

VERMONT BOY DIED OF WOUNDS

Cook Carmine E. Iencio of Center Rutland Was Reported To-day

MANY NEW ENGLAND MEN PRISONERS

They Had Been Previously Reported as Missing

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The army casualty list to-day contained 50 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 13; died of accident and other causes, 2; wounded severely, 29.

Killed in Action.

- Cook Walter L. Crouch, Elm Dale, Kan. Pvt. Gust Anikewich, Hamtrack, Mich. Pvt. Bennie W. East, Magnolia, Miss. Pvt. Albert Hage, Franklin, La. Pvt. L. H. Still, Wilbur, Mont. Pvt. Marvin G. Wright, Augusta, Ga.

Died from Wounds.

- Sgt. Guido Castiglione, St. Paul, Brazil. Sgt. Ray A. Wood, Highlands, N. J. Cook Carmine E. Iencio, Center Rutland, Vt.

Among Severely Wounded.

- Corp. Frank W. Anderson, Roxbury, Mass. Corp. Joseph Dunham, Old Orchard, Me. Corp. James E. Fitzwillson, New London, N. H.

Prisoners, Previously Reported Missing.

- Corp. Fred W. Chitty, 146 Foster street, New Haven, Conn. Corp. Franklin J. Damon, Brookline, Mass. Bugler Joseph M. McNamara, New Haven, Conn.

District Markets.

Fair Weather Ahead.

Revoked Sugar Licenses.

Berlin Food Rations.

Too Weak to Work.

Depends Japanese.

Wants It Back.

Bell-Ans.

When Liver is Torpid

or sluggish all the other vital organs of your body are affected—you have stomach and bowel troubles, your head aches, your skin loses its clearness and you have "blackheads." Take Hood's Pills—gentle and thorough. Do not irritate nor gripe. Price 25c, of all druggists or C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Parading at Funerals

Is Popular Method Now Pursued by Sinn Feiners.

Dublin, July 8. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Now that all processions and outdoor meetings have been banned in Dublin, the Sinn Feiners have taken to parades at funerals, to which it is obviously difficult and undesirable to apply the prohibition.

Sunday is a great day for funerals in all parts of Ireland, and scores of long and picturesque funeral processions may be seen every Sabbath making their way through the Dublin streets, some of them consisting of 50 or more vehicles of all kinds, but principally jeeps, each containing five or six friends of the deceased.

A great display was made by the Sinn Feiners at the funeral of James Francis Cullen, a young man who took part in the 1916 rebellion.

Cullen was sentenced by courtmartial to ten years' penal servitude, subsequently commuted to five years, for an active if minor part in the rebellion, and he was released from Lewes jail under the general amnesty in May last year. He died from natural causes. His funeral procession included nearly 3,000 members of the Sinn Fein volunteers, who followed him to his grave in the Fenian circle in Glasnevin.

The procession through the streets drew large crowds of sympathizers. It was wisely ignored by the military and the police. The Sinn Fein paraders, with equal wisdom, refrained from pressing any direct challenge, such as marked the funeral of Thomas Ashe last year when a firing party, following military usage, carried reversed rifles.

In Cullen's funeral procession no arms were seen, and it was not until the rites had been completed at the graveside that a small party produced revolvers and fired a military salute. The crowd dispersed quietly, and an event which had given rise to some apprehensions passed off with orderliness.

Unloading Wounded Takes Much Skill

Members of "London Transport Column" Must Have Considerable First Aid Knowledge, Together with Training.

London, July 8. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Shortly before the arrival of a train of wounded at any of the London railway stations, morning, afternoon or night—a small group of men in navy blue uniform may be seen passing through the gates onto the platform. They are members of the "London Transport Column" of the Red Cross, and they have unloaded every train of wounded that has reached London since the war began.

