

COL. H. A. SMITH WAS KILLED

Two Lieutenant-Colonels of U. S. Army Also Sacrificed

FOUR CAPTAINS DIED IN ACTION

To-day's Casualty List Contained Total of 199 Names

Washington, D. C., July 29.—The army casualty list to-day shows: Killed in action, 47; died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 4; died of accident and other causes, 11; wounded severely, 93; wounded, degree undetermined, 7; missing, 20; total, 199.

Killed in Action

- Col. Hamilton A. Smith, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Lieut. Colonel Clark R. Elliott, Springfield, Mass.
Capt. Alford R. Hamel, Atlantic City, N. J.
Capt. James Holmes, Hendersonville, N. C.
Capt. Julius A. Mood, jr., Summertown, S. C.
Capt. James N. C. Richards, Sewanee, Tenn.
2d Lieut. James C. Loder, Wilmington, N. C.
Sgt. Asker Anderson, Chicago.
Sgt. William A. Sparkey, Bustleton, Pa.
Corp. John F. Briggman, 100 West Norwegian street, Pottsville, Pa.
Corp. Edward J. Farrell, jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Corp. Earl C. Vollet, Morningside, Ill.
Mechanic Carl A. J. Carlson, Falkoping, Sweden.
Pvt. Martin Bennik, Baltimore, Md.
Pvt. Oren C. Berlin, Knox, Pa.
Pvt. Clarence F. Boyd, Marienville, Pa.
Pvt. Nikolai Bralatis, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Pvt. Alfred E. Campbell, Spring City, Pa.
Pvt. Preston H. Carroll, Jamestown, Pa.
Pvt. Earl Chanslor, Kansas City, Mo.
Pvt. Lloyd D. Clegg, Jett, Okla.
Pvt. Frank R. Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. George B. Cumberland, Providence, R. I.
Pvt. Edwin G. Danfield, Philadelphia.
Pvt. Howard A. Delaney, Nedrow, N. Y.
Pvt. Henry W. Rusha, Newton Heights, Mass.
Pvt. Thomas R. Epey, Hilldale, Md.
Pvt. Nicholas Fuchro, Rome, Pa.
Pvt. Bennie Goldman, New York.
Pvt. Joseph Hall, Mahoney, Pa.
Pvt. P. J. Hooper, Clinton, N. Y.
Pvt. E. H. Hulse, New York.
Pvt. James R. Kirby, Clinton, Mass.
Pvt. William P. Kool, Dalton, Ill.
Pvt. Saul J. McCullough, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pvt. Edward J. McIntire, Philadelphia.
Pvt. Andrew S. McReady, Minessville, Pa.
Pvt. John H. Miller, 439 East Norwegian street, Pottsville, Pa.
Pvt. Elmer M. Murdock, Franklin, Pa.
Pvt. Everett H. Mylman, South Lancaster, Mass.
Pvt. Charles S. Mingan, East Warren, R. I.
Pvt. A. N. Pyne, Walpole, N. H.
Pvt. Clarence C. Ritter, Macungie, Pa.
Pvt. Ed. Scott, Jacksonville, Ala.
Pvt. Mattio Vaconho, Caserta, Italy.
Pvt. Harry Enola, Clarendon, Pa.
Died of Wounds.
Lieut. Col. Russell C. Hand, Sioux City, Ia.
Sgt. George H. Mealy, Cohasset, Mass.
Sgt. Walter W. Willett, Chicago.
Corp. Leonard Langsdorf, Philadelphia.
Corp. C. D. Walker, Belchertown, N. Y.
Musician Alfred V. Anderson, Holyoke, Mass.
Pvt. Edwin T. Armstrong, Clinton, Mass.
Pvt. Ralph A. Corey, Roxbury, Mass.
Pvt. Arthur E. Gramman, Buffalo.
Pvt. Charles Hood, Norbeck, N. D.
Pvt. Ray L. Howe, 214 Woodlawn Terrace, Waterbury, Conn.
Pvt. John W. Labert, Newman, Ga.
Pvt. Raphael Paone, Middletown, Conn.
Pvt. Clarence Roberts, Lowell, Mich.
Pvt. Flory Rochowitz, Jersey City, N. J.
Pvt. Jerome Simonson, 2407 Spencer street, Scranton, Pa.
Pvt. Adrian L. Yelle, Fitchburg, Mass.
Died of Disease.
Pvt. Will Anderson, Greenville, S. C.
Pvt. Otho V. Knighton, Sweetwater, Idaho.
Pvt. Woody Ross, Radcliffe, Tex.
Pvt. Grant Underwood, Arcadia, La.
Died from Accident and Other Causes.
Capt. Paul L. Copek, New York City.
Lieut. Warren T. Hobbs, Worcester, Mass.
Lieut. Lawrence C. Lovett, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieut. Vincent R. Manning, Rockaway, N. J.
Chauffeur David F. Tipton, Riverton, Va.
Pvt. Thomas J. Buchan, Wilson, Kan.
Pvt. Lewis R. Erwin, Brooklandville, Md.
Pvt. Harry McAllister, Hinsdale, Ill.
Pvt. Murlie McNulty, Roy, Mont.
Pvt. Thomas Nick, Akron, O.
Pvt. Stephen Poharitsky, Detroit.

