

BRADFORD MAN WAS WOUNDED

Corporal Philip R. Brooks' Injuries Are Not Certain

TOTAL CASUALTIES NUMBERED 700

There Were Comparatively Few New England Men in the List

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Today's casualty list contained 700 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 87; missing in action, 62; died of wounds, 40; died from accident or other causes, 5; died of disease, 45; wounded severely, 195; wounded (degree undetermined), 173; wounded slightly, 89; prisoners, 4. The New England men included were as follows:

Killed in Action. Pvt. Stephen Klykunas, Worcester, Mass. Pvt. Joseph A. Masevich, Manchester, N. H. Pvt. Thomas R. Bugler, Peabody, Mass. Pvt. Henry D. Bradbury, Keene, N. H. Pvt. Arthur L. Johnson, Bowland, Conn.

Died of Wounds. Corp. William Monahan, Canton, Mass. Pvt. David C. Morgan, Lawrence, Mass. Pvt. Francis W. Coffey, Arlington, Mass. Pvt. Bertel Smith, West Haven, Conn.

Died of Disease. Capt. Ronald Simmons, Providence, R. I. Sgt. Harold L. Taylor, Abington, Mass. Pvt. John T. Burns, Wakefield, Mass. Pvt. George R. Bagleton, Spencer, Mass. Pvt. Hector Leger, Salem, Mass. Pvt. Frederic M. Wilcox, Framingham, Mass.

Wounded Severely. Lt. Clarence W. Howard, Lynn, Mass. Corp. Homan Wilbur, Whitman, Mass. Pvt. Ivan E. Bicknell, Augusta, Me. Pvt. Thomas Ward, Roxbury, Mass. Pvt. Frank X. Boudreau, Lynn, Mass. Pvt. Prudent Jalbert, South Lawrence, Mass. Pvt. Afanas Kendis, Stamford, Conn. Pvt. Felix B. McMahon, Norwich, Conn. Pvt. Rubin Spector, New Haven, Conn. Pvt. Max Whitestone, Gardner, Mass. Pvt. Daniel F. Woods, Pawtucket, R. I. Pvt. Aaina E. Wueckla, Gardner, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined). Lt. George F. Collins, Hyde Park, Mass. Corp. Philip R. Brooks, Bradford, Vt. Pvt. Frederick C. Connell, South Lawrence, Mass. Pvt. Cornelius Ellis, Jr., Fall River, Mass. Pvt. Frank Lamore, Pawtucket, R. I. Pvt. John P. Mooney, Westbury, Mass. Pvt. Charles A. Ryan, Putnam, Conn. Pvt. Hugh B. Barton, Dorchester, Mass. Pvt. Michael C. Bouzane, Boston. Pvt. Budd N. Fine, Hartford, Conn. Pvt. William A. Wilson, Boston.

Wounded Slightly. Sgt. George K. McKensie, Seabrook, Conn. Corp. James H. Bertrand, Westport, Conn. Wagoner J. Irving Conley, Danbury, Conn. Wagoner Frank E. Metcalf, Bethel, Conn. Pvt. John W. Barrett, New Bedford, Mass. Pvt. George L. Brown, Providence, R. I. Pvt. James Dolan, Naugatuck, Conn. Pvt. Arthur Hensault, Webster, Mass. Pvt. Louis O. LeBlanc, Danielson, Conn.

Missing in Action. Pvt. Andrew J. Riga, Hartford, Conn. Pvt. John J. Harnan, Dorchester, Mass. Pvt. William F. Nelson, Huntington, Mass. Pvt. Edward D. Smith, Roxbury, Mass.

DIED ON BOARD SHIP.

Sergeant Major Elmer A. Gray of Brattleboro Victim of Pneumonia.

Brattleboro, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Harry J. Gray of Canal street was notified by telegraph from a port of embarkation yesterday of the death of her son, Regimental Sergeant Elmer A. Gray of Brattleboro, of the Headquarters company, 57th Pioneer Infantry. His death took place Oct. 6 at sea after a few days' illness with pneumonia. The message said that the body would be returned to the United States.

Sergeant Major Gray was 19 years old, a native of North Adams, Mass., and at the time of his enlistment last December was employed as bookkeeper for the Twin State Gas & Electric Co. He graduated from the high school here in 1913, was an Odd Fellow and member of the Vermont Wheel club. His father is on his way to Bombay, India, with a company of Y. M. C. A. workers.

AWARDED D. S. C.