Their duties consist of the transfer of the wounded men from the trains to the stretchers and thence to the ambulances which take them to the various London and suburban hospitals. Speed and skill are the essentials of the work of these men, and they have become experts through long training, assiduous practice and a thorough knowledge of first aid principles. Many of the cases brought to London are what is known as "special" and have to be handled with skill and care owing to the nature of their injuries. In spite of this, trains containing several hundred cut cases are unloaded in a half hour or less.

The London transport column was organized in August, 1917, by volunteers from the staffs of the big London insurance companies. The column numbers about 1,000 men, all of them business men in good positions who volunteered to give two days a week to the work and to hold themselves in reserve for a third day each week. They work takes them from one railway station to another, and they are on continuous duty for 12 to 14 hours.

Air raids make no difference. Many a train has been unloaded during a heavy barrage. During a recent air raid on London several trains of wounded were stopped at a siding in the suburbs and unloaded in complete darkness, the wounded being carried to safety in a tunnel near by, where they remained until it was safe to send the ambulances out for them.

The transport men have been on special duty in every Zeppelin and airplane raid on London. Every member of the corps is subject to call in an emergency of this kind.

Two New Concerns Lose Favor with Food Administration for Violation.

Boston, July 8.—The licenses of the E. R. Sherburne company of this city, said to be one of the largest wholesale distributors of sugar in New England, and of the L. M. Lortz company, wholesale distributors to Lawrence and northern Massachusetts, were revoked Saturday for the duration of the war by the United States food administration for alleged irregularities. Both companies are associated with the P. M. Leavitt company of this city.

The order affects the Sherburne and Lortz companies as wholesalers and jobbers of sugar and other products, and permits refiners to sell the Leavitt company and its other branches only limited amounts of sugar as may be authorized by the state food administration.

Revoked Sugar Licenses.

Berlin Food Rations.

Too Weak to Work.

Depends Japanese.

Wants It Back.

Bell-Ans.

MAN KILLED DURING STORM

Charles Lawyer of Swanton Probably Died by Electricity

HIS BODY FOUND ON BARN FLOOR

Considerable Damage Done in Northwestern Part of State

St. Albans, July 8.—Charles Lawyer of Swanton was instantly killed in the severe electrical and rain storm which visited this city and surrounding towns of Franklin county late Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Lawyer was employed on A. K. Stinehour's farm in Swanton on the Highgate Springs road. The storm in that section was severe and after several sharp flashes of lightning he was found in the barn lying face down on the floor. The barn is lighted by electricity and it is thought Mr. Lawyer was struck as he reached up to an electric light to turn it on or off. Health Officer E. R. Lape of Swanton was called. Mr. Lawyer was about 29 years old. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Considerable damage was done in St. Albans and vicinity. One transmission line of the Public Electric Light company was out of commission a few hours, caused by the striking of lightning of a pole on Walter S. Clark's farm on Prospect hill. The pole was levelled to the ground. The line was repaired temporarily Saturday night and a new pole was set in place yesterday. Several toll lines of the Franklin County Telephone company were disabled. All were repaired by noon yesterday.

A peculiar freak of the lightning occurred at A. H. Wilcox's farm on the Swanton road about two miles from this city. Mr. Wilcox and his hired man, A. J. Holland, had driven the horses in from the field as the storm started. As they went into the barn there was a noise like a giant firecracker and the men saw a ball of fire rolling around on the cement floor back of the cows. Mr. Wilcox thought the barn was struck, but so far as can be discovered there was no damage there nor in the immediate vicinity. The barn is piped for water throughout and also for gas, so the bolt might have entered by either set of pipes.

Chaplains Show Daring.

Are Willing to Pay the Price with the Soldiers.

Washington, July 8.—Since the price of leadership among fighting men, now as always, is willingness to share equally danger and death, chaplains with American armies are not hesitating to pay it.

Two of them, Father Dougherty and Rev. Lyman H. Rollins, were ordered back from France after a day's stay in Washington sent to camp Zachary Taylor, at Louisville, that men of the cloth undergoing a preliminary training period there may have the benefit of the experience of those who have preceded them. Lieutenant Rollins, living up to the requirement that chaplains must stay with their charges followed a battalion of New England infantry "over the top" a few weeks ago, but came back unscathed, while Father Dougherty, who ranks as a major, served in staff capacity for the ministerial corps.

