# WORD FROM THE U. S. PRISONERS

## Through the Medium of the Y. M. C. A. They Write Their Relatives

## ARE RECEIVING VERY POOR RATIONS

## But Are Unconquered and Unafraid in Their German Prisons

This is the story of a hundred or more Americans held prisoners-of-war in Germany. It is a graphic picture of their brave attempt to meet the situation like men, as they themselves have drawn it in a series of letters to E. G. Wilson, associate secretary of the prisoner-of-war 'aid department of the Young Men's Christian association. He has just returned to this country after spending two years in Europe in this work.

With unbroken spirit these men are facing depressing conditions courageously. As one of them puts it, "There is no such word as 'complain' in our dictionary."

New York, Feb. 5.—Unconquered and unafraid, the American soldiers and sailors who are held prisoners-of-war in Germany are facing their captivity like men and are making the best of it. Their chief thought is of the folks back home and how to assure them that they are safe and cheerful.

E. G. Wilson, associate secretary in charge of the Young Men's Christian association prisoner-of-war work in northern Europe, has recently returned from Copenhagen, Denmark, his headquarters, bringing letters from these men. In addition, he brought with him the report of the work of last year.

### Pleads for Supplies.

From another source one letter, which tells of the German prison rations—a half pound of bread a day and two plates of weak soup a day—has reached this country. The writer pleads that supplies be sent, and says that the Germans forward them as rapidly and safely as possible, as the men grow too weak for work on prison fare alone.

For more than three years the association has been doing what it can to make life more endurable for the prisoners-of-war in the various camps scattered throughout Europe and Asia. The number of prisoners is now estimated at 6,000,000. Since America has entered the war, the work has included a hundred or more Americans. Most of them were captured by submarines. Some of them were taken to Germany before the war and have been held there ever since.

The American Young Men's Christian association has shipped $15,000 worth of supplies in food and clothing to relieve the necessities of American and allied prisoners-of-war. Similar shipments will follow month by month.

The drab picture of life in the prison camp as drawn by the prisoners in their letter to the Young Men's Christian association is splotched with color as they tell of their fight against discouragement and of their anxious thought for the folks at home.

### Thinks of His Mother.

Thinking chiefly of his mother, Henry R. Hendren, a 16-year-old lad of Norfolk, Va., probably the youngest American held as a prisoner of war, writes to Mr. Wilson as follows from Lubeck, Germany:

"I was certainly glad to hear from you. I am in need of your assistance very much. I have written to the British Red Cross several times for bread, but have not received a reply.

"I wish you would kindly notify my mother of my whereabouts. I have written to her several times, but have not received a reply. The address is 210 Maple avenue, Berkeley, Norfolk, Va.

"I saw in one of my mates' letters that you were from Charlotte, N. C. I am from Virginia. I would like to correspond with you, as it is lonely here not receiving any mail and others receive letters.

"I am 16 years old. It seems very young to be a prisoner-of-war, but it was not my fault. I was a member of the Young Men's Christian association in Norfolk, Va.

"I would like to hear from you soon.

"Hoping to be your friend."

### Like Robinson Crusoe.

Robinson Crusoe, when he found his man, Friday, had nothing on Joseph W. Morgan, prisoner-of-war No. 3, when he received his first letter from the Young Men's Christian association. He was taken from the steamer Esmeraldas and held at Gustrow, Germany. In his letter he says:

"I received the surprise, the parcel. Words are inadequate in trying to express my gratitude. Robinson Crusoe must have been lonesome until he met man Friday. I don't think he had anything on me until I got your letter, and that letter and also other letters I expect from you will be my man Friday.

"I am feeling good, experiencing no ill health, thank God. You say for me to state what I need. I need underwear, size 40, socks, handkerchiefs, soap, towel, comb, sweater, outside shirt.

"Thanking you for helping me."

### Parcels the Mainstay of Life.

Showing the spirit of the men and telling of the German prisoner-of-war rations, one writer, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, managed to get his letter to this country without having it pass through official channels. After stating that the American Red Cross is sending weekly food parcels to the Americans in his camp, he says, in part:

"At the present writing we are all waiting patiently for the Red Cross parcels, but we have the Y. M. C. A. bacon and oatmeal to fall back on, which is much appreciated, I assure you. Should we have to wait three days more, why, then it's the German half pound of bread a day—watery soup—twice a day.