Private George Munroe, Deceased, of Easthampton, Mass.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—The commander of the American expeditionary forces has awarded the distinguished service cross to Private George Munroe, deceased, Co. K, 104th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau Thierry, France, July 20, 1918, Private Munroe, acting as a runner, carried messages through heavy artillery fire with absolute fearlessness until killed." Next of kin: G. Searies, friend, 93 West street, Easthampton, Mass.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Adv.

TAKE HAIR OUT NOT OFF THE SKIN Hair is bound to grow out unless removed from the surface of the skin. The only common-sense way to remove hair is to attack it under the skin. Dr. Williams' original sanitary liquid, does this by absorption.

Only genuine DeWitt's is a money-back guarantee in each package. At toilet counters in 50c, \$1 and \$2 sizes, or by mail from us in plain wrapper on receipt of price. FREE book mailed in plain sealed envelope on request. Dr. Williams' 120th St. and Park Ave., New York.

GO OVER THE TOP

Are Your Forces Those That Win in the Battle of Life? Vital force, nerve force, brain force, are the forces that make most for success. They depend very largely upon rich, red blood, which depends as largely upon iron as upon food.

SEC. DANIELS WANTS HENRY FORD ELECTED

Thinks That Because Ford Has Turned Out Some Good Weapons for War He Will Be Good Peace Reconstructionist.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Secretary Daniels, in a public statement today urging Michigan voters to support the candidacy of Henry Ford for the United States Senate, declared naval officers of the United States and foreign countries have pronounced the eagle boats produced at the Ford plant in Detroit as "next to the destroyer, the best weapon to exterminate the submarine."

JIMMY BARRY NOT STRONG ENOUGH

Former Bantam Weight Champion Boxer Had to Give Up Training for Army Boxing Instructor.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Jimmy Barry, former bantamweight champion of the world, is back from Camp Gordon, Ga., where he went for training as an army boxing instructor. Barry said he was not strong enough to stand the bayonet drill necessary to qualify himself as an instructor. He is 48 years old.

WANT 70 VERMONT MEN

To Enter Training School for Civilian Candidates for Commissions.

There is being established at Camp Fremont, Cal., a training school for civilian candidates for commissions as second lieutenant in the infantry, United States Army. The school is to have a capacity of 20,000 students. Training commences Dec. 1, 1918.

The New England states are expected to furnish 1,200 students. Arranged by states, the quotas are as follows:

- Maine 140 New Hampshire 80 Vermont 70 Massachusetts 620 Connecticut 200 Rhode Island 110

Candidates must be citizens of the United States and must not have been born in any country with which the United States is at war, or in any country allied with those with which the United States is at war.

Those who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity should communicate at once with the commanding officer, S. A. T. C. unit nearest to their homes, as indicated in the following list:

- Maine Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. Bates college, Lewiston, Me. University of Maine, Orono, Me. Colby college, Waterville, Me.

New Hampshire New Hampshire college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Durham, N. H. Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.

Vermont University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt. Norwich university, Northfield, Vt.

Applications may be addressed to Captain Leo Dillingham, 99 Chaucey street, Boston, Mass. Application may also be made to any of the following named offices of the Military Training Camp Activities association:

- 84 State St. (room 330), Boston, Mass. State Capitol building (C. W. James), Hartford, Conn. 185 Church St. (room 401), New Haven, Conn. 180 1/2 Middle St. (Major E. Philbrook), Portland, Me. 175 Westminster St. (Royal C. Taft), Providence, R. I. 702 Massachusetts Mutual building (Edw. T. Broadhurst), Springfield, Mass. Burlington Savings bank building (Levi Smith), Burlington, Vt.

Potato Market Report. U. S. bureau of markets, Boston office, issued following report:

Boston—Receipts moderate, market steady. Maines and Brunswicks, Cobblers and Mountains, number ones, \$2.40-\$2.50. New Yorks, Mountains, number ones, few sales, \$2.40-\$2.45.

New York: Receipts moderate, market steady. Maine Round Whites, 163 pounds, number one, \$4.15-\$4.35. Michigan Round Whites, 150 pounds, \$3.25-\$3.50. New York Round Whites, bulk, number one, \$2.25-\$2.30.

Presque Isle, Oct. 22: Moderate demand, market slightly stronger, warehouse, cash to grower, bulk, per barrel, Mountains and Cobblers, \$2.70-\$3, few \$3.10-\$3.15. Carloads, bulk, Mountains, number ones, mostly \$1.90, few \$1.95.

(Signed) E. S. Brigham, Commissioner of Agriculture. Oct. 23, 1918.

