

Most Women are Kind, Gentle and Forgiving Until They Stand Face To Face With the Question of Forgiving the Sins of Another Woman

VILLA'S BANDITS EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH TROOPERS

Mexican Chief Reported Wounded in the Leg

VILLA HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Attacked by One of Five Men Being Tortured for Assisting Americans.

San Antonio, Tex., March 31.—American troops and Villa's forces have exchanged shots. According to reports received today by Gen. Funston, Villa and a picked band of bandits are making their way from Guerrero along the road to Chihuahua City.

In the clash between the Americans and the Villistas, the chief is reported to have been wounded in the leg. El Paso, Tex., March 31.—It has been learned at field headquarters of the American expeditionary forces, in Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, that Francisco Villa nearly lost his life a few days ago on the Corralitos ranch, a short distance from that place, where he was tortured and put to death five Mexican. One of his victims leaped upon him and was strangling Villa when officers beat his assailant senseless with the butts of their guns.

Mucio Polanco was the name of the Mexican who almost succeeded in ending Villa's career. The murder of five members of the Polanco family was said to have been intended to be a warning against other Mexicans against having dealings with Americans. Investigation showed that the Polanco family was involved with no political faction in Mexico, but that they had a record of uniform honesty and reliability in dealing with the American managers of the Corralitos ranch, where they were born and reared.

When Villa, retreating from Columbus, arrived at the ranch, he had a list of all the Polancos, six men, the mother and two daughters. He seized the men and hunted for the daughters, but the young women had been hidden so well that he never found them. To five of the men, Mucio and his one son, Villa said: "I am going to kill you because you are too Americanized. You are gringo lovers."

But instead of killing them outright Villa had them partly stripped and then beaten with the flats of heavy swords. Mucio Polanco broke away from his captors and got one hand locked about Villa's throat before he was beaten off. Next Villa ordered the five stood up beneath a huge archway where he told them he would hang them. Ropes were placed about their necks and they were jerked into the air, but were not permitted to die. Just when loss of consciousness approached they would be lowered to earth with demands that they reveal the hiding places of horses said to be concealed about the ranch. There were no horses, so far as investigation offered their lives if they would tell where money was hidden or point out valuable documents.

After several mock hangings Villa ordered the five taken into the garden, where each one was shot five times. To the residents of the ranch, all Mexicans, Villa said: "You may bury them or not, as you please." They were all buried in one grave after Villa left.

San Antonio, Tex., March 30.—After killing every one of the one hundred and seventy-two men in the garrison at Guerrero, Francisco Villa moved northward yesterday and now is somewhere near the headwaters of the Santa Maria river, according to unofficial reports to General Pershing tonight. At the head of a considerable force, Villa was reported to be on the San Geronimo ranch or the Quemada ranch and troops of both the United States and Mexico were believed to be closing in on him.

This information was regarded by General Funston and his staff as probably correct. If correct, it appeared probable that soon Villa and his men will have to face his pursuers in fight or make another break through the tightening line of troops.

Whether his assault on the garrison at Guerrero was the same engagement reported by General Pershing, was not known, but it was regarded as likely since the action reported by General Pershing occurred March 27, somewhere in that region. Details of the engagement were not reported.

General Pershing has been advised of the report as to Villa's location and it is known that the disposition of his troops and that of the Mexican government are such that Villa cannot easily escape without a fight. American troops are converging in columns from the north and it was indicated that a part of them had gone so far south that they would be able to join with the Carranza forces in preventing his escape in that direction.

Other than that no supplies for the troops in the field had crossed into Mexico from El Paso, for shipment over the Northwestern railway, no news concerning that development of the situation was given out tonight.

EXTENSIVE TOWN PLANNING

In the consideration of the sufficiency of city or town planning we may say that no community or group of communities is an entity in itself. The increased interchange of business activities, the development of the broad lines of social and business intercourse made possible by the telephone, the telegraph, the automobile and the many transit lines which are penetrating into the remotest sections of our country, are making necessary the development of a broader community consciousness that should include not only our cities and their environs, but large units of territory which may not even stop on the boundary lines of the states.—Town Development Magazine.