"Now we know that the British Red Cross is sending the parcels regularly and we are quite sure that the German postal officials are doing what they can to let us have the parcels as regularly as possible, because a man can do more work with a fair meal than with otherwise, but lack of facilities, such as men, etc., delay these parcels very often; too often, in fact, to satisfy our peace of mind.

"The daily routine of the day is enough to unbalance anyone's mind besides waiting for parcels. The parcels are the mainstay of our life. We know we are prisoners-of-war and the game Americanism within us has asserted itself more than once here.

"We are men who look facts straight in the face unflinchingly, so do not think we complain. We do not know what the word complain means. That word is not in the dictionary we men handle."

### The Most Human Letter of All.

Probably the most human letter of the batch is one from a wife who lives in East Boston, Mass., to her husband in a prison camp in Germany. He asked the Young Men's Christian association to find out why she did not write. Here is what she wrote and what he forwarded to Mr. Wilson:

"I have been writing to you since May and cannot understand why you did not receive at least one of the letters. The letters must be held up somewhere. I hope you will receive one of them, at least, this one for luck.

"If you have not received the letters I sent before, I will have to tell you again that a beautiful baby daughter was born to us April 26, 1917. I had her baptized the name of Mary. I had her pose for her picture especially to send you. I don't suppose you have received that either.

"Mary is a beautiful baby. I could write a book about all the cute things she does, and can you believe, Tom, she is sitting up by herself and wearing soft shoes and only four months old at present. She has black hair and blue eyes like myself, but I can see you sticking out all over her in her smile and limbs.

"She has a head shaped like yours and her hands are the very shape of yours. She even has a little crooked toe like you have on your left foot. I know you would be wild about her if you could only see the dear—she is such a comfort to me. I love her and kiss her for you."

### My Name on an Envelope—Gee Whiz!

"Your letter to me and my name on the envelope—gee whiz!" writes William M. Fitzgerald, American prisoner No. 10, held at Gustrow, Germany. He says:

"Some time ago I wrote you a letter and no doubt the answer is on the way. Since then I have received a parcel from you. It was a good sound sensible one at that, and I appreciated it very much. After that bacon in the morning I go out to work feeling fit and in a cheerful mood.

"Your letter came to me at a time when I was well in the dumps, as they say. I am of a cheerful mood as a rule, but I was becoming morose and sullen, owing to the position I was in; no letters, no news of any kind, no friends, in a strange land of people who talk a language I know nothing of. Then again, the excitement of the thrilling capture leaving me, different experiences in different camps, etc.

"Your letter to me and my name on the envelope—gee whiz! Just think, I had almost forgotten I had a name. Now I am sure. It was number 10 here and number 10 there. I took the letter out forty times that day to look at my name, and believe me, I was not the only one. At work that day I would see a fellow stop, turn his back, look around to see if anyone was looking, and then take out the letter and look at the envelope. They were all like me. Wonderful what a letter will do.

"You want to know what I need. Well, here it is—socks, soap, underwear, size 38, towel, outside shirt, and a sweater for the cold weather.

"Well, Mr. Wilson, I will now close. Thanking you for your interest in me, and hoping to hear from you soon.

"William M. Fitzgerald."

### Asked for His Brother.

In another letter Mr. Fitzgerald asks the Young Men's Christian association to locate his brother, Joseph E. Fitzgerald, who was formerly a member of the crew of the firebo:t "Willett," foot of Bloomfield street. In this second letter he says:

"My reason for writing is to notify you of my present address, which will be permanent; that is, as long as I remain in Germany. I have been here since March 22, 1917, having been captured March 10, 1917, in the mid-Atlantic.

"Now, Mr. Wilson, there is something I wish you would do for me, and that is to try and locate my brother. I have written and received no answer. I think he has moved away from the address he formerly had, but you can locate him through the New York city fire department headquarters, 67th street, Third and Lexington avenues, New York City. He is a member of the department. Perhaps he has retired now, for when last I saw him he was a member nearly 10 years, and he could retire at the end of the 20th year of active service on half pay. Whether he is retired or is still a member, they have his present address.

"His name is Joseph E. Fitzgerald; last assignment, to my knowledge, was the fireboat 'illett,' foot of Bloomfield street. That was three years ago. Kindly let him know of my whereabouts ahd predicament. This will be a load off my mind. He must know. The rest I can bear as all Americans can who have red blood flowing in their veins."

