

CORN MEAL UP 148 PER CENT

Enormous Advance in the Chief Flour Substitute

ROSE 24 PER CENT. ON FALLING MARKET

Rise of Two Per Cent. in 27 Staples in Month of August

Washington, Nov. 24.—Government figures published from Washington yesterday show that the price of all foodstuffs increased two per cent during the month of August. A notable feature of the statement is that the price of corn meal advanced 24 per cent in that time and that pork chops—corn in another form—advanced 13 per cent in price. In the list of 27 staples reported the price of 17 increased, while those of seven decreased. It is fair to say that the whole list would have shown an average decrease had it not been for corn—and pork. Corn meal is the chief substitute for flour advanced by the food administration and now sells in stores around Greater Boston at seven and 12 cents a pound, according to the form in which it is offered, though corn is quoted at \$1.24 a bushel in Chicago for the nearest option, December. A curious feature of the case is that corn dropped materially in price during August. At the end of July the price of the nearest option in Chicago was \$1.06. At the end of August the price of the nearest corn option in Chicago was \$1.12 a bushel. With corn at \$1.20 a bushel in Chicago corn meal could be sold at a profit there under 3 1/2 cents a pound, probably under three cents. In general the price increase on foodstuffs in three years up to Sept. 1 has been 29 per cent, while it has been 63 per cent on potatoes, 98 per cent on flour and 148 per cent on corn meal, the latter now costing, as the average consumer buys it, more than four costs.

The government will act at once to prevent profiteering in foodstuffs in a way that has become quite common in the west—holding vegetables in railroad yards or sidings until they freeze and rot. Such vegetables will be seized and sold. Seventy-five carloads are reported in yards at Cleveland, where they have been five days, preventing the use of the cars for other purposes. No one can be found to admit ownership, though secret service men believe they are being held up to prevent a drop in the abnormal price asked for potatoes by putting them on the market.

CONTRACTS FOR 778 SHIPS.

Tonnage Arranged for Aggregates 4,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Contracts for almost two-thirds of the 1,200 merchant vessels contemplated in the government's shipbuilding program have been awarded, the shipping board announced Thursday. The tonnage contracted for totals more than 4,000,000. The entire program calls for about 8,000,000 tons, to which will be added ships building for the private account commanded in the yards. The contracts let are for 345 steel, 58 composite and 375 wooden vessels.

A system of bonuses to be paid workers for rapid construction of merchant vessels is planned by Pacific coast business interests. The plan was put before the shipping board Thursday by W. C. Pigott, president of the Seattle Manufacturers' association. It is proposed to divide among the workmen \$5,000 for each ship completed ahead of schedule. The money would be raised by the chambers of commerce by subscription.

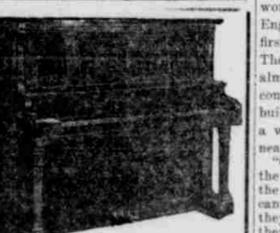
AFTER FOUR YEARS

Barre Testimony Remains Unshaken
Time is the best test of truth. Here is a Barre story that has stood the test of time. It is a story with a point which will come straight home to many of us.

Frank E. Adams, 47 Elm street, Barre, says: "For some time I was troubled by my kidneys. My back ached, and I had pains in my sides. Doan's Kidney Pills promptly cured me, and I highly recommend them."

Mr. Adams gave the above statement on Aug. 20, 1912, and on Nov. 8, 1916, he added: "I still continue to praise Doan's Kidney Pills, because I have lots of faith in them."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Adams has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.



A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO
MADE IN BOSTON
It's second-hand, but will be sold this week for only \$85.00
Bailey's Music Rooms
"THE OLD RELIABLE MUSIC STORE"
14 Elm Street Barre, Vermont

LOOK YOURSELF OVER CAREFULLY

and see if your condition is not such as to make your best investment the purchase of Hood's Sarsaparilla, Peppin and Hood's Pills.

This course of medicine will be worth many times the cost when it removes that tired feeling, that paleness and anemic tendency, that warning of waning strength, that weakness of body that opens the way for disease, that backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble, constipation, and that grouchy touch of rheumatism.

Many people need this splendid combination to make perfect health. Others may not need all three, but almost everybody needs and will find relief in at least one of them.—Adv.

"IRISH LEAVES" APPEARS.

It Is Published in Germany By German-Irish Society.