The Wounded Severely

- Major Roy W. Gausman, Leonia, N. J.
Lieut. Donald P. McNaught, Pittsburgh.
Lieut. Donald McClure, Philadelphia.
Lieut. Stanley J. Merook, Philadelphia.
Lieut. George A. Waldo, West Pawlet, Vt.
Corp. F. R. Cooch, Pottsville, Pa.
Corp. Carl J. Hays, Franklin, Pa.
Corp. Stanley Knickerbocker, Elmville, Pa.
Corp. V. P. McGill, Harrisville, Pa.
Corp. James L. Paul, Bridgewater, Pa.
Corp. George A. Ross, Franklin, Pa.
Pvt. John B. Bernard, Providence, R. I.
Pvt. William E. Brown, Franklin, Pa.
Pvt. Rocco Calce, 44 Brooks street, New Britain, Conn.
Pvt. Roy S. Crowner, Huntington, Pa.

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Pvt. Henry H. Dowe, East Haverhill, N. H.

Pvt. Harry Estop, Sky Beaver, Pa.
Pvt. Edward J. Fitzsimmons, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. John Furman, 93 Gold street, New Britain, Conn.

Pvt. Joseph E. Gallagher, Philadelphia.

Pvt. Salvatore Girgenti, 28 Main St., New Britain, Conn.

Pvt. Paul Glaser, West Newton, Pa.

Pvt. Charles B. Graft, Scottsdale, Me.

Pvt. William Hamel, Alexandria, Pa.

Pvt. John W. Hastings, Dorchester, Mass.

Pvt. Harold S. Helset, Huntington, Pa.

Pvt. Donald A. Henry, Millinocket, Me.

Pvt. Edward Hogan, Lynn, Mass.

Pvt. William B. Kearns, Lewiston, Pa.

Pvt. John A. Kennedy, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. James H. Lewis, Boston.

Pvt. Robert Martin, Johnstown, Pa.

Pvt. Anthony Myzencyk, Meriden, Conn.

Pvt. William P. Mooney, Mahoney City, Pa.

Pvt. Harry Norris, Mahoney City, Pa.

Pvt. Charles O'Connell, Wakefield, Mass.

Pvt. Thomas Painter, Lost Creek, Va.

Pvt. Leo W. Palmer, Franklin, Pa.

Pvt. Frank P. Parmley, Newark, N. J.

Pvt. Tefaffe Petrebeki, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Joseph E. Panner, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Pvt. George H. Sheehan, Philadelphia.

Pvt. Walter C. Smith, Manchester, Conn.

Pvt. George A. Snyder, Philadelphia.

Pvt. Norman Tate, Gettysburg, Pa.

Pvt. John Umstead, Rochester, Pa.

Pvt. Frank I. Wiczerek, 327 Framington avenue, New Britain, Conn.

Pvt. Harrison Wilson, South Manchester, Conn.

Pvt. John J. Wisnom, Providence, R. I.

Pvt. Orville T. Young, Warren, Pa.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined, Include.

Pvt. Edward O. Carr, Clarion, Pa.

Pvt. James E. Myers, Birdsboro, Pa.

Pvt. George F. Tickle, Jeannette, Pa.

Pvt. William P. Widerman, Philadelphia.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. J. M. Good, Springfield, Mo.

Lieut. Howard G. Mays, Charleston, W. Va.

