

AUSTRIAN LOSS SET AT 200,000

Some Divisions Sacrificed Two-Thirds of Their Effectives

ROUT COMPLETE, SAY CORRESPONDENTS

Italian Cavalry Now Operating on East Bank of the Piave

Paris, June 23 (Havas agency).—Austrian losses total 200,000 men, according to the Secolo di Milan. Certain enemy divisions lost two-thirds of their effectives.

A despatch to the Matin from Turin says the rout of the Austrians is complete and that the Piave has carried away many Austrian dead. Italian cavalry, it is added, have advanced beyond the eastern bank of the river.

HIGH RECORD ON COAL.

Bituminous Mines Last Week Mined 12,571,000 Tons.

Washington, June 23.—American mines continued their record production of bituminous coal last week by turning out 12,571,000 tons, an increase of 170,000 tons over the high mark of the week before and 1,137,000 tons in excess of the output during the same week last year.

In announcing these figures yesterday, the geological survey said the increased output during the week in central Pennsylvania was 4 per cent, Tennessee and Kentucky 5 per cent, and Alabama 3 per cent. There was a loss of 10 per cent in the Pittsburgh and Pan Handle districts and 7 per cent in Ohio.

HUGE ARMY BILL REPORTED.

Measure Carrying \$12,089,000,000 Expected to Pass Senate This Week.

Washington, June 23.—The army appropriation bill, carrying \$12,089,000,000, was formally reported to the Senate yesterday by Chairman Chamberlain for the Senate military committee.

In reviewing the bill which provides for an army of about 3,000,000 men and which recently passed the House without a dissenting vote, the Senate increased the total \$47,000,000, made no reductions, approved the clause giving the president

MUSCLES LACK TONE, BRAIN FAGS,

memory fails, and sooner or later, in many cases, despondency and melancholy make the situation worse. Then there is the palor of anemia, which is seen in the faces of so many weak, nervous, irritable men and women.

The best treatment, because the most effective and the most economical, is Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pepton taken in conjunction, one before eating and the other after.

If a laxative is needed, take Hood's Pills. They are gentle and thorough.—Adv.

RETURNING TRANSPORT IS REPORTED SUNK

Had No Troops on Board—Went Down About 700 Miles East of Delaware Capes.

Washington, June 23.—Sinking of an allied transport under American charter on June 18 about 700 miles east of the Delaware capes was reported late yesterday to the navy department. The transport had no troops on board and was westward bound.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Boat, Believed to Be Bound for United States, Victim of Submarine.

New York, June 23.—The British transport Dwinsk, formerly a Russian steamer, 8,173 tons gross, is reported in marine circles to have been sunk by a German submarine. She is believed to have been bound for the United States.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

Senate Sends Measure to Conference After Hour and 20 Minutes Consideration.

Washington, June 23.—In an hour and 20 minutes, the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying about \$2,500,000,000, was passed yesterday by the Senate. It now goes to conference.

SOLD LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

Thirty-Eight Men Given Jail Sentences of a Year Ago.

Boston, June 23.—Thirty-eight men, arrested at points near Camp Devens, pleaded guilty in federal court here yesterday to aiding and abetting in the sale of liquor to soldiers, and were given jail sentences of one year each.

TO TELL NEWS TO AMERICANS

Five Hundred Words of American News to Be Cabled Each Day

AND BULLETINED TO VARIOUS UNITS

This Is Done to Keep the Boys in Touch with Home

Paris, June 23.—Representatives here of the committee on public information have requested that 500 words of American news be cabled daily from Washington for distribution to the American army. The news would be received in Paris and then bulletined to the various units of the American expeditionary forces for the purpose of keeping the troops in touch with happenings at home. All arrangements have been completed here for quick transmission throughout the American army.

FIRST MILLION TONS NEAR FOR SHIPPING BOARD

This in Vessels Built on Board's Contracts—First of 45 to Be Constructed in Japan for U. S. Army.