While only one chaplain, Captain Walton S. Danker of Worcester, Mass., has paid the price in full on June 18 and lies now in a grave near a shell crater in the making of which he received a fatal wound, the quiet acceptance of the soldier's risk is winning for many other of the corps high standing among their men. Rev. Frederick H. Danker, brother of the gallant dead man, and himself a worker for the Young Men's Christian association, was with him during his last hours.

At Seicheprey and Cantigny, priests and ministers who wear the uniform have, unarmed, held their places with the moving ranks, and will continue to do so while the present fighting rages.

In the Louisville camp, chaplain recruits are spending five weeks living the life of a private. They take the drills and labor, with the added effort of absorbing lectures and lessons upon army organization. The army now has 700 chaplains in service, and 230 more are ready for assignment. Protestant chaplains are selected through the federal council of churches of Christ, while Catholic ones are named through Father O'Heran, of the Paulist order, assigned to a station near the war department for the purpose.

Depends Japanese.

Wants It Back.

Bell-Ans.

CHINESE BANDITS ARE NUMEROUS

Provinces of China Infested with Brigands Who Defy the Authorities—Three American Engineers Captured.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Following the recent capture of three American engineers by bandits in China, a census of Chinese outlaws has been made, showing that in five provinces there are a total of 37,000 brigands. This total does not include the bandits of Mongolia, who are very numerous and have been extremely active this year, nor does it include those of Honan, where the Americans were taken prisoners.

Shantung leads the five Chinese provinces in outlaw population, having 19,000. Szechuan has 7,000, Anhwei 5,000, Hunan 3,000 and Fukien 3,000. The largest single band is in Shantung, under the leadership of Fan Yu-kin, who rules a veritable principality inhabited by 7,000 persons. Yu Shan-hai, whose followers number 6,000, is the chief of Fan Yu-kin.

The daring of the brigands in Shantung recently became so open that the Tientsin of the province, Chang Hui-chin, asked permission to resign his command as leader of the army against disaffected southern provinces, and return to his own state to restore order. Many of the bandits are believed to be disbanded soldiers of Chang Hsun, who endeavored to restore the monarchy, but was defeated and took refuge in the Dutch legation at Peking.

The Shantung bandits not long ago abducted three American missionaries and an American employe of the British-American Tobacco company, but let them go after a brief captivity. G. A. Kyle of Portland, Ore., and the two other engineers, captured in Honan, were not so fortunate, however. Besides losing all their personal property and \$12,000, they were carrying to pay off the workmen employed on a new railroad, they were kept many days, enduring hardships of long marches and wretched surroundings.

Pigeons Less Fat.

War is Having Its Effect on Birds in London, Too.

London, July 8.—The pigeons of St. Paul's are not as fat as they used to be. War rations and air raids have affected them materially.

Visitors to London's famous cathedral are not as numerous as they were in pre-war days and even those persons who do feed the pigeons now days don't care to pay twenty-five cents a pint for peanuts just to see the big birds peck. It's a violation of the defense of the realm act to feed bread to birds, so the pigeons have to content themselves principally with scanty leavings from the cab-horses' dinner bags.

The pigeons of St. Paul's, and of all London, too, dread the buzz of an airplane propeller overhead and even during the daytime when an observing allied aviator appears in the sky—and this is almost daily—the pigeons flutter about and fret considerably until he is out of sight.

And at night, when the Boches have come, dropping bombs and things, the pigeons are a jiffy from their roost in the belfry wherein is hung Great Paul of seventeen tons, St. Paul's largest bell, never returning until daylight. They spend the remainder of the night on adjoining buildings or wherever they happen to alight when the air raid is at its height.

