

HER BRAVERY WAS REWARDED

Nurse Jane Jeffrey Is Cited for Distinguished Service Cross

WAS WOUNDED BUT REFUSED TO GIVE UP

Her Devotion to Task Was Inspiring to Her Associates

Washington, D. C., June 7.—One woman was included in the list of citations made public by the war department today as the basis for awards of the distinguished service cross. Miss Jane Jeffrey, an English woman, serving as an American Red Cross nurse, was cited for extraordinary bravery in action. While on duty in a hospital she was wounded by an exploding aerial bomb, but refused to leave her post "though suffering great pain; her devotion to the task of helping others was inspiring to her associates."

WILLARD IS SOFT; BADLY NEEDS WORK

Dempsey Resumes Training After Four Days of Absolute Idleness—Champion Needs to Work Hard Every Day

Toledo, June 7.—After four days of absolute idleness, Jack Dempsey, challenger for the world's heavyweight title, is to resume training today at his Maumee bay shore camp for his championship contest with Jess Willard here July 4.

Dempsey, according to the program mapped out by Manager Jack Kearns, and Jimmy DeForest, chief trainer, will work for nine or ten days and then lay off again until ten days before the fight. Manager Kearns announced that Billy Miske, the St. Paul lightweight, and Jack Malone, a welterweight from St. Paul, would join the challenger's camp about June 30 and work with him in the remaining days of training.

EIGHT HORSES ENTERED

In Latonia, Ky., Derby To-day—Some of Best Three-Year-Olds Entered

Latonia, Ky., June 7.—Eight horses have been named to start in 57th running of the Latonia Derby, worth close to \$20,000, at the racetrack here today. With Sir Barton, winner of the Kentucky Derby, not entered to start, the field embraces probably the best of the other three-year-olds of the east and west.

PRINCETON AND PENN.

Meet To-day for Their Second Baseball Contest

STILL WORKING FOR LEPEERS.

Bro. Joseph Dutton, Native of Stowe Been with Them 33 Years. Stowe, June 7.—Word has been received from Brother Joseph Dutton, a religious worker among the lepers at Molokai, who has not been off that island for 33 years. Brother Dutton is a native of Stowe, born here 76 years ago. He is a successor of the noted Father Damien, whose work among the lepers attracted world-wide attention. There was a bill in the legislature recently to give Brother Dutton \$50 a year for life. This bill was tabled at the missionary's desire as he refuses to accept a penny for work among his people. He has contributed \$10,000 of his own money for charity work at the settlement. Brother Dutton's family is remembered here by some of the residents.

AMERICAN OFFICERS REFUSED

To Display Posters Advertising the Rhenish Republic

Paris, June 6.—American officers at Coblenz, it became known here today, have refused to display posters advertising the Rhenish republic sent them by French officers.

MEDICINAL ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS AND BERRIES

and other alteratives, tonics and health-giving ingredients that are recommended in the best medical books, are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds up the blood, improves the appetite, invigorates the digestion, tones the stomach and gives nerve strength so as to promote permanent good health. Has merited and held the praise of three generations. You should give it a trial. As a gentle, thorough cathartic, many recommend Hood's Pills.—Adv.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE SURE TO WIN.

It Is Politically a "Going" Proposition, Says Boston Transcript

In the adoption by the Senate of the resolution for the submission to the states of the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, both the senators from 23 states, voted for or were paired for the resolution, and both the senators from only nine states voted against it or were paired against it. It is a fair assumption that the states both of whose senators were for the amendment are favorably disposed to the ratification of the amendment. It is not by any means so sure that the states both of whose senators are now opposed to the amendment will in every case refuse to ratify it; but if we assume that these senators reflect the prevalent opinion of their constituents, we may put down nine states on the negative side as to ratification. To defeat the amendment, only 13 states are needed; and if only four more states in the union were added to them, the amendment would be defeated. At first glance this seems to present a certain chance for defeat. It is said to-day that the southern states alone, most of whose senators voted yesterday against the amendment, have it in their power to defeat the amendment. So indeed they have; but it is to be observed that southern sentiment is really divided on the subject, and there is a strongly growing opinion in all the southern states in favor of equal suffrage. The opponents everywhere stand against a growing current of opinion in their favor.