BRITIAN TIGHTENS GRIP ON NEUTRAL SHIPPING

More Stringent Blockade Measures Put in Force

INNOCENCE MUST BE PROVED

Vessels and Cargoes Subject to Seizure While on Way to Nonblockaded Port.

London, March 31.—A British order-in-council was issued last night where by "neither a vessel nor her cargo shall be immune from capture for a breach of blockade upon the sole ground that she at the moment is on her way to a nonblockaded port." The order sets forth that, subject to certain modifications and exceptions, the government has put in force the declaration of London respecting the capture of merchant craft during the war.

Certain doubts, however, have arisen concerning the right to effect "the capture of conditional contraband on board a vessel bound to a neutral port" which it is "expedient to put an end to," and it has been decided no longer to adopt article 19 of the declaration, which provides that "whatever may be the ultimate destination of a vessel or of her cargo she cannot be captured for breach of blockade, if at the moment she is on her way to a nonblockaded port."

It is therefore ordered that the provisions of the declaration of London "shall not be deemed to limit, or to have limited, in any way the right of a belligerent to capture goods upon the ground that they are conditional contraband nor to affect, or to have affected, the liability of conditional contraband to capture, whether the carriage of the goods to their destination be direct or entail transshipment or subsequent transport by land."

This provision is made applicable also to absolute contraband. Another clause says that enemy destination "may be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded imported contraband goods to territories belonging to or occupied by the enemy." The order further says that "it shall lie upon the owners of goods to prove that their destination was innocent." The order in council is to be effective from yesterday.

JAIL MERCIER'S SECRETARY

M. Loncin Is Accused of Communicating with Teutons' Foes.

Berlin, March 29. (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—M. Loncin, private secretary to Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian primate, has been arrested, according to a dispatch from Brussels, given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

"An investigation was begun some time ago," says the News Agency, "of M. Loncin, who was suspected of maintaining forbidden intercourse with the enemy. A search of his house proved that he had intimate relations with an organization that secretly carried letters between Belgium and the enemy's front."

Learning From Tumbles.

It does not matter how many tumbles you have in this life so long as you do not get dirty when you tumble. There is the greatest practical benefit in making a few failures in life. You learn that which is of inestimable importance—that there are a great many people in the world who are just as clever as you are, * * * and you very soon find out, if you have not found it out before, that patience and tenacity of purpose are worth more than twice their weight in cleverness.—Huxley.

BRITISH STEAMER HELD UP BY LONE STOWAWAY

German Youth Captured Matoppo and Crew of Fifty-Six Men

NOW HELD AT LEWES, DELAWARE

Rifled Safe and Compelled Captain to Give Him Small Boat But Caught Before He Reached Shore.

Lewes, Del., March 31.—How a lone German stowaway held up the captain and 56 members of the crew of the British steamer Matoppo, compelling them at the point of a revolver to change the course of the vessel and land him at the Delaware breakwater after he had rifled the ship's safe and taken their valuables, was told last night by Capt. Bergner, master of the Matoppo. The stowaway, who gave his name as Ernest Schiller and that he had lived in Hoboken, N. J., for the past eight months, is now locked up in Lewes jail awaiting the arrival of the United States district attorney from Wilmington, Del., and the British consul-general from Philadelphia.

The hold-up took place outside the three-mile limit and federal authorities say that this government, under the circumstances, probably will have nothing to do with the matter. Schiller, they say, will be returned to the Matoppo and turned over to British officials at St. Lucia, where the vessel will stop for coal.

The Matoppo sailed from New York Wednesday for Vladivostok with a cargo consisting of barbed wire and farm implements. She passed out Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock in the evening. Two hours later, upon entering his cabin, Capt. Bergner says he was confronted by a young man with a revolver in each hand. "Hands up, and not a sound if you value your life!" was the command that greeted him.

The captain was then bound hand and foot and locked in his cabin, promising, under penalty of death, not to raise an alarm.