NO OBSTACLE TO ARMISTICE

Austria Can See None Now That Emperor's Manifesto Opens Way to Reform

BUT RECONSTRUCTION WILL HAVE TO BE SLOW

Vienna Govt. Not Disposed to Dicker with Czech-Slovaks in Paris

Zurich, Oct. 24.—Austria's reply to President Wilson, which soon will be sent, will declare Austria is not disposed to enter into negotiations with the Czech-Slovaks in Paris, but only with those in Austria, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort Gazette.

The note will say further that the reconstruction of the Austrian state cannot be effected so rapidly that an armistice must be dependent upon it and that Emperor Charles' manifesto has opened the way to reforms, the government sees no obstacle to an armistice.

Y. M. C. A. MADE NO PROFIT

On Articles Sold in Canteens, But Really Lost Money.

That the Y. M. C. A., despite the allegations to the contrary, made no profit on its sale of articles sold in canteens, was disclosed in the following telegram addressed by F. P. Keppel, third assistant secretary of war.

Following charges of exorbitant profit, the third assistant secretary conducted a searching investigation, with the result that he was able to put his signature to the following telegram:

"Sept. 28, 1918, 1:37 a. m. Washington, D. C. 28. Edward Young Clark, Georgia Director United War Work, Atlanta, Ga.

"Matter of prices asked by Young Men's Christian association for its articles sold in canteen overseas already investigated by war department and condition being remedied. Young Men's Christian association originally asked by General Pershing to run canteen for army cost basis. To do this had to reckon in price inflated such overhead charges as transportation charges and marine insurance, so that prices were much higher than in this country. Young Men's Christian association made no profit but lost thousands of dollars. Arrangements now made will enable them to obtain supplies from sources that will reduce overhead charges and keep prices down."

"Third Assistant Secretary of War." Official representatives of more than 30 Protestant denominations in America are committed heart and soul to the work of subscribing funds for the seven organizations combined in the united war work campaign to be launched Nov. 11, and if any doubt existed previously, the resolution reported below will dispel it.

Resolution regarding the united war work of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and other agencies for the American soldiers and sailors, adopted at the conference of the general war-time commission of the churches at Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1918, representing over 30 Protestant denominations in America.

The war-time commission of the churches recognize with grateful appreciation the varied, extensive and indispensable service which is being rendered to the American soldiers and sailors at home and overseas by these trusted auxiliary agencies of our churches, the Young Men's Christian association and the Young Women's Christian association.

We have learned of the united war work campaign, in which, at the request of President Wilson, these two organizations and other agencies at work for our army and navy have combined their efforts to secure during the week beginning Nov. 11 the sum of \$170,000,000 to cover their respective budgets as approved by the war department, and in view of the decision of the president with which all good citizens should loyally comply and in view of his clear statement that his request implies no surrender of its integrity and independence on the part of any of the agencies involved and no compromise of their conviction or their work, and in view of the importance of providing whatever is necessary to promote the well being of our soldiers and sailors, we urge upon all our churches the most earnest support of the effort to be made Nov. 11 to 18 to provide the funds for the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and the other agencies ministering to the comfort and welfare of the army and navy.

We believe our churches should take the lead in all proper effort to make the proposed campaign an unqualified success.

AMERICA AS MODEL.

For Regenerated Russia, as Held By Russian Newspaper.

Archangel, Oct. 24.—America is held up as a model for regenerated Russia by the Sievernsko Utro, an Archangel newspaper, in urging Russians to restore their country to its former place in the world.

"The ideals of America, and Russia are alike," asserts the paper. "Both countries strive for permanent, democratic peace, and equally hate the German imperialism. We hope that our friendly feelings toward America will allow us to grow more and more acquainted with her life and culture and, that, taking her as a model, Russia will occupy her former rank."

IS A LITERARY MAN. China's New President is Also a Peace-maker.

Peking, Oct. 24.—Hsu Shih-chang, China's new president, is a man to whom most Chinese can look up as an experienced statesman of the Manchu days. Moreover, he has great literary achievements which his countrymen admire, and is a peace-maker to such an extent that even the rump Parliament functioning at Canton may also elect him president. He has the added qualifications of not being a military man.

It is not expected, however, that he will hold office for any great length of time, certainly not for the full period of five years, and the vice-president will then automatically become president.



Resinol healed that skin trouble

When you think what a source of annoyance and suffering that eczema has been to me in the past three years, do you wonder I am thankful that the doctor prescribed Resinol? The very first time I used it, the itching stopped and in a surprisingly short time the eruption began to disappear.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN MEXICO AFFECTED

By the Dispute Now Being Held Over the Possession of Land and Mineral Rights in the Tampico Oil District.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The status of American investment in Mexico is an object of concern to the United States. Future commercial relations not only with Mexico, but with the whole of Latin America, may be affected by the outcome of the dispute over the possession of land and mineral rights in the Tampico oil district, says a review of the oil situation just issued by the department of commerce.

