

UNITED STATES DESTROYER LOST WITH PART OF CREW

The Jacob Jones Was Torpedoed in War Zone and 37 Survivors Were Taken Off on Rafts, the Navy Department at Washington Reports

ABOUT 60 LOST, IT IS BELIEVED

The Jacob Jones Was on Patrol Duty in the Evening—Her Commander Was a Brother-in-Law of Secretary of Navy Daniels

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—The American destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone Thursday, with the loss of a large part of her crew. Thirty-seven survivors were taken off on rafts.

The sinking occurred December 6 at 8 in the evening, while the ship was on patrol duty. She was commanded by Lieutenant Commander David Worth Bagley, brother of Mrs. Josephine Daniels.

Commander Bagley's brother was the first American officer killed in the Spanish-American war. The Jacob Jones was the ship which saved 305 persons from the Orma when that vessel was torpedoed while a part of the convoy of merchant vessels under escort of American destroyers.

The Jacob Jones' peace time complement was five officers, five petty officers and 87 men. She was one of the newest and best of American destroyers.

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE MONTE SISEMOLE

In Desperate Hand-to-Hand Engagement, the Italians Lost Over 1,000 Prisoners, According to Vienna.

Vienna, Friday, Dec. 7, via London, Dec. 8.—Austro-Hungarian general headquarters to-day issued an official statement saying that troops of Field Marshal Conrad have won further successes in their attacks. After a hand-to-hand engagement lasting several hours Austrian rifle regiments broke the enemy's resistance on Monte Sisemole. The Italians lost more than 1,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material. The total number of prisoners has increased to 15,000.

REVOLUTION IN LISBON

And Outbreaks Also Are Reported in Oporto.

Madrid, Dec. 8.—A revolution has broken out in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, according to a dispatch received here by way of Oporto and Tuy. Outbreaks are also said to have occurred at Oporto.

G. D. AIKEN PRESIDENT.

Was Chosen Head of Vermont Horticultural Society.

Burlington, Dec. 8.—The annual meetings of the Vermont Horticultural society and the Vermont Sugar Makers' association came to an end yesterday after four days' session. George D. Aiken of Putney was elected president of the Horticultural society with M. B. Cummings of Burlington secretary; W. E. Colton of Montpelier, treasurer; H. E. Clark of Vergennes and W. E. Cummings of Vergennes, executive committee. G. D. Aiken, M. B. Cummings, State Commissioner of Agriculture, E. S. Brigham of St. Albans, Clarence J. Ferguson of Burlington, E. L. Witherell of Middlebury.

An invitation was received to hold the next annual meeting of the two societies at St. Johnsbury, it probably will be accepted. There is a possibility that the Vermont Bee Keepers' association will unite with the other organizations.

The following awards for exhibits of maple sugar and maple products were made by the Sugar Makers' association yesterday:

Largest and best display of maple products, \$25—Won by C. H. Colvin of Rutland.

Most artistic display of maple products, \$25—Won by J. P. Spear of Newbury.

A sweepstake prize for most meritorious exhibit was won by Mr. Spear for the second time, this prize being a special cup donated by the St. Albans board of trade. The present holder has to win it but once more to own it permanently.

Best exhibit of maple sugar cakes, not less than five pounds—First, \$4, Lewis Walker of West Rutland, scoring 97 points; second, \$3, Mrs. Edward O. Newell of West Rutland, 96 1/2 points; third, \$2, W. W. Shattuck of Eden, 96 points; fourth, \$1, D. E. Giddings of East Fairfield, 95 1/2 points. Other high scoring exhibitors included Mrs. C. H. Colvin.

Best exhibit of maple syrup, single gallon, in glass or tin, first honors going to Dolphus Perry of Fairfield with a score of 97 points. The three following him with 96 1/2 points each were A. R. Marquis of Newport, M. E. Sampson of Montpelier and Mrs. Edward O. Newell of West Rutland. Mrs. C. H. Colvin of Rutland scored 95 points in this class and K. M. Bromley of Danby had a similar score.

FIVE AUTOMOBILES BURNED.

Ballam's Garage at White River Junction Destroyed.

White River Junction, Dec. 8.—Ballam's garage, located on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut river burned to the ground yesterday afternoon. The fire started at 3:45 o'clock and at 6 o'clock nothing was left of what was formerly one of the largest garages in this section. The business was owned by W. G. Ballam of Norwich and the building by Rollin Stevens of this place. All but five cars were removed. The new truck belonging to the Reservoir Ice Co. and the delivery truck of Williams' laundry were burned.