Then, cautiously making his way to the wireless cabin, the stowaway who is about 26 years old, put the instruments out of commission and threw the ship's guns, consisting of six rifles, overboard. He then returned to the captain's cabin, rifled the safe and destroyed many important papers. He had expected, he told Capt. Bergner, to find at least £2,000 sterling in English money aboard the Matoppo, but in this his hopes were shattered. There was not a penny in the safe. Later, however, Schiller compelled the captain and the first officer to hand over their pocketbooks containing a total of about £30 sterling.

With Capt. Bergner still a prisoner in his own cabin, Schiller proceeded to round up the crew of 56 men, all but a few of whom were in their bunks. He lined all hands up in one end of the ship and threatened if any one made a move he would blow everybody to pieces with bombs he had placed in different parts of the vessel.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Schiller released Capt. Bergner, and still gripping a revolver in each hand ordered the steamer headed toward the shore. Other officers and members of the crew were likewise ordered to their places and told to put on all speed for the Delaware Canes. When the Matoppo came within sight of land about noon Schiller ordered a small boat lowered to take him ashore. Meanwhile the steamer's signals asking for assistance had been sighted by the pilot boat Philadelphia which immediately responded to the call and took the small boat in tow, disregarding the threats of Schiller who threatened to shoot anybody who laid a hand on him.

Steaming for the Delaware breakwater the Philadelphia was met off Cape Henlopen, Del., by a coast guard power boat which had put out from Lewes in answer to the Matoppo's signals. Capt. John S. Lynch, in command of the power boat, quickly disarmed Schiller, who was placed in irons and brought ashore. Later he was locked up in the jail.

TURKS AGAIN DEFEATED

Russian Success in the Black Sea Coast Region Continues.

Petrograd, March 29.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the caucasia on the coast section, our detachments, which had occupied the heights of the left bank of the River Ogheh Dere, sustained during Monday night a series of desperate enemy counterattacks. All of them were repulsed and the Turks, having suffered terrible losses, beat a retreat, leaving behind prisoners and a gun.

WEATHER FORECAST

For eastern New York and western Vermont, fair tonight, Saturday partly cloudy.

GERMANS CAPTURE MALANCOURT BY STORM

Crown Prince's Army Begins General Attack on Verdun

CITY BURNED IN THREE PLACES

Grenade Throwers Dent British End of French Line Near St. Eloi.

Berlin, March 31.—The village of Malancourt has been stormed and captured by German troops, according to the statement of the war office today. The Germans took 320 prisoners. The Crown Prince's army has now begun its concerted attack upon Verdun. The city is ablaze in three places. The village of Belleville is also on fire.

London, March 30.—Great aerial activity is reported in the official communication issued tonight by the French war office. Five German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of Verdun, two in the Champagne district and one west of Nouvion in the Somme district.

The French machines were hit many times but all returned safely the war office says. Heavy German attacks were delivered around Donaucourt. Liquid flame was employed in these assaults, but the Germans were repulsed with considerable losses.

West of the Meuse, where much fighting has taken place recently infantry actions ceased temporarily, but artillery fire continued in the region of Malancourt.

Fighting is still going on between the British and Germans along the British end of the French line, particularly near St. Eloi where German grenade throwers have succeeded in reaching part of a mine crater held by the British. Near Boesinghe the British put down an attempted attack by the Germans.

Strong forces of Austrians and Italians are aligned against each other in the Gorizia sector of the Austro-Italian front. On the heights of Seltz spirited fighting is taking place. Elsewhere fiery duels continue. Berlin says the big offensive of the Russians in the region of Postavy has ceased and that Russians have given up their attacks around Lake Narocz. Artillery duels are going on around Jacobstadt and to the north of Vidzy.

HOSPITAL FUND GROWING

Water System Earned \$16,337.62 During Past Year.

Clerk W. P. Hogan of the board of water commissioners today turned over to Treasurer Charles H. Dewey the sum of \$16,337.62, the net earnings of the water system for the six months ending March 31. This makes a total of \$1,163,377.62 for the past year.

With the addition made today the hospital association has a total of \$45,117.95 during the three years that have elapsed since the system came into possession of the village through the gift of the late Henry W. Putnam of San Diego who organized the company that built the system.

