GERMANY HAS MADE PROTEST

To Spain Over Intention of Take Over German Shipping

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF SHIPS TORPEDOED

Says an Official Statement Just Issued in Berlin

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.—Germany has energetically protested against the intention of Spain to replace sunken Spanish tonnage by interned German ships, says an official statement issued in Berlin.

A Madrid dispatch Aug. 21 stated that the Spanish ambassador at Berlin had been instructed to inform the German government that Spain will utilize German vessels now in Spanish ports in place of Spanish ships sunk by German submarines. It was said this decision was announced in an official statement issued after a meeting of the Spanish ministry at San Sebastian.

AMERICANS TAKING FRENCH BRIDES

Some Newspapers Profess Fear That France Will Lose in Population When American Soldiers Return Home with Their French Women.

Paris, Aug. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—"Let me give you a little advice," says a writer in the Intransigeant, addressing himself to the maidens of France. "There are many Americans in France and you know very well how charming they find you. They find our women more disposed to be fellow workers with them than those of other countries, they appreciate you highly, but, my daer little French girls, you must not be frivolous. Americans are grown-up children, somewhat ingenuous, a trifle puritan and quite heady to marry you, and an American husband and a French wife make an excellent married couple. So do not waste the chance that marked purity which is so seldom found among the men of ancient Europe."

Another writer, in the Petit Journal, welcomes the report that American-French marriages are becoming very common, as excellent from the idyllic and sentimental point of view also for the fusian of the two races, but expresses some anxiety as to its effect on the repopulation of France. He fears that when the war is over, the American husbands will carry away their French wives across the Atlantic and France will lose that many households, a loss that the country is in no condition to stand.

The writer quotes a letter that he has received from a French girl, engaged to an American, in which she says that she had laid down no conditions in accepting the proposal but had made her fiance understand that after the war there would be work for every one in France, and so he had promised to remain in France and if children came they should be French citizens.

"There's a good example," comments the article, "Let all French girls follow it. America will not be preceptibly poorer and France will be enriched. It is one more kind act that we can beg from our allies and one they are not likely to refuse."

LODGE REPUBLICAN LEADER IN SENATE

He Will Be Unanimously Chosen to Succeed the Late Senator Gallinger.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was elected Republican leader of the Senate at a meeting of Republicans senators this morning. Indications yesterday were that his selection to succeed the late Senator Gallinger would be by a unanimous vote. Members of Congress said Mr. Lodge sounded the Republican congressional keynote in his speech on the manpower bill yesterday afternoon.

READY FOR PRODUCTION.

Nineteen Out of 26 Proposed Plants for Making Gun Carriages.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Completion of nineteen out of twenty-six proposed plants for the production of gun carriages and recoil mechanisms was announced yesterday by the ordnance bureau of the war department. Of the seven other plants, four are 98 per cent complete and the others are more than 85 per cent complete. All of the plants are in operation.

To provide plant facilities buildings and machinery for the production on a large scale of carriages and recoil mechansms for artillery of all calibres, a total of $24,837,336 has been expended.

Resinol

surely *did* knock out that eczema

Three days ago, my arm was simply covered with red, itching eruption and I thought I was up against it for fair. But Joe had a jar of Resinol in his kit. I used a little and the itching stopped right off. In the morning most of the redness was gone and a few more applications finished it up.

Resinol is also a valuable healing dressing for chafings, cuts, and sore places generally. *Sold by all druggists.*

SIGHT-SEEING ABOARD AMERICAN TRANSPORT

Associated Press Correspondent Had Satisfaction of Being Shown Around One Ship of Great American Armada.

American Port in Western France, Aug. 24 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An American armada of 13 great transports bringing 36,000 fighting men to France had come quietly into port during the night and the landing of this little army was soon to begin.