The government, as well as oil interests, is watching carefully the progress of suits instituted in the Mexican courts by the American, British, French and Dutch oil companies for relief from the program of the Carranza government, arising from a provision of the Mexican constitution of 1917 which attempts to vest in the nation only the right to minerals and oils under the soil of the republic.

"In its bearing on our future commercial relations with Latin America," declares the review by the department of commerce, "the status of our investments in Mexico involves far-reaching possibilities. If all our foreign investments were to be transferred from the state of property, duly acquired with guarantees of permanence (such as occur in the Mexican mining laws of 1884, 1892 and 1909) to the state of temporary concessions requiring renewal from time to time by contracts in the wording of which we have no share, we should face an uncertain situation, for commercial relations not only with Mexico but with all of Latin America depends upon mutual confidence. The liberal supplies which the United States has granted to Mexico, together with Ambassador Fletcher's note of April 2, constitute our side of the present case. A signal factor, however, will be the decision of the Mexican courts upon the suits now in progress."

The note of April 2 referred to was handed to the Mexican government after all oil companies operating in the Tampico fields had been ordered to file manifests of property under penalty of confiscation and it had been decreed that new taxes called "rentals" and "royalties" should be imposed. It declared that "the United States cannot acquiesce in any procedure ostensibly or nominally in the form of taxation or the exercise of eminent domain, but really resulting in confiscation and arbitrary deprivation of vested rights."

At the same time the British, French and Dutch governments notified the Carranza government that in the event confiscatory measures were put into effect they "would be obliged to protect their own interests." This resulted in a modification of the decree of confiscation.

Article 27 of the new Mexican constitution is the center of the dispute. Three decrees have been issued under its provisions, imposing conditions on the oil companies which regard as confiscation the constitutional article providing that ownership of all petroleum is vested in the nation; that only Mexicans by right of birth or naturalization have the right to acquire ownership in lands, waters or mineral fuels; the republic, but that the government may grant the same right to foreigners, if they agree to be considered and treated as Mexicans and waive all right of protection from their home governments, forfeiture of their property being the penalty for such an appeal.

It has openly been charged that the Mexican government was unduly influenced by German agents who hoped through the decree to cut off the supplies of fuel oil needed to keep the allied navies and merchant fleets at sea, as the vesting of sole rights to this fuel in a neutral government would make the Tampico production national contraband and prevent its sale by Mexico or producers operating under contracts with Mexico to the allied governments.

Inasmuch as Mexico ranks third among the oil producing nations of the world and Russia, which stood second, no longer is furnishing any appreciable quantity, the Tampico production was vitally necessary to the nations at war; and the American, British, French and Dutch companies, acting under advice of their governments, refused to file the demanded manifests and applied to the Mexican courts for relief.

Not one of the American companies operating in Mexico, says the department of commerce report, ever has obtained a concession of land from the Mexican government, their contracts of purchase or lease having in every case been made with private owners who held titles extending back often for more than 250 years.

AMERICANS PAID RED CROSS \$325,000,000

American Red Cross Workers Up to July 1, 1918, Produced 221,282,838 Articles Estimated to Be Worth \$44,000,000.

New York, Oct. 23.—The American people have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or material values, a net total of at least \$325,000,000.

The American Red Cross has a total membership of 20,648,103 and in addition, 8,000,000 members in the junior Red Cross; a total enrollment of more than one-fourth of the population of the United States.

American Red Cross workers produced up to July 1 last, a total of 221,282,838 articles of an estimated value of \$44,000,000.

About 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies.

The American Red Cross is distributing aid in 10 countries—the United States, England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Palestine, Greece, Rumania and Siberia. Besides it has sent representatives to Serbia, Denmark and Macedonia.

More than 5,000 Americans will be working under the Red Cross in France by Jan. 1, next.

These facts were laid before the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross in the annual message of the war council of the Red Cross, when the chapters throughout the country to-day held their annual meetings to elect officers.

An announcement was made in the message that every man, woman and child in the United States would be asked at Christmas time to enroll in the American Red Cross.

The message, signed by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council, said in part:

"Since the beginning of the war, you of the chapters have co-operated with the war council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the junior Red Cross. The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$176,000,000. From membership dues the collection have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

"To the foregoing must be added that very large contributions of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country. For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms had produced: 490,120 refugees' garments; 7,121,921 hospital supplies; 10,736,489 hospital garments; 10,134,501 knitted articles; 192,748,107 surgical dressings; a total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000.

