

MADE PEACE WITH ITS PUPPET

Sham Agreement Between Germany and Bolsheviks Revealed

LATTER OBEYED FROM GERMANY

U. S. Committee on Public Information Makes a Disclosure

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Germany made its Russian peace with its own puppet government, the misnamed council of people's commissars, the president of which is Vladimir Ulanov (Lenine), the foreign minister of which was Leon Trotsky, and the ambassador of which to Germany is A. Joffe, according to information furnished to-day by the United States committee on public information.

Germany made this peace harder upon the Russian people as punishment to the ambition of its tools in seeking to become too powerful and in hoping for a little while not only that Russia would be delivered over to them, but that they could double-cross their masters by turning a simulated German revolution into a real one.

But their craftiness was a toy in the hands of rough German forces. Germany was actually double-crossing them by negotiating with the Ukrainian Rada at the moment they dreamed they were tricking Germany.

Germany, however, did not discard the bolshevik leaders, recognizing their further use in the German world campaign for internal disorganization in the nations with which it wars, but confined them to the limited inland provinces which great Russia proper has now become.

Lenine, according to statements made public as soon as Trotsky's spectacular device of "No peace—No war" failed, always was for peace on any German terms. He dominated the situation thereafter and conceded everything that Germany asked. Nor did Trotsky cease to continue to obey the German orders delivered to him both by General Hoffmann, at Brest-Litovsk and at Petrograd, directly by the Russian division of the German general staff, which was seated in Petrograd itself from November, and which was still there in full operation on Monday, March 4, the day that Petrograd received notification that peace had been signed at Brest-Litovsk by the Russian and German delegations.

Trotsky, therefore, rests rightly under the accusation of having staged his theatrical scene as a climax to the Russian disorganization desired by Germany. The actual order he gave was for the immediate demobilization of the Russian army, leaving the German army unopposed.

The actual effect of the work of the bolshevik leaders, moreover, was to enable Germany to combine its former army of the Russian front with its western army for the launching of its March offensive in France. Such has been the fruit of Russia's German-directed bolshevism.

DORA SURVIVORS LANDED IN IRELAND

American Steamship Was Torpedoed Off the Coast of France Sept. 4—Crew Saved, Only One Member Being Hurt.

London, Sept. 18.—Members of the American steamship Dora, which was torpedoed and sunk on Sept. 4, were landed at an Irish port on Tuesday by an American store ship.

The Dora, one of the Austrian Lloyd company's freight steamships seized by the United States government after war had been declared on Austria, was sunk on the morning of Sept. 4, about 400 miles off the French coast. Her crew was saved, only one member having been hurt.

INVALIDED HOME.

Francis Maley of Fair Haven Wounded in Both Legs.

Fair Haven, Sept. 18.—Francis Maley of this town, mentioned in a recent casualty list as having been wounded in France, arrived at Newport News, Va., Sept. 9, having been invalided to this country. He probably will be sent to a hospital in New York for treatment.

Mr. Maley is a son of Mrs. Margaret Maley of this town. He enlisted in the Connecticut National Guards at Hartford in 1916 and went to the Mexican border with his company. He entered the federal service when the National Guard was called in the present war and was transferred to Co. H, 102d infantry, going overseas in October, 1917.

Mr. Maley received severe shrapnel wounds in both legs and feet in the battle of Boursches July 22.

St. Albans, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Francis Williams has received a telegram from the Canadian war department stating that her son, Pvt. Raymond Stanton, received a gunshot wound in the right thigh Sept. 3. The young man is with the infantry.

POST TOASTIES - Everything a corn food ought to be - and saves the wheat - says Bobby



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 chafes, cuts, and sore places generally. Sold by all druggists.

MODERN WAR SOUNDS TAPS FOR THE BUGLE

Commands to Be Given in the American Army By Motions of the Hands.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Methods of modern warfare have eliminated one more romantic feature of battle. An army order just issued by the war department announces changes in drill regulations which prohibit the use of bugle signals during an engagement. The danger of the bugle message not reaching all the troops as well as the grave possibility that the enemy would know what to expect are the reasons for the change. All orders to squads, platoons and companies are to be given by motions of the hands in the future.