Amsterdam, Nov. 24 (Correspondence).—The first number of a new German review, the *Irische Blätter* (Irish Leaves), has just made its appearance in Berlin. It is published by the German-Irish society, which is under the presidency of Mathias Erzberger, assisted by Count Westarp and Baron Von Richthoven. The editor of the journal is George Chatterton Hill, while St. John Gaffney, former American consul general at Munich, is one of its directors.

The first number contains letters of congratulation and good wishes from General Ludendorff and former Foreign Secretary Zimmermann. These are followed by the "inaugural address" of the German-Irish society, which says in part:

"The war has proved that Germany has very few friends. But the Irish have acted as friends at home as well as in the United States, and Germany must not underestimate the value of Irish friendship. From the beginning of the war the American Irish adopted the German cause with enthusiasm, and in alliance with the German-Americans, conducted a courageous fight for true neutrality.

"The formation of this society is to supply visible proof to the Irish in Ireland as well as in America of German gratitude and German sympathy. The heroic rebellion of 1916 still lives in the memory of all of us. The uprising in Dublin, during which 2,000 armed Irish defied a British force many times their superior, evoked lively interest in Germany for the Emerald Isle and all its inhabitants.

"The German-Irish society will devote its energies to reopening Ireland to the world, and especially to Germany. It will in every way further the progressive development of the Emerald Isle in the interest of the German as well as the Irish people."

CHILDREN ENLIST TO WAR ON DISEASE

Join Modern Health Crusade League—Vermont Waking Up to the Campaign.

The Vermont Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, with the cooperation of hundreds of teachers, is organizing a modern health crusade league in the schools of the state. Any boy or girl who desires to become a member of the league is given a record card for daily health chores to be performed at home. This record is kept by the pupil under the supervision of the parents and before the applicant is accepted as a member of the league, he or she must submit a record card showing that for two consecutive weeks 80 per cent of the health chores have been performed. When accepted, the applicant is given a membership card with the rules of the modern health crusaders printed on the back.

Through the health chore cards and the help of parents and teachers, it is assumed that the crusader appreciates the need of taking proper care of his own body and is ready to help others keep away sickness. The first work of the crusaders will be to push the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals.

It is especially appropriate that the sales of seals should be conducted by the school children, because most of the proceeds are to be used to provide a place for the care and cure of school children who have become exposed to tuberculosis and show signs of developing the disease.

Up to date, over seven thousand children in Vermont schools have taken health chore cards home. Every mail brings in lists of those who have completed the chores for two consecutive weeks and are anxious to perform the most work, that of selling seals. Every effort is being made to fill these demands so that by the first week in December, the health crusaders can make a general Red Cross Seal campaign.

After Christmas, the Vermont Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will publish a small, monthly paper to be circulated through all the leagues. The paper will suggest things leagues may undertake to better sanitary conditions and provide a channel for all the leagues to tell each other what they are doing.

WOMAN IN CHARGE.

Of Airplane Factory in England, Where Women Are Employed.

London, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, wife of the novelist, was the first woman to gain an air pilot's license in England, and she has now become the first woman head of an airplane factory. The factory employs girls and women almost exclusively. It has just been completed, a huge group of low frame buildings covering what was a year ago a wheat field. It is two miles from the nearest town.

"Girls and women cannot fly during the war," said Mrs. Hewlett in opening the new factory, "because the machines cannot be spared to train them. But they can learn to make airplanes, and they are doing so by scores."

Mrs. Hewlett gained her pilot's certificate in 1911, and it was not only the first granted to a woman, but its number was only 122.

ARRESTED IN U. S. UNIFORM.

One of Three Germans Caught in Hoboken Near Water Front.

Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 24.—A man in a United States army uniform was arrested Thursday in company with two Germans, formerly members of the crew of the German steamship *Amelia*. The man was discovered with the Germans when secret service men broke into their room on the waterfront near the United States army piers. All three were turned over to the army authorities.

MAY CLOSE UTILITIES

Shutdown of New England Railways Is Threatened

ALSO ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS

Coal Operators Lay Blame to Congestion on the Railroads

Washington, Nov. 24.—The inevitable shutdown of New England street railways, electric light plants, gas works and factories is prophesied by the National Coal association unless railroad congestion is relieved. The significance of this alarming prophecy is that it comes from the bituminous coal operators who mine the coal and who feel constrained to go before the country to tell their position. They declare that they are anxious to supply New England with fuel and can do so if they can get cars. Most of the soft coal sent to New England comes from the central Pennsylvania and West Virginia districts. The coal operators give figures on coal shipment compiled up to the latest moment by the United States geological survey, and say they can do nothing more than get their coal to the mouth of the mines and must depend on the railroads to carry it away.

According to these figures, while there has been a general increase in the production of bituminous for the country as a whole, in these particular fields no material increase has been possible. Coal shipments from these fields in October, 1916, were 173,366 carloads, and in October, 1917, with one more working day figured in, they were 174,412 carloads. For September, 1917, the production was 168,695. For most other producing regions material increases of production are noted.

It is a correct inference from the statement issued by the National Coal association that the coal operators are, to say the least, impatient with the handling of the railroad situation by the railroad managers.

TRIAL OF G. B. MEANS AT CONCORD MONDAY

He Is Accused of the Murder of Mrs. Maude A. King of New York, Widow Chicago Millionaire, on Aug. 29, 1917.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 24.—Gaston B. Means will be placed on trial here next Monday charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King of New York, widow of a Chicago millionaire.

Mrs. King was killed near here Aug. 29, last, while visiting relatives of Means, who was her business agent. A local coroner's jury decided she accidentally shot herself. After the body was taken to Chicago for burial suspicions were aroused which caused an autopsy to be performed, and the Chicago coroner's physician announced that the bullet wound in the neck of the woman's head which caused death, could not have been self-inflicted.

Means, Mrs. King and several friends of Means had gone out for target practice and Means and the woman were alone for a short time at Blackwater spring, near the field where Mrs. King expected to learn to shoot with a pistol. Means told the coroner's jury that before heading over to drink at the spring he placed a small pistol in the fork of a tree. A moment later, he said, he heard a shot, and Mrs. King fell, dying almost instantly. The pistol lay nearby. He called the other members of the party, but Mrs. King was dead before they arrived.

The investigation started in Chicago was carried to New York and search of Means' apartments there disclosed evidence which representatives of the district attorney's office said indicated that Means had planned to get \$2,000,000 for Mrs. King through an alleged second will of her husband. The latter in his first will had left her more than \$1,000,000, and had bequeathed the remainder of his fortune to a charitable institution near Chicago.

Statements that Means had been connected with German agents also were made by New York officials, and a federal agent attended the preliminary hearing here in September. At this hearing, which was the formal reopening of the case by North Carolina officials, counsel for Means consented to his being bound over after failure of litigation by which they sought to recover the documents seized in Means' home in New York.

Means was indicted Nov. 1 in the superior court of Calhoun county and the trial was set for Nov. 26. Counsel for Means successfully resisted attempts of the state prosecutor to have the court grant a change of venue.

HURRY CALL TO KNITTERS.

Red Cross Urges All Possible Volunteers to Work for Men in Camps and at Sea.

New York, Nov. 24.—So great is the present demand upon the Red Cross for knitted articles for men in cantonments and army posts and those abroad American warships, that the Atlantic division Thursday sent out an appeal to chapters in its jurisdiction to mobilize all the volunteer help it can get in an effort to speed up work on sweaters, wristlets, mufflers, helmets and socks.

Kill That Cold and Save Health

CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No griping—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours. Cuts 3 days. Money back if fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Tablets for sale at Any Drug Store.



Men in Training
Fighting isn't the only duty of a soldier, and exposure to bullets is not as serious as exposure to all kinds of weather and dampness. Rheumatic aches, sore and stiff muscles, strains and sprains, chilblains and neuralgia, all are enemies of the soldier, and the relief for all these pains and aches is Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient to carry or use; does not stain, and penetrates without rubbing. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists, 25c. Also \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

NORWAY IS LEANING TOWARD UNITED STATES

Newspapers Express Opinion That Their Country Must Depend More on the New World.

Christiania, Nov. 24.—The part of the United States in the war is the subject of a continual stream of articles in the Norwegian newspapers. Norwegian interest in things American has always been much keener than that in the other Scandinavian countries, but it has never been more pronounced than now.

The newspaper *Morgenbladet*, which has never been quite so favorably disposed to the entente as most of the Christiania newspapers, has shown a strong pro-American bias since the entrance of the United States into the war. In a leading editorial it says:

"America is now the focus of war preparations. The experiences of three years' war on all fronts are being profitably assimilated, and the most systematic military training is being practiced under French and English officers. Special commissions from Europe superintend the manufacture of all that is needed by sea, by land, and in the air. Ammunition making is being driven on with unheard-of intensity, standardization of air machines, experiment with new weapons, new technical inventions in every field. If there is any place where we can learn things, it is in America to-day.