"These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating rooms of the hospitals, to the homes of needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

"By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$20,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000. Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

"From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued at upwards of \$4,000,000.

"The chapters have in effect returned to the war council, not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund and membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

"It will thus be seen that during the 15 months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world in money or in material values, net total of at least \$325,000,000.

"This outpouring of generosity in material things has been accompanied by a spontaneity in the giving, by an enthusiasm and a devotion in the doing, which, after all, are greater and bigger than could be anything measured in terms of time or dollars.

"It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken, and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

"In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

"The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WELL?

Many Barre People Know the Importance of Healthy Kidneys.

The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. Well kidneys remove impurities. Weak kidneys allow impurities to multiply.

No kidney ill should be neglected. There is possible danger in delay. If you have backache or urinary troubles.

If you are nervous, dizzy or worn out, Begin treating your kidneys at once; Use a proven kidney remedy.

None endorsed like Doan's Kidney Pills. Recommended by thousands. Proved by Barre testimony.

Mrs. Wm. McKee, 28 Farewell street, Barre, says: "Always speak well of Doan's Kidney Pills, as I have used them for kidney complaint, and they have always been beneficial."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. McKee had. Foster-Milburn Co. Mrs. Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

"But of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe. Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy caring for our own boys. Our satisfaction is in the result, which, we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of inestimable value and of indispensable importance.

"By the first of January, your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of 18 men and women, which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

"Under your commission to France the work has been carefully organized, facilities have been provided, and effective efforts made to co-operate with the army as to carry out the determination of the American people, and especially of the members of the Red Cross, that our boys 'over there' shall lack for nothing which may add to their safety, comfort and happiness.

"Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

"Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies. We are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

"What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy. But your great organization, in very truth the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people, has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

We cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which services in aid of the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

"At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas rollcall. It will constitute an unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy. It is the hope of the war council that this Christmas membership rollcall shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve, is America's supreme aim."

CORINTH

Paul Foster and Ruth Foster were in Chelsea Tuesday night last week.

Mrs. George Moody, 313 E. Main, Mrs. Paul Foster has returned from Chelsea, where she had been caring for Mrs. Dean Gilman and little daughter.

Mary Foster and Edith Comstock were in Bradford Thursday of last week.

Fred Welton and Blanche Welton are on the gain. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tullar and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tullar are also better.

Dick Jacobs has been on the sick list, but is better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Colby and little Clifton have been ill with the grip. Mrs. Colby and Clifton are better at this writing, but Mr. Colby remains about the same.

Fred Townsend is gaining slowly.

Mrs. Archie Witham has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Melvin Dickinson is able to be up some.

Dewey Young is on the gain.

Little Carl Meade, aged 14 years, who had been ill with sugar diabetes for three years, passed away at his home in Wells River Oct. 1. The funeral was held Oct. 4 at the Center church, with burial at the Center. The little casket was white velvet, lined with white silk and the lovely flowers were a testimony showing the love and esteem of his parents and friends at Wells River. The flowers which he loved so well were placed in the casket with him. Carl was born in Corinth and had always been a very patient sufferer, loved by all who

Always Good

That's the nice thing about a Chesterfield overcoat; it's always stylish and always in good taste anywhere.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Chesterfields

are particularly good because they're made right, of all-wool fabrics carefully tailored and because they save money for you; here in many good colorings; sizes for all men.

Satisfaction is guaranteed.

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knew him. His heartbroken parents have the sympathy of all their friends.

Prof. Joseph Taplin Lovewell was born in Corinth May 1, 1883, on the place where Charles Metcalf now lives. He died in Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11, as the result of an injury sustained Jan. 3, by falling upon a log pavement which fractured his right hip. After this he moved to his home on College avenue under the care of a trained nurse, being practically helpless after the accident. He leaves a wife and four children, also an older brother, John, a resident of California. His sister, Mrs. Hattie Miller, his equal in mentality, died about a year ago. They made many visits to the home of their birth and Corinth was always glad to welcome them. There are only three cousins left in Corinth now—Mrs. John Hastings, Rodney Childs and Mrs. Mary Wilson, and another, Frank Bradley, at Newbury.

IF ALL MOTHERS ONLY KNEW!

Thousands of Children Suffer from Worms and Their Mothers Do Not Know What the Trouble Is.

Signs of worms are: Derailed stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional grinnings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red spots sticking out on the tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever.

Mrs