ACCURATE ACCOUNTING

Is Being Urged on All Retail Merchants of the United States.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Through the medium of the retail credit men's associations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and wholesalers and jobbers, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper is sending to the retail merchants of the country a personal letter urging the necessity for maintaining an accurate system of accounts.

The \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill now pending in Congress means an average tax of \$70 for every man, woman and child in America. "In many businesses," says Commissioner Roper, "taxes will be one of the largest items of expense. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every concern, large or small, whether corporation, partnership or individual, shall maintain an exact record of its receipts and expenses, in other words keep accurate accounts. Taxes should be considered as an expense for the year for which they are assessed rather than for the year in which they are actually paid, and the necessary reserves should be provided at once.

"No special system of accounts is prescribed by the bureau of internal revenue, but the books should show in detail inventories, purchases, sales, capital investments, depreciation, and similar items required in making up income tax returns.

"Every merchant should study the income tax law and regulations and see to it that his accounts are kept in a manner that will enable him to determine his net income for taxation purposes. Aside from the necessity of keeping systematic accounts in order to comply with the government's requirements, every progressive merchant should adopt an approved accounting system for the good of his own business. In no other way can he further his financial interests more effectively.

"The bad debt loss of the nation, which runs into large figures annually, is due in large measure to inexperience and inability. If merchants would keep even the simplest books of account the bad debt wastage would be reduced materially, or inability and inexperience are usually marked by the absence of an accounting system.

"The man who knows the exact conditions of his business from day to day has an immeasurable advantage over the individual who has no records upon which to base his operations. It is the duty of every citizen, especially in these war times, to keep in such close touch with his business through record keeping and otherwise and render to his government every cent due in taxes.

It is expected through the various agencies employed by the bureau to place one of these letters in the hands of practically every retail merchant in the United States. The National Association of Credit Men, with headquarters in New York, not only has assured the bureau of its co-operation in the dissemination of the letter, but it is at work on a uniform system of accounting to be supplied to merchants at cost.

"Credit men generally," said a representative of the national association, "have found by experience that a large amount of failures result because the men who fail do not have a regular system of accounts, and therefore do not know their financial condition from time to time. The National Association of Credit Men recognizes this condition, and has been co-operating with retailers in a movement to remedy the situation."

Persons, corporations, partnerships and associations liable to any tax imposed by the war revenue act are required to keep such records and render under oath such statement of their accounts as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

By adopting and maintaining an accurate system of accounting, the merchant, it is pointed out by Commissioner Roper, will be able to place before the internal revenue inspector book records showing how he arrived at his statement of net income, thus saving himself annoyance and expense and at the same time facilitating the government's task of collecting the war revenues.

PROPOSE TO BACK UP WILSON.

American Delegates to Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference.

London, Sept. 18.—The American delegates to the inter-allied labor and Socialist conference to-day presented proposals that the conference endorse the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as the conditions on which peace may be established and maintained.

BULGARIANS RETREATING

Great Allied Drive in Macedonia Is Gaining Impetus

FRANCO-SERBS TAKE 4,000 PRISONERS

Territory Included in the Offensive Has Been Extended

(By Associated Press.) As the allied offensive in Macedonia continues to develop, the impression is growing that an operation of major proportions has begun there. The front is almost shut off from the world and except for official reports there are few details known. It appears, however, that the attack which was launched on Sunday is gaining important ground east of Monastir. Sofia admits the allies have been successful at some points and says the Bulgarian troops have been withdrawn to positions farther north. Reports from allied sources tell of the success of the drive over the high ridges which the central powers have held for the last eighteen months or more.

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Allied forces on the Macedonian front have penetrated to a depth of nearly four and a half miles on a front of fifteen and one-half miles and have captured 4,000 prisoners, according to an official report to-night by the war office.

