

ITALIANS WON IN MOUNTAINS

Forced Teutons to Evacuate Trench Sections, Rome Reports

LATTER SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSS

When Caught Under Heavy Italian Gun Fire

Rome, Jan. 11.—Austro-German forces yesterday were forced to evacuate trench sections on the Italian mountain front.

Y. M. C. A. NOT TAKING MEN OF DRAFT AGE

But It Is Keeping Those Already in Service Until Their Draft Numbers Are Called.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 10.—The American army and navy Y. M. C. A. in France to-day issued a statement that it is not accepting any men eligible for military service.

LIVING ON RATIONS.

British Food Controller Is Asking His Guests to Do the Same.

London, Jan. 11.—Lord Rhonda, the British food controller, is not only living on rations but insists on his guests dining in very plain fashion.

TO RETAIN ART.

Germany Proposing to Keep Paintings at Home.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Frenzied bidding at recent art auctions here has prompted the Prussian chamber by unanimous vote to authorize the government to enact a law prohibiting or impeding the sale abroad of art objects or paintings of old masters now owned by Germany.

ALL IMPORTED WOOL SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

Government Is Authorized to Take Any Left by Importers After Expiration of Ten Days' Option.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—All the wool to be imported into the United States is made subject to a government 10-day purchasing option under the regulations issued by the war trade board, effective Monday.

The government is authorized to purchase at any time after the expiration of the option any wool left unsold by the importers, the prices to be determined by a committee appointed jointly by the government and the wool trade.

DECLINES TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION

Of the Connecticut Legislature to Consider the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 11.—Governor Holcomb has refused the request to call a special session of the legislature to consider the federal prohibition amendment or to recommend that the question be voted on at a special session in March to consider soldier suffrage.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS AMERICAN SOLDIERS

And It Wants Them Sent in as Large Numbers as Possible, Says Winston Churchill.

London, Jan. 11.—Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, in addressing the American Luncheon club to-day, made a powerful appeal for sending American soldiers to Europe in as large numbers as possible.

COAL FAMINE NEAR END.

But There May Be Local Shortages, Say Officials.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The railroad situation has improved under government operation sufficiently to guarantee that there will be no further coal famine in any part of the country this winter, Director-General McAdoo was informed yesterday by A. H. Smith, assistant in charge of transportation on eastern lines.

FIX PRICE ON COPPER.

It Is to Be 23 1/2 Cents Per Pound for Four Months.

New York, Jan. 11.—A price of 23 1/2 cents a pound for copper for the next four months was fixed to-day at a conference here between federal authorities and copper producers.

GREAT GERMAN EVIL IS STATE IDOLATRY

The People There Subordinate Everything—Religion, Morality, Laws of God and Man—To the State, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

London, Jan. 11 (Correspondence)—"The fundamental evil of Germany to-day is idolatry," said Lord Robert Cecil in a statement for the Associated Press to-day. "They have set up for themselves a graven image, just as truly as did the heathen of old, and against whom the prophets of the Bible preached. Germany's idol is the state. They place the state above religion, above morality, above all laws of God or man. They believe that any act is justified which advances the interests of the German state, however base that act may be, however immoral, however inconsiderate of the lawful rights of others."

"Otto Kahn, himself a German by origin, has defined this state idolatry as 'the demagogical obsession of power worship and world dominion.' "This idolatry is at the bottom of our whole fight against Germany. It is the secret of the whole revolting list of outrages and atrocities which Germany has committed against the civilized world. The violation of Belgium, the Armenian atrocities, the unspeakable horrors of submarine warfare—all these are the outcome of a creed which holds that no laws of morality are binding when the defense of the state is at stake."

"The results of this violating of the foundations of morality by Germany are bound to be colossal and far-reaching. They mean the degeneracy of the whole German structure, and the effects are already seen in the wave of crime and immorality which is sweeping over Germany. So long as the governing classes are infected with this doctrine there is no limit to the wickedness and cruelty which will be put into execution. It means the undermining ultimately of the whole fabric of their civilization. This is what President Wilson has foreseen. The main reason for the determination of President Wilson and the leaders of the allies on both sides of the water to carry this war through, whatever the cost, in order that the world may be a fit world to live in."

"The Lansdowne letter has been thought by some to indicate some weakening of determination on the part of this country, some change of attitude. I believe any such impression is a profound delusion. I know it is a delusion for as the actual government of England is concerned, and I believe that the British people as a whole, including Lord Lansdowne himself, are more determined than ever to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. "I see that it is being alleged with a certain degree of plausibility that there are many reasons for the determination of President Wilson's message. That may be so. But in the case of the president's message there breathes through every line not only a determination to win—for in that there is no difference between the two men—but also a certainty of victory. President Wilson's message has an inspiration of leadership which Lansdowne's letter lacks."

MAY FIND ANTIMONY.

Government Is Conducting Investigation in Humboldt County, Nev.

Antimony is one of the necessary war minerals for which the United States is dependent on foreign countries and of which larger domestic supplies should be promptly developed. Accordingly, in view of the desirability of having information on all possible domestic sources of antimony, the Arabia mining district, in Humboldt county, Nevada, has recently been examined by a geologist of the United States geological survey, department of the interior.

This mining district, long idle after its first period of activity in the late sixties, has become active again under the stimulus of the present high prices of lead, antimony, and silver. The pioneer smelter in Nevada, at Oreana, on the Central Pacific railroad, was built in 1865 to reduce the ore of the Montezuma mine, the principal mine in the Arabia district. The ores of the district are notable in that they consist almost wholly of silver-bearing bindheimite, the so-called hydrous antimonite of lead. None of the ore bodies have been explored to a vertical depth greater than 200 feet, and the zone of unaltered sulphides has nowhere been reached. The primary ores of the district were formed under high temperatures by "deep-seated" mineralization.

In view of this origin, some of the strongest veins carry one in depth. This possibility, together with the chance that a zone of enriched silver sulphides exists in depth, suggests that the district merits deeper exploration than has yet been attempted. The principal use of antimony in war is to harden the lead in bullets.

Gross Lack of Foresight.

The Springfield Republican would expatiate those responsible for our unpreparedness for war. It argues that any unpreparedness undertaken in 1910 or 1912 would have been obsolete even by 1914, when the war first started in Europe.

This begs the question. There has been no criticism for lack of preparedness prior to 1914. All criticism has been directed toward those who discouraged and prevented preparedness after the war began and after it became evident that, even if we did not have to enter the war as an active belligerent, we must do something which would enable us to maintain our rights as neutrals. Because we took no steps to prepare, we could take no steps to preserve our rights upon the seas. And because we could not preserve our rights upon the seas we saw those rights constantly invaded with increasing outrage—and as a consequence, we saw set up upon land, and upon our own soil, those agencies of espionage which the president has so scathingly enumerated more than once since we entered the war. We did not get ready for the war prior to 1914, because, while many had foreseen that war, no one could tell when it would come, nor how, nor that we would be even remotely involved. But it was immediately apparent, before the war was many months old, that we had a duty to perform—the duty of maintaining our rights as neutrals, if we intended to remain neutral, or preparing for our task as a belligerent, if we intended to enter the war. We did neither—and, as the Senate committee is finding out, we did little even after we had formally declared war.—Concord Monitor.

PUT RUSSIANS ON DEFENSIVE

Tell Them at Peace Conference That Responsibility for War Rests on Them

IF THEY DO NOT SHARE GERMAN INTENTIONS

Meanwhile the Bolsheviki Are Reported to Be Forming a New Army

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk on Thursday said that as Russia's allies had not replied to the invitation to participate in the negotiations it was not a question of a separate peace between Russia and the central powers.

Count Czernin gave reasons for not wishing to transfer the negotiations to neutral territory and said if the Russians were animated by the same intentions as the central powers the result would be satisfactory. If not, the responsibility for the war would fall exclusively on the Russians. Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, said he considered that the difficulties, which had interrupted the previous negotiations, not sufficient to justify the failure of the peace work.

London, Jan. 11.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News says that the Bolsheviki, in preparing to re-establish a fighting power against a possible final break in negotiations with the central powers, are not attempting to reanimate the old army but to create a new and smaller one. The correspondent says that the civil wars in different parts of Russia are not wars by one party against another, but attempts to spread class warfare in the sections, where the proletariat has not obtained the upper hand.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—German Foreign Secretary Von Kuehlmann announced in a speech at the Brest-Litovsk conference yesterday that the central powers had withdrawn their terms, made public, Dec. 25, owing to the non-acceptance by all the enemy powers of those terms.

THE COPPER PRODUCTION.

Amounted to Half a Billion in United States in 1917.

