

# BIG STEAMER IS THREATENED

### Fire Spread from Coal Bunkers to Cargo of Steamer Tennyson

## DENSE SMOKE HOLDS UP CARGO DISCHARGE

### The Tennyson, Bound from Brazil to New York, Is at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Sept. 22.—Owing to the smoke issuing from the hold of the British steamer Tennyson, it has been found impossible thus far to discharge the vessel's cargo. The hold in which the fire is burning has been partially flooded. The Tennyson, bound from Brazil for New York, put in here Sept. 17, with her coal bunkers afire, but the flames later spread to the cargo.

## MORE LUXURIOUS TRAPPINGS.

### Fashionable English Women Demanding Umbrellas and Handbags to Match.

London, Sept. 22 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The trappings which the fashionable Englishwoman must have are becoming more luxurious almost every week, the latest instance being the dictum that umbrella and handbag must match.

Tortoise-shell and ivory fittings are the favorite choice for silk umbrellas and bags, and, with ivory, bottle-green silk is liked for its old-world effect.

Both ivory and tortoise-shell are costly, which may account for their popularity, but ivory is the higher priced. An umbrella fitted with a solid stick, surmounted by a ball, will cost \$50 and if a bag as much more. Both umbrella and bag are, as a rule, finished with the owner's initials, at an additional cost of \$7.50.

In the country and at the seaside, crêpe covered sunshades, with handbag to match, are popular. The sunshades are domeshaped, and are patterned with Chinese garden, pagoda, large bird and flower effects. Bags, commodious enough to carry a stockinette bathing suit, needlework, knitting or crochet, and even a light luncheon, accompanying the sunshade, the wearer slipping the composition bracelet handle over her wrist.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

### Sunday's Games.

At New York—New York 4, Detroit 3.  
At Washington—Cleveland 8, Washington 4.

### Saturday's Games.

(First game) Cleveland 6, Washington 3, (second game) Cleveland 3, Washington 1.  
(First game) St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0, (second game) Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 2.  
(First game) Boston 4, Chicago 3, (second game) Boston 5, Chicago 4.

## American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	87	48	.647
Cleveland	83	52	.615
Detroit	75	60	.555
New York	74	58	.561
Boston	65	67	.493
St. Louis	65	70	.481
Washington	53	84	.387
Philadelphia	36	99	.267

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

### Sunday's Games.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 1.  
At Chicago—Chicago 3, Boston 0.  
At St. Louis—St. Louis-Philadelphia game postponed.

### Saturday's Games.

Pittsburg 2, New York 0.  
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.  
(First game) Chicago 2, Boston 1, (second game) Chicago 4, Boston 3.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis, postponed, rain.

## National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	93	43	.684
New York	81	51	.614
Chicago	73	60	.548
Pittsburg	70	66	.515
Brooklyn	66	69	.489
Boston	54	70	.438
St. Louis	50	81	.383
Philadelphia	46	84	.354

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- 5 ft. 0 in. BATH TUBS ..... 25.00
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- 21 in. x 18 in. ROLL RIM LAVATORIES ..... 10.00
- 21 in. x 18 in. APRON LAVATORIES ..... 11.00
- 24 in. x 18 in. APRON LAVATORIES ..... 13.25
- 30 in. x 20 in. FLAT RIM SINKS ..... 8.00
- 30 in. x 20 in. INTEGRAL BACK SINKS ..... 15.00
- 36 in. x 20 in. INTEGRAL BACK SINKS ..... 18.50
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## LANSING FAVORS THE PEACE TREATY

### Essential to Prosperity of World, He Says, in First Address Since Bullitt Testimony.

Watertown, Sept. 22.—"The treaty should be ratified without delay and without change," declared Secretary of State Lansing here Saturday in his first public utterance since the statement of William C. Bullitt before the Senate foreign relations committee that the secretary, on May 19, in Paris, said that if the American people knew what was in the treaty they would defeat it. "In the treaty of peace," Mr. Lansing further said, "there is nothing which invades the sovereignty of this republic or which limits in any way the full exercise of such sovereignty."