"Operations on the Macedonian front continue very successful. The front through Sokola, Drobopolje and Vetrnik has widened to twenty-five kilometers and the allied forces have penetrated to a depth of seven kilometers. Prisoners to the number of 4,000, including a staff colonel, have been captured. Thirty guns, numerous mine throwers and machine guns and considerable booty have been taken. "The Serbian forces are vying with the French in courage and spirit."

JAPANESE BORN IN CALIFORNIA MAY HOLD REAL ESTATE

Test Case in Alien Land Law—Opinion Handed Down By Judge Craig.

Riverside, Cal., Sept. 18.—Japanese born in California may acquire and retain title to real estate, and no violation of the alien land law results, according to an opinion handed down yesterday by Judge Hugh H. Craig of the superior court here in the case of the people of the state of California vs. M. Harada. This was considered a test case.

BEARS MARKS OF INJURY.

Henry D. Wellman Was on a Torpedoed Steamship.

Brattleboro, Sept. 18.—Henry D. Wellman, whose father was the late Henry Wellman and whose mother was the late Mrs. A. J. Bowen of Brattleboro, arrived here from New York yesterday for a rest of several weeks, following injuries in the Atlantic transport service, and stopped at the Brooks house before going to the home of his sister, Mrs. A. W. Bushnell.

Mr. Wellman is a native of Brattleboro and formerly lived in Esteyville. He left here in 1913 and later went from Newark, N. J., to England as a passenger for a year in 1915-16 he was in the British transport service carrying supplies to various bases and then went to India in the Royal Indian marine.

When the United States entered the war he was in Rangoon, Burma, and for the next few months he was in Mesopotamia in Asiatic Turkey, returning thence to Philadelphia.

A month later he went to Canada and sailed on the Lake Portage of the Atlantic Transport Co., a convoy steamer, for France. On a trip down the coast of France as quartermaster's agent, about noon on Aug. 3 of this year, the ship was torpedoed about 70 miles south of Brest. The boilers blew up, three persons were killed and about 25 injured, several seriously.

In this experience, Mr. Wellman was burned the entire length of his back and for a month he was in a hospital in Brest. About two weeks ago he returned to this country, the ship bringing 187 wounded. He visited in Boston, Philadelphia and New York and then came home. He plans to go to India to engage in plantation business for himself.

Many instances of Hun savagery and brutality, he says, were apparent among the injured persons which his ship brought to this country.

Two Brattleboro Boys Receive Commissions.

Brattleboro, Sept. 18.—Irah D. Spaulding, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Spaulding of this town, has been commissioned ensign in the naval flying corps. He is stationed at Pensacola, Fla., where he has charge of construction and inspection of machines. He is the first in his company, which returned to Pensacola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to receive a commission.

Robert L. Fitts of this town, who is in the list of those just announced by the war department as having been commissioned, is made second lieutenant in the ordnance department. He is a stepson of Mrs. Clarke C. Fitts and is 24 years old.

THE NEW 25c SIZE RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Will give all a chance to buy the genuine rather than some inferior article. USED AS A LINIMENT "STOPS PAIN" INSTANTLY Rub It On } It Does Not Blister Rub It In }

ARTILLERY, AIRPLANES TO PLAY BIG PART

In the Wind-Up of the War; Mammoth American Industries Covering Them Have Been Built Up in France.

Central France, Sept. 18 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Artillery and airplanes are going to be two of the decisive factors in winning the war, according to the military experts, and here at this little interior town can be seen what the ordnance branch of the American army has built up in the last four months to keep up the steady flow of artillery, arms, ammunition, machine guns, tanks and all the material of combat, toward the fighting front.

It is one of the mammoth institutions which has suddenly sprung up with the coming of the Americans and, since April last, it has spread over an area of several miles, with two enormous gun-shops, two similar shops for tanks and gun tractors, two more for assembling and repairing artillery of all kinds, another for machine guns, rifles and small arms, with huge foundries and forges for the casting. Along with these are going up four great warehouses for housing all kinds of ordnance material.

The big government arsenal at Rock Island, Mo., is the only thing of the kind that compares in extent with this plant, and yet it is 90 per cent completed after four months of existence.