### He Was First American Prisoner-of-War.

Barnby Boyle, an old soldier and marine, who went through the Sitting Bull campaign, and served in the Spanish war without a scratch, met with misfortune when he turned sailor. He was captured by the Germans and was the first official American prisoner-of-war. He was known as American prisoner of war No. 1. In a letter he says:

"Since my last writing I received a parcel that was much appreciated. It gives a fellow new life and new hope to receive word of any kind from a friend on the outside world. This is not the first time that the Y. M. C. A. has been a friend to me. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Dean of the Portsmouth, Va., Y. M. C. A. made life homelike to us marines at that time; also during the Sitting Bull campaign, when I was a member of the cavalry, the Y. M. C. A. at South Dakota came to our rescue, and now here in Germany I find they are on the job. I hope you will have power to continue the good work.

"In my last letter I told you of some things needed. Since then I found, owing to the kind of work we follow here, that raincoats are much needed. Not the fine kind, but coarse working ones. In the other fellows' letters you stated for them to send their sizes. Now if you can send raincoats my size is 40. I had a suitcase sent me through the Adams express to Camden, N. J. Will you write to them and ask them to hold it until I can make arrangements with some of my friends to get it for me?

"I will now close, hoping to hear from you."

### A Cosmopolitan Crowd.

Telling of the cosmopolitan make-up of the camp at Gustrow, John Miller, who was a member of the crew of the steamship Esmeraldas, writes:

"I received your most welcome letter and was glad to hear from you. I received the parcel you sent me, and I thank you for it. I wish you would send me the following necessities if possible: socks, underwear, size 36, handkerchiefs, soap, towel and outside shirt.

"You asked me about a complete list of Americans in this camp. All the Americans in this camp received letters from you dated May 29, so you can go by that. The names of all you wrote to on that date are all that's here.

"We have nearly 300 men here, mostly British, several Portuguese, Spanish, Hollanders and Russians. Every American received his letter from you dated May 29, nearly all of them received their parcels. Those that did not will get theirs almost any day now. So you have the complete list if you look over the names you had at first. If you at any time received letters from men with names that are not on your first and original list, then they are not Americans, but some other nationality trying to ring in.

"I will now close, thanking you for the interest displayed and hoping you are in good health."

### Would Like a Little Soap, Please.

Another man who asks that his mother's fears be set at rest is Walter W. Perkins of Wichita, Kan., held at Brandenburg, a. d. Havel, Germany. He writes:

"I received the food parcel you sent me in good condition and I am very thankful for it and hope you will send me parcels regularly, as I am not getting parcels from any other source. I shall be very thankful to you if you will please write my mother, whose address is Mrs. Bettie Reynolds, 236 Wabash avenue, Wichita, Kan., U. S. A.

"I did not get one of your regular cards. However, I am writing a letter just the same. I would like very much a little soap, please."

In explaining the work of his department, Mr. Wilson said:

"I am enclosing a letter from Mr. John T. Sawyer, who was one of the American prisoners-of-war on the picture which I gave you. This letter will explain in detail regarding the two pictures sent you. You will note that the three men on the one picture are as follows: John T. Sawyer of Dubuque, Ia.; Walter Mayes of New York and Raoul Broulouis of Connecticut. These men were all captured on the steamship 'Esmeraldas.' This steamer was captured, in midocean on March 10, 1917, and the Americans on board reached Germany on March 22, 1917. They were first interned at Gustrow in Mecklenburg and have been transferred from time to time to various camps. When I left Copenhagen most of the men were either at Brandenburg on Havel or at Lubeck.

"As soon as I learned that these American prisoners were in Germany I sent a letter to each of them, telling them that we had learned of their capture, that we were sending them parcels of food, that we would be glad to continue to render them such service as they might need if they would inform us regarding their needs. I also stated that we would be glad to communicate with their relatives.

"The parcels which we sent usually consisted of about the following items: two pounds of bread, two pounds of meat, a pound of cheese, a tin of condensed milk, a package of cocoa or coffee, and a package of oatmeal. We sent them these parcels from week to week until the American Red Cross, with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, took over the work.

"Most of the men wrote asking for some articles of clothing. I purchased as many of these as could be secured in Copenhagen, and forwarded same to them. A large number of them also requested that I write to their parents and have letters sent back to them from their relatives through our office at Copenhagen. I wrote to all of their parents and relatives, and a week or two before I left Copenhagen replies were received from most of these, which replies were forwarded on to the men in the prison camps.