Washington, June 23.—The first million tons of new ships built on contract for the shipping board probably will be delivered before the end of the month. Last week deliveries totalled five steel vessels, with a deadweight tonnage of 37,830, making the grand total of 1918 production 924,200 deadweight tons. Deliveries during the first three weeks of June have averaged one ship a day, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 125,992 tons.

The first of forty-five steel vessels to be built in Japan for the shipping board has arrived in this country and been placed in commission under the American flag. The ship is the Eastern Sun, a cargo carrier of 9036 deadweight tons. Of twenty-three steel vessels chartered from Japan by the shipping board, twenty-two have been delivered on this side of the Pacific. They total approximately 145,000 tons.

Unsightly Hair DeMiracle

DeMiracle, the original sanitary liquid, is truly a revelation in modern science. It is just as efficacious for removing coarse, brittle growths as it is for ordinary dandruff.

ENGINEER WAS ASLEEP.

Was Ill and Did Not See Danger Signals.

Hammond, Ind., June 23.—Attorney Charles J. McFadden, representing Michigan Central, issued a statement yesterday explaining that Engineer Alonzo Sargent of the empty troop train which crashed into a circus train near Gary Saturday was asleep, owing to illness, and did not see the signals of danger. Sargent, he said, remained near the wreck for six hours and then, being worn out, left for Kalamazoo.

Cattlemen Losing Money.

A writer in the June Farm and Fireside says: "Cattle receipts at Chicago during January were the lowest since August and 20 per cent less than for January, 1917. Nevertheless, the average price for beef cattle weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds was the lowest of any month since March, 1917. This condition was extremely unfortunate for the cattle feeder, in view of the fact that many of the cattle coming to market at this time were bought in competition with packer buyers on the high market of September and October.

"The serious shortage of cars for eastern shipments from Chicago, together with extreme weather conditions, was a factor largely responsible for the condition. Independent eastern order buyers were practically eliminated from the market, and left packers in full control.

"The attitude of cattle feeders toward the coming season's operation is probably best indicated by the noticeable falling off in stocker and feeder shipments during January. From 31 principal markets there were 210,823 cattle shipped to the country, a decrease of 122 per cent from January, 1917. Chicago shipments of 8,985 were only 40 per cent of January, 1917, and the lightest of any month for the last five years, with the exception of the period of the foot-and-mouth disease."

FOUR VERMONT MEN NAMED

As Already Announced in Times, Barre Man Was Severely Wounded

PVT. BEN. PARKER OF MORRISVILLE

Sgt. Leo H. Deslauriers of St. Albans, Pvt. Leroy A. Berry of Sheffield

Washington, June 23.—The army casualty list to-day contained 97 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 54; died of wounds, 7; died of accident and other causes, 2; died of airplane accident, 1; died of disease, 5; wounded severely, 26 wounded, degree undetermined, 2.

Killed in Action.