Going on board the transports, the Associated Press correspondent had an opportunity to see the equipment for this huge undertaking, and how the men had lived and fared on their trip across. It was a long climb up the rope ladder to the deck of a former Ward liner rebuilt as a transport. Soldiers packed the decks and were thick as flies in every cabin, hatch and between decks down to the very bowels of the ship. The spacious promenade deck had disappeared, and in its place were long lines of "standees," or metal hammocks, for the men sleep in the open on deck as well as between decks.

The men looked well, and the report from the sick bay showed only six cases of sickness out of 3,000 men aboard, a very good showing, said the doctor. In the mess hall a relief of men were taking their breakfast. There was no sitting down at table. The men stood at high troughs, very clean and practical, each man with his own tin plate, knife, fork and spoon, tossing off with relish the hot coffee and good white bread and butter. We tasted this bread and found it a revelation—real bread, so different from the potato bread we are used to as war diet. And real butter, a luxury for soldiers only, which no one begrudged them.

Between decks tiny blue lights were burning to let the men see their way about with some degree of freedom. These are the only lights aboard, no lights on deck of any kind, to avoid danger of fire. At night the men felt their way about.

The living quarters between decks were scrupulously clean, and even after 10 days of this crowded life afloat there was not a trace of odor, the floors were scrubbed and there was no little about. It would have cheered the heart of an exacting housekeeper.

"The admiral says it is the cleanest transport afloat," said the naval officer with as much pride in the record as one in marksmanship.

In the wash rooms the men were at long porcelain wash troughs. Everything showed the spick and span neatness of the efficient naval management. In the kitchen galley savory dishes were being prepared, and in the bread-making plant the long line of ovens were turning out stacks of white bread for these 3,000 hearty eaters. This was a meatless day, for civilians, but one of the negro cooks offered us a taste of the steaming meat curry which would have done credit to a Paris chef.

An exciting event of the trip was learned as we passed along. Most of the voyage had been uneventful. But, nearing this side a lookout had signalled the appearance of a periscope. Soon the deck guns got inot action, and two depth charges were dropped over the spot where the periscope was last seen. But there was no further sign of hostile craft. If the depth charges took effect they left no trace, for there was no wreckage on the water. Very soon the incident had passed and some of the ships did not even know anything unusual had occurred.

On the upper deck we saw the deadly depth charges and the long toboggan slide along which they are started on their errand. The charges were in metal cylinders the size of a cask, two on each side ready to drop over.

Besides these the gunnery officer was proud of the possession of guns made for use on battleships but mounted here on deck.

"They will outshoot any submarine afloat," said the officer, patting his big weapons as though they were pets.

In the officers' mess hall one of the officers summed up the results of the trip. Most of the men, he said, were from the west, with a large number of farmer boys who had never been on the water before. This was a great experience, a great adventure, and they were eager for it. There was little sea sickness after the first few days. The men looked forward anxiously to getting into the fighting front, for there was one common impulse running through them all, as shown by their letters home—that there was a big job ahead which had to be done, and they wished to do it and have done with it so as to return home.

As we came ashore two American airplane sections were being debarked, with their liberty motors and all the paraphernalia of flight. These arrivals, long deferred but now coming strong and fast, were almost as cheering as the arrival of troops, and together they signalled that vital part in men and machines that America would soon be taking in the critical stage of the great conflict.

MUST DICTATE TO GERMANY

No Other Peace Will Be Satisfactory to United States

SENATOR LODGE OUTLINES POLICY

France Must Have Alsace-Lorraine, Italy Must Have Italia Irredenta

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—An earnest warning against "insidious and poisonous" German peace propaganda and a declaration that peace must be dictated to and not negotiated with Germany to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the world's peace, were made in the Senate yesterday by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the foreign relations committee.

Peace terms which must and will be forced on Germany were specificially detailed by Senator Lodge, in addressing the Senate in support of the man-power bill to extend the army draft ages.

They included complete restoration of Belgium, unconditional return of Alsace, safety for Greece, independence for Serbia and Rumania, an independent Poland, independence of the Slav peoples and freedom of Russia from German domination, including return of Russia territory wrested by Germany in the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Furthermore, Senator Lodge declared Constantinople must be made a free port and Palestine never restored to Turkish rule.