## CUT OUT VISIT TO SHIP.

### Prince of Wales' Tour Changed by Spinal Meningitis Death on U. S. Ship.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 22.—The death of a sailor from spinal meningitis aboard the U. S. S. Mexico at sea has caused plans for the visit of the prince of Wales to the ship to be abandoned.

At a conference between Commander Manchester of the New Mexico and Dr. S. M. Monroe, port physician, it was decided there would be no visit of the civic reception committee to the New Mexico, no shore leave for the sailors and no luncheon to the prince of Wales tomorrow, when Admiral Rodman had planned to be host aboard the dreadnought.

The New Mexico and the destroyers Anthony and Ludlow probably will depart to-night. It had been planned for the prince to leave here to-morrow for Victoria as Admiral Rodman's guest.

## WOMAN ARRESTED IN BOND THEFT CASE

### Mrs. Fannie Antonie Is Charged with Complicity in Stealing a Million Dollars' Worth of Liberty Issues.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Fannie Antonie, aged 26, has been arrested here on a warrant issued in Kansas City during an implication in the theft of \$1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds, according to secret service agents.

The arrest was made by James Sloan, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, and several secret service operatives, who said they recovered bonds and securities valued at \$21,134.

Mrs. Antonie was said by these officials to have come here with Walter L. Major of Kansas City, Mo., who with Mrs. Pauline Von Myre, was arrested Saturday. At that time, the secret service men say, Liberty bonds amounting to \$81,000 were identified as stolen from 32 banks throughout the country.

## NATIONALIZATION FAVORED

### In Control of Industries in France, Votes Federation of Labor.

Lyons, Sept. 20.—Resolutions constituting a sort of platform for organized labor in France were adopted at the closing session of the Federation of Labor here last night. A large majority was shown in the vote, this being considered as an approval of the attitude of the labor leaders during the war.

The resolutions demand the nationalization of industries under the control of the producers and consumers and the nationalization of transportation, mines, water power and banks.

The convention affirmed its solidarity with the Russian revolution and charged the executive committee to demand that unions in transportation service refuse to carry arms and munitions destined for the forces of Admiral Kolchak in Siberia or those of General Denikine in southern Russia. "The reactionary policies of the entente" were condemned and a demand was made for an immediate peace with the Russian revolutionists.

### Money Enough.

"Here's a splendid work, sir, entitled, 'Hints on Home-Building.'"  
"I've no use for it."  
"But, sir, it shows how to build a beautiful villa, a regular little palace, for \$5,000."  
"I haven't the \$5,000. I haven't over \$5 to my name."  
"Well, the book is only a dollar."—Boston Transcript.

## KOLCHAK GIVES UP LEADERSHIP

### Resigns as Head of All-Russian Government at Omsk

## IN FAVOR OF GENERAL DENIKINE

### Bolsheviki Abandon Kursk After Hard Fighting With Denikine

London, Sept. 22.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk, has informed the allies that he resigns the title of chief ruler to Gen. Denikine, leader of the anti-bolshevik forces in southern Russia, according to a wireless dispatch sent out by the soviet government at Moscow. The message admits the bolsheviki have abandoned Kursk after severe fighting against General Denikine's troops.

## SENTENCED FOR ADULTERY

### Man and Woman Arrested in Rutland Pleaded Guilty.

Rutland, Sept. 22.—To have lived 22 years and to have spent two years and 10 months of that time behind the bars and to still have about nine years in prison in prospect is a criminal record equalled by few young people, yet this tells the story of Miss Estelle Fontaine, formerly of Burlington, lately kitchen girl in a restaurant in this city, who pleaded guilty to the charge of adultery in Rutland city court Saturday.

The man in the case is Charles Mason, a steam engineer, 44, who has a wife, Dorothy Mason, living at Albany, N. Y. The pair were found in a room in the Butler block on Keweenaw street by Chief of Police B. S. Hyland and Officer Martin Kennedy, who made an unexpected call one evening. When the officer rapped at the door Mason, in his night clothes, answered the summons. The young woman, scantily clad, was found hiding in a closet. The police had previously had complaints about the couple. They were subsequently arrested on a warrant issued by Grand Juror John S. Dorsey.