It is interesting to observe the indications contained in the Senate vote of what may be called the territorial character of the sentiment for and against suffrage. Of the nine states both of whose senators voted "no" on this amendment, seven were southern—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. One, Connecticut, was New England, and one, Pennsylvania, is central eastern. The southern states undivided in their opposition do not go west of the Mississippi river; and at least one southern state, Texas, cast both its senatorial votes for the amendment. Woman suffrage has come from the West. The first state to introduce it was Wyoming, and the next Colorado. It has moved slowly across the country, involving New York and Maine at last. The last refuge of the extreme and unyielding sentiment against it is found in the two most conservative states of the East, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and in the eastern south. It is found also in the Democratic party, as guided by the South. It was the Republican party, founded on the basis of resistance to human slavery, and declaring itself, in its platform of 1856, "in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad," which put through this amendment. It was the change of parties in the Senate (the same resolution having been defeated in the last and Democratic Senate) which made the present success of equal suffrage possible. The Senate vote is in fact the logical completion of the work of a party which in 1860 nominated and elected to the presidency a man, Abraham Lincoln, whose first declaration of personal principle as a candidate for the Illinois legislature included woman suffrage.

AGAINST BRITISH SALE

Of British Assets in International Mercantile Marine. New York, June 6.—Directors of the American International corporation, a large stockholder in the International Mercantile Marine company, announced today they had instructed their executive officers to vote against the proposed sale to a British syndicate of the British assets in the International company. The American International corporation controls at least 80,000 shares of the International Mercantile Marine company, according to the latter company's stock books as disclosed at the recent annual meeting. The former concern's opposition to the sale was voted at a meeting of its board of directors yesterday.

TO STOP FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts Presents Resolution. Washington, D. C., June 7.—Representative Fitzgerald, Democrat, of Massachusetts yesterday introduced a resolution of the food administration in handling this year's wheat crop to the department of agriculture and requesting Secretary Houston to sell the wheat at the world market price.

LONG DEFENSE BEGUN.

In the Libel Suit of Henry Ford Against Chicago Tribune. Mount Clemens, Mich., June 6.—Direct evidence for the plaintiff in Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune, was completed to-day and presentation of the defense, expected to last a month, was begun.

HASTEN REPLY TO GERMANY

Leading Figures of Peace Conference Are Urging Speed

ALL COMMISSIONS TO REPORT MONDAY

French Expect That Germany Will Refuse to Sign Treaty

(By Associated Press.) There is every evidence that the leading figures of the peace conference in Paris are endeavoring to hasten the delivery of the allied reply to Germany's counter proposals to the terms of peace. According to advices, the council of four has instructed all commissions working on the reply to complete their reports by Monday. If this order is carried out, the reply probably will be framed early in the week and immediately presented to the enemy delegation.

34 AMERICANS DECORATED.

With Cross of the Legion of Honor in Paris. Paris, June 7 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Thirty-four American officers were decorated the other day with the cross of the Legion of Honor in the grand court yard of the Invalides. The honors were conferred in the name of the French republic by General Berdoulat, military governor of Paris, and the following were the recipients: The officer's cross of the Legion of Honor to Brigadier General Charles R. Krauthoff, Brigadier General Charles H. McKinstry, Colonel H. H. Whitney, Edwin D. Bricker, John Carty, Halsey Dunwoody, Stanley Dunbar Embick and Ulysses S. Grant and Lieutenant Colonel William G. Atwood.

The knight's cross of the legion was bestowed upon Lieutenant Colonel Larry MacAfee, Daniel M. Card, Alvin G. Lutensohn, John Pries Jackson, Frederick A. Delano, Leonard T. Gerow, Edgar R. Gorrell, J. Clawson Reop, Philip Mezier Lydig, A. D. Butterfield, Gustave Porges, Thomas Salisbury Woolsey and Thomas Hamilton, also to Majors William M. Chadbourne, Carroll Greenough, J. W. Krueger, Joseph D. Weis, S. Charles Pillsbury, Charles E. Carpenter, Henry J. Whitehouse and E. H. Armstrong; to Captains Robert H. Cabell, Allen H. Muhr and John C. Breckenridge and to First Lieutenant John Mills Sawyer.

The following received decorations a few days earlier: Colonel Ralph H. Van Hook, Captain Leland A. Smith, Ward, Majors Julian Lowell Coolidge, Royall Tyler and Robert L. Starton and Captains Philip Walton Livermore and John MacFadden. Decorations of the Legion of Honor were announced for the following who had already left for the United States: Brigadier General John M. T. Finney, Colonel Frank C. Boggs, William E. Groves, George T. Slade and Curtis Townsend; Lieutenant Colonel Sotheus Behn, Julian M. Cabell, Frank Cutcheon, Nelson D. Jay, A. Perry Osborn and Herbert E. Shreeve; Majors George S. Backard, Morrill W. Dunn, Dugald C. Jackson, Jennings, Harry H. La Montagne, Dennis E. MacCuniff and Harold C. Whitman; and Captains John Ewell, Eugene M. Moore, R. D. Skinner and H. A. Stickney.