- Lieut. Paul Waples, Norfolk, Va.
- Lieut. Clarence Moulton Drumm, Bigelow, Wash.
- Thomas G. Holden, Philadelphia, Pa.
- William G. Philcock, Moulton, Mass.
- Sgt. John R. Pooler, Miami, Fla.
- Corp. George Anslow, Boston.
- Corp. Joseph Jindra, Cleveland, O.
- Corp. Charles R. Smith, Charleston, W. Va.
- Arthur Wood, Macon, Ga.
- Pvt. Ralph Amundson, Edgerton, Wis.
- Pvt. Jerome Angell, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Pvt. George W. Austin, Kyth, Ky.
- Pvt. George Basel, Chicago.
- Pvt. Dewey G. Beam, R. D. No. 3, Johnstown, Pa.
- Pvt. Frank L. Beck, Fairhope, Pa.
- Pvt. Oscar N. Bollinger, Indian Creek, Tex.
- Pvt. Ray C. Brandow, Morley, Mich.
- Pvt. William W. Cameron, Gilman, Wis.
- Pvt. Abner W. Cooper, Monticello, Miss.
- Pvt. Isadore Czarniewski, Chicago.
- Pvt. Simon Czech, Jackson, Mich.
- Pvt. Salvatore D'Annolfo, South Barre, Mass.
- Pvt. Paul Davis, McCammon, Idaho.
- Pvt. Walter Dava, St. Louis, Mo.
- Pvt. W. Digelman, Coshocton, O.
- Pvt. Herbert Dobson, Blanchardville, Wis.
- Pvt. Charles A. Drake, Lawton, Miss.
- Pvt. F. E. Dubbs, West Liberty, O.
- Pvt. Mike Dummit, Wheeling, W. Va.
- Pvt. Elmer Dunkle, Wrightsville, Pa.
- Pvt. John B. Eaves, Tallapoosa, Ga.
- Pvt. Clifton B. Eby, Detroit.
- Pvt. William Fishetti, Cincinnati.
- Pvt. Lorenzo Ganadu, Sardinia, Italy.
- Pvt. Joe L. Graham, Gulfport, Miss.
- Pvt. Joe Kasper, Chicago.
- Pvt. Joseph Leiter, New York City.
- Pvt. Thomas A. Lewis, Warren, O.
- Pvt. Michael Lynch, Denver.
- Pvt. Thomas D. McKennon, Graham, Va.
- Pvt. Edward F. Meyers, Berwyn, Pa.
- Pvt. Leo M. Monien, Dancy, Wis.
- Pvt. Stanley Mullins, Detroit.
- Pvt. Peter Peppinsky, Milwaukee.
- Pvt. Clifford W. Poland, Long Beach, Cal.
- Pvt. George Ratzlaff, Harvard, Ill.
- Pvt. Edward L. Sledge, Ashboro, N. C.
- Pvt. Harry W. Smith, Pierceville, Ind.
- Pvt. John H. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.
- Pvt. Samuel Tunno, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Pvt. Fred E. Turner, Hephzibagh, Ga.
- Pvt. William Wier, Crisco, Ga.
- Pvt. David M. Wright, Lincolnton, N. C.

Died of Wounds.

- Corp. Herman F. Levin, Kenosha, Wis.
- Pvt. Keith Cretors, St. Paris, O.
- Pvt. Armistead A. Green, Salt Lake City.
- Pvt. Frederick P. Gressman, New York.
- Pvt. Clifford Ledford, Cincinnati.
- Pvt. Harry M. Sliawkin, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Pvt. Henry H. Yonker, Muskegon, Mich.

Died of Disease.

- Pvt. Edward L. Bushey, Malmoo, Minn.
- Pvt. P. M. Lewis, Weems, Va.
- Pvt. Leonard W. Stromberg, Williamson, Col.
- Pvt. J. B. Whittle, Ozark, Ala.
- Pvt. Will Woods, Pittsburg, Pa.

Died of Airplane Accident.

- Lieut. Billy Glenn Rushing, Atmore, Ala.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

- Sgt. Leslie Knutson, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Pvt. Peter George, Newark, N. J.

The Wounded Severely Include:

- Sgt. Erroll W. Brawn, Foxcroft, Me.
- Sgt. Leo N. Deslauriers, St. Albans, Vt.
- Corp. Harold Throser, Nashua, N. H.
- Corp. Martin Leo Healey, 104 Kitter street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Corp. Frank Rivers, Watertown, Conn.
- Mechanic Charles P. Craig, Mars Hill, Me.
- Pvt. Leroy A. Berry, Sheffield, Vt.
- Pvt. Matthew G. Burns, Gardner, Mass.
- Pvt. George E. Coburn, Providence, R. I.
- Pvt. Ambrose Dennis, Winslow, Me.
- Pvt. John J. Flynn, New Haven, Conn.
- Pvt. Raymond C. Frost, 136 Washington street, New Britain, Conn.
- Pvt. Benjamin Parker, Morrisville, Vt.
- Pvt. R. H. Richardson, Hillsboro.
- Pvt. Alexander Robertson, 16 Forsythe St., Barre, Vt.
- Pvt. W. J. Waslohn, 116 Claien street, Oil City, Pa.
- Pvt. Franklin H. Whittemore, Nashua, N. Y.
- Pvt. Steve Wiczorek, East Brooklyn, Md.
- Pvt. Arthur E. Winslow, Rockland, Me.