Lieut. Walter B. Wannaker, Columbus, O.

Corp. Albert W. Henkel, Philadelphia.

Corp. Melvin C. Edden, Wakegan, Ill.

Cook Lyle C. Walker, Greenup, Ky.

Pvt. Joseph Bowling, Wakefield, Kan.

Pvt. William J. Bullock, South Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. William T. Checkley, Paterson, N. J.

Pvt. Ben A. Hanson, Cleveland, O.

Pvt. Ivan A. Kanner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Jackson Martin, Canton, O.

Pvt. Fred Orange, La Grange, Ill.

Pvt. William J. Otto, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pvt. Clarence E. Perkins, Winchester, Mass.

Pvt. Harold R. Sharp, Elmhurst, Ill.

Pvt. Evelyn J. Smith, Orloffville, Cal.

Pvt. Thomas H. Terry, Louisville, Ky.

AMERICANS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Fighting Troops Arrive and Natives Rejoice at Their Fine Physical Condition.

With the American Army on the Italian front, Saturday, July 27.—American fighting troops are now on the Italian front. They began arriving this morning. They are being billeted with Italians. Heretofore the only combatant American troops were aviators, and the appearance of this large body of fighting men from the United States at the present moment has occasioned the greatest satisfaction.

Major General Eben Swift of the American military mission to Italy, was the first to greet the newly-arrived Americans. He has already made arrangements for their comfort. The Italians greeted them with enthusiasm, and rejoiced at the splendid physical condition which the American soldiers showed. The Italians appeared greatly astonished when the overseas men immediately sought out a bathing place and then started several games of baseball.

A SOLDIER'S SACRIFICE

Gives His Life for Miss Dorothy R. Burr of New York.

Portland, Me., July 29.—Miss Dorothy R. Burr, daughter of Dr. Chaucery R. Burr of New York, was drowned while bathing in the surf at Great Diamond Island Saturday, and Sergeant Leo P. McLaughlin, an artilleryman, from Fort McKinley lost his life in endeavoring to save her. Miss Burr was unable to swim and got beyond her depth. She shouted for help and Sergeant McLaughlin swam out to her. In the struggle both went under. Miss Burr was 29 years of age. She has been active in war work in New York, and was connected with one of the hostess houses in that city.

LARGE Y. M. C. A. WORK

Conducted at Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va., During June.

Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., July 29.—An interesting report, reflecting the great war work carried on by the Young Men's Christian Association, covering activities at Camp Lee for the month of June, 1918, has just been made public by the committee in charge. In the educational department, 120 English and 91 French classes were conducted and 240 lectures were delivered. The recreation department report shows that 90,471 men participated in the various games and amusements, which were witnessed by 113,786 spectators.

More than 200 meetings were held by the religious department, the total attendance being 42,190, while 8,410 men attended the 119 Bible classes conducted during the month. This department distributed 10,292 testaments in the 30-day period. The social department reported the holding of 125 entertainments, attended by 48,433 persons. More than 100,000 persons witnessed the 146 motion picture shows given during the month. The number of letters and post cards written in the Y. M. C. A. buildings was 543,159, and the money orders sold amounted to \$54,323.84.

Plans have been approved and the contract let for the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building at the remount station here. The structure will be ready for use within the next three weeks. At present the "Y" is serving the remount men from a tent.

PUT AMERICANS IN JEOPARDY

German Captors Try to Prevent Air Raid on Mannheim, Germany

PUT PRISONERS NEAR THE STATION

Party of 32 Americans, Including Officers, Are Lodged Near By

Geneva, Sunday, July 28.—(By Associated Press).—Thirty-two Americans including some officers, recently captured by the Germans, have been lodged near the railroad station at Mannheim, in Baden, on the Rhine, according to a report received in Basle. The Americans were placed in this position in order to prevent allied air raids.

GRANTS MOONEY

REPRIEVE TO DEC. 13

Gov. Stephens Says He Acts So That All May Know Case Gets Full Consideration.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 29.—Governor William D. Stephens announced Saturday he had decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney which will operate as a stay of execution until Dec. 13, 1918. The governor announced that he took this action at this time that all persons in this state and throughout the country might be assured the fullest consideration would be given the case by the executive and judicial branches of the government of California.

FIVE CLASSES OF TOWERS.

