

E. JAMAICA MAN BADLY WOUNDED

Sgt. Perley O. Potter Was Only Vermonter on Today's Regular List

THREE OTHERS NAMED ON SPECIAL LIST

Pvt. August P. Mongeon of Winooski Was Mentioned Sunday as Wounded

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Today's casualty list contains 333 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 50; died of wound, 40; died of accident or other cause, 2; died of disease, 60; wounded severely, 900; missing in action, 21.

The following Vermont and New Hampshire men were included:

Died of Wounds.
Pvt. Lester R. Hannaford, Dover, N. H. Wounded Severely.

Sgt. Perley O. Potter, East Jamaica, Vt. Cabled corrections contained the following names of New Hampshire men: Wounded, Degree Undetermined, Previously Reported Missing.

Corp. Henry Marcotte, Claremont, N. H. Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing.

Corp. Franklin S. Larose, Manchester, N. H.

A supplementary list to-day of minor injuries contained 490 names, divided as follows: Wounded (degree undetermined), 196; wounded slightly, 294.

The Vermont and New Hampshire men included were as follows:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).
Sgt. Ernest W. Wry, St. Albans, Vt. Pvt. Charles T. Markelmas, Bennington, Vt.

Wounded Slightly.
Corp. Arthur H. Whittington, Huntington, Vt.

Pvt. Albert J. Schabott, Laconia, N. H.

Sunday's list contained 228 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 33; died of accident or other cause, 10; died of disease, 80; wounded severely, 125.

The list contained the following Vermont name:

Pvt. August J. Mongeon, Winooski, Vt.

WAR DEVELOPED DRAMATIC PHRASES

"They Shall Not Pass" Was One of the Most Striking, It Having Been Used by the French at Verdun.

New York, Jan. 27.—The war has developed many dramatic phrases, slogans, terse epigrams, or laconic statements. Looking back over the perspective of four years of fighting it appears that the majority of these grew out of tense crises in battles, or marked historic moments when the fate of nations hung in the balance.

Take for example the slogan, "They shall not pass." During the tremendous fighting in front of Verdun when the Germans made their great desperate drive to break through the French battle lines in 1916 this saying passed from lip to lip among the French soldiers gathered there in a long-drawn battle to check the terrific onslaught of the Germans. How it originated is not clear. Some have attributed it to Marshal Joffre, others to Marshal Pétain, who was in command of the French fighting forces at Verdun. Others believe the saying originated with the men in the ranks. At any event they adopted it and for months while the Germans vainly threw their battalions upon the stubbornly defended forts around the French city, the saying, "They shall not pass" became the watchword at Verdun. And they did not pass.

To Americans the sentimental utterance of General Pershing when he placed a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette in the Picpus cemetery in Paris conveyed a significance and an inspiration. "Lafayette, we are here," was all he said, but to the American as well as to the Frenchman it was better than oratory. It meant to the American, "We are here for business and our business is to fight." It thrilled the hearts of General Pershing's people at home and the modesty of it filled them with a glow of satisfaction.

Another dramatic phrase which stirred the patriotism of the American people was that attributed to an American commander at Chateau Thierry when he responded to the advice of French commanders to retreat by declaring: "The American flag has been compelled to re-

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Hood's Pills (cathartic, mild and effective as needed).

These three great medicines make convalescence real, rapid and perfect. They are also of service in the prevention of disease and the preservation of health.

They form Hood's Triple Combination Treatment.

Each is good alone; all are good together. Get them to-day.—Adv.

tire. This is unendurable. We are going to counter-attack." These statements have been attributed to both Major General Robert L. Bullard and to Major General Omar Bundy. Some observers have regarded this incident as the turning point of the war. From that time the Americans advanced. The victory of Chateau Thierry followed and thereafter the German army retreated.

Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the American naval forces in European waters, was asked when the first Yankee warships arrived in England early in May, 1917, "When will you be ready for business?" He replied, "We can start at once. We made our preparations on the way over."

There was a dramatic moment, a great crisis in the world's history when General Pershing placed the American army under the command of the then General Foch, who had just been made commander of all the allied forces, but none of the phrases that General Pershing used were widely quoted as epigrammatic. One which might so have been selected was the words, "All that we have are yours. Dispose of them as you will."

The retort of Major Charles Whittlesey, commander of the "lost battalion" of the American army in the Argonne forest, when the Germans surrounded his isolated command and their commander demanded its surrender was one of the war's historic phrases. "Go to hell," he replied.

The first great battle of the war, the battle that stopped the Germans at the Marne, elicited from the lips of Marshal Joffre the historic words: "The hour has come to advance at all costs; to die where you stand rather than to give way."

General, afterward Marshal, Pétain, inspired his weary troops at Verdun by an order of the day concluding with the words: "Courage, we will get them."

General Foch, commanding the French army in the first battle of the Marne, had been almost overwhelmed by the on-ward sweep of the German forces. In a memorable message to Joffre he said: "My right is crushed. My left is in retreat. I am attacking with my center."

He did attack and drove a wedge through the German lines that started their retreat to the Aisne. The prospect of Paris was stunned by the rapidity with which the Germans advanced in their first rush toward the French capital. The railway stations were besieged but the great majority of the people knew they must remain. In this tragic moment General Gallieni, military commander of the city, inspired confidence and cheered the faint-hearted with his watchword, "Jusqu'au bout," or "To the very end."

The populace took up the cry and Gallieni, with his army, played a signal part in hurling back the legions of Von Kluck at the Marne.

No less inspiring but born of less tragic circumstances was the saying of General Gouraud, who upon entering Strasbourg after the liberation of Alsace and Lorraine, declared, "The day of glory has come."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France, gave utterance to an appeal in addressing his soldiers which stirred a responsive chord in the hearts of the allied peoples throughout the world. For three weeks the enemy had battered the French lines in a desperate effort to separate them from the French and drive through to the channel ports. Day after day the British had been driven back. On April 13, 1918, Marshal Haig called upon his men for one last effort. "Every position must be held to the last man," he ordered. "There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, every one of us must fight to the end."

When Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss went to tell the German commander of the naval terms of the armistice one of the Teuton admirals said, "It is inadmissible that our fleet should be given up without having been beaten."

"It had only to come out," was the laconic retort of Admiral Wemyss.

Later when the surrendering German warships were escorted by the British fleet into British waters, Vice Admiral Beatty's historic signal, after the enemy fleet had been moored, read: "The German flag is to be hoisted down at 3:57 and is not to be hoisted again without permission."

Premier Venizelos, spurning the German ambassador's invitation to side with the central powers, when Monastir and a part of Serbia were offered to Greece as a German bribe, replied: "You ask me to dishonor my signature, to dishonor my country and to violate its obligations towards Serbia, and, as remuneration, you offer me part of the corpse of that which I am expected to kill. My country, alas, is too little to commit so great an infamy."

KING OF SERBIA IN SERIOUS CONDITION
Peter Is Said to Have Suffered a New Attack of Illness, According to Advices from Laibach to Basle.

Basle, Sunday, Jan. 26 (Havas).—King Peter of Serbia, who has been ill, has suffered a new attack and is said to be in a serious condition, according to advices from Laibach.

SEVERAL KILLED IN RIOT.
When Police Fired on Mob in Guixquill Last Night!

Guixquill, Sunday, Jan. 26.—Several persons were killed and wounded when the police fired on a mob here to-night. The clash was the culmination of a day of disorder during which mobs attacked the plant of the newspaper Guante and partially destroyed the plant of the Rio Ilustrado. The disorders were the result of a strike which has been going on before for a few days. Order was restored at midnight.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the cough and headache and works off the cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.—adv.

WILSON VISITED MARNE FRONT

Roamed Amid the Ruins of Chateau-Thierry and Rheims

WAS IMPRESSED BY DESOLATION

He Went to Belleau Wood, Where Americans Immortalized Themselves

Paris, Jan. 26 (by the Associated Press).—President Wilson to-day made his first trip to the battle front and devastated regions, visiting Chateau Thierry and Rheims. At the close of a tour that took him through a dozen razed villages, ending in the ruins of the historic cathedral at Rheims, he said:

"No one can put into words the impression I have received amongst such scenes of desolation and ruin."

That was Mr. Wilson's only expression of his feelings after a trip that every Frenchman has been hoping he would make before he takes part in deciding what is to be exacted from Germany for the devastation of northern France.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and a very small party, Mr. Wilson left the Murat residence early to-day and motored to Chateau Thierry, where lunch was eaten. The party then proceeded by motor to Rheims, passing through many ruined villages and along the old fighting lines. After visiting Rheims, the presidential party boarded a special train and returned to Paris. The last part of the motor trip was made in a snowstorm.

The first fighting ground was reached at the party's near Belleau wood, immortalized in the history of the war by the gallant fighting of American marines. The motor cars turned off the main roads and crawled perilously through the back lanes to bring the president close to the place where the fighting took place. The farmers were plowing the shell-cratered fields as the president stood beside the graves of one hundred or more American boys who gave their lives at that point and looked across the strategic valley to Belleau woods, a tangled mass of tree trunks and underbrush, but now a national monument to the marines after whom the French government has named the place.

Colonel Edward M. Watson, who commanded an artillery battalion in the fight and was later chief of staff of the 77th division in the Argonne fighting, stood beside President Wilson and Brigadier General William W. Harts and told the story of the battle.

Then Mr. Wilson drove up the hill over which the American troops smashed the crack Prussian divisions munched there to crush the "greenhorns" and where the advance on Paris was checked. This was near Chateau Thierry. Mr. Wilson saw the ruins of bridges over which the Americans thrust back the "enemy" line and the shell-marked houses which survived the battles.

The mayor of Chateau Thierry greeted Mr. Wilson, who responded quite informally. He then drove on toward Rheims, passing the old battle line between long lanes of barbed wire entanglements now rusting away in the first winter of peace; between long muddy trenches reaching over the hills and down into hollows as far as the eye could see, and past the wrecks of dug-outs, ammunition dumps, aviation sheds, hospitals, barracks and all the other litter left by the defeated enemy in his flight.

American, as well as French, graves lay along the roadside. There were German graves, too. Decorated cemeteries were found in many cases. There was a constant panorama of destroyed or charred vineyards, gardens and homes.

The president was welcomed at Rheims by the mayor and a committee to whom Mr. Wilson explained that he had not come to the devastated regions sooner because he had been wholly engaged at Paris with the business of making peace. Before going to the cathedral, he passed through the streets of a deserted city, which was once the home of 115,000 people, but where less than 5,000 now are eking out an existence among the ruins.

He visited Red Cross canteens, where hundreds of destitute persons are fed night and day, and the hospital, where the sick and injured are cared for.

A light blanket of snow covered the ground as the president drove up to the cathedral, and Rheims, ravished and naked in all its misery and desolation, looked like a graveyard in the moonlight. There were more crows in the air, circling over the ruined town, than there were human beings below in the littered streets.

Cardinal Luçon, archbishop of Rheims, who stood steadfastly by his charge for four years, during which time scarcely a day passed without a German shell hurling death into the city, met the president at the fence of rough boards which now excludes curiosity seekers and encloses the rubbish into which this most historic edifice has been reduced. The cardinal conducted Mr. Wilson to the nave of the cathedral, where in 1914 the Germans during their short occupation of the city, placed their wounded, and then, being forced to evacuate, burned their men to death by incendiary shells that fired the roof, but did not damage the vault.

All over the flagging, worn smooth through the years by millions of feet bringing Frenchmen to an hour's devotion, were piled heaps of rubbish, remnants of statuary and frescoes and fragments of columns and sculptures which were accounted the most perfect and complete examples of Gothic art. As the president and the cardinal stood together looking upward, while the prelate briefly recounted the story of four years of constant destruction, they looked straight through to the clouded sky. The snow flurry that was covering the bare ruins of the city outside was laying a blanket inside the cathedral.

The Chalty stone of the Champagne of which the cathedral was built, was scaling off from effects of German fire and the falling snowflakes were mixed with an almost constant dropping of fragments. Pausing a moment before the scene of the crucifixion over the north door and before the painting of the coronation of the Virgin over the central door, Mr. Wilson silently viewed the destruction wrought upon those masterpieces by the burning of the scaffolding when the Germans set fire to the roof of the edifice.

The president followed the cardinal to the ruins of the chapel, where old-time kings watched through the night at the time of anointing, and to the ruins of the museum where priceless Flemish tapestries were ruined. He was shown where thousands of shells thrown from German batteries on two sides burst among the buttresses which support the main structure and where forests of sculptures which ornament the structure have been scarred, nicked and torn by fragments from the big shells.

Then the cardinal took him outside, and they could view the shell-ridden painting of the Last Judgment, above the south door; the Symbols from Noah's Ark about the great shattered rose window; the statue of St. Anne and dozens of other works of art of which virtually none escaped.

As they left the cathedral, the cardinal gave the president a stained glass panel from the windows taken down in time to save it. The panel is unscarred, it is circular and about three feet in diameter. It shows a figure of the Saviour done in many colored glass of the early centuries. From the cathedral the president drove to view the ruins of the town hall, a spacious specimen of the Renaissance style of architecture, and the Palais Royal, an 18th century edifice. These two, with the cathedral comprised the most celebrated historical memorials of Rheims, and not one has escaped.

WILSON GOING TO BRUSSELS.
Date of Acceptance of King Albert's Invitation Not Known.

Brussels, Jan. 26 (Havas).—President Wilson intends to accept the invitation of King Albert to visit Brussels, it is said in well informed circles, but has not fixed the date for his trip because of the press of business in Paris.

FLEW OVER MEDITERRANEAN.
Made Trip in Five Hours and in 300 Horsepower Airship.

Paris, Sunday, Jan. 26 (Havas).—Lieut. Ataget, pilot, and Captain Cole succeeded in flying across the Mediterranean to-day from Marseilles to Algiers. The trip, which was made in a 300-horsepower airship, was made in five hours.

Loafers Put to Work.
After the Dunklin county (Mo.) farm bureau got after them last summer 150 loafers went to work in the harvest fields. Three weeks before the wheat harvest the county agent saw the necessity for extra labor and called a meeting of farmers and business men, who formed an "anti-slacker organization." Membership cost 50 cents, and the money was used for publicity and expenses of officers in rounding up the loafers. Through this organization, also, 30 state prisoners were secured for work in the harvest fields. They did exceptionally good work, it is reported, and every farmer who used them wanted an arrangement with the state prison board for their permanent services.

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CANADIANS COMING HOME

They Are About to Leave Germany, Bonn Being Taken Over by the British

WAS HEADQUARTERS OF CANADIAN ARMY

Inhabitants of Town Have Gone on a Ration Basis

London, Jan. 26 (via Montreal).—Canadian troops are about to leave Germany. Bonn, which has been their headquarters, will be taken over by other British army contingents.

A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at Bonn states that during the past week German civil authorities at Bonn confiscated all supplies of meat, with a view to placing the population on rations. This did not affect the British troops, which are being fed by their own commissary department, but allied soldiers who had come into town from outlying stations were disappointed when they went to any of the hotels and ordered dinner.

Canadian soldiers, the correspondent states, found Bonn an interesting place, although not so important as Cologne, the nerve center of the British army of occupation. The home of Beethoven is still standing at Bonn, and the dispatch says:

"Not many Canadians will go home without being able to say they struck a chord or two on the great musician's piano, and found it terribly out of tune."

No Free Feeds.
Queensland paper.—"David Lewis begs to notify that he has started business on his own hook as an up-to-date restaurant, and hopes that his many friends will stop away and give him a chance."—Boston Transcript.

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Farmers Respond to Emergency Needs.
A striking example of the way American farmers respond to the nation's call for an increase production of much-needed food crops is the way one district in western Kentucky, embracing 16 counties, answered the wheat program of the state agricultural college and the United States department of agriculture. In 1917 more wheat was planted in the district than ever before, and last fall there was a big increase in the acreage sown over the previous year. In 1917 there were 4,614 farmers in this district who planted 122,853 acres of wheat, upon which they used 2,663 tons of fertilizer. Last fall 8,039 farmers in the district planted 200,835 acres of wheat upon which they used 4,618 tons of fertilizer. In Floyd county, for example, the increase in the acreage of wheat sown last

fall as compared to the fall of the previous year was 1,119 per cent. In Pike county it was 1,465 per cent, and in Breathitt county it was 1,500 per cent. But the per cent of increase in Bell county is a puzzle to mathematicians. As far as anyone knows, there was not an acre of wheat in this county during 1917, but in 1918, forty-nine farmers sowed 172 acres. Now what percentage of increase is that?

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