The production of copper in 1917 was slightly less than in 1916, according to preliminary figures and estimates collected by B. S. Butler of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, from all plants that make blister copper from domestic ores or that produce refined copper. At an average price of about 27 cents a pound, the output for 1917 has a value of \$510,000,000, as against values of \$475,000,000 for 1916 and \$190,000,000 for 1913.

The figures showing the smelter production from domestic ores represent the actual output of most of the companies for 11 months and the estimated output for December. A few companies gave no figures for November, but furnished estimates of the combined output of November and December. The production of blister and lake copper from domestic ores was 1,890,000,000 pounds in 1917, against 1,928,000,000 pounds in 1916 and 1,224,000,000 pounds in 1913. The output of refined copper (electrolytic, lake, casting, and pig) from primary sources, domestic and foreign, for 1917, is estimated at 2,262,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,259,000,000 pounds for 1916 and 1,615,000,000 pounds for 1913. Foreign Trade and Domestic Consumption.

According to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, the imports of unmanufactured copper of all forms for the first 10 months of 1917 amounted to 460,780,000 pounds, as against 397,594,000 pounds for the first 10 months of 1916. The imports for the year 1916 were 462,335,000 pounds. The exports of pigs, ingots, bars, plates, sheets, rods, wire, and like copper products for the first 10 months of 1917, as determined by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, amounted to 933,876,000 pounds; the exports for the first 10 months of 1916 were 655,473,000 pounds. Similar exports for the year 1916 were 784,006,000 pounds.

At the beginning of 1917, about 128,000,000 pounds of refined copper was in stock in the United States. By adding this quantity to the refinery output of the year, it will be seen that the total available supply of refined copper, exclusive of secondary copper, was about 2,490,000,000 pounds. By subtracting from this quantity the exports for the first 10 months and the estimated exports for the last two months, and assuming no change in stocks, it will be seen that the supply available for domestic consumption in 1917 was materially less than the 1,430,000,000 pounds available in 1916. The average monthly quoted prices of copper in 1916 and 1917 were almost exactly the same, 27.2 cents per pound. The average quoted price in 1916 was about 2.5 cents more than the actual average price received. The actual price received in 1917 was probably nearer the average quoted price.

Record by States.

Arizona produced 687,800,000 pounds, a slight decrease from the production in 1916, which was 694,800,000 pounds. Montana produced 278,000,000 pounds, as against 352,000,000 pounds in 1916. Michigan produced 275,000,000 pounds, an increase over the 269,794,000 pounds produced in 1916. Utah produced 245,000,000 pounds, as compared with 232,000,000 pounds in 1916. Nevada produced 110,000,000 pounds, an increase over the 109,000,000 pounds produced in 1916. Alaska, with a production of about 87,500,000 pounds, showed a large decrease from the previous year. New Mexico increased its production to 194,500,000 pounds from 79,800,000 pounds in 1916. The production in California was considerably above the 43,400,000 pounds produced in 1916. The production in Tennessee did not differ greatly from the production in 1916, which was 14,500,000 pounds.

TO TELL VERMONTERS HOW TO CUT WOOD

W. N. Sparhawk of U. S. Forest Service Is to Encourage the Use of Wood in Order to Lessen the Demand for Coal.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—W. N. Sparhawk of the United States forest service, has gone to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, where he will assist the federal fuel administrators of those states in increasing the use of firewood in order to lessen the demand for coal. He will also demonstrate to farmers and other woodland owners methods of cutting by which firewood can be obtained with the best results to the timber growth. Plans for securing and distributing firewood will be worked out. It is hoped to establish municipal wood yards at various places and decide upon satisfactory methods of utilizing waste from sawmills and other woodworking plants.

A special appeal is to be made through directors of extension work in the three states to the farmers to cut cordwood this winter while other work is slack. Mr. Sparhawk is one of the ten experts of the forest service who have been assigned to cooperate with the fuel administration to relieve the fuel shortage in the eastern states.

URGES EMPLOYEES TO KEEP PLACES WITH GOVERNMENT

Attorney General Gregory Says That When One Efficient Employee Quits It Weakens the Government.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Attorney General Gregory in a notice posted to-day in all the offices of the department of justice urged the officers and employees not to leave the government service for private employment, even at a higher salary, until the war emergency has passed. He said that the power of the government was weakened whenever any efficient employee left the service.

10-INCH STONE SOLD FOR COAL

It Was Picked Out of Supply Bought by the State of Vermont to Heat State House—Another Exhibit From Woodbury.