Are to Be Found in the Architecture of Cliff Dwellers.

Denver, July 29.—J. Walter Fewkes of this city has issued a pamphlet through the Smithsonian institute on the various forms of architecture found in the cliff ruins of southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah. He has been connected with the development of the cliff ruins in these sections for many years. He finds in general that there are five classes of towers considered by the long forgotten race. Apparently the cliff dwellers, like other races, developed their buildings from the simple to the complex, according to his investigations. The plain towers found so often among the ruins are the simplest forms. They vary both in size and height, some of them being three stories. The best examples, says Mr. Fewkes, are found in the Hovenwee district, where the buildings are in a fine state of preservation.

In Yellow Jacket canon in southwestern Colorado is found a further development of the tower. Here the towers are divided into rooms by means of stone partitions. They were not used for habitation but for gathering places.

The second class of towers, described by Mr. Fewkes, comprises the circular buildings surrounded by rectangular rooms. Horseshoe house, which is to be found in Bridge canon in Utah, he says, is a good example of the third class. It is built of two concentric, circular walls having radial partitions between them.

A BOOK HERO RUN DOWN.

"Uncle Billy" Plaster the Original of Alfred Henry Lewis' Stories.

El Paso, Tex., July 29.—"Uncle Billy" Plaster is dead. "Uncle Billy" was credited with being the original of Alfred Henry Lewis' famous character of the Old Cattleman, who tells the stories of Wolfville days and nights in Mr. Lewis' books of southwestern frontier days. While Arizona cattlemen deny that "Uncle Billy" used the language that was credited to him in these Wolfville stories, they admit that many of the incidents told in the books were true and they recognize the character of "Doc" Peters, Dave Tutt, Texas Thompson and Tusson Jennie as neighbors on the range in the border state. Douglas, Ariz., or the site of the present city of Douglas, is generally supposed to have been Wolfville, while Tombstone, the county seat, was Red Dog, the much-hated rival community. "Uncle Billy" Plaster owned much of the range in southern Arizona and made frequent trips to El Paso, where he was always the center of a crowd of interested listeners at the clubs and the hotel lobbies while he told of frontier days in Arizona territory.

GERMAN CLERGY ENLISTED

To Keep Down Popular Discontent Over the Food Shortage.

Amsterdam, July 29.—The services of the clergy have been enlisted in various parts of Germany to assist in keeping down the growing popular discontent over food difficulties. In the diocese of Munster, Westphalia, the official "war food department" has arranged for special lectures throughout the diocese, at which the local priests and clergy will preside and emissaries of the department will furnish information, instruction and arguments designed to answer complaints regarding food scarcity and against the severity of punishments for small transgressions of the food regulations.

There are also many complaints in the country districts over the intricacy and infrequency of the food regulations, and these complaints generally reach first of all the ears of the parish priests. The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, in an editorial approving of the scheme to enlist the assistance of the clergy, says: "The last few months before the harvest will be the most trying time of all. Therefore the food department should remain in constant touch with the priests and benefit by their observations among the common people."

SPLENDID HOSPITAL FOR AMERICANS

Prepared at Southampton, England, Under the Supervision of the American Red Cross—Fine Place for the Wounded to Recuperate.

Southampton, England, July 29.—America's wounded men who are brought to England from the western front will soon find waiting for them near Southampton a military hospital which, built under the supervision of the Red Cross authorities of their own land, is situated on one of England's most magnificent country estates, known as Sarisbury court, comprising 186 acres.

Woodland, pasture land and ample gardens, with a half mile frontage on Southampton waters which afford good fishing and splendid boating, comprise the site of this American institution. Southward, the consulting soldiers will look across the water to the busy harbor of Southampton, with the shores of the Isles of Wight in the distance. Off the hospital jetty they will see anchored an ancient British frigate, now used as a training ship, her decks swarming with young midshipmen at their first lessons in seacraft.

Centered in these surroundings is an old manor house which, erected as a private residence 35 years ago by a wealthy British land owner, will serve as the central hospital building. From the tower of this structure one may have an unobstructed view for 20 miles. The central corridor of the hospital will be 1,000 feet long, and wards on either side will accommodate from 60 to 100 patients each. Here, and in neighboring hutsments which will cover nearly 10 acres, will be room for 3,000 wounded to be cared for comfortably. There will be separate buildings for the medical and nursing staffs and other employees, and for kitchens and operating rooms. At some distance from the main buildings will be a large isolation hospital, with its own kitchen and equipment, for the treatment of infectious diseases.