"In brief, therefore, the services which we rendered them were to supply them good wholesome food, adequate clothing, serve as a medium of exchange for the transmission of letters between them and their relatives, and above all, be a friend to them in the hour of need."


## Kiduey Trouble Often Causes Serious Backache

Whenyour back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This preparation, so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention the Barre Daily Times.—Adv.



## THE OLD RELIABLE BLOOD BUILDER

still retains its supremacy. People still take Hood's Sarsaparilla because it is an old family friend, has proved its merit to three generations—in purified blood, expelled humors, restored appetite, relieved rheumatism, banished tired feelings.

It long ago became recognized as the standard blood purifier and general tonic. It originated in a Boston physician's successful prescription, and comprises medicinal roots, herbs, barks and berries such as are often prescribed for ailments of the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys. Buy it in the same style package your mother bought it in,—same fine appearance, same pleasant taste, same certainty of good results.—Adv.



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Calcerbs

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A handy Calcium compound that safeguards against chronic lung and throat troubles. A tasteless restorative prepared without harmful or habit-forming drugs. Try them today.

50 cents a box, including war tax

For sale by all Druggists
Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia


# RACED DURING A SHARP GALE

## Worst Weather Conditions Ever Experienced by the Capital Driving Club

## HECTOR KING WON FIRST IN CLASS A

## Anna Deen Was the First in Class B, with Four Heats

A small crowd saw the races on the Winooski river course at Montpelier on Monday afternoon, with the worst gale blowing up the river that the Capital Driving club has ever pulled off a matinee in. The results of the four classes follow:

CLASS A.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hector King (O'Clair) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mae B. (Slayton) | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Bradwell Sub (Hill) | 3 | 3 | 2 |

Time: 34, 33, 33 seconds.

CLASS B.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anna Deen (Daly) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Hesitation (Baker) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Time: 35, 36, 36½, 36 seconds.

CLASS C.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quecnel (Little) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Belle Locanda (O'Clair) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time: 36, 36, 37, 36 seconds.

CLASS D.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oweda (Drew) | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Molly B. (Braizer) | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Coca Cola (Lord) | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Knight Mare (Hale) | 4 | 4 | 4 | |

Time: 36, 37, 36 seconds.

Starter—Counter. Judges—Lillie, Pembrooke, Briggs.

## *SIXTEEN ZERO DAYS DURING JANUARY*

### Mean Temperature for the Month Was Six Degrees, as Compared with Normal of 15 Degrees.

Meteorologist W. A. Shaw, in charge of the Northfield station of the United States weather bureau, reports a mean temperature of six degrees for January, the normal for the month being 15 degrees. The highest was 37 degrees, on the 12th, and the lowest was 33 degrees below zero, on the 2d. This was the lowest mark reached in any January during the 31 years that a cantinuous record has been kept. The temperature was below zero on 16 days. The greatest daily range was 37 degrees, on the 2d and 26th, and the least daily range was eight degrees, on the 10th.

The precipitation (rain and melted snow) amounted to 1.85 inches, the normal January precipitation being 2.49 inches. Twenty-one inches of snow fell and there were 26 inches on the ground at the end of the month. The prevailing wind was from the south, the total movement 3,920 miles, the average hourly velocity 6.6 miles, and the maximum velocity 31 miles per hour, from the southwest, on the 13th. The month was made up of four clear, six partly cloudy and 21 cloudy days. Precipitation in quantity sufficient to measure occurred on nine days. Sleet fell on the first, solar halos were noted on the 3d, 22d and 30th, a lunar halo on the 26th and auroras on the 29th and 30th.

## OBEY PRESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Food Administrator Advises Not Waiting for Official Word.

Boston, Feb. 5.—Newspaper announcements of food regulations should be accepted promptly as notification by all concerned, said Henry B. Endicott, state fuel administrator, in a statement made last night. As these announcements are printed in the newspapers before the information can be sent in the form of a special notice to the individuals particularly affected, Mr. Endicott wishes it understood that everyone to whom the announcement relates will be expected to accept notice at once without waiting for the official word.


Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store



## CUTICURA HEALED SKIN TROUBLES

### ThatCaused Itching and Burning and Loss of Sleep at Cost of $1.00.

"My neck and ears were covered with green blisters. I thought I would go frantic with the pain which was terrible.

Then the blisters turned into sore eruptions which were red and inflamed, and itched and burned so that when I scratched the blood came. I could not sleep or eat.

"I tried all kinds of ointments, salves, etc., but with no effect, and I stood the pain for twelve months. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and found relief after twenty-four hours, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment healed me." (Signed) Maurice Levinsky, 796 Pembroke St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin and scalp troubles if used exclusively. The Soap, for daily use in the toilet, cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.


# AMERICANS LOCATED

## Their Front Is Northwest of Toul in Eastern France

## PLACE REVEALED BY THE CENSOR

## After It Was Certain That the Enemy Had Discovered It

With the American Army in France, Feb. 5.—(By Associated Press).—The sector occupied by the American troops is northwest of Toul. The location was kept secret until it was certain that the enemy had discovered it.

## *HAS HOLLAND KEPT THE WAR GOING?*

### By Furnishing Germany with Large Quantity of Foodstuffs Imported from the United States—The Case Argued in Dutch Newspapers.

Amsterdam, Feb. 5.—(Correspondence of Associated Press).—The question whether, and to what extent, Holland is responsible for the continuation of the war by her food supplies to Germany has caused a controversy in the Dutch newspapers. C. J. K. Van Aalast, head of the Netherlands Oversea trust, in his recent open letter to President Wilson, pleaded for the removal of the American government's embargo on food shipments to Holland; one of his arguments being that the continuation of Holland's trade with the central powers, while of vital importance to Holland itself, is of small account, so far as aid and comfort to the entente's enemies is concerned.

An article in the Amsterdam Telegraaf from entente side—of American origin, it is hinted—replies to Mr. Van Aalst's arguments by showing that, according to official Dutch statistics for 1916, there were exported from Holland to Germany of potatoes, potato flour, butter, eggs, rice, cheese, margarine, sugar, fish, meat, fruits, peas and beans 918,355 tons, sufficient to feed 1,200,000 soldiers for a year.

The same authority calculates that in 1916 Holland imported from overseas 918,251 tons of cereals, flour, cocoa, rice and dried fruits and comes to the conclusion that Holland exported more than twice the quantity she needed for the sustenance of her own population—hence the restrictions placed upon these imports by the United States government.

Now comes Professor J. A. Van Hamel, a Dutch writer of note who, in support of Mr. Van Aalst's contentions, puts the case this way:

Assuming that the entente authority's figures as regards the exported food values are correct, how far would a year's Dutch exports go to feed the 120,000,000 inhabitants of Germany and Austria-Hungary? That, he says, is the way the question ought to be looked at, and the answer is three and one-half days.

But the figures, he claims, are not correct. Professor Van Hamel produces a detailed schedule, also based on official statistics, showing that the aggregate exports of the articles named amounted, not to 918,355 tons, but to 590,066 tons, or roughly 30 per cent less than was alleged.

His conclusion therefore is, that a whole year's exports from Holland to Germany are just sufficient to keep alive the joint population of Germany and Austria-Hungary for three and one-half days less 30 per cent, or two days, 10 hours and 48 minutes.

## WEAR PAPER TROUSERS.

### Whole Suits for Men Sold in Berlin with No Other Fabric.

London, Feb. 5.—Paper trousers are now being worn by a large proportion of the male population of Germany. Whole suits for men are being sold which contain practically no fabric except paper, but the demand for paper fabric far exceeds the supply. Collars are now selling in Berlin for nearly 75 cents each and shoe laces of paper yarn are 15 cents a pair.

Leather is becoming almost unobtainable. Boots with wooden soles are worn even by the better class and fully 40 per cent of the soldiers at the front are wearing wooden-soled boots. The "standard" shoes that are sold contain only 10 per cent leather. In many cases the uppers are made out of old ship's sails, tent awnings and impregnated burlap. Paper for ordinary purposes has become so scarce that some provincial newspapers are using low-grade colored papers.

## "CHILDREN'S YEAR."

### That Is British Appeal to Religious Organizations of the World.

London, Feb. 5.—The British Sunday School union is appealing to religious organizations throughout the world to recognize 1918 as a special "children's year." The idea is, that all meetings and conventions throughout the year shall give the utmost prominence to the problems connected with the training of the young.