Both Miss Fontaine and Mason were arraigned before Judge George M. Goddard Saturday and they admitted that they were guilty of the charge of adultery. The court gave the girl not less than three years nor more than three and a half at Windsor and the man, who was represented by Atty. Lawrence C. Jones, was sentenced to serve not less than two years nor more than two and a half at state's prison. Counsel for Mason was assigned. The girl did not wish an attorney.

The stiffer sentence in the case of Miss Fontaine is due to the fact that she already had a bad record, having been out on parole under a sentence which would not have expired until April, 1925. She goes to Windsor on the sentence given her and when that is completed the authorities, if they see fit, can hold her for the balance of the unexpired maximum sentence under the parole.

The girl says that she spent 10 months at the house of correction and about two years at state's prison, having been sentenced from Burlington for lewdness. During some fracas at the city on the lake she shot a man named Jerry White in the leg.

## KING ALBERT AND QUEEN ON WAY TO AMERICA

### Accompanied by Crown Prince Leopold, They Left Brussels To-day for Ostend to Board the Steamer George

Washington, Sept. 22 (Havas).—King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Crown Prince Leopold left Brussels to-day for Ostend to board the steamer George Washington for their voyage to the United States.

## HOOVER PREDICTS LOWER PRICES.

### Says There Has Been a Considerable Fall Already.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Herbert Hoover, who arrived here to-day en route to his home in Palo Alto, said foods already had fallen in price considerably and predicted there would be a further steady fall for three months.

Regarding high prices of clothes and shoes he declared the public "could rectify the whole business in three months' time by not buying any clothes or shoes for that length of time."

## A Belated Recognition.

Congressman George Holden Tinkham is reminding Congress of a plain duty which it owes to those men of the navy who first crossed the Atlantic in the air. He has introduced a resolution in the House providing that the thanks of the nation be officially presented to Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read and his crew of the NC-4. The bill also provides for the bestowal of a special medal for the men in recognition of their historic exploit.

It is now five months since this feat was accomplished and the NC-4 settled down into the harbor of Ponta Delgada in the Azores, winning the race for first honors in crossing the Atlantic in the air. While we have applauded these men we have left them without the expression of our thanks. Meanwhile Great Britain has decorated Hawker and Grievous, who failed in their attempt, though they dared bravely, and she has raised to knighthood Alecock and Brown, the successful British contestants. We have no knights to bestow in reward of signal accomplishments, but our country has its own ways of expressing gratitude, and in such an achievement as that of these men, there should be no long delay in rendering such recognition.—Fall River News.

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## DEMOCRATS ARE COUNTING NOSES

### Challenge Claims of Treaty Opponents That Johnson Amendment Will Be Passed.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Democratic leaders in the Senate challenged Saturday the claim of Republican opponents of the league of nations covenant that enough pledges had been secured to assure adoption of Senator Johnson's amendment, designed to equalize British and American voting power in the league assembly. While they expressed supreme confidence and predicted at least 50 votes against the amendment—enough to defeat it—these senators finally got in touch with Vice President Marshall, insisting that he return in time for the first real test vote on the treaty expected this week.

The message to the vice president was sent after Senators Hitchcock, Swanson of Virginia, Walsh of Montana and other Democrats had discussed the situation at length. They agreed, it was said, that while the vice president might not need to exercise his right of veto to break a tie, it would not hurt to have him in the chair.

## PERSHING'S ACHIEVEMENT

### Appreciation of the General's Work in France.

One of the men who was closest to Pershing throughout the war remarked recently that a republic had always to be afraid of being conquered by its conquering army, but that in Pershing, happily, the nation had found a soldier who wished only to be a soldier. His record in France is testimony to the truth of it. His instinct as to what was the true role of an American commander, whether in relation to his political chiefs, or to the French people, or the beaten enemy, was superb. He organized and commanded the American expeditionary force, cooperated with the allies but maintained a useful independence, and acted with sincere understanding of the fact that the soldier executes but does not make policy. He never bargained nor truckled, and though he had to endure a fair amount of intrigue and jealousy, he emerges untarnished and impressive. He commanded not only well but in fine spirit. In all history there has probably never been a cleaner army, a more single-minded army, a less factional army, or considering its previous preparation, a more effective army. He did not alone make it what it was. To be sure, but because of him it was possible to make it what it was. The spirit which prevails at the top radiates through the whole military hierarchy. Judged by the results, and they alone count here, Pershing has proved himself fully competent for the most delicate command ever entrusted to an American general. He succeeds in every essential part of his huge task.