There are two stages in the steady upkeep of the cannon and all kinds of weapons going forward to the fighting lines. The first stage is in the zone of the advance, along with the army, where a number of ordnance shops are operated to meet immediate requirements in the field, to remount crippled cannon and to get the guns back into use with the least possible delay. The shops move forward with the troops, with machinery, tools and all the stock and parts to do quick work.

The larger stage of work, which is not done in the face of the fighting, comes back here to the big shops equipped to do all kinds of extensive ordnance work, such as the rebores of gun carriages, and all classes of artillery work on a large scale.

In the heavy and constant artillery actions now going on the big guns are put to a severe test and there must be frequent retubing and rebarreling. The bigger a gun is the shorter is its life for effective shooting. The 12-inch gun has a life of 350 shots; the 14-inch gun, capable of shooting 21 miles, has a life of about 150 shots. The smaller French 75 is good for some 10,000 rounds. But when the limit is reached the gun must come back here to be made over. Its use as a gun is in no way impaired, and with a new cylinder in the barrel, and new spiral rifling to keep the shell whirling, the gun is as good as new.

While this big institution is keeping up the steady supply of guns, large and small, in the fighting now going on, yet the main supply will sooner or later come from America, when its vast productive resources get in full operation. There are cheering reports of how this production is fast increasing, particularly in machine guns. But big guns and their mammoth tractors cannot be turned out in a day and after that is the problem of shipping such unwieldy monsters across the Atlantic.

So, for the present at least, much of the vast supply of guns, great and small, moving forward to the firing line is of French pattern or French make. The splendid artillery results in the recent fighting tell how these guns are operated in American batteries. And yet it is only fair to the American fighting forces to recognize that they are not yet fully equipped with their own arms, and that from this time forward there will be a steady increase of American metal and American high explosive as well as American airplanes in the crucial phases of the conflict.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS WERE DISCOURAGED

When They Were Told That Austria's Peace Proposal Had Been Rejected By the United States.

With the American Army on the Lorraine front, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—(By the Associated Press).—German and Austrian prisoners taken in the recent advance by the Americans in this section displayed great interest when they learned of the Austrian peace suggestion. They did not conceal their discouragement, however, on being told of its rejection. Stories told by the prisoners indicate a lack of harmony between the Austrians and Germans and reflect the lowered morale of the central powers. They realize the hopelessness of success.

LORD'S PRAYER ON ROCK.

Unique Idea of Dr. Joseph Greene Carried Out at Bristol.

Bristol, Sept. 18.—A huge flat-surfaced rock in this town still bears the message to the world which Dr. Joseph C. Greene had carved upon it in 1891, the Lord's prayer.

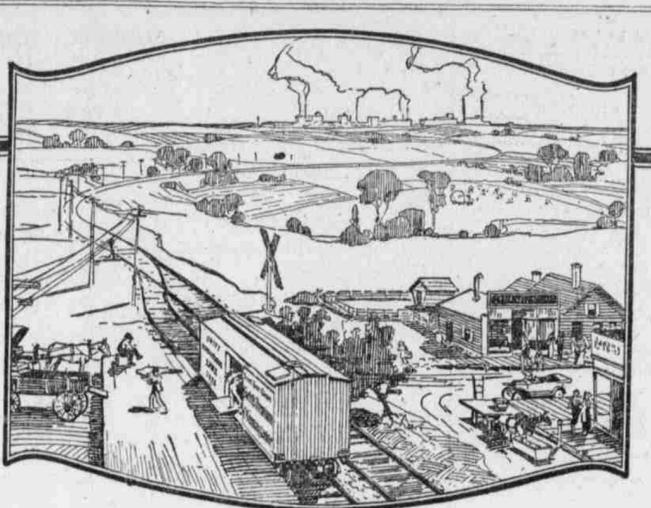
Situated as it is, on the main highway between Lincoln and Starkboro, at the foot of Drake hill, a steep and rugged elevation, it serves the purpose of its sponsor admirably, for it was not an uncommon event for travelers to use profanity to hasten their steeds up the grade.