"Use wood" is the watchword being sent from the state fuel administrator's office, for nothing bids fair to relieve the coal condition very much; and those who want fuel ought to secure wood. The conditions which have been had at Sichel and Barton have been relieved and now the problem which is facing the administrator is that of providing coal for Springfield, Bellows Falls and Bradford.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE WON IN THE HOUSE

Vote Was 274 to 136 and the Matter Now Goes to the Senate for Action.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Woman suffrage by federal constitutional amendment won in the House last night with exactly the required number of affirmative votes. While members in the seats and through in the galleries waited with eager interest, the House adopted by a vote of 274 to 136 a resolution providing for submission to the states of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for national enfranchisement of women.

But for the promise of Speaker Clark to cast his vote for the resolution from the chair, if it was needed, the change of a single vote to the opposition would have meant defeat. Republican Leader Mann, who came from a Baltimore hospital, where he has been under treatment ever since Congress convened, and Representative Sims of Tennessee, just out of a sick bed, and hardly able to walk to his seat, brought the votes which settled the issue.

MINISTER DENIES SEDITION CHARGE

Rev. Clarence H. Waldron Admits That He Never Encouraged Young Men to Enlist.

Brattleboro, Jan. 11.—The examination and re-examination of Rev. Clarence H. Waldron of Windsor, charged with sedition, was completed in federal court this forenoon. The minister made special denials in emphatic statements of the charges against him. He admitted that he never did anything directly to encourage young men to enlist but told them to serve Christ wherever they went.

The witness said he preferred not to bring up the matter of the Red Cross and Liberty bonds in the pulpit on the Lord's day unless the church so desired. He said that he never knowingly did anything to oppose the government. O. P. Nordlund, Miss Alice Chase, Horace Allen and Amos Chase testified they never heard Waldron make the statement alleged. It appeared that these witnesses left the Baptist church when Waldron did.

SOUTH RYEGATE

Mrs. Francis Ingraham went Wednesday to Richford, where she will spend a couple of weeks with her mother, Mrs. Calver, and other relatives.

Miss Celia Ingraham is working for Mrs. W. C. Chamberlain at Newbury Center.

Mrs. F. J. Tewksbury and two daughters spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Montpelier as guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Cowan.

Mrs. A. T. Beaton and daughter, Barbara, went Tuesday to East Rousesburg to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Buck.

There will be a public installation of officers in the Grange Friday evening, Jan. 18, to which all are invited. The installation will be followed by a box supper and dance.

Mrs. C. B. Darling and son, Charles, Jr., returned Saturday from a visit to Manchester, N. H., and are with Mr. Darling at Dr. G. W. Darling's for the present.

Rev. W. T. Bailey of Youngstown, O., preached a fine sermon in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and will remain two more Sundays.

Mrs. H. Samuelson and her brother, Fred Engstrom, of Seattle, went Saturday to Boston, where they have been spending the week. The Saxoniens, a quartet of talented young ladies, gave a very enjoyable entertainment in the U. P. church Friday evening, this being the third number in the lecture course.

WENT TO DEATH COURAGEOUSLY

Officers and Men of the Destroyer Jacob Jones Behaved Splendidly

SECRETARY DANIELS GIVES OFFICIAL STORY

Ship Saw Torpedo Coming and Tried to Avoid Being Hit

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels made public to-day a summary of the official report of Lieutenant Commander David W. Bagley on the sinking by a German submarine of the American destroyer Jacob Jones on Dec. 6, when two officers and 64 men lost their lives. Commander Bagley gives unstinted praise to the behavior of the officers and men.

The submarine was not sighted until 15 minutes after the destroyer had gone down, but the torpedo was sighted half a mile from the ship. Lieut. S. F. Kalk, the officer on deck, who afterwards died from exposure, ordered a maneuver to avoid being struck by the torpedo. The torpedo struck with a heavy explosion. Most of the men not killed by the explosion got clear of the ship and reached rafts or wreckage. Eight minutes after the torpedo struck the Jacob Jones sank.

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WILL FINANCE CUBAN SUGAR CROP

New York Banking Interests Will Expend \$150,000,000 in the Movement.

New York, Jan. 11.—A plan under which New York banking interests would finance the next Cuban sugar crop, involving an expenditure of a sum as high as \$150,000,000, is under consideration.