It does not matter whether he originated or accepted the underlying policies on which the American expeditionary force was organized. The policies finally adopted proved to be sound. The organization was conceived, as it ought to have been, on a larger scale than the occasion required. It was not intended that through all its infinite ramifications produced an ever increasing and finally overwhelming supply of battle troops. The possibilities of fatal error were great. In all big matters they were avoided. Only an extraordinary grasp of what was important and a superb imagination can account for so successful a discrimination in the better selection of advice which was thrust upon him. There were to be sure minor failures at many points. Examination of them will show, we imagine, that they were due to one of two things—a lack of intellectual preparation by the general staff before America entered the war, and to a vice, really the defects of a virtue, prevalent in all classes of Americans which makes them prefer ingenuity to experience. Time was probably lost in experimentation which should either have taken place during the period of neutrality or been omitted altogether. One gathers a very definite impression that somehow the experience of the allies was not digested soon enough, and this was costly in time and therefore in lives. None of this bears on Pershing, who throughout has been a general in the field, except to bring into still stronger relief the high ability which he displayed. Through him the American part in the war was brought to its focus on the western front.

On the exultation is now focused. It is meant not only for Pershing, but for a multitude of whom he is not only a most engaging representative, but in every sense a leader. It should extend to Baker, who picked him and sustained him and helped to temper him, to the fierce energies of March, to the finely dependent Bliss, to the responsible and ingenious Crowder. That it extends to the combat troops above all others needs hardly to be said.—From the New Republic.

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There are two reasons why we'd rather sell you Columbia Batteries. First—It's a lively, full-powered cell, second—It's well-known that it sells faster, and for that reason we are able to buy fresh stock often.

## U. S. TRADE IN MEXICO ON UPWARD TREND

### Despite Conditions Popularly Regarded in the United States as Uninviting to American Trade Expansion.

Mexico City, Sept. 21 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Despite conditions popularly regarded in the United States as uninviting to American trade expansion here, business between that country and Mexico shows a decided upward trend. During the fiscal year just closed imports and exports between the two republics amounted to more than 531,000,000 pesos, according to figures given the Associated Press by W. F. Saunders, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City.

Of this amount 376,000,000 pesos represents exports from Mexico and 164,000,000 pesos represents imports. Previous to the current fiscal year, the banner period of Mexican-United States business was in 1911 when 102,000,000 pesos worth of goods were exported from Mexico and 146,000,000 pesos worth were imported.

"Deducting amounts representing petroleum exports which are not considered in the ordinary run of commercial business, and for increased values of goods, these figures indicate clearly that trade is increasing," said Mr. Saunders. "Mexico will spend more than \$150,000,000 in the United States during the year 1919, with imports of hardware, machinery, drugs and dry goods leading all others. During the month of August we received more than 700 letters from firms who intimated intentions of establishing branches here."

"The end of the war has brought sharp competition for Mexican business. It is interesting to note in this connection that sentiment is giving way to sound business in dealings with the Germans. It will be remembered that during the war a referendum vote of Chamber of Commerce members favored a commercial boycott of Germany after the war. This has been forgotten here and German firms, who are conceded to have the firmest hold on the hardware business in the republic, are buying practically all of their supplies from American dealers. Japanese competition is negligible."

A strenuous effort is being made to stabilize transportation conditions which present the most serious obstacles to trading. Congestion of freight at Nuevo Laredo for transmission to Mexico City still exists but within the past few weeks arrangements have been made by three concerns here for the operation of "special freights" between the two points. A new steamship line between Vera Cruz and New Orleans will also open for business next month.

