

FEW CASUALTIES; ONLY 6 KILLED

New England Had Only 16 Men in To-day's List

NO VERMONTERS WERE INCLUDED

Total Casualties Were 255, and Were Mostly Men Wounded

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—To-day's casualty list contained 255 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 6; died of disease, 20; wounded severely, 34; wounded (degree undetermined), 130; wounded slightly, 21; died from wounds, 3; missing in action, 21; died of wounds, 5. The New England men included were as follows:

Killed in Action

Corp. Andrew P. Alves, Fall River, Mass.

Wounded Severely

Pvt. Oneil Bosquet, Woonsocket, R. I.

Pvt. William E. Corey, Norwich, Conn.

Pvt. James P. Martin, Worcester, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined)

Sgt. Ernest L. Goldsmith, Charlestown, Mass.

Sgt. Amos Tobisco, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Corp. Lincoln Porte, Nantucket, Mass.

Pvt. Vincenzo Gioia, Stratford, Conn.

Pvt. Marius R. Jones, Lawrence, Mass.

Pvt. William Landi, Cambridge, Mass.

Pvt. William F. Stewart, Winthrop, Mass.

Pvt. Albert E. Hamlin, Fairhaven, Mass.

Pvt. Harold D. Klingeman, South Weymouth, Mass.

Pvt. Alexander Becksting, Malden, Mass.

Pvt. William A. Reynolds, Lebanon, N.H.

Died of Disease

Pvt. Robert E. McGough, Providence, R.I.

TOOK FIVE PRISONERS.

Sergeant John J. Eckels, Jr., of Brattleboro Writes Home.

Brattleboro, Oct. 26.—The capture of five boche prisoners by Sergeant John J. Eckels, Jr., of Brattleboro is announced in a letter from Sergeant Eckels received yesterday afternoon by his mother, Mrs. John J. Eckels, of Cedar street. Sergeant Eckels is a member of Co. M, 102d Infantry, and after telling of the capture of the Germans he adds: "The hardest thing about the capture was to keep the five from falling on my neck in gratitude for my guiding them to the rest camp our government so kindly provides for them. Indeed, they were so well pleased with themselves that I thought they were trying to put a damper on them by mentioning a few of the harder features of the life they were going to."

DIED IN FRANCE.

Private Harry H. Leno, Windham County's First Draft Man.

Brattleboro, Oct. 26.—The first man to be drafted from Windham county in the selective draft in the war against Germany comes a soldier's grave in France. He is Private Harry H. Leno of Stratton, son of Mrs. Addie J. Martin. He was a member of the 5th company, 4th engineers, and his mother was notified yesterday of his death, following an operation for appendicitis. Private Leno was 26 years old, a native of Middlebury. He worked in South Londonderry when he registered, being a farmer and teamster, and he enlisted at Brattleboro for Camp Devens April 2, 1918.

WESTERLY MAN CITED.

Lieut. Charles R. Blake Fought Five German Planes.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—First Lieutenant Charles Raymond Blake of the aviation section, signal corps, whose home is in Westery, R. I., has been awarded the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism in service, the citation being as follows: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Lassigny, France, Aug. 9, 1918,

the ingredients of good prepared or proprietary medicines are those prescribed by successful physicians in prescriptions. In most cases they are better combined in prepared medicines, which are produced in a large way, with the best pharmaceutical facilities, than they can be otherwise. In the absence of the doctors who have heroically gone to war, Hood's Sarsaparilla, Peppinon, a real iron tonic, and Hood's Pills, the gentle cathartic, all of which have great merit, are more and more used in diseases of the blood, nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Get one, two or all three to-day and begin treatment at once.—Adv.

CHANGE IN TIME EFFECTIVE OCT. 27

Beginning at 7 A. M. Sunday Morning the Hands Should Be Turned Back One Hour to Sun-Time Basis.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—All clocks in the United States should stop for one hour at 2 a. m. Sunday morning, Oct. 27, and then again take up the procession of the hours.