LEADING BRITISH "ACE"

Major E. W. Mannock Was Not Recognized Until Late. London, June 7 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The late Major E. W. Mannock was the leading "ace" of the British aviation corps but it was not until months after the armistice that the fact was known and he never will be officially credited by the air ministry with being England's premier flyer. It was the policy of the ministry during the war not to proclaim individual exploits and it has not been changed since fighting ceased.

The record of Mannock's 18 months' service is most unusual. He started by outwitting examining physicians in concealing the fact that he was blind in one eye. At 29 years of age he was older than most of the pilots in training but he seemed to lack nothing required of a successful air fighter and soon qualified and went to France.

LANSHIRE MILLS RE-OPEN.

Resumed the Spinning of American Cotton Recently. London, June 7.—After having kept their mill idle since April 10, most of the Lancashire spinners of American cotton resumed activity on April 28. The 100,000 operatives affected are now back at work.

BURLINGTON MAN DROPPED DEAD.

Charles A. Lord, Manager of Burlington Flouring Co. Burlington, June 7.—Charles A. Lord, aged 36 years, a native of Vermont and resident of Burlington, dropped dead yesterday noon in the office of the Burlington Flouring company, of which he was manager. He had been connected with the Kennedy mills, manager of the Burlington Flouring company, manager of the Perfection Over Gaiter company, and treasurer of the National Paper Tube and Box company.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PROGRAM.

Includes Construction of 21 Warships in Current Year. Tokio, June 7.—The warships to be built for the Japanese navy in the current financial year 1919-20, are the battleships Kaga and Tosa, two battle cruisers whose names have not yet been chosen, two cruisers, eight destroyers and seven submarines.

AN INDEPENDENT MACEDONIA.

Is Asked by Macedonian Societies from the United States. Lausanne, Switzerland, June 6.—The general council of Macedonian societies in Switzerland has sent a telegram to the United States, repeating an appeal already made to President Wilson and the peace conference to "rescue the Macedonia people from misery by establishing an independent Macedonia under the direct protectorate of the great American democracy."



Use Cuticura to Keep Your Hair from Falling

How many times have barbers given this advice to men who are losing their hair because of dandruff and scalp irritation. At night rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair. Cuticura Talcum is an antiseptic, prophylactic, soothing dusting powder of delicate, fascinating fragrance. 25c. everywhere.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY IMPRISONED IN JAPAN

When Convicted on the Charge of Sheltering Korean Agitators in the Independence Movement—Conditions of the Trial Related. Tokio, June 6 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Rev. E. M. Mowry of Mansfield, O., an American Presbyterian missionary, had no lawyer to represent him in the court of Pyeng Yang when he was convicted recently and sentenced to six months' penal servitude for sheltering Korean agitators in the independence movement. The trial was held after one day's notice to the accused and neither he nor his friends who were in court watching but taking no part in the case were notified until after the trial that they could have asked for and obtained a postponement.

These facts are stated by Rev. Samuel A. Moffett, who has charge of the American Presbyterian missionary at Pyeng Yang. Rev. Mr. Moffett has called them to the attention of the Japanese authorities at Pyeng Yang and forwarded a statement of the facts to the American consul at Seoul.

Rev. Mr. Moffett attended the hearing in the case of Rev. Mr. Mowry before the district court and made a detailed report of the proceedings in which he stated he called upon Mr. Mowry, then under arrest, on April 10. A detective informed Mr. Moffett that Mr. Mowry probably would be sent to Seoul but on April 14, both Mr. Mowry and Mr. Moffett were notified that Mr. Mowry would be put on trial the next morning.

Rev. Mr. Moffett's transcription of the evidence shows that Rev. Mr. Mowry told the court that he was a teacher of the Union Christian college and principal of both the boys' and girls' grammar schools at Pyeng Yang and that he had taught there since 1911. He said that he admitted to his house five Korean students for two days in March after the beginning of the independence movement. One of these had been his secretary for six years and was so engaged until he was arrested by the Japanese.

The missionary denied him money for school expenses for five years. The others were pupils he had taught. Rev. Mr. Mowry told the court that he had heard that the Christians and students had held an independence meeting at the boys' grammar school, that he had nothing whatever to do with it but heard they had read a declaration of independence, raised the Korean flag and marched down the streets shouting "mansel" (long live Korea). The missionary declared that he had heard that the police were going to arrest the students but that when the boys came to his home they did not tell him why they wanted to stay there, did not say they were in hiding from the Japanese and that he told them that he could not protect them if they were doing anything they should not do.

