

CLARIDGE The New Fall ARROW COLLAR 20¢ each 2 for 35¢ 3 for 50¢

STOPS ANY COLD IN A FEW HOURS

Pape's Cold Compound Opens Clogged Nose and Head and Ends Grippe

Relief comes instantly. A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold, either in the head, chest, body or limbs. It promptly opens clogged nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as Pape's Cold Compound, which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine. Adv.

taken for delivery, will be transmitted at the old rates, but that postmarked thereafter must pay the increased toll. Amusement admission taxes become effective to-morrow at places charging more than five cents. They are one cent for each 10 cents or fraction paid for such admission, payable by the person admitted but collected by the government from the amusement proprietor, required to make sworn returns to the treasury. A flat tax of one cent for each child under 12 admitted when children are charged also is provided. Passes also are taxed, except those to bona fide employees, municipal officers and children under 12, at the regular rate, which also is extended to cabarets or other entertainment in the price paid for refreshment, merchandise or service. Persons leasing theatre boxes must pay 10 per cent on their rental.

The new rates on cigars range from 25 cents to \$1 per thousand and on cigarettes from 80 cents to \$1.20 per thousand. Five cents a pound is the new tax on tobacco, snuff and other manufactured tobacco, while cigarette papers are taxed from one-half cent to one cent per hundred. As the taxes are now reaching the ultimate consumer, the raises mean about one cent more on five-cent tobacco packages, from two to five cents on cigarette packages and from one to 10 cents on cigars.

The taxes on freight and passenger transportation are also extended to motor vehicle competitors of steam and electric railways and water lines. The passenger transportation tax is not applicable to fares costing .35 cents or less or commutation or season tickets for trips less than 30 miles. Payments for services rendered the federal and state governments are exempt from taxation. The 10 per cent tax on Pullman accommodation is applicable to payments for seats, berths and staterooms in parlor and sleeping cars or on vessels. The five-cent tax on telegraph, telephone or radio messages costing 15 cents or more applies only to those originating in the United States.

Clubs whose dues are less than \$12 a year and fees to lodges are exempt from the 10 per cent tax on club dues. The new insurance taxes are imposed on new policies issued, with reinsurance policies exempted. Industrial or weekly payment policies are taxed 40 per cent on the first premium on policies for \$500 or less.

TEN MILLIONS TO FRANCE. Additional Loan Brings Total to Allies Up to \$2,866,000,000. Washington, Oct. 31.—Ten million dollars more was advanced to France yesterday by the government, bringing credits to the allies to the total of \$2,866,000,000.

Food Control. The doctors have been saying it. These forty years and more; Been preaching and been praying it. Until our hearts were sore. We ate too much, and we drank too much; In fact, the truth was flat. The great American commonwealth Was much—too—FAT!

Chorus: Then hip hooray for the meatless day! The whistles away! The sweetest day! We'll fling our superfluous pounds away. And light and airy be; Then give three cheers for the food control! We'll every greedy mood control; So Johnny fill half-way up the bowl. For that is enough for me! —By Laura E. Richards of The Vigilantes.

Topics of the Home and Household.

To take road oil out of clothing, buter the spot and let stand in the sun; then wash in hot soap suds. This will remove the most obstinate stains.

To remove fruit stains from tablecloths apply powdered starch to the stained parts. Leave for several hours till all the discoloration has been absorbed by the starch.

Always boil a new clothes line before using it. It prevents the line from stretching, and makes it last longer. New props should be soaked in cold water for a few hours, as this prevents them from splitting.

When you want to apply hot cloths to any part of the body, trying wringing them out by squeezing them in the potato ricer. They can be made drier and without burning the hands. A fork can be used to take the cloths from the hot water and the hands will not come in contact with them until ready to apply.

When to Wind a Watch. People who work on watches will always tell you to wind your watch in the morning, if you wish for the best results. Why this is so was once explained to me by a watchmaker. "When you are moving around, in the daytime, you usually have your watch with you; it is on duty, just as you are," he said. "Now, the nearer that watch is to being run down, the weaker is the spring; so if you wind your watch in the morning it is running on the strength of the spring. Whereas, if you wind it at night, it is losing that strength during the night, and running on the weak of the spring, to coin a word, through the day."

If I was working nights, and carried my watch around with me, I should do just the opposite; I should wind my watch at night, because I should then be turning night into day, and should want my watch to do its work accordingly."