Both the West Lebanon, N. H., and the White River Junction fire departments were summoned but the building, which was of wooden construction and soaked with grease and oil from a soap factory which occupied the upper floor in former years, was too far gone for them to save any part of it.

The garage sold the Studebaker, Jeffrey and Overland cars besides conducting a general repair business. The loss on the cars burned is about \$5,000 and the loss on the building and machinery will reach about the same. The loss is well covered by insurance.

It is said that the fire started as one of the workmen was cleaning an engine with gasoline.

RUMANIA QUILTS.

Joins in Armistice with the Russian Forces.

Jassy, Rumania, Dec. 8.—An official announcement made yesterday states: "The Rumanian command having proposed an armistice to the enemy and to the Rumanian troops forming part of this front, it was decided that the Rumanian troops should associate themselves with this proposition. As a consequence hostilities were suspended at 3 o'clock on the whole of the front."

"The enemy's troops loudly manifested their satisfaction and endeavored to approach the Rumanian network system. The Rumanian troops maintained a reserved and dignified attitude and rejected every attempt at fraternization."

Secretary Lane of the Interior Department Declares That Every Capacity of the United States Will Be Tested.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—In his annual report published to-day, Secretary Lane, in characteristically striking phrases, portrays the transition of a peaceful democracy into a nation organized for war. Possession of resources alone, he warns the country, does not win wars and recounting the enormous progress made on every hand declares the physical stores of the United States are almost completely at command of the world's needs.

"What can you do to serve me?" quotes the secretary. "To that question each individual and each department of the government must give an answer. The answer of this department is that it has put every agency and activity which it has at the service of those departments more directly concerned with war making. Our men of scientific knowledge—metallurgists, chemists, engineers, topographers—have found new work at their hands. The homesteaders and the miners on the public lands have been released from their obligations if they go into the army or show themselves to be of greater service off their lands than on them."

"The reclamation service on a million and a quarter acres of irrigated lands and the Indians on a hundred reservations joined in the campaign for more meat and more wheat. The patent office has been searched for new devices that could be brought into use to kill the submarine or limit its destructiveness, for the plans of heretofore unused lethal weapons, and for the formulae of improved or unknown sources of power. Before war actually came this department had compiled the data which showed the power of the nation in mineral and chemical resources, our possible needs, and how they could be met at home or where abroad. Prepared lists of those men who had special knowledge or were of skill along the lines of our own activities enabled us to expand as the war went on."

"Under the imperative mandate of war that all things shall become subject to a new classification according to their usefulness in carrying on the nation's struggle, certain phases of our work have fallen into the background, while others have been brought into the high light of national importance."

"But the making of war to-day is far more than a test of primal resources; it tests the full powers of the nation in every resource and capacity and especially along the lines of scientific knowledge. And here again we find that the ways of peace have given something in the way of preparation for war."

The ministers of several of the Barre churches met this forenoon at 11 o'clock to consider the recommendation of State Fuel Administrator H. J. M. Jones relative to the suspension of church services for the winter, or by holding services at different hours in the same edifice, the idea being to save coal. No action was taken by the clergymen, but it was decided to lay the matter before the various congregations to-morrow.

The recommendation of Fuel Administrator Jones is as follows: "Furthermore, if in your town or city there are two or more coal-using churches, it is desired that you suggest to the officials of these institutions that, so far as possible, they join in the patriotic and Christian service of coal-saving by coming together in union services for the winter or by holding services at different hours in the same edifice, or if Christian fellowship, accompanied by a reduction thereby in the number of church edifices used, is not practicable, that the chapel or vestry of each edifice be used instead of the main audience room."

"The present dearth of coal and the difficulties involved in securing a supply for the state prompt this request."

There is More Than a Year Ago, It Was Reported.

The Montpelier fuel committee met last evening and conferred on the fuel question from a local point of view. The committee, which is composed of George Blanchard, chairman, O. D. Clark and L. R. Brooks, found that Montpelier is better supplied with coal now than at the same time last year, particularly with hard coal. Perhaps not quite so much soft coal is on hand as a year ago. As to the combination of the churches to conserve fuel, the committee considered the matter was left to the churches to decide among themselves.

Lucia Monti, Whose Father Died Recently in Clyde, Ohio.

The death of Lucia Monti, the little daughter of Mrs. S. P. Monti of 1 Durkee place, occurred at her home this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the end following from an illness of three weeks. Death was due to intestinal tuberculosis. Besides her mother, the child leaves her brother, Henry Andrew Monti. Her father passed away in Clyde, O., late in October and the body was brought to Barre for burial. The deceased was born in Clyde Dec. 2, 1915. It is expected that funeral services will be held at the home Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the family lot at Hope cemetery.