This estate, located at some distance from the main roads so that the ambulance traffic will not be interfered with by the regular business of the central highways, was purchased by the Red Cross. Capt. F. Harper Sibley of the Red Cross, formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., is supervising the construction work. Capt. Sibley has been in charge of the American Red Cross work at Southampton since his arrival in England last April.

By mid-August the hospital should be opened to the extent that there will be accommodation for about 400 beds. Some of these will be located temporarily in tents of the Boesman type, but in the long run the hospital will be a permanent structure. It is planned that some of the tents will be retained for the use of convalescents or for overflow purposes in the event of a big offensive on the northern part of the western front.

The hospital will have its own electric lighting plant and water supply. There probably will be a double system of water supply, water from the river being used for ordinary purposes, while special distilled or spring water will be used for drinking purposes and in the kitchen and operating rooms.

The manor house is a large and handsome building of what Englishmen call modern construction, inasmuch as it dates back only 35 years. It is in the Tudor style, standing on a level plateau on the highest point of the estate. It is built of brick with slate roof, and has a slated roof with artistic red-ridged tiles, while the chimneys of brick and stone are a prominent architectural feature. The most notable parts of the exterior are the magnificent carved stone main entrance and the stone balustrade.

An American housewife would perhaps be the most impressed by the kitchen, a room large enough to be used as a ball room, white tiled and with a ceiling 30 feet high. It is said that the builder of the house planned to use it as a home for poor boys, where they could be trained to make themselves useful in the world, and the kitchen would undoubtedly be able to provide adequately for a large number of youthful apprentices, recruited by the French country air and the invigorating work of an English farmstead.

The ambulances which will bring the American wounded from the piers at Southampton will approach the hospital by a long carriage drive through picturesque woodland and well kept lawns. At the entrance to the estate they will descend a brick stone ledge the finest type of English country architecture, which probably will be used as the residence of the superintendent and chief medical officers of the hospital. The wounded man, if his cot faces southward, will look out over the river towards Southampton, with an occasional view of warships and transports. If his bed faces north he will get a river view, this time across the estate's tennis court and cricket field, to where the narrowing river disappears amid the gray shadows of the hills.

The convalescent soldier will find several miles of sunny or shaded walks without going outside the hospital grounds. Strolling southward, he will cross a broad meadow and a little patch of woods to the hospital piggery and chicken farm and just below this he will come to the boat house and the jetty, where he may dangle his legs just above the water and sit, fishpole in hand, with good prospects of a profitable catch. If he chooses to stroll northward from the main hospital buildings, he will find the forest denser and wilder, and at the other side of the forest he will come upon the hospital vegetable gardens and greenhouses.

MORE BIG GUN EMPLACEMENTS

Have Been Found by the Allies at Nanteuil-Notre-Dame

FIVE METRES DEEP BY 14 SQUARE

Super-Cannon May Have Been Bombarding Paris

Paris, July 29 (Havas).—French and American troops have discovered a second emplacement for German super-cannon at Nanteuil-Notre Dame, according to The Herald. The emplacement was five metres deep and 14 metres square. The first super-cannon emplacement discovered by the allies was at Brecy, a little over three miles to the south of Nanteuil-Notre Dame.

Cherchez La Boche.

The old adage, "Cherchez la femme," meaning "seek out the woman," was applied to crimes and misdemeanors in which, generally speaking, there was always a woman at the bottom as underlying motive.

To-day, with the venomous German serpent in our midst pretty well scotched, we need to paraphrase it and "seek out the pro-German" and his propaganda whenever we are faced with some disturbing story, arising from nowhere and put forward from some unidentified source.

From mouth to mouth and from hand to hand these stories fly, and their number is legion. So assiduous have the propagandists been of late that the government has been compelled to deny certain specific and widely circulated lies, all apparently emanating from venomous enemy sources.

There was the story of the boat-load of Red Cross nurses, "invalided" home because they were about to become mothers, without the sanction of the marriage rite. The government denies this story officially and in detail. Not only was there never any such boat-load, but there are practically no such cases, as anyone familiar with trench and camp and hospital conditions would be apt to realize.