It was provided by the deed of gift from Mr. Putnam that the sum of \$1500 should be diverted each year into a sinking fund for permanent improvement of the system, that \$200 should annually be allowed for the cost of extensions and that the net revenue should semi-annually be turned over to the treasurer of the Henry W. Putnam Memorial Hospital association.

The association has already purchased a lot upon which some improvements have been made and has secured plans for a building. Some time ago a movement was inaugurated for the immediate construction of the hospital through a bond issue to be guaranteed by the village of Bennington but judging from present indications has deemed it best to delay larger proportions.

The water commissioners and the clerk feel that they have good reason to be pleased with the manner in which the system has so far been conducted as a public utility.

NORTH BENNINGTON

Walter L. Hurd, who is attending Norwich university will spend the Easter vacation with Prof. Williams at Westerdale, Woodstock.

CLASSIFIED.

WANTED—Lady wishes position as housekeeper for good man. Address box 58 East Arlington, Vt. 4713*

WANTED—Elderly woman as housekeeper. Apply A. D. Brusco, Tel. 369-M. 4716*

TO RENT—Furnished front rooms, steam heat, lights, bath, hot and cold water. Apply 301 North St. Tel. 199-X. 4717*

GRADED SCHOOLS' SHOWING TOWN SENSATION

Most Wonderful Exhibit Ever Seen in Bennington

PRIZE RIBBONS ARE OFFERED

Exhibition Closes Tonight With a Program Taken From Actual Work of Pupils.

Over 600 parents and friends of local school pupils were in attendance at the first school exposition yesterday afternoon and evening. Two programs were rendered in the big third-floor room of the School street building which were witnessed by nearly all those who inspected the work on exhibition in the other rooms. The hall was filled to capacity and many of the recitations received generous applause.

The judges of the exhibits completed their work in the early afternoon and the results of the ribbon-awards were as follows:

Woodwork: Eighth grade: First, bookshelves, Harry Silver; second, blacking box, Francis Riley; third, stand, Max Webster. Seventh grade: First, taboret, Jordan Farmer; second, fern-stand, Francis Amidon; third, knife box, Hamilton Bushnell. High school: First, Morris chair, Richard Barrett; second, waste basket, James Huntington; third, book-shelves, Edward Hoerst.

Basketry: First, Dorothy Stevens; second, Catherine Morin; third, Irwin Green.

Cane Chair-seating: First, Francis Amidon; second, Valda Lyons and Marion Williams; third, Edna Pleasant.

Weaving: First, Evelyn Touchette; second, Hildegard Von Ow; third, Florence Morse.

Sewing: Eighth grade: First, cover case, Eileen Briggs; second, child's dress, Elizabeth Litster; third, sofa pillow, Gladys Taylor. Seventh grade: First, fillet crochet, Erika Savas; second, pillow, Elizabeth Cutler; third, scarf, Margaret Smith.

Writing: First, Valda Lyons; second, Myra Elwell; third, Dorothy Warr.

The above list of awards was made to juvenile exhibitors in competition with others in the entire exhibit. Special notices equivalent to first prizes were made to the following for exceptional work among the exhibits in each room: In competition with fellow pupils of such room: Rug, Estelle Bennett; rug, James Hulet; doll hat, Elizabeth Winslow; sewing, Norman Stratton; embroidery, Monica Silver; plain sewing, Wilhelmina Jensen; embroidery, Jennie Brees; pillow top, Mildred Crofton; apron, Lena Allen; apron, Helen Morrissey; sand-wich tray, Daisy Loveland; pillow case, Rhoda Southall; silk slip, Miriam Shakshever; tating, Marjorie Hurler; bungalow plan, Alexander Drysdale; hammered brass, Gordon Southall; cap, Mary Barber; kimona, Marion Winslow.

Special seconds were granted to the following: Rug, Tarrant Sibley; hammock, Spencer Mattison; bird house, boys of Miss Rudd's room; doll hat, Jennie Corey; basket, John E. Cole; picture frame, Adjuator Betite; hot roll case, Nannie Ross; crochet jacket, Fannie Levin; apron, Lida Maynard; wove cap, Frances Carver; patching, Anna Barber; Indian hat, Leonard Greenslet; brown bread, Mary Brown.