TALK OF THE TOWN

A telegram received in Barre yesterday indicates that Private George Thompson, who is returning home to recover from serious wounds received on the western front, will arrive in the city Saturday. His mother has been advised that two transports loaded with Canadian wounded recently made port this side the Atlantic, and the message assures her that her son is on American soil. The young man, who has a brother now with the American expeditionary forces in France, had before leaving for America managed to call on relatives in Aberdeen, Scotland, for a few days. He is one of the first Barre soldiers to return from overseas service.

Alfred Morgan of 32 Pearl street, a granite cutter employed in a North Barre plant, submitted to an operation at the City hospital last night for septicaemia, which developed as the result of a light injury which he received at his work Wednesday. Mr. Morgan was using a chisel when the police struck him in the hand. Because of its trivial nature he thought nothing of the injury and suffered no apparent ill effects. He was at work during the day yesterday and along in the afternoon he began to experience chills. Later he consulted Dr. W. D. Reid, who advised his removal to the hospital. Tetanus serum has been used in the case, and while the young man's condition is serious, it is believed that he will make a good recovery.

Timothy Bresnahan, the man who claimed that stranger "rolled" him on Wednesday night in an escapade which left him minus \$20 and a safety razor, was arrested late yesterday on an intoxication charge. Bresnahan hails from the woods of Stockbridge, and when he had recovered sufficiently from an alleged case of alcoholism, he repeated the story of the alleged robbery with such a ring of realism that the police were moved to investigate. This forenoon two suspects were summoned to police headquarters for an informal hearing before Grand Juror William Wishart and Chief Sinclair. Bresnahan's arraignment in municipal court will take place late this afternoon, and in the meantime his story of being fleeced is being further investigated.

Some members of the K. of C. war fund committee, organized last Sunday, were out of the city yesterday and for that reason the meeting planned for last night was postponed until this evening. All members of the committee are urged to attend to-night, as it is expected that definite plans for prosecuting the campaign in the Washington and Orange county towns ending within the jurisdiction of the local committee will be outlined. The campaign is to be inaugurated Jan. 20, although a benefit entertainment to be held under K. of C. auspices next week is expected to furnish a nucleus for the local contribution.

JUDGE L. P. SLACK HEADS PUBLIC SAFETY COM.

Succeeds James Hartness, Who Resigned Because of Press of Duties as State Food Administrator—J. G. Brown Succeeds F. A. Howland as Secretary of State.

Governor Graham has accepted the resignation of James Hartness as chairman and Fred A. Howland as secretary of the Vermont committee of public safety. At a meeting of the executive committee, Jan. 1, Mr. Hartness requested that he be relieved of the chairmanship on account of the time demanded of him as food administrator for Vermont, and other important war work in which he is engaged. Mr. Howland is the state director of the national war savings committee, and the pressure of his duties makes it necessary for him to relinquish the position of secretary which he has held since the organization of the committee. Both Mr. Hartness and Mr. Howland will remain as members of the committee.

Governor Graham to-day appointed Judge Leighton P. Slack of St. Johnsbury, former lieutenant governor, as chairman, and Insurance Commissioner Joseph G. Brown, former mayor and postmaster of Montpelier, as secretary of the committee. Mr. Brown has a well organized office at the State House, which will enable him to carry on the work promptly and efficiently and which will be centrally located for the committee.

GODDARD GRADUATE DIES IN SERVICE

Charles M. Brown, '06, Was at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and Died of Pneumonia.

First among the students and alumni of Goddard seminary to die while with the colors is Charles M. Brown, a graduate of the school in the class of 1906 and a former resident of North Williston, whose death occurred at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., yesterday. News of the young soldier's demise was received over the telephone from Williston this morning by Trin. O. K. Hollister, who learned that Brown passed away after an illness of pneumonia. Private Brown enlisted last summer and had been stationed at Camp Greene for several months.

As a student at Goddard he was prominent in school affairs and was highly esteemed by the student body and faculty. Among other near relatives he leaves two brothers, one of whom, a chemist in Baltimore, Md., will accompany the remains to Williston. It is expected that the funeral will be held Monday or Tuesday.

FORMER BARRE RESIDENT.

Hermon H. Dewey Died at Frammingham, Mass., on Thursday.

The death of Hermon H. Dewey, a native of Montpelier and former resident of Barre and Plainfield, in both of which places he was engaged in business some years ago, occurred Thursday at his home in Frammingham, Mass., at the age of 60 years. Mr. Dewey, who had been in failing health for the last 20 years, was stricken with a paralytic shock on Thursday, Jan. 3, from which he failed to rally.

