

## RED CROSS MEETINGS AT ARMORY

Nearly 300 Delegates from This Section and our Neighboring State

### MR. JACKSON GIVES A LUNCHEON

Public Meeting Tuesday Night and Conferences Wednesday

The mass meeting at the Armory Tuesday evening was well attended and an interesting gathering was held. County Chairman, A. G. Sprague, introduced State President, Col. H. C. Pratt, of Proctor, who acted as chairman of the meeting. James Jackson of Boston, division manager of the American Red Cross, spoke and gave a survey of the work which is being done. Miss L. H. Newell, superintendent of Garment and Knitting, spoke on the work of her department, Miss Katherine McMahon, assistant director of Civilian Relief and Home Service, and Mr. Holder also spoke for 15 minutes about their departments.

Miss Bertha W. Swift sang in her usual charming and pleasing manner, "Liberty" and "When the Boys Come Home," and also led in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" at the close of the meeting.

Wednesday morning a conference was held at the Armory. There were 275 people present; 41 delegates from Caledonia county; 35 from New Hampshire and the rest were from the other counties. The greater part of the conference was devoted to the consideration of home service work. Obedience was urged in the Red Cross service as essential to the accomplishment of their aims.

At noon a complimentary luncheon was given all the delegates by Mr. Jackson. A portion of them were well served at Grace Methodist church on a very short notice, and the balance, 128, dined at the St. Johnsbury House.

Following the luncheon smaller conferences were held and various features of the work outlined.

### TOWN REPRESENTATIVES

#### Republican Candidates Nominated Caledonia County

Barnet, W. J. McLaren.  
Burke, Perley S. Harris.  
Danville, B. Frank Adams.  
Groton, B. S. Eastman.  
Hardwick, F. L. Taylor.  
Kirby, W. L. Jenkins.  
Lyndon, H. W. Lyster.  
Newark, E. W. Gray.  
Ryegate, F. J. Tewksbury.  
St. Johnsbury, J. H. Brooks.  
Sheffield, William Peck.  
Sutton, A. W. Jefferson.  
Walden, E. W. Orton.  
Orleans County  
Albany, J. G. Martin.  
Barton, F. C. Brown.  
Brownington, U. W. Brown.  
Coventry, W. M. Lawson.  
Derby, T. F. O'Rourke.  
Glover, F. W. Hastings.  
Holland, H. M. Page.  
Irasburg, Oliver Metcalf.  
Lowell, A. P. Sweet.  
Morgan, C. R. Durgin.  
Newport City, D. N. Dwinell.  
Newport Town, E. N. Connall.  
Troy, C. R. Holden.  
Westfield, H. B. Hitchcock.  
Westmore, M. E. Calkins.

### HUNS FIGHT DOGGEDLY

And Faced a Barrage of Two Hundred Mine Throwers

With the American Armies in France, Sept. 11—In a sharp fight northwest of Colmar (in Alsace), the Americans repulsed a heavy raid, following an intense German barrage, in which more than 200 mine throwers were used against our trenches, and 1,000 big calibre artillery shells were thrown into our communicating lines and the back areas.

The Germans came on with flame throwers. Our men met them and in the course of a fierce fight at close range, in which grenades, bayonets and rifles were used. The enemy was driven back. In their retreat the Poches hastily threw down a number of flame throwers, rifles and other supplies, which were captured by our troops.

More than sixty Germans were counted running back from our trenches. They carried a number of dead and wounded.

Despite the large number of patrol operations, the Germans for weeks have been unable to take a single prisoner on the Lorraine front. Captured Germans say they were ordered to get prisoners immediately or it would be necessary to make a raid as big as a regular attack, in order to secure the information wanted by the enemy commanders.

### THE BOYS' WORKING-RESERVE

An Appeal to School Boys to Help Win the War

Lyndonville, Sept. 12—R. G. Reynolds, Federal State Director, is distributing an appeal issued by the National Director to school boys to help win the war.

To the High School Boys of the United States and their Parents:

The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve is an organization that is endeavoring to mobilize the high school youth of this Nation for productive work in this time of national crisis, chiefly upon the farms. Already the farms of the country have been denuded of 50 per cent of their hitherto available farm hands. They are positively certain that the farmers cannot harvest their crops without the help of the members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

We are therefore appealing to the schools, to the boys, and to their parents to answer the Government's call and to permit the boys to go to the farms in order that the harvests of the country may be garnered and saved, and to feed our civilized population and our fighting men in France.

This release is thoroughly feasible if the schools will awake, as many of them have awakened, to the necessity and will accommodate their organization to it.