Special thirds were granted to the following: Hammock, Anna Hewitt; hammock, Helen Durkee; doll's dress, Anna Hulet; paper cutter, Robert Benjamin; doll's hat, Daisy Hewitt; towel, Martha Firth; sled, Charles Stein; toy barn, Albert Bergeron; towel, Lathraea Savas; embroidery, Caroline Stratton; weaving, Anoh Hollister; slippers, Lucia Cutler.

Special firsts were awarded to the best in penmanship in each room as follows: Floyd Harmon, Hector Marcoux, Rose Brusco, Robert Barton, Jessie Sumner, Dorothy Warr, Fred Stone, Cynthia Dewey, Catherine Morin, Helen Pratt, Hubert Warr, Myra Elwell, Howard Armstrong, Philip Knapp, Valda Lyons, Pauline Margolin.

The prize for the best single room exhibit was awarded to that taught by Miss Gertrude Carney and Miss Mary Carney. Miss Theresa Dailey and Miss Annie Dakin were one point below the above in race for first recognition. The prize for best penmanship in any single room went to that taught by Miss Welch and Miss Russell.

The oral recitations and demonstration of fundamental school studies continued this afternoon and Supr. Varney estimated that 1000 people will attend during today. The program for this evening is as follows:

- Music Records
Introductory Remarks
Grades
8 Boys' Glee Club . . . Miss Kinne
6 Oral Arithmetic . . . Miss O'Donnell
1 Indian Dance . . . Miss Daken
8 Rapid Calculation . Mr. Colburn
6 Singing Miss O'Donnell
8 History Talks . . . Miss Robinson
7 Singing Miss Welch
7 Geography Slides . Miss Welch

SCIENTIFIC CITIZEN FARMING.

Nowadays, in scientific farming, when we want to learn whether one soil is better than another or whether one kind of fertilizer succeeds better than another, we take good seed and plant it in different sections of our farms and with different fertilizers and try out what conditions and what soil produce the best results. We've been doing this for many years in our cities with our citizen seed, the only difference being that the scientific vegetable farmer proceeds according to the results of his experiment, while our unscientific citizen growers, as a rule, pay no attention whatever to the results and continue to waste more seed, farming along the old lines.—American City.

COAL PRICES WILL NOT BE REDUCED APRIL FIRST

Present Quotations to Remain in Force During Summer

MINERS ASKING FOR MORE PAY

Prospect that Figures Will Go to \$8 For Egg and \$8.25 for Stove and Chestnut September 1.

There is little prospect that the usual reduction in prices of 50 cents a ton on coal will be announced on Saturday, April 1. The operators and miners are now in consultation in New York over a demand for increased wages and changes in working schedules and the outlook for an immediate settlement is not promising. Ever since the big strike in the coal regions in 1902 it has been the policy of the operators to establish a minimum price which should go into effect on April 1. Beginning May 1 there has been a monthly increase of ten cents a ton. This addition of ten cents a ton was continued each month until September 1, five months, and the price was then established for the coming six months.

This plan was adopted for the purpose of keeping the coal business, both at the mines and in the offices of the retail dealers, in continuous operations through the summer months. A saving of 50 cents a ton was a sufficient inducement for many persons to put in their supplies of coal during the period of low prices. But for this inducement the mines could not operate to anywhere near full capacity in summer and the dealers would have a period of comparative idleness.

The present cash prices for coal in Bennington are \$7.75 for stove and chestnut and \$7.50 for egg. If the operators and the miners reach an agreement there may be a reduction from these prices but the prospect is not promising. Indications are that the present quotations are bottom figures and that on May 1 coal in Bennington will cost \$7.85 and \$7.60 and that the buyer who waits until after September 1 will have to pay \$8.25 and \$8 for his winter's supply.

MISSING BOY FOUND

John Paul King of Williamstown Was on Shaftsbury Farm.