"These are the principal conditions," he said, "which will give a victory worth having. No peace that satisfies Germany can ever satisfy us. It cannot be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace and we and our allies must dictate it."

"The Germans, repulsed and losing," said Senator Lodge, "undoubtedly will begin an insidious and poisonous propaganda. With this weapon they have succeeded in disorganizing Russia. It is the German propaganda which we shall be obliged to face in the ensuing months."

CAUTION TO THE USERS OF WORLD TRADE DIRECTORY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Sounds Note of Warning.

A word of caution has been sounded by Ansel R. Clark, manager of the Boston office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, to manufacturers and importers who are conducting corresponding with neutral countries. Through the war trade board, it has come to the attention of the bueau that American firms have been attempting to correspond with certain concerns in neutral countries, whose names appear on the enemy trading list, and that in many instances the names of these enemy firms have been taken from the "World Trade Directory" published by the department of commerce and labor in 1911.

Notice is hereby given to those who may have in their possession a copy of this directory, that no letter should be addressed to any person or firm in a neutral country without a careful examination of the enemy trading list which may be secured from the war trade board. Since the outbreak of the war, there have been numerous changes in the ownership and business management of many concerns listed in this directory. Furthermore, nearly eight years have elapsed since its compilation. For these reasons, the use of this directory is by the bureau, which now has on hand more recent information and trade lists.

TO PROTECT WASHINGTON.

Bolling Aviation Field on the Potomac to Be Enlarged.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Bolling aviation field on the eastern branch of the Potomac river is to be enlarged as a base for aero patrol and protection of Washington and to serve at the same time as an officers' training post. Approval of an expenditure of $103,000 at the field was announced yesterday.

WANT MARINES' LETTERS.

Government Asks for Them to Put in Permanent Records.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Relatives and friends of marines fighting in France were called upon by marine corps headquarters to-day to forward letters describing interesting incidents at the front so that they may be incorporated in the permanent records of the corps. Where desired the letter will be copied and returned.

SERIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLE

Government Inspector In Rochester Praises "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

MR. R. B. O'FLYNN

39 North Union St., Rochester, N.Y.

"For five long years, I was afflicted with *Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble, which developed into serious Bladder Trouble.* During that time, I am safe in saying I tried over 50 different remedies without relief.

I saw a testimonial of, I think, a Montreal man about 'Fruit-a-tives' and concluded to make one more trial. *By the time the sample box was finished* I found quite an improvement; and when I had finished a 50c. box, there was a grand improvement far beyond my expectations.

To make a long story short, I believe "Fruit-a-tives" or Fruit Liver Tablets the best Stomach, Liver and Bladder Medicine the world has ever produced".

R. B. O'FLYNN,
Government Concrete Inspector.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

INSPECT CONDENSED MILK.

Inspectors Watch Factories Making Evaporated Milk for Allied Armies.

Federal food inspectors of the United States department of agriculture are giving special attention to the factories where milk is condensed or evaporated for use of the allied armies and for consumers at home, according to the officials charged with the enforcement of the food and drugs act.

Condensed or evaporated milk is a most important article of food even in peace times, in the opinion of the officials. It is used by bakeries and confectioneries, and in feeding babies and the sick, as well as being used as a general substitute for fresh milk wherever the raw milk can not be obtained in sufficient quantity or purity.

In time of war, evaporated milk becomes a necessity, because it can be transported with ease and will keep a reasonable time under conditions where it is impossible to obtain or keep fresh milk. As much as 80 per cent of the output of many large factories is being shipped overseas for the use of the allied armies.

Inspector Examine Factories.

Inspectors examine the sanitary condition of factories where milk is condensed or evaporated, sterilized, and canned. Samples of the raw milk as received at the factories are taken for analysis by chemists and bacteriologists to see that it is clean and wholesome and that is possesses the proper proportion of butter fat and other ingredients. The processes of evaporation, sterilization, and canning are studied; samples of the finished evaporated product are taken for examination in order that it may be determined whether the evaporatd milk has been condensed to the proper constituency; contains the right food elements, and is clean and wholesome. The contents of the cans are weighed and compared with the amount stated on the labels. The labels on the cans are critically studied to see that there is no misbranding or false statements made regarding the quantity, the quality, or the strength of the evaporated milk.

Inspectors of the various states cooperate with the federal food inspectors in this work. The federal food and drugs act applies only to shipments of food that enter interstate or foreign commerce. State inspectors have jurisdiction over products made and sold wholly within the state.

The joint authority of the federal and state inspectors often enables them, working together, to correct abuses which either working alone could not reach. Adulterated or misbranded condensed milk, when shipped into interstate or foreign commerce, may be seized under the federal food and drugs act, and the manufacturer or other responsible party may be prosecuted under the criminal sections of the law. The state food inspectors have authority, under the law of some states, to require insanitary factories to close until put into sanitary condition.

Evaporated or condensed milk, as defined for the guidance of the officials in enforcing the food and drugs act., must be made from whole, fresh, clean milk, and contain not less than 25.5 per cent of total solids; and not less than 7.8 per cent of milk fat.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

SPEED UP

is the call to every patriotic person, but it requires special training to speed up and yet do work well. *For 53 years the*

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

has prepared its graduates to meet the exacting requirements of business, and its success along this line is unquestioned.

Competent and experienced Instructors give individual instruction in **Practical Courses** in Accounting, Bookkeeping, Salesmanship and Advertising, Stenography, Stenotypy, Secretarial Duties, Commercial Teaching

SPECIAL WAR COURSES

prepare for many of the Civil Service examinations, and for advanced rating in Army and Navy. Our Bulletin for 1918 giving information relating to the above courses will be sent on request. *No canvassers or solicitors employed.*

J. W. Blaisdell, Principal, 334 Boylston St.

54th year begins Sept. 3
Evening Session begins Sept. 23

THREE SONS—AND THE WAR.

A Story By Harold Whitehead, Serving with the American Council of Education.

War! Like a rushing, living torch that word lighted a divine fire in these glorious United States on that never-to-be-forgotten April 6, 1917.

From the busy rush of the big city, from the quiet peace of the village came a mighty force—volunteers to fight for the most glorious hertiage man ever fought for—freedom.

The demands were enormous, for the task was gigantic, but the demands were met with a promptness and deadly earnestness that heartened our courageous allies.

This war was no impersonal affair, but something that touched every home and every heart. An eager desire to anticipate the call to duty thrilled millions of men and women.

What that duty actually was, many people only vaguely understood. Our government promptly realized the need for pointing out the duty to its citizens, for it did not at once call everyone to battle on the tortured fields of France with the greatest scourge that ever cursed the world.

* * * * * * *

In the small, busy manufacturing town of Hammerville lived old man Parsons with his wife and their three sons—John, the eldest, was 24 years old; Robert, who would soon gradaute from high school, was going on 18, while Dick—dear, mischievous Dick—was 16—three boys whose manliness would cause a glow of pride to any parents.

On that memorable April 6, the orderly routine of the Parsons household was rudely shaken when Robert rushed excitedly into the house and yelled—

"It's war, Dad! It's war, Mother! Gee, now we'll give the Hun something to remember. I've just seen John; he's going to enlist..... It says we're going to send millions of men to France. .....I hope I'll have to go."

The father looked with pride on his son, but the mother merely smiled faintly and turned away so that the others should not see the anguish in her eyes. "Of course, if the boys had to go, she would be proud to have them go—but her boys—John was a man, but he was her boy....."

* * * * * * *

And so John marched away with the loyal sons of Hammerville to do his duty. But Robert and Dick felt that they ought to do something; they wanted to do their duty, but what was it?

Robert graduated from high school and then informed his mother that he must enlist.

"It isn't as if I was a kid, Mother. I'm bigger and stronger than many men. I just can't be a slacker. You see my point, don't you, Mother?"

But mother didn't see his "point." She saw her son full of eagerness to do his duty as he conceived it, but was it his duty to go? Did he best serve his country and his flag in that way?

She decided to find out what he ought to do. If it was his duty to fight at once—well, she would do her duty, and send him away with a smile on her lips, even if.....

The students' army training corps! The words stood out as if written in letters of gold. Mrs. Parsons folded the newspaper with trembling fingers and moved to the window and read the item. This is what she read:

"* * * The experience of France and England has shown us the urgency of training our young men, of encouraging all who possibly can, even at a sacrifice, to attend college or university so as to provide a body of trained leaders and specialists who, both during and after the war, may efficiently meet the nation's needs.

"If we send all our young men to France, we cripple our future, for the young men and women of to-day have to guide the destinies of our country in the strenuous fight for commercial development that will follow the war.

"Moreover, the administration realizes the value of college trained men for officers—more than 80 per cent of officers to-day are college men and the colleges cannot graduate men quickly enough to meet the government's demands for officers.

"To make clear to the high school graduates and those equally prepared what is their duty, the war department has created the students' army training corps. In a few words, this is what it means:

"A student enlisted in the students' army training corps is in military service of the United States. Because he does not receive pay he is classed as on inactive service, but in a national emergency the president may call him at any time to active service. He is called to active service each summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private.

"His relation to the draft is as follows:

"Any student so enlisted, though in the military service of the United States, is technically on inactive duty, and therefore must register after he has reached draft age and upon notice by the president. Upon stating in his questionnaire that he is already in the military service of the United States, he will be placed automatically by his local draft board in class 5-B, as provided by the selective service regulations. The draft board will not call him for induction so long as he remains a member of the students' army training corps.

"Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student, who so elects, to transfer from army to navy, and vice versa, and to be assigned to active service in one of the various corps of the army upon recommendation of the college president and the proper military authority.

"Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished all members of the students' army training corps by the government.

"Should Congress lower the age of liability to immediate military service, men of the new age not already enlisted may find difficulty in entering the service otherwise than through the draft boards. In view of this possibility, all men expecting to enlist at all in the students' army training corps will do well to enter promptly."

Mrs. Parsons read the news item carefully three times. As she was finishing it for the third time her husband came in. One glance told him that each had read the important news.

"But, my dear," Mrs. Parsons smiled sadly, "the money—things cost so much that we have little to spare."

"Cheer up, Mother," her husband answered, "I saw Mr. Leighton. He asked me if I wanted to let Robert to do his duty and go to college so as to fit himself to serve his country in the future. Of course, I said 'Yes,' and he said: 'Then I'll gladly let him work in our office part time; you know we have a branch office near the university—he'll make enough to pay his way through if you'll help him just as much as you do now.'"

When Robert was told of the plans for his future, he rebelled—it was the natural thing for a red-blooded American boy to do. He wanted to fight. "John's in the army, isn't he? I want to kill Huns."

After a time, however, he saw that he served Uncle Sam better as a member of the students' army training corps than as a private in France.

Then a big thought occurred to him. "As a college student he would be a soldier just as much as if he were fighting in France right now. He would wear Uncle Sam's uniform—fighting? Why, of course, he would be fighting as hard a fight as his brother in France, for John and he would both be doing the work that most helped their country. Besides, even if he enlisted in the regular army he could not expect to see actual fighting much sooner than through the S. A. T. R.

And so it was that Robert saw his duty, and did it.

* * * * * * *

Dick, the youngest, felt very blue. For once he forgot to tease his mother and for a whole week got into no mischief.

"Mother," said Mr. Parsons in a worried tone, "something's up. Dick is too good; something is wrong with the lad."

There was, and a day or so later a very rebellious Dick stood manfully before his father and said:

"Father, I am going to work; I can get a job in the Hillside mill and work on war supplies. I can't be a slacker; I've got to go and I'm going."

"So, Dick, that's the trouble, is it?"

"Yes, Father."

"Well, Dick, if it's best for you to go, I'll not stand in the way, but promise me you won't do anything for a week or so that I can look into it."

Dick promised, and it was a long week of waiting for him. Before the week was out, however, Mr. Parsons asked Dick to go for a walk with him. Father and son set off together and after a few minutes Mr. Parsons said:

"Dick, who's the secretary of war?"

"Secretary Baker, of course," Dick answered with surprise.

"I suppose he'd know as well as anybody what would help to win the war, wouldn't he?"

"Sure, he would."

"Well, Dick, Secretary Baker says the most useful thing a high school boy can do is to finish his course." Dick was silent at this.

"Do you know who's president, Jack?"

"Stop your fooling, Father," Dick laughed.

"Well, President Wilson says: 'Both the present demands of the war emergency and the prospective demands of the necessary readjustments inevitable to follow emphasize the need of providing in full measure for the education of all people.' That includes you, Dick, you know."

Again Dick made no reply.

"Who's the United States commissioner of education?"

"Mr. Claxton, isn't he?"

"Yes. He says: 'When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and women of knowledge as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of intelligence for citizenship than has ever ben necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task.' .....You can't be a college man until you graduate from high school."

Dick gave a little sigh. "I guess you're right, Father. Say, but it's tough to have to stick in school though."

"Of course it is, Dick. You've got as hard a job as John or Robert, but I think my boy is man enough to tackle a hard job and win out. Besides, you can enlist into the boys' working reserve part of the year and help feed the soldiers. How about it, Dick?"

The lad squared his shoulders. "Yes, Father, I guess it's what I ought to do, so I'll stick to school and make Uncle Sam proud of me."

And so Dick saw his duty and did it.

* * * * * * *

How about you? Are you a Robert, John or Dick?

Whichever you are, do your bit as they did and you will do the best thing for yourself and for your country. It is not always easy to do our duty, but American boys have grit enough to tackle a hard job and come out on top.

Now, it's up to you.

Mr. M. VanBuren, Engineer, G. R. & I. Ry., 17 Highland street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The First Bottle of **PERUNA** Gave Relief so Writes

Entirely Free from Catarrh of the Stomach

"Peruna has positively done for me **what many doctors failed to do.** I have been time and again compelled to take to my bed for days. The first bottle of Peruna gave relief, and while I always keep it in the house for emergencies, **I consider myself entirely free from catarrh of the stomach,** the trouble from which I suffered for so long before taking this remedy."

Liquid or Tablet Form
Sold Everywhere
Ask Your Dealer

WHY AMERICA IS AT WAR.

Shown in Feature Production from Ambassador Gerard's Book.

The Germans before the war, as everyone knows to-day, made of espionage a great national understanding. To be successful in this branch of service, it is unnecessary to go very minutely into detail of psychology, and we must all admit that the Germans have thoroughly and scientifically organized their entire system. With what success this was attended the allies can testify. Spying is a very essential ingredient of Prussian character, and this natural honor or feeling carefully cultivated so that no influence of personal honor or feeling shall be considered if it is for the national advantage to disregard it. Their miltiary spying is as perfect as such work can be, marred occasionally by the contempt they feel for other nations in military masses. It is the German boast, and we believe a legitimate one, that they know America better than do Americans, but their error is believing that in knowing America they knew the Americans themselves. America's entry into the war proves this fact.

Ambassador James W. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," positively the original and only authorized picturization of this wonderful experience, will be shown at the Bijou theatre next week Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with bargain daily matinees at 2:30. The regular regular prices are 50c to $2, but arrangements have been made for its presentation here with matinee prices of children 25c, adults 35c, and evenings, children 35c and adults 50c, with war tax extra. The picture is the biggest ever made and contains 11 reels of facts endorsed by the United States government.—adv.

W. H. VALIQUETTE DEAD.

Widely Known Hotel Man Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Rutland, Aug. 24.—William H. Valiquette, proprietor of Hotel Berwick in this city and vice-president and manager of Hotel Woodstock in New York City, one of the best known hotel men in New England and New York, died Thursday afternoon in the New York hospital following an illness of less than two weeks. Though it was known to his business associates and intimate friends that Mr. Valiquette was seriously ill the announcement of his death comes as a shock to his wide circle of acquaintances in this city and state who were not aware that his condition was critical. Mr. Valiquette is survived by two brothers, Edward A. Valiquette of 68 Church street and George J. Valiquette, vice-president of Hotel Berwick association, and a sister, Mrs. Hattie Olivette of New York City.

The body was brought to Rutland this morning and taken to Hotel Berwick and the funeral will be held Sunday afternoon. The burial will be in the Valiquette lot in Calvary cemetery. The place of holding the funeral had not been decided Thursday evening. The body will be placed in the parlors at Hotel Berwick and may be viewed by friends.

William H. Valiquette was born in West Rutland, March 15, 1857, the son of Louis and May Ann Valiquette. His parents moved to Rutland when he was about five years old, his father becoming interested in a shoe business at 13 Merchant row. He received his education in the public schools of the city and attended the Rutland academy, now the Rutland high school.

Rutland Girl in Army.

Miss Ruth A. Chalmers, daughter of Commissioner of Public Safety George T. Chalmers of Rutland, has been appointed dietitian in the medical department of the United States army and she left Thursday for Baltimore, where she will be stationed at Fort McHenry. Miss Chalmers is a graduate of Mount Holyoke and Simmons colleges. She has for some time been chief dietitian at Loomis hospital, Loomis, N. Y.

Try My Breakfast — says Bobby

BERRIES OR FRUIT ON A DISH OF

POST TOASTIES

DELICIOUS CORN FLAKES

Ready for Delivery

Hudson Super Six, Seven-Passenger Phaeton.

Saxon Six, Five-Passenger Touring car.

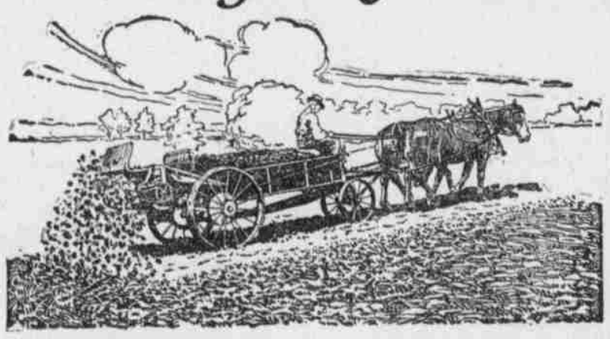
Maxwell Five-Passenger Touring car.

These Cars have just arrived and will be bought by someone at once. Better get your's now, while I have them.

A few used Cars left for sale.

B. W. Goodfellow
69 South Main Street

Now Pays Big Profits



A GOOD spreader more than paid its way when corn was 50c and wheat $1.00 a bushel. Now it pays big profits. Corn belt farmers, using Low Cloverleaf spreaders, harvest as much as 32 bushels more of corn off properly-manured acres than off those not treated with the spreader. Best of all, no more power or help is required to produce the increase. The spreader actually saves power, labor and time while **increasing the yield from every acre on which it is properly used.**

The Low Cloverleaf Manure Spreader

The Low Cloverleaf is a wide spreading, easy running, light draft, narrow box spreader, made in three handy sizes—small, medium and large. The wide spreading device catches the manure as it comes from the beater, breaks it up in still finer particles, and throws it out beyond the wheel tracks in a wide, even spread. This is the kind of fertilizing recommended by all authorities.

The entire load is spread in 3 to 5 minutes. The machine runs easily and lasts a long time because the working parts are all securely fastened to a sturdy steel frame which keeps them all in place and in line.

The Low Cloverleaf spreader does the work as it should be done. This year of all years you will profit most by using a Low Cloverleaf. Immediate delivery. Place your order now.

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