A watch is a very delicate machine, subject to as many moods as any other highly wrought organization, and therefore should be treated as considerably. It is just as easy to wind a watch in the morning as at night, when one gets used to it; and in order to give our handy little companion a chance to do its best, it would be wise to follow the old watchmaker's advice.—The Household.

Cut Out Refreshments. Food conservation is being religiously preached, and we are being taught that it is a sin to waste even a cabbage leaf. This is all well and good, but nobody seems yet to have organized a systematic attempt to effect a tremendous saving in food by the simple expedient of abolishing the custom of serving refreshments at social functions? Entertaining friends at regular and established meals is not, of course, meant to be abolished, but merely superfluous, unnecessary and senseless eating and drinking, just for the sake of indulgence.—Woman's Home Companion. Dorothy Dexter.

VINOL REMOVES THE CAUSE OF CHRONIC COUGHS

A Constitutional Remedy That We Guarantee

Lagrange, N. C.—"For years I suffered with a chronic cough, so I could not sleep nights and continued to lose flesh. My druggist asked me to try Vinol. It cured my cough. I can sleep nights and have gained twelve pounds. Vinol is the best tonic and tissue builder I have ever taken."—W. D. Ren, Lagrange, N. C. We guarantee Vinol for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis. Not a patent medicine. Formula on every bottle. Your money back if it fails. Red Cross Pharmacy, Floyd G. Russell, Prop., and at the best drug store in every town and city in the country.—Adv.

laking the custom or fashion of serving refreshments on any and every occasion, in season and out of season. Whenever a handful of people get together, either for business or pleasure, refreshments have to be trotted out and passed around. In most cases, the consumption of food and drink on these occasions is superfluous and a waste, pure and simple. Nobody needs the refreshments—all too often the persons indulging in them are full to repletion already.

A lot of this unnecessary eating is encouraged or practiced for sociability's sake. "People won't come unless you give them something to eat," is the plea, and the magic word "refreshments" will draw some persons to anything. Well, then, folk who have to be bribed with gustatorial tidbits to perform their duties, social, civic or otherwise, should not be cultivated till they see the error of their ways!

Think of how many tons of flour, sugar, fats and other valuable foods could be saved in six months by the simple expedient of making it a misdemeanor to serve refreshments at receptions, bridge parties, and other social functions. And think, too, of the amount of indigestion, temper, crankiness and wasted hours which would be eliminated at the same time.

Every patriotic woman interested in food conservation and thrift should consider this matter and appoint herself a committee of one to make this overdue, wicked and unnecessary practice unfashionable. Why not make it a matter of social ethics to eat only three meals a day during the war and make it unfashionable or a breach of etiquette to waste food by serving refreshments at purely social functions? Entertaining friends at regular and established meals is not, of course, meant to be abolished, but merely superfluous, unnecessary and senseless eating and drinking, just for the sake of indulgence.—Woman's Home Companion. Dorothy Dexter.

Use of Barley Saves Wheat!

Barley has always been used in making the famous food Grape-Nuts

There's a Reason—Barley is richer in protein (meat value) than wheat. Barley has an element that changes its own starch and wheat starch into sugar. Barley has a rich individual flavor—you've heard of barley-sugar? If you haven't tried this world-famed food, now is the time. Eat Grape-Nuts--Help Save Wheat

HERPICIDE does not change the color of the hair one particle

Learn To Prevent As Well As Heal Skin Troubles With Cuticura

How much better to prevent skin suffering by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes, the Soap to cleanse and purify the pores, with touches of Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of eczemas, rashes, dandruff and pimples. You will use no other once you try them.

SAMPLES FREE Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. Z, Boston." For sale by your druggist.

Concrete Work

Each year Concrete Work is becoming more of a necessity. Let us show you what we can do in Concrete Construction. Re-inforced Concrete, Foundations, Walks, Curbs, Steps, Etc. We will quote lowest-possible prices for first-class work. Estimates promptly and cheerfully given. Peter Sheeran Concrete Company 422 North Street Burlington, Vt.

Welding and Brazing

of all kinds, including cast iron stoves and farm machinery. A. M. Flanders Barre, Vt.

The Rexall Modern Method of Advertising

ONE CENT SALE! One Cent Equals One Dollar

See Our Advertisement in Tuesday's Times for Particulars The Red Cross Pharmacy

WILLIAMSTOWN.

There will be a special meeting of the O. E. S. in Masonic hall Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Mrs. Lucy Reed of Hudson Falls, N. Y., fell downstairs a few days ago at the home of her son in Hydeville, where she was visiting, and broke three ribs.