The country will then be back upon a sun-time basis, and finished with its first seven months of daylight saving experiment. Some minor difficulty in transportation and industry will be involved in this return to normal time, but for most people, the change will mean nothing more than an extra hour of sleep on Sunday morning, a belated reward of the hour they lost in March when clock hands were jumped forward 60 minutes by act of Congress.

Practically, clock hands are set forward with less trouble than they are set back, due to the mechanical arrangement of their interiors. The average householder does not need to be warned, but it may be well to understand that the best plan will be to stop the clock Saturday night, and start it right again Sunday morning. The telegraph clocks, of which there are 50,000 now in operation by the Western Union company, electrically wound and set, will have to be properly adjusted by the company's force, which is now planning to do the work on Sunday, except in locations where the users are awake at night themselves, and can be given special keys with which to do the setting. The delicate master clocks which correct the 50,000 every hour will be changed at the same time, as will be the government's radio and wire-signaling arrangement which is the scientific basis of the time system.

Adjusting railroad train movements proceeding over the time-changing period will present the most difficulty. Director General McAdoo has authorized a general order on the subject, by which trains on the road will continue their progress until reaching a station, and there be held one hour. At the same time, the complicated system of train orders and train schedules is such that the railroad administration general order specifically puts it up to local managements to use their own discretion and to protect train movements by other means, if they find it necessary. At any rate Sunday morning must find the railroads throughout the five time belts in the United States moving trains on the regular schedule and in the new time, so far as it is possible.

Evidently daylight saving was a distinct success, for Chairman Baruch of the war industries board asked Congress to extend the hour-ahead system through the coming winter. The Senate unanimously passed a bill to enact his recommendation into law, but the bill died in the House.

Senator Calder, who fathered the law, has declared that extra daylight saved \$2,000,000 in gas bills for the people. The fuel administration estimated that on the seven-month basis 1,125,000 tons of coal had been saved, to relieve possible winter shortages. Definite reports from St. Louis said consumption of coal had dropped 17.5 tons per thousand population.

These estimates were worked out by comparing the coal consumption of central stations with previous years, to determine how much less electrical energy and gas for lighting had been utilized.

These were the demonstrable features, and enthusiasts for the daylight saving plan placed no limit on the extra health and enjoyment of life secured by the masses of people who found themselves free to use the out doors under the sun for an extra hour after concluding work.

Charles Lathrop Pack, head of the national war garden commission, asserts that the crop from the home plots this year is worth \$525,000,000, an increase of 51 per cent over the 1917 results, and gives much credit to the evening daylight hour for the result.

FLYING DEVELOPMENT

Has Been Remarkable During the Past Ten Years.

London, Oct. 26 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—No other development in human history has shown so remarkable results as has flying in the last ten years, says Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, a British scientist and aviation expert.

"When the Wright brothers visited Europe ten years ago," he said, "the airplane engines were of 24 horsepower. To-day they are of 750 horsepower in some cases, and the airplane's carrying capacity has increased from about 126 pounds to three and one-half tons.

"Ten thousand feet was then the highest flight. To-day we are doing 26,000, and while 40 miles an hour was then the highest speed, to-day we are approaching 160.

"The British army in France began with only 36 planes. I may not give the number to-day, but it is huge."

Long flights—to and from America, for instance—would be possible after the next Lord Montagu says, adding that he himself hoped some day to fly to India. For long distance flying, however, he continued, it would be necessary to evolve a silent engine, for the public would not be willing to take lengthy trips in noisy airplanes.

"MY DOCTOR'S GONE

To the War—Why Not Use the Good Proprietary Medicines?