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BOLSHEVIKI SEEK SUPPORT

Communicate to All Allied Countries Concerning Negotiations with Germany

HOLD UP ARMISTICE PENDING REPLIES

Trotsky Sent Notes to All Allied Embassies in Petrograd

London, Dec. 8.—A Russian government despatch, dated Tuesday and received here by wireless, announces that Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, has sent to all the allied embassies a note intimating that the armistice negotiations have been suspended for a week at the initiative of the Russian delegates, for the purpose of providing the opportunity to inform the peoples and governments of the allied countries of the tendency of such negotiations.

The note concludes: "The period of delay even in the existing disturbed conditions of international communication is ample to allow the allied governments to declare a willingness or refusal to participate in the negotiations."

RESOURCES ALONE WON'T WIN THE WAR

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20,000 PEOPLE ARE DESTITUTE

Blinding Blizzard Is Sweeping Over Stricken City of Halifax

RELIEF TRAINS HELD UP BY GREAT DRIFTS

Nearly 4,000 Dwellings Were Destroyed; All Others Damaged

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 8.—An estimate of 4,000 persons dead in the Halifax disaster is contained in a private telegram received from the stricken city to-day by an undertaking firm here. The message asks that 4,000 coffins be sent to Halifax at once.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 8.—A blinding north country snow storm, accompanying a gale that at times attained a velocity of more than 40 miles an hour, has held this city of desolation in its grasp for the past 24 hours. A Massachusetts relief train due to arrive this morning was stalled in great snow drifts near Amherst last night and while the snowplows were clearing the tracks the progress was so slow that the time of the train's arrival is problematical. Other rescue trains were also reported snowbound.

With every building more or less damaged, men, women and children huddled together as best they could and passed a night of suffering. A chilling wind whistled through the smashed windows. There were scarcely enough blankets to cover the wounded and many were unable to obtain food. Fires were almost out of the question and the only lights were from oil lamps or candles.

The citizens' finance committee estimates that there are 20,000 destitute people in the devastated area, that 4,000 dwellings were destroyed and that the actual loss and estimated cost of temporary maintenance will approximately \$30,000,000.

SHIPOF OF SUPPLIES TO GO FROM BOSTON

Gov. McCall and Massachusetts Relief Committee Made Plans Immediately on Getting Urgent Appeal From Halifax.

Boston, Dec. 8.—Bedding, clothing, boots and surgical dressings are urgently needed to relieve the sufferings of the people of Halifax. In a telegram to-day Governor McCall, R. T. Mellreth, chairman of the relief committee, also asked for glass to replace the thousands of broken window panes and make the homes that were not destroyed habitable. Immediately on receipt of the telegram Governor McCall called the Massachusetts relief committee together and plans were perfected for sending a shipload of supplies. The steamer will sail at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the committee made an effort to get in touch with societies throughout New England who had collected supplies, so that they might be sent on this ship.

MUCH AID SENT.

Several Special Trains Left New York for Halifax.

New York, Dec. 8.—Several special trains furnished by the New York Central railroad were sent from here to Halifax last night with every facility for supplying aid to the stricken city. They carried 600 men, together with \$15,000 worth of tools, \$150,000 worth of lumber, 1,900 portable houses and 25 motor trucks. The party included a special salaried corps of 20 expert engineers who will restore whatever houses can be saved and direct the construction of temporary shelter as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, former health commissioner of New York City, who also is on his way to Halifax, has been placed in charge of the temporary housing problem. He will cooperate with the health department of Halifax in maintaining sanitary conditions throughout the devastated district.

On board the Red Cross train, which left here late yesterday in charge of Ellis Russell, was Capt. A. L. Boyce, who had charge of the forwarding of Christmas gifts to soldiers in France. Capt. Goodwin of the medical corps at Governor's island and Miss Jessie Forbes, a nurse who had lived in Halifax and seen service on the European battlefields. The train is expected to arrive at Halifax about 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

The following articles, valued at more than \$200,000 were carried by the train: 6,800 pairs of socks and 3,654 pairs of bed socks; 10,000 sweaters; 15,152 pieces of men's women's and children's clothing; 10,000 blankets; 20 cases containing 100 gallons of disinfecting fluid; 20,000 pounds of bandages; 496 cots and a carload of foodstuffs.

BLAMED A GERMAN

And This Theory Says Naval Magazine at Halifax Blew Up.

Boston, Dec. 8.—A report that a naval magazine blew up, precipitating the Halifax disaster, and that the body of a dead German was found near the magazine, was brought to this city last night by A. Goldberg, a button merchant of New York, who was in the first party of refugees to reach here from the shattered city.

The information came to Goldberg in a roundabout way, but from apparently authentic sources. He got the story first, he stated, from a railroad official, who said it was given him by a member of the municipal government of Halifax.

According to this story, when the naval magazine exploded, ships in the immediate vicinity cut loose their moorings and scurried out into the stream. In the fleet was a heavily laden munitions steamer. During the scramble for safety the steamer was rammed by a freight steamer and blew up, spreading havoc far and wide. Directly after the explosion, relief workers picked up near the wrecked magazine the body of a man believed to be a German.

This man, according to Goldberg's informant, was remembered as a Jew from South Street, New York, who had stated that he had recently come from the United States.

HEARD GRAND SECRETARY.

Masons Also Saw Degree Exemplified on Two Candidates.

Stations at the meeting of Granite Lodge F. & M., last evening, were occupied by former worshipful masters, the occasion being the annual gathering of pastmasters, and a large number of Masons looked on while the old timers exemplified the third degree on two candidates. Nearly every past master of the organization was present and despite the fact that unusual circumstances which prevented just now the Masons from serving their customary banquet, the best traditions of past masters' night in Granite lodge were upheld. Henry H. Ross of Burlington, grand secretary of Vermont Masonry, was present to review the work and to address the gathering.

The several chairs were occupied as follows: Worshipful master, William W. Russell; senior warden, William Young; junior warden, G. M. Dodge; secretary, Frank L. Small; treasurer, James R. Coutts; senior deacon, William Hurry of Long street; junior deacon, E. M. White; senior steward, Frank K. Beard; junior steward, Arthur C. Tilden; marshal, John C. Wylie; chaplain, Rev. Edgar Crossland.

After the degree work, Grand Sec. Ross spoke interestingly on the world war and some of the lesser as well as the greater issues at stake. He asserted emphatically that it is a war for democracy and argued that it should be fought through to a finish. Mr. Ross stressed the importance of supporting the Red Cross and asked that every Mason who is not now a member ally with the organization at once. Fred Timson, a fraternal visitor from Lynn, Mass., who was present as a guest of the lodge, submitted an illuminating letter from his brother, Louis Timson, who is with the American ambulance corps in France. The young ambulance driver wrote vividly of his impressions of France and of the struggle which the allies are making for the cause of democracy.

At intervals throughout the evening selections were given by the Masonic orchestra, consisting of N. S. Love, Harry D. Graves, Leon C. Smith, Charles Davidson, Dr. H. H. Reid and Albert Scott. In the refreshment intermission, the entertainment committee tempered its fidelity to the food administration with loyal Vermont, for instead of serving sugar for the coffee, maple syrup was used as a sweetener. A doughnut went with every cup of coffee.

A PLEASING FARCE PRESENTED.

At Annual Bazaar Conducted by Presbyterian Ladies.

The annual sale and bazaar conducted under the auspices of the ladies' union of the Presbyterian church opened yesterday afternoon in the church vestry and continued last evening. It will close this evening with a baked bean supper. The sale and concert last evening was attended by a large number, and a steady stream of money was turned into the church coffers. The food table was in charge of Mrs. A. J. Stewart and Mrs. Parks, who were kept busy throughout the evening, while the apron booth in charge of Mrs. James McKenna, Mrs. Alex. Mackie and Mrs. J. S. Milne, the fancy work booth, presided over by Mrs. McCrea and Miss Minnie Walker, and the ice cream and tea booth in charge of Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Rieken, were continually thronged with eager purchasers.

The program of the evening's entertainment consisted of a farce entitled "Mrs. Jenkins' Brilliant Idea," the cast of which was made up of eight young ladies, who during the plot caused the audience no end of enjoyment and merriment by their characterization of a sewing circle in their attempt to raise a certain amount of money. The cast was made up of Miss Rose Phillips in the role of Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Alex. Fowle, Jr., as Mrs. Jones, Miss Christine Walker, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. James Mitchell as Mrs. Scott, Miss Mildred Pier as Mrs. Smith, Miss Ruth Milne as Mrs. Rowe, Miss Jennie Stephen as Mrs. Brown, and Miss Theresa Duncan as Mrs. Hodge.

A great deal of credit for the success of the affair is due a committee of the ladies union, whose good work was amply reflected in the evening's entertainment, while many thanks are due the young ladies who offered their talent in the production of the farce.