Then there were the miserable stories about the alleged mortality in negro regiments, said to be due to the policy of the United States generals in putting the colored men into the front of the line. This was off the same piece as the wicked lies circulated in the Province of Quebec, alleging that the purpose of the British government was to "kill off" all the French Canadians possible and fill their places with English-speaking races.

It seems incredible that any reasoning American should swallow such rubbish, but it actually made a considerable disturbance among the colored people of the South, and it took repeated assurances from the negro soldiers themselves—men whom there are none braver and better in the American army—to disabuse the minds of the more ignorant and prejudiced of the colored race.

The same character, but more reprehensible, were the wicked lies of debauchery and disease among our troops in France, stories which, unfortunately, were circulated in circles and from sources which made them all the more deadly and damaging.

There are a certain amount of scare-head stories which arise from idle and thoughtless gossip and surmise, sometimes founded on incautious letters or verbal communications, but these are almost negligible as compared with the deliberately circulated lies which are told to timid women or credulous men in a whisper, with the prefix, "Mrs. X heard this from Mrs. Y who saw the nurse (or soldier or sailor or refugee) and it's a fact, etc."

The thing to do is to null such stories at the beginning by going directly to Mrs. X and getting her authority for the story, then tracing it to Mrs. Y, and finally into the true source, which will either be found to be nothing or in some significant individual who may need the attention of the department of justice.

But don't pass on the stories uncontradicted. Tell your informant that you don't believe it, then get after the source. It's your patriotic duty.—Rutland Herald.

WEST VIRGINIA HAS A BIG QUESTION

Whether State Soldiers in Foreign Service of Their Country Should Be Permitted to Vote at Fall Election.

Charleston, W. Va., July 29.—Whether West Virginia soldiers who are in the foreign service of their country will be allowed to cast votes in the elections this fall is an unsettled question, and a special session of the legislature is being agitated to amend the election laws that no doubt may be cast upon the franchise of a soldier.

The present law, enacted by the legislature in a special session in 1917, was designed to afford men in service an opportunity to vote, but now it is pointed out that many of its provisions are unnecessary and some are impossible. State political leaders are being urged by constituents to support any move for a special session to clarify the election laws, and Governor Cornwell has been asked to assemble the legislature.

The present law provides that a soldier must apply in writing to the registrar of his precinct not less than thirty days prior to the election, the application to be made by registered mail. As soon as the registrar receives a copy of the official ballot he must send a ballot, with voting envelope and return envelope directed to the registrar; a printed slip of instructions as to the manner of voting; and a certificate of registration with a coupon attached of a form specified in the act. These must be sent in care of the soldier's commanding officer.

The soldier must open this envelope in the presence of his commanding officer, must take out a certificate and sign it in the presence of the officer and the commanding officer must also take out and sign a certificate of the form indicated in the act. The sealed ballot, the certificate of the voter and the certificate of the officer are forwarded by registered mail to the registrar.

The registrar is required to deposit the ballots and papers in a sealed box and, seven days prior to the election, he must post at the polling place in his precinct a list of all the soldiers who have applied for ballots and on election day the registrar shall deliver the box containing the sealed ballots to the commissioner of election.

Those who have studied the act and its provisions maintain that the election machinery for the soldier vote is unwieldy, making it a burden for the soldier desiring to vote, besides placing upon company commanders or commanding officers charged with the supervision of the voting and unnecessary amount of work, that may fall upon them at a critical time in the activities of the American army abroad.

Billie Burke Bathes Her Baby.

Billie Burke, the famous actress, says in the August American Magazine:

"I never took the business of acting very seriously until I played in 'My Wife and Love Watches.' I liked being in 'My Wife and Love Watches.' But as for being mad about the work—well, I think my 'red head' was pretty firmly set on my shoulders until Patricia came. She has turned it completely.

"I know there are millions of babies born every year. There may be billions, for all I know. I remember it used to seem as if there were a great many more than was necessary. But, with a smiling dimpling baby of my own, I have revised that opinion.

"Just now I am working in moving pictures, and if any of you notice a string tied to these chances, a string that required me to give up the stage; and I refused to do that for any man."

Do You Realize the Value of Coal?

The Fuel Administration, at Washington, D. C., says that one hod of coal used to manufacture gas is equal to four hods of coal used in your coal range. You can save money by buying a gas range this week.

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