The idea originated in the brain of Dr. Joseph C. Greene, who was born in Lincoln on July 31, 1829; the eldest child in a family of 12 children. He had during his childhood seen many drivers curse their horses or oxen, as the case may have been, up the slope, and as his parents were of the Quaker faith it displeased him to have such a condition exist and the older he grew the more his dislike for it developed.

Joseph Green received his early education in the local schools, then went to boarding school and then, desirous of taking up medicine, went to Castleton school of medicine and later to the Albany, N. Y., medical college, from which institution he received his degree of M. D. in 1855. He completed his course in New York City and began his medical career at Charlotte in 1856. Desiring a broader field he went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1863, where he made his permanent home until his death more than 25 years ago.

While he was summing at his old home in 1891 he conceived the idea of having the Lord's prayer carved in the rock at the foot of the hill, which would give people driving up the hill something higher and better to think about and thereby making them forget their profanity. He had his idea carried out and to this day stands the carved inscription of the complete Lord's prayer, with his name at the left hand corner.

Because the letters when carved did not show up well, he had them painted white and every year somebody in Bristol takes the pains to paint them over again, for the Prayer rock, as it is familiarly known by them, is one of the sights of the town.



You Can't Eat Meat 100 Miles Away

Preparing meat is only a part of Swift & Company's usefulness.

The finest meat in the world wouldn't do you any good one hundred miles away from your table.

Swift & Company efficiency has made it possible to place complete lines of products in the smallest and most remote communities.

To be sure the work is done well Swift & Company, through its branch houses and car routes, brings the meat to the retail dealer for you.

Swift & Company lays out car routes covering towns—big, little, medium size—which are not served by a Swift branch house.

Salesmen find out in advance what is wanted by the dealers in every town.

They are followed by refrigerator cars loaded with retailers' orders, which are delivered at each town—fresh, clean, and sweet—once or twice each week.

Swift & Company operates a large number of car routes like this, from fourteen distributing plants.

This is a necessary and natural part of the packer's usefulness. It fits into the industry in an orderly, effective way. It makes better meat cheaper from one end of the land to the other.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



GERMAN AIRMEN FAR OUTMATCHED

American and Allied Aviators Predominated in the Battle in the St. Mihiel Sector.

With the American Army on the Lorraine front, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—(By the Associated Press).—Aviation played a large part in the American offensive in Lorraine, as is indicated by a summary of the first four days of the battle. In spite of the rain, which before the battle had transformed airfields into seas of mud and which, during the combat, hampered the aviators during two of the days, were highly successful. During the fighting they made more than 3,800 sorties, the summary showing that the machines were aloft for an aggregate of 4,000 hours. During this time

enemy airframes were so thoroughly bombed that the Germans were not able to do much of anything in the air fighting.

Pursuit groups played a large part in maintaining bombing barrages over the sector in advance of the attack and they engaged enemy airplanes and balloons wherever they were found.

The work of the American observation corps was greatly facilitated by this activity. More than 30,000 rounds of machine gun bullets were fired at convoys, artillery and troop concentrations. The pursuit groups followed the British method of attack in launching small bombs at the concentrations they discovered.

A number of valuable reconnaissances were made by aviators, who kept those in the rear in constant touch with the shifting of the front line. No less than 350 attacks were carried out against enemy ammunition dumps, batteries and

other important targets. Observers penetrated the enemy line to depths up to thirty miles day and night and bombing units made the surprising total of more than 1,000 raids on railroad centers and junctions. The cloudy weather interfered with the work of the balloon observers, but there were scores of ascensions, during which fifty-five hostile batteries were spotted and American artillery fire was regulated. The French also played a conspicuous part in the fighting. During the four days there were seventy-five aerial combats, during which nine enemy machines were shot down and fifty-four more were driven down out of control. Thirty enemy balloons were destroyed during this period.

Skirts for children can be made from the bottom of old underwear by crocheting an edge with mercerized cotton, and you have a very pretty skirt with small expense.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HELM, R. No. 5, Box 53, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