He was the son of Samuel and Lathara (Brown) Dewey and was born in Montpelier Oct. 25, 1857. At the age of 19 years he bought out the mercantile business of his stepfather, Charles T. Batchelder, in Plainfield and continued in business in that town for nearly 25 years. In 1885 he went to Frammingham, Mass., where, for nearly a score of years, he had represented the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, in that territory. During all of those years his health gradually declined and for several years he had been confined to a wheel chair. He was, however, patient and cheerful and seldom, if ever, complained.

He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Katharine Fisher Dewey, and one son, Ralph F. Dewey, managing editor of the Frammingham Evening News. An only daughter, Mary Luthera Dewey, died in 1890 at the age of six years. The funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 at his late home, 5 Melrose street, Frammingham. The body will be placed in the tomb at Edgell Grove cemetery in that town.

BUSY IN CHURCH WORK.

Methodist Ladies and Pastor's Union Heard Reports.

The annual meeting of the ladies and pastor's union was held in the Methodist church parlors Thursday afternoon. Written reports were heard from all departments and committees, giving proof of a very successful year of work. There has been a splendid growth in membership, 17 having been added to the roll, making to date a total membership of 116. The society has contributed \$160 to the fund for the purchase of the electric organ blower, now installed in the church. Besides this, they have made substantial contributions to the North Barre mission, the Sunday school of Hedding church, the Christmas fund and \$100 toward local church expenses. The total expenditures for the year were \$436.61, while the balance on hand almost reached the splendid sum of \$290.

The newly elected officers of the organization are as follows: President, Mrs. J. E. Roberts; vice-president, Mrs. E. C. Glysson; second vice-president, Mrs. H. W. Scott; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Houston; treasurer, Mrs. T. H. Cave, jr.; chairman of executive committee, Mrs. Charles Wishart.

At this meeting, Mrs. E. C. Glysson closed her term of three years of successful work as president of the society and the ladies extended a rising vote of thanks for her splendid service.

DIED IN BERLIN.

Mrs. Joseph Granger Was Born in Canada 53 Years Ago.

Mrs. Joseph Granger, who lived with her family on the Charles Perrin farm in Berlin, died this morning. The funeral will be held Monday morning but the hour of the service has not been determined.

TO GIVE RIGHT TO TAKE OIL LAND

Bill Prepared by Navy Department Introduced in the Senate

WAS INTRODUCED FOR NAVY DEPT.

It Covers the Oil Land in California or in Wyoming.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—A bill prepared by the navy department to authorize the government to take possession, either by contract lease or otherwise, upon the issuance of an executive order, of all oil land set aside as naval reserves in California or Wyoming, was introduced to-day by Senator Swanson.

NO SUGAR OR BUTTER

Is Served to the Soldiers at Camp Fort Bliss, Tex.

Glen Lougee, who is stationed at Camp Fort Bliss, Tex., writes to his Barre and Chelsea friends that he is enjoying military life although there are some things not so pleasant. He says: Camp Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 17, 1917.

Dear Friends of Barre and Chelsea: As it is impossible to write one an individual letter, I wish to thank you through the Barre Times and Chelsea Herald for the kind and cheering words that were given me by those who knew that I was intending to enlist.

I enlisted from Barre, for that is where my mother, Mrs. Josephine Lougee, lives, but took my examination for field artillery at Brattleboro, Nov. 19. I had no trouble in passing the examination and was sent to Albany, N. Y., and received another examination there with ten other fellows. We were then sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y. There we got a rather stiff examination. There were 273 men in all that took the examination that day. I was then put into the 21st company and stayed at Fort Slocum a little over two weeks, and then they sent about 200 of the field artillery boys to El Paso, Tex. We were on the train five days and five nights.

I enjoyed the trip very much because we passed through a number of the western states. It was tiresome because we weren't allowed to get off the train unless we were on guard. On account of delays we had to get along with two meals a day all the way to Texas. Some of the boys would get pie at the restaurants when the train stopped. They had to pay from 40 to 60 cents for a pie and 25 cents for two sandwiches.

When we arrived at El Paso there were nine large trucks waiting to take us to Camp Fort Bliss. We had a slight examination and then were put into companies. I was placed in the 18th field artillery, Headquarters company. The air is dry here and it is sandy. It is 65 degrees here yesterday at noon, but at night and in the morning we wear our overcoats because it is so cold.