"Norwegian naval and military attaches should be at once sent to America. In the future Norway will have to obtain more of her war material from the United States, and it is very important to strengthen our legation in Washington."

"UNWRITTEN LAW" GAINS.

There Is Little Doubt It Has Come to Stay in England.

London, Nov. 24.—Little doubt now exists that the "unwritten law" has come to stay in England. The hearing of the third case within two months in which this defense was offered has just been held in Nottingham, and for the third time the result has been acquittal.

The defendant in the Nottingham case was a young soldier. His lawyer cited and said: "While the unwritten law is the central case of Lieutenant Malcolin, not recognized in England, the provocation in the case justifies the court in being lenient."

At the present time there are three murder cases awaiting trial in which it is expected that the unwritten law will be pleaded as at least partial justification.

HENRY FORD BUYS CANADA BONDS.

His Subscription to the Victory Loan Is \$500,000.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 24.—It was announced here yesterday that Henry Ford has subscribed for \$500,000 worth of Canada Victory bonds.

Northcliffe and America.

The British people may take Lord Northcliffe rather too seriously. The noble peer has gone home after several months' residence in fat easy-going America; he tells England the most astounding things. Americans know because they have been told so a thousand times that they have not begun to wake up to the fact that they are at war; but Northcliffe in his letter to Premier Lloyd George says that America is preparing for war "with a fervor and enthusiasm little understood on this side of the Atlantic." How Lord Northcliffe could possibly have been so poor an observer of American conditions passes comprehension. Has he never read of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches on our "broomstick preparedness," or the comments of navy-league Don Furiosos on Secretary Joseph Daniels?

Overwhelming to our national modesty, of course, in its implications concerning America's readiness and ability to assume the leadership in the war against the central powers, is his lordship's sensational warning to the British premier: "May I also take this opportunity of giving warning about our relations with the great people from whom I come?"

From countless conversations with leading Americans, I know that unless there is swift improvement in our methods here the United States will rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war. It will not sacrifice its blood and treasure to the incompetent handling of the affairs of Europe.

Our participation has already far out-run our original anticipation, but in our wildest imaginings we Americans had never thought of taking over virtually the management of the whole war. The noble peer does us too much honor. It is true that the country will not, willingly, at least, "sacrifice its blood and treasure to the incompetent handling of the affairs of Europe," but there is a limit to our national genius for supervising other nations' affairs. In any event, the United States government may humbly decline to assume the direction of the war for the entente so long as a successful man as Lord Northcliffe refuses to try his own hand at the job. Its omniscient journalist, perhaps, Britain is holding in reserve for the last and most desperate of emergencies. When all of its Asquiths and Georges have been pitilessly thrown to the scrap heap, my Lord Northcliffe will remain. Only when he, too, had failed could the somewhat overworked president of the United States think of adding the British empire to his list of daily responsibilities.—Springfield Republican.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Vermont Troops.

The wide distribution of the men comprising the Vermont National Guard naturally created no end of dissatisfaction in the Green Mountain state, whose various commands in the Civil war won deserved fame. When our National Guard volunteered for service in this war, they naturally looked forward to similar opportunity to win glory for themselves and their beloved state. Their distribution among many other commands from various states shattered that hope.

With the creation and reorganization of the National Guard of New England in the 26th division, known as the National Guard division, as outlined by the Official Bulletin, there is a grouping of Vermont troops which will enable our soldiers to have something of a state feeling of emulation in their service for the nation, although the identity of the state commands remains destroyed.

Of this division the 101st machine gun battalion is composed of a Connecticut squadron of cavalry and 196 enlisted men from the 1st Vermont infantry. The 102d machine gun battalion includes a Massachusetts squadron of cavalry less one troop, three officers and 213 enlisted men from the 1st Vermont infantry. The 102d infantry includes the 2d Connecticut infantry, 1,500 from the 1st Vermont infantry, 100 from the 6th Massachusetts infantry. The 103d machine gun battalion is comprised of a Rhode Island squadron of cavalry less two troops, the New Hampshire gun company, three officers and 229 enlisted men from the 1st Vermont infantry and reserve officers.