The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve desires to assist in every possible way in maintaining the education and training of American youth. It is using its every endeavor to protect American youth from any serious invasion of its education and training. If the schools are alive to their opportunity in this crisis it will be perfectly possible, in the opinion of our highest authorities among the school men themselves, to do the work that is ordinarily done through a nine-months' period within the limits of a seven-months' period. All that the Reserve is asking of the boys, and of their parents, and of the schools, is that they shall so adjust themselves out of the crisis that they will be able to accomplish within seven months what now they accomplish easily in nine months.

It is not necessary in this country seriously to curtail the time ordinarily devoted to school work. Whatever call the Reserve makes upon the school boys of the United States has to do with their vacation periods. It asks the schools in some instances to prolong a vacation period, and in some instances it asks the schools to grant a vacation period, in order that work that is vitally necessary to the winning of the war may be done. But it relies upon the patriotism of the boys to return to school with a firm determination to devote themselves conscientiously to their school work, to waste no time in school hours and to make every moment of their school session count in accomplishing the course laid down for them by their teachers.

Whatever call the Reserve makes upon the school boys of the United States has to do with their vacation periods. It asks the schools in some instances to prolong a vacation period, and in some instances it asks the schools to grant a vacation period, in order that work that is vitally necessary to the winning of the war may be done. But it relies upon the patriotism of the boys to return to school with a firm determination to devote themselves conscientiously to their school work, to waste no time in school hours and to make every moment of their school session count in accomplishing the course laid down for them by their teachers.

Whatever call the Reserve makes upon the school boys of the United States has to do with their vacation periods. It asks the schools in some instances to prolong a vacation period, and in some instances it asks the schools to grant a vacation period, in order that work that is vitally necessary to the winning of the war may be done. But it relies upon the patriotism of the boys to return to school with a firm determination to devote themselves conscientiously to their school work, to waste no time in school hours and to make every moment of their school session count in accomplishing the course laid down for them by their teachers.

Whatever call the Reserve makes upon the school boys of the United States has to do with their vacation periods. It asks the schools in some instances to prolong a vacation period, and in some instances it asks the schools to grant a vacation period, in order that work that is vitally necessary to the winning of the war may be done. But it relies upon the patriotism of the boys to return to school with a firm determination to devote themselves conscientiously to their school work, to waste no time in school hours and to make every moment of their school session count in accomplishing the course laid down for them by their teachers.

### GEN. PERSHING A HUGENOT

Direct Descendant of the French Huguenots in Alsace

Okmulgee, Okla., Sept. 11—According to records in the possession of Mrs. Hattie L. Hagar, of Okmulgee, General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary forces in France, is a direct descendant of French Huguenots of Alsace, the great-great grandfather of the present general having been born within sight of the Rhine.

Mrs. Hagar, who is a second cousin of the general, has in her possession the complete family tree, from Frederick Pershing, born in 1724, down to the present generation. According to this record, Frederick Pershing, great-great grandfather of General Pershing, was born in Alsace about three quarters of a mile from the river Rhine.

When Frederick Pershing came to America in 1749 the family name was "Pfoerschin," which in French meant "silk" and in German "peach." Some years later members of the family changed the name to better suit the English language and it became "Pershing." Isaac Pershing, a prominent member of the family, added the final "g." Descendants of Frederick Pershing are now scattered through the United States.

The Rev. Daniel Pershing, fourth son of Frederick and great grandfather of General Pershing, was a Methodist preacher in Pennsylvania in the latter part of the 18th century. The Rev. Daniel Pershing died in Derry township, Pennsylvania, in 1883. His son, Joseph, was the grandfather of General Pershing, whose father's name was John Fletcher Pershing. General Pershing's father moved westward from Pennsylvania in the early days and General Pershing was born at Laclede, Mo., according to Mrs. Hagar's data. His birthday was on September 13, 1860.

### WEATHER

Rain tonight, warmer in eastern portion. Friday cloudy with probably rain.

### REGISTRANTS AT TOWN HALL THROUGH THE DAY

Bells Ring, Flags Flown and the Band Will Play

### TWENTY VOLUNTEER REGISTERS

A Steady Stream of Men Continued Throughout the Day

Throughout the day from 7 o'clock this morning there was continuous stream of registrants to the Town Hall and by 9 o'clock tonight, when the registration closes, it is expected that every one will have filled out the card.

Charles G. Braley had general charge of the registration and his volunteer assistants included Fred G. Bundy, Charles T. Walter, Roy N. Howard, Harry H. Carr, Arthur R. Brooks, Rev. A. S. Woodworth, Jonas H. Brooks, Homer E. Smith, Preston E. May, Harry W. Randall, George C. Felch, O. C. Jones, James R. Paino, Amelie J. Morency, F. H. Taylor, Charles H. Brown, Arthur G. Sprague.