The Sunday School union's appeal urges that "the children and young people of the world are passing through a psychological and spiritual crisis and that efforts should be made to inspire them with high ideals of character and duty.

### Fine Greedy Grocer $300 in Sugar Case.

New York, Feb. 5.—The first fine for violation of the rules governing the sale of sugar in this city was imposed on Michael Rosenberg, a wholesale merchant, who handed over $300 for having charged 14 cents a pound for sugar wholesale. It was said the money will be turned into some war fund to be designated by the federal food board.


### The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head.

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—adv.



# RHEUMATISM RIDICULOUS

### IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SUFFER ANY LONGER

"Neutrone Prescription 99" is the new relief. It is absolutely different. It produces results.

No hot, stinging liniments, no burning plasters, no steam baths, no electricity or massage, no spending long months in the house with loss of pay.

"Neutrone Prescription 99" promptly relieves the most stubborn and long-standing case of rheumatism. You will feel distinctly the achés, pain and stiffness leaving your poor inflamed, swollen, suffering joints and muscles, and oh, what a relief after your pain and misery!

Go get a bottle of "Neutrone Prescription 99" and say good-bye, rheumatism. It certainly does the work. 50c and $1 the bottle. Mail odrers filled.

E. A. Drown, the druggist, Barre, Vt., and leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.


## *NOT LABOR SHORTAGE, BUT POOR DISTRIBUTION*

### According to the American Association for Labor Legislation Which Has Just Made a Special Report.

New York, Feb. 5.—That the present chaos in the labor market is due not to so-called labor shortage but to the lack of an adequate system for distributing the available labor supply to meet the need of rapid and sustained production of war materials, is the declaration made in the third special bulletin on "Labor Laws in War Time" just issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"In some industries there is a dearth of labor; in others an open supply," the bulletin states. "The war work of the government is being seriously hampered because a comprehensive system of labor distribution has been lacking in this country."

President Wilson's reorganizaton of all labor placing activities of the government into a single bureau under the secretary of labor is termed "far-reaching emergency action which points the way to the legislation that is necessary to put such service on an adequate permanent basis," and passage of the Robinson-Keating bill, now before Congress, is urged to extend and unify all labor exchange work of the government and provide "the machinery and funds not only to mobilize our labor population for war strength, but also to make possible the re-absorption of the fighting men back into industry with intelligent vocational guidance and without confusion, as well as insuring the continued stabilization of the labor supply to meet the growing industrial requirements of the future."

In such a unified federal employment service, according to the association, lies also the necessary first step in solving the ever-recurring problem of unemployment.

Maternity insurance, such as our allies have adopted for the protection of working mothers and their babies against avoidable suffering and impaired strength, is declared to be a need accentuated by the entrance of a large army of women into both heavy and light occupations to replace men serving in the fighting forces.

"Many occupations hitherto regarded in this country as exclusively men's work," the bulletin states, "have been thrown open to women workers by many employers in this emergency. They are in railroad office, shop, and track work, in munitions factories, in elevator and messenger service, in farming, in street car operations, in manufacturing establishments filling government contracts. Thousands, thus engaged, will become mothers. All are potential mothers. The prohibition of the employment of women immediately before or after childbirth, now being urged by the committee on women in industry of the council of national defense, to protect our human resources, will not serve its full purpose unless accompanied by maternity benefits to tide over the loss of earnings at the time when most needed."

The orders of the chief of ordnance and the quartermaster general calling for the observance of protective standards for labor in war industries are commended in the bulletin as "among the most enlightened official human documents ever issued by any government either in war or in peace," and the soldiers' and sailors' insurance act as "one of the most significant of all measures of social insurance."

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## Your Profit is Big in Value, Ours is Big in Friendship

You get a very big money profit when you buy here; wet get a reasonable one. But we also get a larger profit in your friendship to this store.

We might win your friendship even if we did not sell you clothes; we appreciate it, however; it is earned. But we're absolutely sure of it when we sell you

**Hart Schaffner & Marx All-Wool Clothes**

They're guaranteed to satisfy you as long as you wear them. And satisfaction in what you buy here has a good deal to do with your friendship for this store.

Try buying here once; you will profit well. If we make a mistake and you're not satisfied, you can always have your money back.

**Moore & Owens**

BARRE'S LEADING CLOTHIERS
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Boston, Mass.



Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

## In Use For Over 30 Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.