The largest body of Vermont troops is included in the 101st ammunition train, which has 13 officers and 700 enlisted men from the 1st Vermont infantry, in addition to six officers and 234 enlisted men from the Massachusetts coast artillery.

The surplus units of the 1st Vermont infantry are assigned to the 26th division depot brigade. It is encouraging to learn that no National Guard officers rendered surplus in the reorganization will be demoted or discharged as a result of the changes, but all will be utilized in the formation of corps troops and so on.—Burlington Free Press.

Where Are the Crews?

There is disquiet alongside at the inappreciable delay in making preparations for the manning of the new government-owned fleet of merchant vessels so keenly needed to keep up the flow of supplies to Britain and France, and to sustain our troops when they have landed. Officers are being trained by the recruiting service of the shipping board—but where are the new sailors and firemen? Soon the seasoned men will be exhausted, fresh volunteers must be forthcoming—and these will have to be trained in the rudiments of their profession, exactly as the selected soldiers are being instructed in the camps of the national army.

These new merchant ships, or all that will be launched for many months, are freight craft pure and simple. They are not fast troop transports of the war department—these, it is announced, are to have an enlisted personnel from the naval service. But the navy has no men to spare for the vastly greater number of cargo ships, whose crews need not be and should not be men-of-war men.

As New England well knows, the merchant seamen and the naval seamen are very different in qualifications and experience. It is a grievous waste to train in gunnery and the niceties of navy routine the deck and engine room force of a "tramp" steamship—a waste of time and energy at a time when every minute and every ounce must be made to tell for practical effectiveness. Schools estab-

Shoes That "Stand Up"

You want shoes for winter wear that will stand the hard weather conditions of our New England climate. Not every shoe—even the higher-priced ones—are made well enough to do this.

Regals are the one make we've had experience with that can always be depended upon for a dollar's worth of wear for every dollar paid.

And for style and fit—they're famous. Have a new pair for Thanksgiving.

Moore & Owens

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lished by the shipping board and administered on the common-sense lines which have made the merchant officers' schools so successful could undoubtedly develop good materials for merchant crews in one-half of the weeks required by the naval training stations, already overcrowded by the peculiar needs of the national service.

Under Director Henry Howard of Boston the shipping board's recruiting work for officers has abundantly "made good." It has won the right to be entrusted with further responsibilities. It lacks only the word to go ahead. Without another week's delay it ought to be empowered to enroll and instruct the vanguard of the many thousands of able-bodied men who will eventually be called to serve as the crews of the American emergency fleet. Officers we shall have, but there must be sailors and firemen in five or ten or twenty times greater numbers—and most of them will come as green lads who must be scheduled from the beginning.—Boston Herald.

We for All.

If the permanent war council is to succeed the United States must recognize it and send it a representative. France and Britain have taken the first steps toward forming such a council. Italy, owing to her needs of the moment, has already accepted the authority of a three-nation military council for Italian affairs; she will hardly oppose a like council to oversee the operations on other fronts as well. Russia is for the present out of the military calculations. Japan is not an active participant, yet she might become so if assured that the allies would more closely organize in the common cause. Belgium and the other small belligerents must in any case receive more benefit from their allies at the present stage of the war than they confer. They would hardly oppose a council for the good of the whole. But what will the United States do? It rested with President Wilson as

Let the president and at his back the country bring themselves to realize that America must fight for all. This country is bound to whip Germany—or submit. She cannot whip her alone. She can whip her with the least amount of loss by team methods. The object is worth the surrender of unworthy suspicions, dreads and prejudices. Let America do her part in making it each for all, by speaking up in good time and saying: "We are for all."—New York Evening Sun.

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Fair Treatment

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IT IS the hardest marble in the world, the most lasting against wear and tear.

Goodrich Tires—the triumph of Goodrich skill and experience in rubber making—built with Black Tread, the toughest rubber known, stand more pressure to the inch than other tires.

Small wonder they outlast other tires.

GOODRICH BLACK SAFETY TREADS

Are tires built from the lessons taught by the Goodrich Test Car Fleets.

Millions of miles ground out under the Cars of the Test Car Fleets in widely different regions of our nation, have taught the lasting strength of the *Unit-Mold, Unbroken-Cure* body of these matchless fabric tires.

"America's Tested Tires" only give you the benefit of the lessons of the Goodrich Test Cars.

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