"One could feed those pigeons all the peanuts and wheat they could eat," said a policeman, whose station is near St. Paul's cathedral recently, "but they'll never take on any flesh so long as there are aviators about. Bombs and the hum of the airplane worry them nearly out of their feathers."

ONE VAST UNIVERSITY.

The Australian Forces in British Army Will Be.

Behind British Lines in France, July 8. A concrete scheme of educational training, designed to cover all branches of the Australian forces in France, has been drawn up and is now awaiting ratification by the authorities. It is expected that the plan, including a regularized system of classes and lectures, will be put into effect behind the lines in a few weeks. Its full force, however, will only be felt after the war, during the period which must elapse before the men can be transported back to Australia. During that transition period, the Australian force abroad will for the time be practically transformed into one great university.

Every soldier will receive instruction in certain subjects, such as the history and geography of Australia, the opportunities to be found in various parts of the great island continent, and a course in sanitation as applied to both city and country life. To help those going on leave, there will be lectures on matters of interest in Great Britain and courses in British and French history.

But the most extensive branch of the work will be the training of all members of the army in those subjects necessary to enable them to enter civil life, and especially in work designed to give every man an opportunity to become a worker in some skilled trade or calling. Agriculture, mechanics and electricity will be among the courses offered; there will also be classes in medicine, engineering, and various sciences. The teaching, begun in France, will be continued in depots in England and also during the journey homeward on transports.

Too Weak to Work.

Depends Japanese.

Wants It Back.

Bell-Ans.

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You'll find good clothes here; Hart Schaffner & Marx is the answer to that, but that's not enough; you want the service of men who know how to help you get the right thing for you.

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NO ROOM FOR DESPAIR.

By Abbie Farwell Brown of The Vigilantes.

When our nation went into this fearful war—with high hearts and wide-open eyes—we knew that many gallant boys must die; still others must be hurt, dreadfully hurt. With dread we anticipated the day when many would be coming home—not the able-bodied lads we knew, but crippled and maimed, perhaps; seeming helpless and discouraged. That last must not be!

No one must be discouraged, however much he may have suffered. No one, if human ingenuity can prevent, must be left helpless. You have only to read the splendid things which are being done in this line. For this is one great task which marvelous modern surgery and science are taking in hand. Nowadays there is no room for despair, because of physical hurts. The grace of God and human devotion have brought about what seems like a new age of miracle!

As an offset to this worst of wars goes such co-operation and intelligent reconstructive thinking as the world has never seen. The first aids at the front, the convalescent hospitals, the skill and resources of surgeons and nurses have developed such favorable conditions that a wounded soldier has a better chance of complete recovery, even from terrible wounds, than ever in the world's history. Moreover, after his physical healing is completed, there is more effort being put into equipping him to face peace again, than was ever dreamed of. The most famous sculptors are giving their time to design means to hide his disfigurement. The cleverest inventors are studying to fit him with substitutes for lost limb or muscles put out of commission. The wisest teachers are ready to teach him a new occupation, if his old one has become impracticable. The most sympathetic agencies are preparing to find what he can do to be most useful to his grateful country. Uncle Sam is on the job to look after him. Could he have better hope?

We must co-operate with Uncle Sam. First of all, we must ourselves keep cheerful and hopeful, even if it is our own boy who is coming back, altered and discouraged. He will depend much upon our hope and cheer. The attitude of his own home toward a boy's apparent misfortune will be one of the greatest factors in his future career, of usefulness or of despair. Perhaps it will turn out to be such a misfortune, after all! Already many a soldier has found his true self in the hospital. Many a one who had an unimportant job before he was crippled, has studied and practiced and perfected some speciality which has given him a more satisfactory position than ever.