The ingredients of good prepared or proprietary medicines are those prescribed by successful physicians in prescriptions. In most cases they are better combined in prepared medicines, which are produced in a large way, with the best pharmaceutical facilities, than they can be otherwise. In the absence of the doctors who have heroically gone to war, Hood's Sarsaparilla, Peppinon, a real iron tonic, and Hood's Pills, the gentle cathartic, all of which have great merit, are more and more used in diseases of the blood, nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Get one, two or all three to-day and begin treatment at once.—Adv.

Lieutenant Blake, with Second Lieutenant Earle W. Porter, observed, while on a reconnaissance expedition at a low altitude far beyond the enemy lines, was attacked by five German battle planes. His observer was wounded at the beginning of the combat, but he maneuvered his plane so skillfully that the observer was able to shoot down one of their adversaries. By more skillful maneuvering he enabled his observer to fight off the remaining planes and returned safely to friendly territory.

Home address, Mrs. Eileen W. Blake, grandmother, 17 Zower street, Westery, R. I.

HARD MAKING VARSITY TEAM

In Most Colleges Where S. A. T. C. Demands Most of the Time

CORNELL CONFRONTS GREAT DIFFICULTY

Because of the Short Time That Is Allowed for Practice

New York, Oct. 26.—The difficulties under which football practice and play is being attempted at a number of the eastern colleges is typified by the experience at Cornell and West Virginia. An outline of the time possible for athletics is given in a recent article on the subject, printed in one of the university publications. In part it is as follows: "Hours that have been set aside for recreation and sport purposes are Wednesday afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock and Saturday afternoons. An additional period has been granted for practice of the football team, from 4 to 6 o'clock Monday afternoons. Thus the football team will have four hours' outdoor practice a week besides Saturday afternoon for playing such games as it may be possible to arrange.

"As the war department is emphasizing athletics for recreation, track athletics are likely to be of an informal character not dissimilar to the programs that Coach Jack Mookley has arranged in the past for intercollegiate and inter-company games. An attempt will be made to encourage a large number of men to take part in the games. Each company will organize teams to take part in the competitions.

"Football plans are not yet completed but the S. A. T. C. will turn out some sort of team. On account of limited material, limited time for practice and the very late state, it will not be possible to turn out an eleven that will maintain the standard of football played by Cornell in recent years. Inasmuch as all other colleges are facing the same conditions, however, no one team will have any special advantage over another."

Military authority rulings have necessitated a complete rearrangement of football plans and schedules. The entire student body of about 1,600 men has been divided according to their military classification into three groups, styled the "engineers," the "arts and science," which includes medicine, agriculture, etc., and the "vocational." Teams are being developed in each of these groups. Each of these three teams will have a distinct organization and will meet on the gridiron. After Oct. 28 the coaches will select about 30 men from all three squads and these will be the real "varsity" team for the playing out of the schedule as a representative team during November.

This is the new plan that has been brought out of the war department's ruling and it is believed that it will work admirably. An hour and a half will be allowed each day for practice. In November games from the old schedule stand as follows: Rutgers at New Brunswick on the 16th; Camp Sherman at Morgantown on the 23rd; and Washington and Jefferson at Fairmont on Thanksgiving. Nov. 2 and 9 will be filled with home games at Morgantown.

FOUR MILLIONS IN BRITISH UNIONS

Great Accessions to the Labor Movement Since Blackpool Conference of 1917

Through the Affiliation of Large Bodies.

England's labor organizations now number nearly 4,000,000 persons, according to unofficial figures. The Blackpool labor parliament in 1917 represented 3,082,000 persons, and since that meeting was held two large organizations—the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with 280,000 members, and the Workers' union, with 280,000—have affiliated with it. Many smaller organizations and increases in unions already connected with it have raised the total to approximately 4,000,000, it is estimated.

ACTS AGAIN FOR SUFFRAGE.

Wilson Hopes Voters of Oklahoma Will Adopt Amendment.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—Another move in behalf of woman suffrage was made to-day by President Wilson. He addressed the voters of Oklahoma, who act on the suffrage amendment Nov. 5, reiterating his judgment that adoption of woman suffrage is a necessary part of the program of justice and reconstruction.

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WAGE QUESTIONS WERE CHIEF STRIKE CAUSE

Canadian Figures Show That Disputes Over Rates of Pay Caused Most Labor Troubles.

Official Canadian reports show that of the strikes in 1916 throughout the Dominion, 50, or 66 per cent, arose from differences over wages alone. Of these 47 were attempts to gain increased pay, and three to prevent reductions. There were seven strikes in which demands for increased pay were combined with other demands.

In three strikes, recognition of the union was the aim, and in the remaining 11 strikes other causes were the impelling motives.

Forty per cent of the strikes resulted favorably to the employees, 20 per cent favorably to the employers, 29 per cent in compromise, and 11 per cent indifferently.

CASTLE CALLED WARSHIP.

Stands at American Naval Base in a French Port.

American Naval Base, France, Oct. 26 (correspondence of the Associated Press).—The "United States ship Carola," a craft that never went to sea and never will, a "vessel" with stone walls, underground dungeons, 20 miles of tunnel and a vast hull of masonry anchored to mother earth, is one of the sights at this port.

It is a massive castle standing at the water's edge that bears this strange name. It is an ancient chateau, built 600 years ago, in the 13th century, and one of the marvels of Gothic architectural construction. It is used now as the United States naval barracks, and being put to naval uses it was given a naval christening to the U. S. S. Carola. It is no nickname, but the accepted title known to all officers and men.

Being christened as a United States ship, even the battlements have become decks. When down in the old dungeon, a sailor guided me upward by saying: "This way, sir, to the main deck."

And we climbed up the "hatchway" of crumbling stones to the main "deck," of Gothic masonry 12 feet thick.

The way this castle came to be named as a United States warship was this: The United States ship Carola is in reality a small steam yacht, used during the Spanish war. It was rather out of date and was tied up to the castle wall. Here it became very useful in making out requisitions for supplies needed in the castle. To make a requisition for a castle would seem quite irregular. And so everything was requisitioned for the United States ship Carola, and in that way the castle got its equipment without disturbing any formalities.

BACK LIKE A BOARD? IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

There's no use suffering from the "pulling off" of lame back. Don't wait till it "pulls off." It only comes back. Find the cause and stop it. Dismal conditions of the back or kidneys are usually indicated by stiff lame back, wrenching pains, lumbago, sciatica, nervousness, sleeplessness, tired, worn-out feeling, pain in the lower abdomen. These are nature's signals for help!

Here's the remedy. When you feel the first twinges of pain or experience any of these symptoms, get busy at once. Go to your drugist and get a box of the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Backache Remedy. Imported fresh every month from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. Pleasant and easy to take, it never irritates the stomach. It is a powerful germ that is eradicating your system and giving quick relief.

Over a hundred years they have been helping the sick. Why not try them? Sold everywhere by reliable druggists in sealed packages. One trial will convince you that it is not a humbug. Ask for "GOLD MEDAL" and be sure the name "GOLD MEDAL" is on the box.—Adv.

EVEN CROSS, SICK CHILDREN LOVE SYRUP OF FIGS

If Feverish, Bilious, Constipated, Give Fruit Laxative at Once

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomachic, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember, there are counterfeiters sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.—Adv.

SABOTAGE FAVORITE WEAPON OF RUSSIANS

He Uses It More Effectively Than the Rifle and Understands It Better—The Weapon Is Being Turned Against the Bolsheviks.

Moscow, Oct. 25 (correspondence of the Associated Press).—Sabotage is the favorite weapon of the Russian. He uses it more effectively than the rifle and understands it better.

It was sabotage which overthrew Emperor Nicholas. The Kerensky provisional government succumbed to sabotage. In neither case was there an extensive military character to the movement which gave Russia a new government.

And now the weapon which the Bolsheviks and their supporters of the extreme left used on previous governments has been turned against them. In the food situation, on the railways, in various government bureaus, in public service organizations of all sorts, among bankers, business and professional men, and even among peasants, the government encounters hindrance and obstruction of a type which cannot be punished and stamped out.

Commissar Teurupa, who is in charge of the national food supply, recently stated in a speech that 1,500 persons in his department alone had retained positions for months and pretended to work, when they were in reality doing all they could to hinder the food administration.

Trotsky, Lenin and other bolshevik speakers and agitators have made the most of the sabotage directed against them by loudly proclaiming in all sections of Russia that the disorder they incited from the Kerensky regime and the opposition directed against them by enemies within the government, as well as outside, has prevented the Soviet republic from bettering the food situation and getting commerce and industry back into normal channels.

This view was accepted by the laboring masses very generally for some time, but after eight months of the bolshevik republic it is apparent that the laboring masses are no longer willing to accept abuse of various anti-bolshevik factions as a complete excuse for the deplorable lack of food.

The loss of the Ukraine grain supply and the cutting off of the Siberian wheat stores by the Czech-Slovak stand forth so plainly that the dullest workman reads the handwriting on the wall. Without grain feeds he understands there cannot be the nation's food supply, recently broad through grain crusades made by armed forces do not impress him when he realizes that the portion of Russia remaining within the jurisdiction of the Soviet republic does not contain grain enough to feed the republic's population, even if every bushel were under government control and carefully distributed.

GOVERNMENT MAY DRY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Department of Agriculture Authorized to Establish Food Dehydration Industry and Provide for Army and Navy Supplies.

Establishment of an industry within the United States to dry fruits and vegetables as a means of conserving the food supply of the nation is one of the important projects started by the department of agriculture under authority conferred in the regular agricultural appropriation act recently passed.

An appropriation of \$250,000 is included in that act to enable the secretary of agriculture to determine the best means and processes of dehydration and to disseminate information as to the value and suitability of dried products for food. Authority is given to establish and operate plants for drying fruits, vegetables, and other edible products for supplying food for the army and navy, if such action is deemed necessary by the president. Co-operation with commercial drying concerns is also provided.

The secretary of agriculture has designated an advisory board to administer this appropriation and outline and control the work to be done under it. The advisory board is to consist of representatives of the bureau within the department of agriculture which are concerned with food production, regulation, and conservation, and of one representative each of the food administration and the sanitary corps of the army.

TOLD OF LOCAL FIGHTING.

General Pershing's Communique For Thursday Related.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—General Pershing's communique for Thursday says: "On the Verdun front there has been local fighting throughout the day. In a minor operation in the region of Bantheville our troops advanced their line 500 meters, reaching the ridge north of the village and capturing 170 prisoners. As a result of yesterday's successful action against the Meuse front, the new line established on the high ground in the Bois d'Etreyes. Artillery fire has continued severe on the whole front, especially on the Gote de Chantillon and the Bois des Cuars."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

is worth more to family life to-day than ever before. To-day, those who are responsible for the welfare of the family realize the imperative need of worthwhile reading and what it means to individual character, the home life and the state. Everywhere the waste and chaff, the worthless and inferior, are going to the discard.

The Youth's Companion stands first, last and continually for the best there is for all ages. It has character and creates like character. That is why, in these shifting times, the family turns to its 32 issues year full of entertainment and suggestion and information, and is never disappointed.

It costs only \$2.00 a year to provide your family with the very best reading matter published. In both quantity and quality as well as in variety, The Youth's Companion excels.

Don't miss Grace Richmond's great serial, Ann Exter, 10 chapters, beginning December 12.

The following special offer is made to new subscribers:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1918.

2. All the remaining weekly issues of 1918.

3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1919.

All the above for only \$2.00, or you may include

4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers. All for only \$2.50. The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired.

The Youth's Companion, Commonwealth avenue and St. Paul street, Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.—Adv.

GRINNED AT SEC. BAKER CARRYING HIS PACK

American Soldiers Watched the War Secretary "Try Out" the Cumbersome Kits Which They Carry.

London, Oct. 26.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Enlisted men of the American army grinned sympathetically as they watched the American secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, trudging back and forth carrying the heavy pack of the American soldier, on his back, when he visited a camp of American soldiers in the Winchester district while in England. The men were adjusting their cumbersome kits when the secretary arrived at the camp.

"I would like to try one of them," said the secretary to the sergeant. The sergeant handed him a pack and the secretary carried it for a few minutes. The sergeant then handed him a pack and the secretary carried it for a few minutes. The sergeant then handed him a pack and the secretary carried it for a few minutes.

"It's heavy, alright," he commented as he unburdened himself, "but not so heavy as the Frenchman's pack. I tried one of them on a few days ago and it gave me an additional respect for the Frenchman as a soldier."

The secretary made himself at home and was friendly with the soldiers. Everywhere he carried his pipe and several tin cans filled with "passers' pouch" as he engaged in a casual chat with the men. "The whole country is behind you with everything it possesses," was one of his frequent messages to the fighting men. In the Red Cross hospitals the secretary went through the wards and had a few cheery words for each of the patients.

In some of the camps he dropped in upon the soldiers at meal times and lunched with the big crowd of them in the mess tent beside a little woodland stream. He looked through scores of barracks and living quarters. He inspected kitchens and spent ten minutes watching soldiers playing a scrub game of baseball. His inspection of the Red Cross activities was comprehensive. He saw the bathing houses in operation with long lines of rain-coated soldiers waiting their turn at the showers. He saw the dental units, with the Red Cross dentists busy at their work. He visited several Red Cross recreation clubs and listened to the Red Cross jazz bands at practice.

At one camp he found his cousin, Sergeant Harry Chiswell of Cleveland, and chatted with him for ten minutes. Although the secretary gained an excellent impression of what the American army authorities have done in preparing comfortable and sanitary camps for the soldiers in the Winchester district, south of London, in preparation for the winter.

MR. MOTORIST:

As a war-time necessity, you should take extra care of your storage battery.

No man can say with certainty what supplies will be available next spring; so, if you are not going to use your car during the winter, place your battery in reliable hands for well keeping.

Come in and let us explain to you our system of Dry Storage by which all chemical action is suspended.

In other words, your battery sleeps during the winter months, to awaken fresh and vigorous in the spring when you need it.

The price is very reasonable, based upon the size of your battery.

All makes of batteries repaired and work guaranteed.

H. F. Cutler & Son

Barre, Vt., Phone 402-W

Vesta Storage Battery Overland and Willys

Service Station Service Station

HARDWICK

Death of Claude M. Rollins Great Shock to Many Friends.

The people of this community were shocked to learn of the sudden death of one of its youngest and most prosperous citizens, Claude M. Rollins, which occurred at about 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, of complications following an attack of influenza and pneumonia, from which to all appearances he was making satisfactory recovery; but a sudden turn for the worse was more than his weakened condition could withstand and the end came as stated above. Mr. Rollins was a well known stonemason, a member of the Modern Woodmen and always interested in the band and was also fireman for many years. He was born in Walden 36 years ago, coming to Hardwick when a young man and learning the granite cutter's trade, which he had followed ever since. On July 1, 1914, he was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Warner of this place and to this union two sons were born, Durward and Lloyd, who, together with his widow, his aged mother, two sisters, Mrs. John Rowell of this place and Mrs. Taylor of Walden, and a brother, Alton, also of Walden, survive, and to them the most sincere sympathy is extended. The funeral was held Friday afternoon and interment was made in the Center cemetery.

A. B. Thomas is in Boston on business. Mrs. Duncan and son, Charlie, of Barre, have been visiting friends here for a few days.

Joe H. Cordella arrived home from Boston the middle of the week.

Fred Bell of Rutland has been a guest of relatives in town the past week.