The village served a dinner to the clerks this noon and the town furnished them their supper.

At noon the bells rung and throughout the day there was something of a display of flags. This evening the St. Johnsbury Band will give one of their weekly concerts at the Court House square.

Vote by Counties

Addison—Clement 1019, Darling 1161, Howe 338.

Bennington—Clement 779, Darling 558, Howe 1212.

Caledonia—Clement 334, Darling 592, Howe 604.

Chittenden—Clement 1509, Darling 2127, Howe 349.

Essex—Clement 116, Darling 111, Howe 233.

Franklin—Clement 795, Darling 698, Howe 770.

Grand Isle—Clement 82, Darling 87, Howe 54.

Lamoille—Clement 269, Darling 456, Howe 438.

Orange—Clement 385, Darling 313, Howe 517.

Orleans—Clement 513, Darling 958, Howe 1034.

Rutland—Clement 2675, Darling 1695, Howe 1027.

Washington—Clement 958, Darling 746, Howe 914.

Windham—Clement 570, Darling 309, Howe 948.

Windsor—Clement 1346, Darling 917, Howe 529.

### HEAVY DAMAGE DONE BY FROST

The Official Record at Northfield Was 26 Degrees—Northern Vermont Suffered

Boston, Sept. 11—Crops in various sections of New England suffered damage from frost last night and early today. The weather bureau reports showed particularly heavy damage in northern Vermont and New Hampshire. At Northfield, Vt., the temperature dropped to 26 degrees. A killing frost was reported in Quebec. At Concord, N. H., the minimum temperature was 32 degrees.

Damage to the war gardens in low sections in the vicinity of this city and Lowell, Lawrence and Andover also was reported. The lowest temperature was 45 degrees at 6 a. m.

### LABOR BOARDS

Simonds Announces Appointments for the Various Counties

Montpelier, Sept. 11—R. W. Simonds, U. S. employment service director, has appointed the following community labor boards in the following counties:

Addison—Chairman, Rey. E. W. Gould of Bristol, Cecil R. Benton of Vergennes, William J. Gaudette of Eristol.

Bennington—Chairman, L. H. Ross of Bennington, Theodore L. Thomas of Bennington, Arthur E. Hollister of Bennington.

Caledonia—Chairman, C. A. Shield of St. Johnsbury, Perley D. Hazen of St. Johnsbury, Albert Desrochers of St. Johnsbury.

Chittenden—Chairman, Henry Hickok of Burlington, George M. Beset of Burlington, Charles Deal of Burlington.

Essex—Chairman, Kyle Brown of Lunenburg, E. O. Carroll of Canaan, Carl Foss of Island Pond.

Rutland—Chairman, M. C. Webster of Rutland, Newman K. Chaffee of Rutland, Nelson A. Malagrini of Rutland.

Washington—Chairman, G. L. Hunt of Montpelier, H. W. Varnum of Barre, Joseph D. Will of Barre.

Windsor—Chairman, James Stacy of Hartford, W. D. Woolson of Springfield, Henry Stone of Springfield.

### RAID SMASHED BY AMERICAN TROOPS

They Fail to Recover Ground in Lively Encounters

With the British Army, Sept. 11—(Copyright by New York Herald) Although the German Second Army opposite General Byng is still trying to hold the old British defences, southwest of Cambrai, we appear still to be in contact only with rear-guard spurs. On both sides of Gouzeaucourt we have seen some rather lively encounters yesterday and today for the enemy infantry is showing stronger resistance, favored by the character of the ground, which is very broken and trench covered and stimulated no doubt by the orders of the army command to delay us at all costs.

Two German attempts were made yesterday to recover the high ground close to Gouzeaucourt and an eminence called Chapel-Hill. The first attempt, made by elements of the 201st division, partially succeeded, but they were immediately driven out. The second utterly failed.

Our fresh attacks this morning were slightly south of the scene of yesterday's advance and nearer to Epehy, the object being to throw the enemy off of commanding spurs and push him nearer to the Hindenburg defences and the St. Quentin Canal. We are nearest to the Hindenburg line opposite Havincourt village, where we are practically established in the original trenches from which we attacked on November 20 when the tanks cracked their front and support systems and caused wild panic among the Germans in Cambrai.

The enemy is sure to fight doggedly in all this region as long as he is simply prodded by patrols and advanced infantry. He has every incentive for doing so and his artillery, safely established beyond the Hindenburg defences, is giving him generous support.

Between Epehy and Verdun we have gone forward slightly at some places, but the line does not show material change. We are still west of Jeancourt, Templeux-le-Guerard and Romsey.

### PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Want Text Books and Athletic Equipment

The first word from the first group of American prisoners to be sent to a prison camp in Germany has come in the form of a letter to Conrad Hoffman, American Y. M. C. A. secretary for prisoners-of-war in Germany, a copy of which has just been received by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. The needs of American prisoners, as told in the letter, are already being filled by the Y. M. C. A. through Mr. Hoffman and the established channels.

That their characteristic American optimism is readily seen from the letter. The men have made plans to use their leisure time for self-improvement. Textbooks are asked for, particularly beginners' books on Zoology, Botany, Geology and Anatomy.

The typically American love of sports is nowhere better illustrated than in the request for athletic equipment. Tennis rackets, shoes and balls, base balls, bats and gloves are especially asked for. These the Y. M. C. A. is undertaking to furnish. The letter follows:

Dear Sir: My compatriots and I beg you to accept our thanks for the 20 books received yesterday. They were all the more appreciated, as our little group are the first and so far the only Americans in this camp. We have much to procure to somewhat Americanize our position. In reply to your kind offer of assistance the wishes and desires of the group simmer down to the following: tennis rackets, balls, tennis-shoes, (8-9) straight razors and strops, baseball bat and fielder's glove, religious books and bible, beginners' books about zoology, botany and geology, any medical books or journals, especially Spaltcholz anatomy. The medical books may be in German.

I can assure you that we shall all be glad to see you whenever you can come here.

With best wishes from us all, Very cordially, A. STRAUSS, Lt.

As the last paragraph of the letter indicates, the American Y. M. C. A. is allowed to maintain a representative in Germany to look after the interests of the prisoners-of-war from the United States and to some extent those of her Allies. Mr. Hoffman is but one of many representatives of the American Y. M. C. A. who are endeavoring to relieve the plight of American prisoners in Germany. Practically all others, however, are neutral agents working from Switzerland, Holland and other countries.

There are United States prisons at Atlanta, Ga., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and at McNeil's island, state of Washington, besides naval prisons at Mare island, Cal., Boston and Portsmouth.

## KAISER SAYS THAT GERMANY IS READY AT ALL TIMES TO OFFER THE HAND OF PEACE

### MISSING VOUCHERS HAVE BEEN FOUND

Development in the Graham Matter Came This Morning—Papers Are Said to Have Been in the Auditor's Office

Following directly upon the result of the nomination being made known this morning comes the statement from the Vermont auditor of accounts office that two of the missing Graham vouchers have been found, and in the office at that. These are voucher 295 for \$600 and voucher 1980 for \$391.21, both of which were during the time that Fred Platt of Rutland was inspector of finance and did the auditing of the accounts in that office. Of the \$600, \$381.80 is for salary and the rest is not yet determined. Of the second amount, \$281.80 is for salary and the remainder, \$109.41, for expenses. The voucher for the larger sum was signed in December of 1902, while that for the second amount was August 10, 1903.

These were among the vouchers claimed missing, and in explanation of the matter it was stated at the office this morning that they were not in their regular place but more in a drawer in the office, in which Mr. Graham had kept some matters while he was in the office.

### PLURALITY 529

Darling May Ask for a Recount.

Burlington, Sept. 12.—With one town (Barnet) missing, Clement's plurality appeared from unofficial returns to be 529, the total being Clement, 11,871; Darling, 11,342; Frank E. Howe, Bennington, 9,334.

Charles J. Darling was greatly interested in delayed returns from isolated towns as received at his office here today. Judge Darling was a close second to P. W. Clement of Rutland on the face of the unofficial returns, and the margin against him was so small that his friends urged him to call for a recount. He took the matter under advisement.

### FARMERS AND THE DRAFT

Special Care to Be Taken to Defer Agricultural Workers

Washington, Sept. 12.—Under the rules of the War department for executing the new draft law, special provision is made for informing the district boards in regard to farm-labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained, says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture.

In the new draft the district boards are charged with the duty of putting into deferred classes those persons who are more likely to further the war by remaining in civilian occupations than by entering the army. Accordingly, three advisers are to be selected for each district board—one for agriculture, one for labor, and one for other occupations. The agricultural adviser will be appointed by the board upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture. The advisers are not members of the board but may, when invited, attend its meetings.

### RESTORING FORTS

Germans Rebuilding Belgian Fortifications

Amsterdam, Sept. 11—The Germans are reported to be restoring the fortifications of Liege, Bruges and Ghent, according to advice from Belgium today. Twenty thousand of the inhabitants were declared to have been removed from Maubeuge. Liege, Bruges and Ghent are important cities of Belgium. Maubeuge is a fortress in northern France, held by the Germans since 1914.

### EXPECT 13,000,000.

Registration Nation-Wide Today

Washington, Sept. 12.—While American soldiers at the front in France stood ready with the French and British forces for what may prove the greater battle of the war, thirteen millions of other Americans registered today for military duty and gave the most inspiring demonstration of patriotism in the nation's history. By Saturday night Provost Marshal General Crowder expects to have exact figures showing the total registration.

### SERG. FARNAM TO LECTURE.

Serg. Ruth Farnam of the crack Serbian cavalry, author of "A Nation at Bay," has been engaged by the Red Cross to give a lecture in the Army Sept. 13. This is one of the finest attractions in the country and one that is seldom seen in the smaller cities. In New York tickets for her lecture have been sold for \$2.50. The local price will be 50 cents.

### British Forces Have Crossed the Canal du Nord and Germans Offer Stiff Resistance These Were Overcome by the British Troops in Havricourt and Mouvres Sectors

### "NOTHING BUT HEART FAILURE CAN PREVENT A REAL VICTORY"

American Transport Torpedoed and all the 2800 Troops and Crew Saved—The German U-Boat Destroyed by Torpedo Boat Destroyers

Paris—Supreme line defense to be called Paris Fall Line is being constructed by the Germans from Antwerp to Metz says the Marcell Rutin in the Echi DeParis-Articles also say that the Germans are putting Antwerp forts in defensive condition.

Amsterdam—Emperor William in speaking at Krupp Munition works at Essex says that everyone in the remote corner of the fatherland knew he had left no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for our people and the entire civilized world.

Continuing his peace talk the Kaiser said it took two to make peace. One could not unless he overcome the other. Germany, he declared, was confronted with her enemy's will to destroy her and she must place against that her determination to preserve her existence. German leaders have made it plain to everyone who wished to understand it that she is ready at all times to offer the hand of peace.

"Nothing but heart failure on the part of the entire British nation can prevent our achieving real victory," said Premier Lloyd George in a speech at Manchester, England, today. He added that the British casualties in the last offensive in France were one-fifth what they were in 1916.

A London despatch says the British forces have effected the crossing the canal from Dunord to northwest of the town of Havricourt. Field Marshal Haig announced in an official report that the canal line here forms the main defense of Cambrai. On the southwest for a short distance to the north the British have pushed to the westerly bank of the canal east and north of Mouvres, and established themselves there. The Germans have still offered resistance in Havricourt and Mouvres sectors which the British overcame.

### CASUALTY LIST

Two Vermonters in Today's Report from Overseas

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action 56  
Missing in action 202  
Wounded severely 358  
Died of wounds 26  
Died of disease 11  
Died from aeroplane accident 1  
Wounded severely from aeroplane accident 1  
Wounded degree undetermined 13  
Died from accident and other causes 1

Total 669  
Only one Vermonter is cited in the casualty list severely wounded, Joseph W. Trombley, Montpelier.

Missing in action, Howard E. Sweeney of Richmond.

### MURDER CHRISTIANS

Turkish Atrocities Continue in Persia

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11—An official despatch from France says news has been received in Paris from Teheran, Persia, confirming reports of the murder of Christians by the Turks. Among the victims were Father Soutag, French Lazarist priest, and several other priests.

### TRANSPORT TORPEDOED

2,800 Troops on Board—Soldiers Are Rescued

New York, Sept. 11—The transport torpedoed off the English coast on September 6 with American troops on board, as reported in London despatches today, was the British steamship Persio of the White Star line, a vessel of 12,042 tons gross, according to reliable information received in marine circles today.

Washington, Sept. 11—News of the torpedoing of the British liner Persio, with 2,800 American troops on board, in the war zone September 6 was given to the American people today first through the British admiralty and then later through the navy department. All the soldiers were rescued by accompanying destroyers, the steamer itself was beached, and the enemy submarine is believed to have been accounted for.

The record achieved by the American and allied navies in transporting more than 1,600,000 American soldiers overseas with the loss of only 291 of them is considered miraculous.

### NO SHORTAGE OF COAL

Director McAdoe Gives Pleasing Announcement

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 12.—There will be no shortage of coal or food this winter on account of transportation congestion according to Director General McAdoe, who declares that there will be no repetition of last year's traffic delays. There is no dearth of cars at the mines, he says, and will be no undue shipping delays unless essential railroad operations are drafted.