TO HELP REGISTRANTS.

Washington County Legal Advisory Board Prepares.

J. W. Gordon of Barre, chairman, H. C. Shurtliff, secretary and F. L. Laird, member of the legal advisory board to work in the draft, held a meeting in the county court house Friday afternoon for the purpose of giving those who are to help the local board and the registrants in their work the information it is necessary that they have. The advisory board called in several laymen as well as attorneys from the different parts of the state.

The laymen attending the meeting were W. J. Jones of Wadesboro, J. W. Bates of Moretown, C. S. Dana of Woodbury and D. P. Town of Plainfield. The meeting was called to order in the grand jury room, but it was found that this was too small and the adjournment to the court room occurred.

Nearly all the attorneys in the county were present. The questionnaires in which there are 16 pages, were placed before the men and they were advised before the disposition of these and how to help out the registrants.

These persons help out the registrants without any fees or reimbursement for their trouble. It is rather a volunteer service for those selected to help, if they get any pay for their time they will not reimburse them for the time lost.

NATIVE OF SWEDEN.

Mrs. Charles Lampz Died Yesterday at Lower Westerville.

Mrs. Charles Lampz died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at her home in lower Westerville at the age of 43 years. Mrs. Lampz had been ill for two weeks with tuberculosis. She was born in Smaland, Sweden, and came to the United States 23 years ago, having lived in Westerville for the past 11 years. She was a member of the Order of Vasa and the Swedish Fraternity of America. Her husband, a son, Adolph, and a daughter, Annie, also a brother, Adolph Hagg of Quincy, Mass., survive her.

The funeral will be held at her late home Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. W. H. Bishop officiating.

Notice: The city water will be shut off on Sunday, Dec. 9, at 9 a. m., on the following streets—Center street, Blackwell from South Street, westerly, Condit street, Howard street, Oswald street. City Water Department.

AWAIT MOVE IN WAR ON AUSTRIA

Interest Now Centers on Pres. Wilson's Proclamation on Austrians' Status

PARTICULARLY THOSE IN AMERICAN FORCES

In Both Houses of Congress There Was But a Single Vote Against Declaration

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—The United States was at today with Austria-Hungary as the result of a joint resolution adopted by Congress and approved by President Wilson. A state of war exists from 5:03 yesterday afternoon, when the president signed the declaration. Interest centered to-day in the president's proclamation, which is expected to define the status of Austro-Hungarian subjects, particularly those in the armed forces of the United States.

After but one hour's debate, the resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate with an affirmative vote of 74. It was approved by the House 363 to 1. Representative London, the New York Socialist, casting the only dissenting vote. A few minutes later Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark had signed the document and sent it to the White House, where President Wilson attached his signature with Secretary Tumulty and Assistant Secretary Foster as the only witnesses.

The resolution follows: "Joint resolution: 'Declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.'

"Whereas, the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; Therefore be it: 'Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and the president be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on the war against the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

"Speaker of the House of Representatives." "Thomas H. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. "Approved by the president, 1917. "Woodrow Wilson."

In accordance with President Wilson's suggestion, action in respect to Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other allies, was left to the future. Widespread demand in Congress for their inclusion in the declaration was indicated in both Senate and House debates, but when the roll calls came the president's advice was followed in a demonstration of American unity and harmony. Representative London, Socialist, of New York, who cast the one negative vote, explained his opposition to the declaration as being based on that course by the Socialist party. Caustic criticism of his position enlivened the House proceedings.

Debate in both Houses was unexpectedly brief, lasting but an hour in the Senate and only two hours and 40 minutes in the House. Also, in sharp contrast to the discussion which preceded the war declaration against Germany last April, it was almost devoid of spectacular features in spite of the dramatic setting furnished by crowded galleries. Members apparently acted in common accord to expedite action, the few who spoke refraining from extended discussion.

The Senate acted first on the resolution, presented by Chairman Stone with the unanimous endorsement of the foreign relations committee. Soon after the Senate concluded routine business. After brief addresses by Senators Stone, Lodge, Hitchcock, Owen and Vardaman, the rollcall followed. When the document was transmitted to the House it was substituted there by unanimous consent for the more lengthy resolution reported by the House foreign relations committee, after conference with state department officials. Senators Stone, who had charge of the resolution, Gronna of North Dakota, Norris of Nebraska and Vardaman of Mississippi, who voted against the Gorman declaration yesterday joined the majority. A fifth, former Senator Lane of Oregon, had since died.

Senator La Follette of