## FARMERS AND THE RAILROAD.

### If Government Is to Buy Railroads, Let It Buy Farms Also.

The Oklahoma Farmers' union is entirely consistent in its stand concerning the railroad brotherhood plan for government ownership of the railroads. In resolutions adopted at their meeting in Clinton, the members of the farmers' union put forward this proposition:

"If Congress in its wisdom sees fit to give these railroad men their demands, we ask that Congress shall also buy all of the farms in the United States, with their equipment, and employ all of the farmers to operate them, paying to the farmers a wage equal to two-thirds of the hourly wage that the average railway employee receives; and then sell all farm products to the consumer at cost."

The alternative proposition of the farmers is just as reasonable as that advanced by the railroad unions. In fact, more reasonable, because in the case of the government ownership of farms the product would be sold to the consumer at cost; whereas the railroad unions propose that the railroads be run at a profit and that they be given a large share of the profits. In their proposal, the farmers agree to give all the profits from the farms to the public and still be content with an hourly wage equal to two-thirds of what is paid the average railway worker.

Of course, the farmers are really not so selfish as to insist that the masses of the people go heavily into debt to buy the farms and that the farmers a higher wage. They simply proposed—and justly—that if the people bought the railroads for the railway workers, they also should, as a matter of fairness, buy the farms for the farmers.

While presenting their alternative proposition in order to show, by comparison, the injustice of the railroad brotherhoods' plan, the Oklahoma Farmers' union at the same time went on record as being opposed to any form of government ownership of railroads:

We view with alarm and oppose any government ownership of railroads, says the resolution, "and we especially oppose the Plumb plan (the railroad brotherhoods' plan) of buying the railroads by the United States government at the public expense, turning them over to the railroad employees and guaranteeing to the employees that whatever wage they demand will be paid."

If the masses of the people are to pay for buying the railroads for any class of workers, it would be better to buy them and donate them to the farmers. The latter are more interested than are the railroad workers in guaranteeing to the public an uninterrupted operation of trains and an efficient service at the lowest cost.

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road workers insist on sharing the profits of the railroads they do not propose to share any deficit that occurs in operating the roads. The railroad employees do not intend to stand any loss, but to make their earnings as high as possible at the expense of the public. One of the brotherhood leaders objects to the plan of putting railroad profits back into the railroads in the form of improvements. If the government ownership, profit-sharing plan were put into effect it is possible that the railroad union men would divide the railroad profits among themselves and their operators. Then if it was found necessary to make improvements they would issue bonds, and thus make the public pay for the improvements.

Although any form of government ownership of railroads is unthinkable, the plan proposed by the railroad brotherhoods is the worst yet brought forward. It is especially vicious because it proposes legislation for a particular class of workers and provides that these workers shall be given special benefits for which the great majority of other workers will pay. The railroad employees constitute only about three per cent of all employees in the United States. Yet they insist that their will be supreme over all—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

## Holland for the Hohenzollerns.

Members of the family of Hohenzollern are gradually assembling in Holland, with the chain occupied by the ex-kaiser, of course, as their grand headquarters. It is said that the entire family will go to Holland to live. Holland is scarcely to be congratulated on such a royal settlement, and the reigning house of Holland held of all. In her marriage to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg, Queen Wilhelmina was personally annexed to the German dynasty interest, and her court was quite strongly on the German side in the war. There is no male member of her house, the heir to the throne being a girl now 10 years old. The royal House of Orange is indeed quite thoroughly tentonized, and the little heiress to the throne, supposing her to have inherited the sturdy Dutch principles of her mother's family, would find herself a lamb in a cage of lions. Her marriage to a Hohenzollern prince, which may be regarded as a strong probability, would have the effect to set up a new Prussia, or at least a new Brandenburg, in the Netherlands. Queerly enough, the mass of the population in Holland does not seem to be very much excited about the influx of these undesirable Hohenzollern immigrants. The attitude of the government toward the ex-kaiser and his egregious heir has been complaisant. The pro-German party appears to be all-powerful. Perhaps there are many of the Dutch people who think that their country, whose relative consequence in Europe has been rapidly dwindling, would gain in power and privilege if the Hohenzollerns succeeded to the throne of the great stadtholder. But the more far-seeing burghers must see that the promotion of the Hohenzollern influence

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