John Paul King, Jr., aged 14, who disappeared from his home in Williamstown over a week ago, through the article which appeared in the Banner on Monday, was located Thursday at the farm of Bert Olin in Shaftsbury. The boy, who is large for his years, is possessed of the idea that he wants to work on a farm and when he left home his parents began searching for the youngster in the rural districts. He was traced to North Bennington early in the week and to Wallonsac where the trail disappeared.

The publicity given to the boy's disappearance through the Banner article attracted attention to young King's presence at the Olin farm and the ultimate return of the youngster to Williamstown. The boy went home Thursday, saying that he would remain there for a year but instituting that he would eventually become a farmer.

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WEEKS SEEKS TO BE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Speaker Announces Candidacy for Second Place

HIS PLATFORM IS BRIEF

Judge Weeks is Resident of Middlebury and Has Record for Faithful Work.

Middlebury, March 30.—The second announcement of a candidacy for a state office on the republican ticket next fall is made by Judge John E. Weeks of this town, who aspires to the lieutenant governorship. Judge Weeks, who has been chairman of the penal board for a number of years, is speaker of the House of Representatives.

Judge Weeks, who is a native of Salisbury, located in Middlebury in 1896. Though his business has been largely in farming and mercantile lines he has devoted himself to the public service much of the time since he was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1888. He was a member of the Senate in 1896 and was returned in 1912 to the lower branch of the Assembly.

In 1892-94 he was assistant judge of Addison county and in 1898 was appointed a trustee of the Vermont Industrial school. He was state commissioner in 1906 and since the latter year has been chairman of the penal board. He has held most of the town and village offices.

In announcing his intention to enter the primaries next September as a candidate for lieutenant governor Judge Weeks makes the following statement: "I have been asked by many friends whether I would be a candidate for lieutenant governor. It is perhaps due to those who have kindly offered me their support, and also fair to other possible candidates, that I should announce at this time that I will be a candidate for the republican nomination for this office. If I am nominated, I shall try to do my part toward a vigorous and earnest campaign. If I am elected, I will do what I can to secure as prompt dispatch of legislative business as is consistent with thorough consideration and fairness to every interest."

"I believe that the future of Vermont depends not so much upon big-sounding phrases in party platforms as upon the selection of capable, fair-minded men as legislators and state officers. I stand for everything that can be done to assist both the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the state, for the greatest economy consistent with efficiency in the management of state institutions, for the continuation of the Vermont good roads policy, for equity in taxation, for fair labor legislation, and for endeavor to enforce more strictly the laws we have rather than to enact a large number of new ones."

"While I am a republican, the duties of the lieutenant governor are so largely concerned with state matters that I shall appeal for support to men of all parties, and if elected, I will try to perform the duties of the office solely in the interest of Vermont."

ITALIANS RECAPTURE HEIGHTS

Win Desperate Forty-Hour Battle by Repeated Charges.

Rome, March 29.—[Italian Infantry has ejected the Austrians from positions on the heights northwest of Gorizia, which were lost to the Austrians on Sunday, the War Office announced today. The bulletin reads: "In the region of the upper But River there was moderate artillery firing by the enemy against positions we recaptured. A column of the enemy which was ascending through Valenta Valley toward Val Piccolo was repulsed by our effective gunfire."

Heavy rains and fog interfered with artillery work again yesterday in the upper Isonzo zone, but we demolished enemy posts at Mrilvri and made a direct hit on a trench mortar. Our grenadiers destroyed an entrenchment of the enemy in the Seagora section, compelling the defenders to flee.

A desperate fight on the heights northwest of Gorizia, which lasted about forty hours, ended successfully for us. After intense concentrated gunfire against our entrenchments at Grafenberg, which already had been damaged by storms, the enemy opened an attack with a very important force on Sunday evening. Our troops offered obstinate resistance and held back the masses of the enemy which were operating against our flanks. In the center, after furious hand-to-hand fighting, one of our battalions retired about 400 yards, taking with it about thirty prisoners."

WAITE IS INDICTED

New York, March 31.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite was indicted for murder in the first degree today, charged with the poisoning of his millionaire father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich.