



**Better than Bar Soap or Soap Paste**

TO remove the stains of work or recreation hours—grease, grime and dirt—there is nothing quite as efficient as



**BO RAXO**

Bath and Toilet Powder

The Borax in BO-RAXO cleanses without scrubbing. It dissolves the dirt. Gets down into the pores and removes the grime that sticks and stains. Delightful in the bath. Kills perspiration odors.



At Your Dealers

Sold in convenient sifter-cans for individual use. More economical than soap.

15c and 30c

**JAPAN TO INCREASE ARMY 50 PER CENT**

And Will Build Three Times the Number of Dreadnaughts and Battle Cruisers Previously Planned.

Tokio, Aug. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Japan has made preliminary plans to increase her army by fifty per cent and to build three times the number of dreadnaughts and battle-cruisers previously planned.

No official announcement has been made, but it is understood that the project adopted at a recent conference of field marshals and fleet admirals includes the creation of an army of 21 corps, or 42 divisions and the enlargement of the navy so that it will eventually include three main fleets, each to consist of eight dreadnaughts and eight battle cruisers. Each of the new army divisions will be composed of three regiments, instead of four, as at present.

Years will be required to develop the army and navy to the desired strength, but a beginning will be made as soon as conditions, especially financial conditions, will permit.

Under the new military program, Japan would have 126 regiments, as against the present 84, there being now in existence 24 divisions, each of four regiments. An increase of 42 regiments is provided for.

Of this increase, four new divisions are covered by the army program laid down in 1906 when it was decided to increase the number of divisions to 25, or to a total strength of 100 regiments. This program has not yet been carried into effect. Writers on military matters estimate that the new plan contemplates an eventual enlargement of the Japanese army by fifty per cent above its present strength with a corresponding enlargement of the reserve due to the great numbers passed through the service each year. Many think the expansion will be easy from the standpoint of man-power.

The naval program at the last session of the Diet was to fill out a fleet of eight dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers. The new naval proposal therefore means that Japan plans to build two squadrons each to be composed of eight dreadnaughts and eight battle cruisers, and two additional squadrons to fill out the present battle cruiser fleet. In other words the construction project calls for sixteen additional dreadnaughts and eighteen more battle cruisers. The estimated expenditure involved is

large. That for the army is placed at about \$87,150,000, and that of the navy at about \$540,000,000. It is probable that the actual costs would be much larger as the estimates mentioned above are based upon figures worked out before the war when prices were lower.

**CHELSEA**

Remember the grand carnival and auction sale for the benefit of the Red Cross at Chelsea Sept. 4. Automobile parade at 10 a. m. It is desired that everyone who has a car join the parade to carry a flag. Speeches at 12:30 p. m. by Hon. John W. Gordon of Barre, Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph and Judge Stanley C. Wilson of Chelsea. Speaking will be followed by the auction and we mention some of the things already pledged: A beautiful quilt of 3,108 pieces, from Ben A. Goodrich and Frank E. Bixby; cosset lamb and fowls, John Burbank and children; roosters, hens and chickens, sewing machine, provisions, etc., from many others. Also E. D. Barnes will give some of his war relics; we mention the Daily Citizen of Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1863, printed on wall paper, a valuable relic, old melodeon and many other things. Bring in the goods, it is all to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

**PROPAGANDA PICTURES.**

Are Under the Ban of the U. S. Government, Says New Order.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Publishers and moving picture producers were warned to-day by the military intelligence service to beware of pictures of enemy origin known to be in the country and which "certain interests" constantly are attempting to exploit in furtherance of German propaganda. Any use of such pictures, the intelligence service says, violates the trading with the enemy act.

**MISS RANKIN BEATEN.**

Congresswoman Loses Her Fight for Senatorial Nomination.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 29.—Partial returns from twenty-three counties in Tuesday primaries, show Dr. O. M. Lanstrum of Helena, leading for the Republican nomination for United States senator with 4,030 votes. Miss Jeanette Rankin, representative in Congress, was second with 2,387.

**CAN BUY WHEAT MORE FREELY**

Only One Pound of Substitute to Four Pounds of Wheat

GOES INTO EFFECT ON SEPTEMBER 1

And Pure Rye Flour May Be Sold as a Substitute

Federal Food Administrator Frank H. Brooks to-day made the announcement that beginning Sept. 1 new wheat conservation rules for householders, wholesalers, retailers, bakers and millers would go into effect throughout Vermont and the rest of the nation. While it is necessary that conservation of wheat flour be maintained for the coming year throughout the allied world, nevertheless the necessity for such stringent conservation as has been practiced since last January does not now exist and the new regulations are a modification of the rules promulgated at the first of the year.

It has been agreed that the wheat bread of the allies shall contain 20 per cent other grains than wheat and the food administration holds that "it is only just that we should bear our share in this saving and our bread should be at least universal with those who are suffering more greatly from the war than ourselves. Here in the United States the main reliance will be on the voluntary action of the American homes to enforce the new mixture."

The new regulations supersede the famous 56-50 rule. The retailer selling standard wheat flour is required to carry in stock either barley flour, corn meal or corn flour, and with every sale of wheat flour must sell a combination of one of these in the proportion of one pound of substitutes to each four pounds of wheat flour. In other words, instead of the substitution being four pounds of wheat for one pound of substitute, it is now one pound of substitute for every four pounds of wheat.

No dealer may force any other substitute in combination upon the consumer and these substitutes must conform to the standards fixed by the United States food administration. There are some localities where other substitutes are available and which retailers may wish to carry. In order to meet this situation the following flour may also be sold in such combination in lieu of the above flours if the consumer so demands.

At the rate of one pound to each four pounds wheat flour, that is, Kaffir flour, Milo flour, Feterita flour and meals, rye flour, oat flour, peanut flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, and buckwheat flour.

Pure rye flour or meal may be sold as a substitute but must be sold in proportion of at least two pounds of rye with three pounds wheat flour.

It will be seen that this makes a new list of legal substitutes and that some of the substitutes formerly allowed are no longer permissible. Some of these are oatmeal, rolled oats, etc. It is hoped by the food administration that flours already mixed with the substitutes will soon be manufactured and on the market commercially so that it will not be necessary for the consumer to purchase his wheat flour and substitutes separately. All such combination flours should be labeled "Victory Mix Flour" and are to be labeled with the ingredients in order of their proportion. The millers are being furnished the exact proportions of flour and substitutes which they must use in the manufacture of Victory mixed flour.

The Victory mixed flours may be sold without substituting, but at no greater price from the miller, wholesaler or retail dealer than in the case of standard wheat flour. Where the Victory mixed flour is not sold, it is required of the retailer that at the same time straight wheat flour is sold 20 per cent of legal substitute flours must be sold coincidentally. These same general rules apply also to all custom and exchange transactions as well as sales to farmers unless modified by special announcement of the federal food administration of the state Sept. 1.

Revision of previous general rules is authorized as follows, going into effect where the mills are located.

"The previous rules limiting licensees, millers, wholesalers, retailers and bakers to thirty days' supply of flour will be changed to permit a sixty days' supply. "The rules limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter of a barrel in sparsely settled districts are rescinded. "The rule limiting the sale of flour by millers to wholesalers or wholesalers to retailers in combination with substitutes or certificates therefore, and the rule restricting the sale of seventy per cent previous sales are rescinded. "Manufacturers of alimentary pastes wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption wheat or wheat flour with understanding that they are not to unduly expand their ordinary consumption of wheat. "Rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation prior to July 1, 1918, are rescinded. "Where they sell directly to consumers, they shall obey the same regulations as retail dealers.

Regulation of Baking Trade.

Under the new wheat conservation rules, which are a modification of previous regulations, alterations in the rules and regulations governing the baking trade were announced to-day by Federal Food Administrator Frank H. Brooks, to become effective Sept. 1, as follows:

Rule limiting bakers to 30 days' supply of flour changed so as to permit 60 days' supply.

Rule A-1 limiting bakers to a wheat flour consumption not to exceed 70 per cent of the 1917 consumption, is rescinded.

Wheat flour substitutes for bakers, remain as heretofore with the exception of rye which will be a substitute when used upon a basis of not less than 40 per cent; which is, two pounds rye flour to every three pounds standard wheat flour. When rye is used in this proportion or a greater proportion, no other substitutes are required. If less than this proportion of rye flour is used, the difference between such amount used and 40 per cent must be made up of other substitutes.

Bakers will be required to use one pound of substitutes to each four pounds



**Resinol** heals itching skin troubles

Resinol Ointment usually stops itching at once. It quickly and easily heals most cases of eczema, rash or similar distressing skin eruption, not due to serious internal conditions. Physicians prescribe Resinol Ointment regularly so you need not hesitate to try it.



Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment to prepare the skin to receive the Resinol medication. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

**WAGE INCREASES IN MUNITIONS PLANTS**

More Wages Ordered for All Who Are Receiving Less Than 75 Cents an Hour at Bridgeport, Conn.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Wage increases to all workers now receiving less than 75 cents an hour in 66 plants in the munitions and related industries of Bridgeport, Conn., are provided in an award by Otto M. Eidlitz, umpire chosen by the national war labor board to decide controversies between the companies and their employes.

The decision affects some 50,000 workers, among whom there has been dissatisfaction for a long time. A threatened strike was avoided last week when Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the war labor board, addressed the workers with a plea for patience.

The umpire's award establishes a minimum wage of 42 cents an hour for all male workers, skilled or unskilled, 21 years old or over, and a minimum of 32 cents an hour for all female workers, 18 years or over. It grants the workers' demand for the basic eight-hour day in all the manufacturing plants; establishes the right of workers to bargain collectively and to join trade unions and provides that women doing the same work as men shall receive the same pay.

The wage increases provided for are made retroactive to May 1, in the case of the Remington Arms U. M. C. plant, Liberty Ordnance company and American & British Manufacturing company, and to 21 contract shops affected in the original controversy; to June 26 in case of six other shops which submitted to the board's jurisdiction on that date and to July 1 in the case of 34 plants which voluntarily came before the board on that date.

All the companies are given until Oct. 1, 1918, to complete the back payment of wages.

On the important question of classification of skilled men, the umpire decided against changing present methods on the ground that to suddenly order a complete readjustment of the prevailing working system would be prejudicial to the interests of the government, which is directly concerned in the output of the Bridgeport industries. The workers demand that they be classified as toolmakers, machinists, specialists and machinists' helpers and that a minimum rate of pay be established for each of these classifications.

In addition to the selection by the workers of committees to represent them in their dealings with the managements, the decision provides that a local board of six members be established. Three of the members are to be chosen by and to represent the workers of Bridgeport and three to be chosen by the employing companies. The function of the board will be to adjust future differences as cannot be settled between employer and employe.

The award of Mr. Eidlitz has been duly made the award of the board.

**GOOSEFEATHERS WANTED.**

Call Made on Alaska for Feathers in French Hospitals.

Noorvik, Alaska, Aug. 29.—A Red Cross call for goosefeathers for use in French hospitals has reached the natives

**AMERICANS WON OBJECTIVES**

In an Attack Delivered to North of the Aisne River

THEY CAPTURED 92 PRISONERS

Had to Retreat on One Wing in Order to Straighten the Line

With the American Army in France. Wednesday, Aug. 28.—The attack of the Americans against the Germans north-west of Soissons began shortly after 7 o'clock this morning, and within an hour the first objective, aggregating something more than a kilometer had been obtained north and east of Chavigny. In the action the Americans captured 92 prisoners. It was the first time American forces had been used north of the Aisne.

The Germans counter attacked, but with the exception of a small part of one wing, the American line held steady. Where it gave way, about three hundred meters, the withdrawal was due to the necessity of straightening the line.

The fighting, which for the most part involved the artillery, continued throughout the day and to-night.

An American patrol of 10 men and one officer was encircled in the Woerregion Tuesday night, but drove off the Germans and captured a sergeant and two privates.

Early to-day another patrol drove out an enemy detachment.

At Konia, half way between Constantinople and Aleppo, when orders were given to a contingent to entrain for Palestine, the troops seized the guns, large and small, and made for the mountains, where they formed a new revolutionary center in Asia Minor. They have so located themselves that they command the main thoroughfare between Constantinople and Palestine.

In Smyrna and Aidin—some 50 kilometers to the south—a similar revolt has been inaugurated.

In the Caucasus, the Turks have been having a hard time to pluck the fruit of the Brest-Litovsk conference. They are being resisted by the Kurds, the Armenians and Georgians, and have made little or no progress in seizing the coveted lands there.

of wheat flour in all bakery products including bread, except class 3-4, crackers, in which only one per cent substitutes other than rye are required.

All bakery products containing the above proportions of substitutes may have applied to them the name, "Victory."

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**The Sign of Service SOCONY**

Motor Gasoline



A wide variety of mixtures is being sold under the name "gasoline." The best way to be sure that the gasoline you buy measures up to quality standards

is to buy from the dealers listed below. They sell only SOCONY—uniform, pure, powerful. Look for the Red, White and Blue So-CO-ny Sign.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer

and the World's Best Gasoline

DEALERS WHO SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>BARRE FIELD</b>  | <b>MONTPELIER FIELD</b>   |
| <b>BARRE</b><br>Averill & Co., C. W.<br>Bennett, H. G.<br>Cameron, W. R.<br>Goodfellow, B. W.<br>Hasting, J. J.<br>Jackson, Fritz W.<br>Oldsmobile Company<br>Paquet & Martin<br>Paquet, G. A.<br>Perry Automobile Co.<br>Smith & Cumings | <b>MONTPELIER</b><br>Capital Garage<br>Colton, W. C.<br>Davis, H. W.<br>Harris, C. D.<br>Peck Bros. Co.<br>Perry Auto Co. |
| <b>SOUTH BARRE</b><br>Howard, G. C.<br>Nye & Worcester  | <b>EAST MONTPELIER</b><br>Dudley, C. P.   |
| <b>EAST BARRE</b><br>Crowley, W. M.   | <b>NORTH MONTPELIER</b><br>Pray, G. L.  |
| <b>BROOKFIELD</b><br>Ellis & Chase  | <b>MIDDLESEX</b><br>Miles, F. B.  |
| <b>EAST BROOKFIELD</b><br>Bigelow & Son, C. H.  | <b>NORTHFIELD</b><br>Cross Bros. Garage<br>Richmond & Son, C. S.<br>Whitney Company                                       |
| <b>GRANITEVILLE</b><br>Aldrich, E. N.   | <b>ROXBURY</b><br>Richardson, M. E.<br>Tilden Bros.   |
| <b>MARSHFIELD</b><br>McCrillis, H. D.<br>Davis, J. J.   | <b>WAITSFIELD</b><br>Griffith & Neill<br>Beldin, H. W.<br>Wallis, Geo.<br>Richardson Bros.                                |
| <b>PLAINFIELD</b><br>Comstock, E. C.<br>Leavitt, E. F.<br>Maxfield, E. E.<br>Martin & Nye   | <b>WARREN</b><br>Brooks, H. W.<br>Moore, W. E.  |
| <b>WASHINGTON</b><br>Bigelow & Son, G. H.<br>Smith, Mrs. H. S.  |   |
| <b>WEBSTERVILLE</b><br>Nerney, E. H.  |   |
| <b>WILLIAMSTOWN</b><br>Downs, F. A.<br>Martin & Townsend<br>McAllister Co., S. F.   |   |

STANDARD OIL COMPANY of NEW YORK

Patriotism and Pleasure go hand in hand when you save wheat by eating **POST TOASTIES**

**WAR HORSES TRAINED.**

When Thoroughly Prepared They Will Face Nearly Anything.

London Aug. 29.—A war horse, before he is ready for service, receives an education almost as rigorous and comprehensive as that of the recruit who rides him into battle. When properly trained he will face barbed wire and even rush entanglements, regardless of lacerated legs and flanks. After he has been accustomed to have a man mount rapidly on his sensitive back, he is taught to kneel with his rider. He has to be taught to pull up in his own length from a gallop, to stand ready while a rider fires from his back and to lie still on the ground while he is being used as a cover for his rider, who snipes over his side.

One of the most difficult things required of a war horse is to become familiarized with the sword. In warfare it is a common trick for a cavalryman to aim his first blow at his opponent's horse, for no horse will stand after being pricked on the nostril or lip.

When a horse knows his rider well he will perform surprising deeds. A brigade has been known to go through three lines of bayonets and then through a barbed-wire entanglement. Not long ago a Canadian troop charged two lines of German machine guns and rifles, wheeled and then rode through them a second time. When the enemy finally begins his big retreat, it is the allies' horses that will keep the Germans on the run.

**SIX GERMAN PLANES.**

Lieut. Edgar D. Tobin Officially Credited with Destruction of Six.

With the American Forces in Lorraine, Tuesday, Aug. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Official confirmation was given yesterday to the claim that Lieutenant Edgar D. Tobin, of San Antonio, Tex., had brought down a German airplane on Aug. 11. Lieut. Tobin now has been credited officially with the destruction of six German machines.