(The announcement of the injury to Private Alexander Robertson of Barre was given in yesterday's Times.)

MARINE CORPS LIST HAD 19 NAMES

Of That Number Eight Were Killed in Action, One Died of Wounds and 10 Were Severely Wounded.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—The marine corps casualty list to-day contained 19 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 1; wounded severely, 10.

Killed in Action.

- Corp. John C. Geiger, Jasper, Fla.
- Corp. Stanley F. Ringer, Alston, Mass.
- Corp. Lewis C. Whitman, Rochester, N. Y.
- Pvt. Lewis W. Barry, Detroit.
- Pvt. George C. Chapman, Troy, N. Y.
- Pvt. Luther N. Jones, Blanchard, Okla.

The Raincoat

— A Handy Garment

Funny how some folks will always wait to buy that raincoat until the next time they get wet—and then only promise themselves to buy it when it gets dry enough to go out.

The weather we've been having for the last few weeks should convince anyone that the raincoat is a very necessary garment—here in Barre.

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Pvt. James J. Patterson, Cool Spring, Pa.

Pvt. James C. Tate, Bryland, O.

Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Robert C. Bowyer, Cleveland.

Severely Wounded.

The severely wounded include: Pvt. Aloysius Danahue, Pittston, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph B. Kite, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Herman F. Smith, Tyrone, Pa.

American Men to Win.

The imminent broadening of the age-range of the selective service marks the passing of the delusion that America's chief contribution to the war was to be money, and the things money can buy. The war is to be won by men, American men, whom money cannot buy. At last we see it to be so, and the opposition to extending the age limit, personified by the secretary of war, melts away suddenly.

At the outset there were many influential men in America who thought it better for the United States not to undertake a large military enterprise in connection with the war. They argued for great naval expansion and activity, but maintained that to put a great army into France would be more of a hindrance than a help to the allies. Their reason for this belief was that in order to raise, equip, transport and maintain an army, we would have to curtail supplies for the allies. It was this idea that gave rise to the suggestion that we give a billion dollars to France, outright. It was felt that we could do our best by providing generously for the maintenance of the allied armies that were believed to be sure of winning the war. Besides, there were certain weird notions about beating the Germans with electrical devices, but these were the mere effervescences of imagination. Practically all the solid opposition to the big army idea was founded upon practical considerations. It wasn't cowardice, or pacifism, or money worship—it was practical sense operating within narrow limits.

The coming of the foreign envoys began our enlightenment. Men were needed—chiefly for moral effect, to be sure, but needed, nevertheless. So we send over some marines and regulars, got the 26th and Rainbow divisions together and sent them along, and proceeded in leisurely fashion to build a picture book army out of what material we had among the single men between the ages of 21 and 30. Then came the series of events culminating in the great offensive, and we stood in full blaze of the truth—the truth that American men are to turn the tide.

But there are nowhere near enough men in Class 1 as it stands to-day. It is planned to call 1,500,000 men to the colors between July 1 and the end of the year, a half-million more than are available in Class 1. We might go into other classes, but this would be industrially and economically undesirable, and it is unnecessary. We expect to get 250,000 men by process of reclassification. They will be absorbed in a month. Some 400,000 men become available by the 1918 registration—not enough by 10,000 for two months' needs. We have got to have ample sources.

Those sources lie on either side of the present age limits. We should prefer not to send the boys into this business, not because they ought to be coddled, but because they are boys, and modern warfare is a thing for maturity, not adolescence, to grapple with. But we have no choice. We can't fight the war with theories of youth and maturity. Men are demanded, American men, and millions of them. So the boys must become men quickly, in the swift maturing process of military service.

And on the other side of the present narrow band stretched across our population there are older men who can fight, and work under the selective service plan, adding materially to our military and economic resources. They, too, must fall in.

For the war has become a question of men at last. Let us not get away from this idea again. It always was that, in fact, but some of us didn't see it. It couldn't be otherwise. The men of the world are determining the conditions under which they shall live. How, then, could we have thought that other men could settle this matter for us, or that we could settle it by money, or by in-

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