Many a man who has lost his right hand is doing better work than ever with his left, or with the marvelous mechanical fingers which have been made for him. The government has worked out a great scheme, in which it needs the help of us all. Don't throw sand in the machinery, if you happen to have a crippled lad at the front! Don't be so selfish, so impatient to see and comfort him that you prejudice his future. Miracles take time! He is being looked after, remember! We must not demand that he be sent home as soon as his misfortune is known. Yes, your Husky may have done his brave bit, and may think he is not a Husky any more, and may demand just give up active life, because of his "misfortune." He may feel too hurt by fate to try any more. Don't let him feel so! Miracles are just beginning! You must be brave for him now, as he has been brave for you all. You want the best for him? You don't want him to miss the chance of building anew a dignified future, do you?

Well, then! Don't you be discouraged! Don't let him despair! Brace yourself to brace him, and read of the splendid things that are being done to give hope for such as he—reconstruction, re-education, re-equipment, replacement in affairs. Americans are so versatile and adaptable, thank God!

Uncle Sam will do the best possible for the boy who made the fine sacrifice. He will have his well-earned pension. But that is not all! He will have, if humanly possible, a good job, too. Ten chances to one he will have it, if we all co-operate. It is not like the old days. You must read the wonderful things that are happening to the boys whose splendid spirit mere metal could not crush.

There is no room for despair!

ALLIES SEE NEW HOPE IN RUSSIA

Assassination of Count Von Mirbach Called of Great Importance

GERMAN INFLUENCE ON UNSTABLE BASIS

Can Be Maintained Only by Placing Large German Army in Russia

London, July 8.—The assassination of Count Von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, is seen as an event of great importance which may have far-reaching results, by the newspapers here. The Daily Mail and the Daily Express compare it to the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo. The Express adds:

"German influence (in Russia) can only be established on a solid basis by the maintenance of a great army of occupation. Russia may once more play a part in the war."

The Daily Chronicle expects that if the German emperor has his way there will be a march on Moscow, accompanied by ruthless severity, although it is possible a more prudent policy may prevail, especially as Lenin and Titcherine will accept almost any demands for repatriation. It thinks that such a surrender might precipitate the fall of the Bolshevik government.

"This war is for the purpose of preventing human beings from becoming as benevolent as the German emperor would like them to be. It is a war against the thick skull. On one side are those great nations whose policy is to teach the people to think for themselves. On the other is the German autocracy, which says: 'Believe what I tell you. Imagine trying in this country to palm off a trainload of veteran prisoners as new ones! Imagine trying to get by the New York Times or the Chicago Tribune or the Cleveland Press with that kind of bunk."

"There is ivory enough in our heads without having an emperor to encourage us to grow more."

Don't Use Your Head—Use Mine, Says the Kaiser.

Sid says in the July American Magazine:

"Ivan S. Rossiter, a Canadian soldier, has just been in to see me. For a year he was a German prisoner. When the Germans caught him he was badly wounded in the right hand. They took him to a hospital, where, without the use of an anesthetic, they cut off one of his fingers and removed five pieces of bone from his mangled wrist. They said that they had no anesthetics to spare for use on a 'schweinhund,' and added that they were saving their anesthetics for their own wounded soldiers. Rossiter showed me what is left of his hand. It isn't much, and what is left is of no use—except as a reminder of that German surgeon who operated without giving an anesthetic."

"While Rossiter was in Germany, he was moved about from one prison camp to another until he and other prisoners were exchanged for German prisoners held by the allies. This moving about process was the most interesting thing he described. He was never allowed to stay in one place more than a few weeks. In the year that he was there he was in nine different prison camps, located in various parts of Germany. On each trip the train that was transferring these

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A LETTER from Dr. Simpson of the Anderson Zouaves, N. Y. (62d Regt.), says:

"During the time our regiment was stationed on Riker's Island we were out of medicinal stores. I obtained some of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and used it with greater success in the treatment of Bowel Complaint, Colds, Rheumatism, Chills, Pains, Aches and Soreness of the limbs than all other remedial agents."

This letter was also approved by Col. Riker, Lieut. Col. Tisdale and Gen. Oscar V. Davison of the same regiment.

Cut out this ad and send with name and address for this FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE to RADWAY & CO., 208 Centre St., N. Y. For sale at all druggists, 25c, 50c, \$1.00

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