"Would you not think that in coming to the house of a westerner there was something up?" asked the judge through an interpreter. "Koreans often slept at my house and I could only guess at it in view of the times," replied Rev. Mr. Mowry. "Did you know that they secretly distributed announcements and that the police were hunting for them?" asked the judge.

"I knew the police were trying to arrest such men," said Mr. Mowry, "but I did not know these boys had done it. I guessed that the police were hunting for them. They said nothing to me about fleeing from the police. I did not hide them as fugitives. I made no effort to conceal them and I told them I could not do so."

"If I had been informed that the police were trying to arrest them and had concealed them it would have been wrong; but I did not know they were criminals. If anyone had come to arrest them and I had concealed them it would have been wrong. Concerning the independence movement, I had nothing whatever to do with it and kept free from it and, as an American, told them that I could have nothing to do with it and could give no advice."

The procurator demanding a sentence of six months' imprisonment and addressing Mr. Mowry before the court, said, "On one side your taking employes and students who had no place to flee to was in a sense a manifestation of human kindness."

The wicker basket was then put on Rev. Mr. Mowry's head and face and he was led off by a policeman. Rev. Mr. Moffett visited the office of another procurator, who admitted to him that Mr. Mowry was not notified of his trial until the day before it was held and that he was not asked whether he wanted a lawyer. Mr. Moffett complained that the trial was brought off so suddenly that Mr. Mowry's friends had no chance to engage a lawyer.

The procurator told him they could have obtained a postponement and Mr. Moffett replied that "we were given no such information," that he had no opportunity to confer with Mr. Mowry about engaging a lawyer and that in the interview he had held with Mr. Mowry in jail he was strictly forbidden to talk with the prisoner about his case.

WANT AMERICAN MANDATORY.

People of Armenia, Syria and Turkey Reported to Be Eager.

Rome, June 6 (By the Associated Press).—The people of Armenia, Syria and Turkey are most eager that the United States shall have the league of nations mandate for their countries, declared Bishop H. H. Fout of Indianapolis, the head of one section of the American commission for relief, who arrived in Rome to-day on his way to the United States. Bishop Fout, who belonged to the United Brethren church, was accompanied by 17 other members of his commission.

"These people," he added, "look to the United States in their present appalling condition. They cry out for the United States. America is their first choice, with Great Britain second."

"Turkey by her inhuman treatment, in my opinion, has lost the right to be entrusted with authority to rule. From various estimates I have reached the conclusion that out of the Armenian nation of 3,000,000 at the outbreak of the war, 1,000,000 were massacred. The condition of the former is most appalling."

"There is plenty of mute evidence in the hands of thousands of skeletons scattered throughout the Turkish empire that the Turks sought to exterminate the Armenians by systematic massacre. The Armenians were driven like wadded cattle from one locality to another until they were exhausted by tortures and torments of unbelievable character. In addition the Turks sought to wipe out the clergy of Armenia. Only eight out of 44 bishops survived, while only 10 per cent of the clergy is living to-day."

Rev. Paul F. B. Chappell of Nashville, Tenn., told the correspondent of what he had seen in traveling from Port Said to Aden. "Poverty is most profound, although the prospects for the next harvest are good," he said. "Even at the present time the people fall dead in streets from the effect of Turkish treatment. The Turks could not invade Syria as they invaded Armenia, but they were successful in preventing food from going to Syria. Starvation is widespread throughout the region."

"Colonel Hawker, the British commander at Beirut, told me he thought it would be found that only 30 per cent of the Armenians are living when final accounts are taken. He said the Armenians were hounded and driven over an area 1,200 square miles in extent. They were harassed by armed and mounted Turks, who worked in relays."

"The Turkish plan was to take all the able-bodied men from the community and tie them up. Then they would torture them by cutting their flesh and burning the wounds. Finally they would cut off their heads in the presence of the wives and children of the victims. The old men, women and children were herded together and driven from place to place."

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Thor Electric Washing Machine. It will do a good-sized wash in an hour—your clothes will be cleaner than ever—and it costs only two cents for electricity.

The Thor washes and wrings everything from a blanket to a lace handkerchief. You can trust the Thor with things you would not dare rub on a washboard.

Special. Arrange to do your washing this week in your own home with a THOR Washer without expense to you. Number of machines limited. Phone promptly to

Montpelier & Barre Light & Power Co. 246-R or Barre Electric Co. Telephone 98

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Advertisement for GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM. Not A Blemish nor a perfect appearance of her complexion. Permanent and temporary skin troubles are effectively concealed. Reduces unnatural color and corrects greasy skins. Highly antiseptic, used with beneficial results as a curative agent for 70 years. Gouraud's Oriental Cream. Sold in the United States by F. E. D. HOPKINS & SON, New York