The EVENING CALEDONIAN

Established Weekly 1837—Daily 1916

Published Daily, except Sunday, at Eastern Avenue and Main Street, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, by The W. D. Pelley Publishing Company, Inc. W. D. Pelley, President; Arthur F. Stone, Vice President; Wallace H. Gilpin, Secretary and Treasurer.

BY MAIL—$4.00 a year in advance; Six Months, $2.00; Three Months, $1.00. Delivered by carrier, 50c per Month, $5.00 per year.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights or republication of special dispatches herein is also reserved.

HER LIBERTY LOAN

(By Mrs. Fay R. Hunt, East Greenwich, R. I.)

I steal to the crib where my baby lies sleeping,
And see the sweet lips and hear the soft sigh.
I see the fresh life in the cheeks rosy blushing
And breathe a low prayer—"God bless him! My boy!"

I see a fair youth in the ranks proudly marching.
Alert in his step and keen in his eye.
No other 'midst all is so manly and daring
And still comes the prayer—"God bless him! My boy!"

I steal to the field where the soldiers lie bleeding
And lift a cold form with an agonized cry.
Lo here! Take my gift toward the world's greatest healing!
He died for the right.—"God bless him! My boy!"

A friend asked Hon. Theo. N. Vail the secret of the marvelous success of the Bell Telephone and its gigantic network of telephones. "Simply this," replied Mr. Vail. "Always keep ahead of the public demand. Lead, not lag."

A St. Johnsbury merchant makes the pertinent inquiry as to why our local merchants do not adopt the plan of the Barre merchants in regard to the closing hours, thus help save man power and fuel. The plan is well worth considering.

The election of a Republican Congress this autumn is urged by the Philadelphia North American, "it will do more than any other thing to insure vigorous and successful prosecution of the war and it will afford the strongest possible guaranty against a negotiated and premature peace with Prussianism."

PRESS COMMENT

The Community Labor Board

The Community Labor Board will play an increasingly important part in affairs from now on. Its work promises to be one of the most exacting and also one of the most essential and valuable of the many boards made necessary by the war and its effect upon the national life. —Barton Monitor.

Groton's Enviable Record

The people of Groton maintained the reputation of their town for alertness in responding to the nation's financial calls by over-subscribing the town's quota in the fourth Liberty loan on the first day of the campaign. Groton established an enviable position in the war savings stamp drive, as well as in other campaigns and seems likely to keep it up till the last call of the government has been met.—Barre Times.

"Merely a Setback"

The failure to secure a two-thirds vote for the suffrage amendment in the Senate must be considered in the light of a setback merely, not as a defeat. For as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow the time is not far distant when the United States will perform this act of justice to its women citizens and put itself in line with the other great democracies by whose side we are fighting in Europe aginst the forces of reaction.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Taking of Lens

The tenacity with which the German High Command has clung on to Lens is the best proof of its importance. With the abandonment of that town and Armentieres the enemy has yielded up the keys to the rich coal deposits and a vastly important industrial section of Northern France. Douai will fall next, for it is already flanked by Haig's forces; then will follow Lille.

The recovery of the coal areas of Northern France will be speedily followed by their reclamation for operative purposes, a work likely to be fraught with no little difficulty and danger. In this connection it is satisfactory to learn that American engineers probably will take an important part, and already mining machinery on a large scale has been despatched from this country to France in anticipation of the recovery of its northern coal areas. With his customary deviltry, doubtless, the enemy has done his worst to put the mines out of commission for as long a period as possible, shafts and workings having been either fired or flooded, and in places mined with explosives.

American engineers are not to be deterred, however, by any risks they may be called upon to face. France needs fuel and American engineers will do their best to get it out for them. The output of the mines in the Douai district was about five million tons annually prior to the war. Before long France will be relying largely on her own coal mines, and the strain on the fuel and shipping resources of this country and Britain will be correspondingly relieved.—New York Herald.

VERMONT NEWS

A new minimum for granite workers is to become operative Jan. 1st at Barre. Nearly 4000 granite workers in the Barre district are affected, and as the revision, the second since last year, means an increase of 9 cts. per hour for all cutters and men in the allied trades, the minimum for skilled labor is to be $5.60 a day.

John Norton of Fayston, in Barre, pleaded guilty to the larceny of an automobile from Levi Boyce. He confessed to the theft and is awaiting sentence. Twenty hours after the thelft he was captured in North Adams, Mass.

William H. Adsit of Burlington, assistant judge of Chittenden county court, died Friday afternoon at his home after an illness of several weeks. Judge Adsit was 78 years of age. His wife died early in the year and his daughter, Miss Killary, resided with him.

OSCAR C. MILLER DIES AT BURLINGTON

Well-Known Manufacturer Died at the Hospital on Saturday Night

Burlington, Oct. 7—Oscar C. Miller of Newport died at the Mary Fletcher hospital in this city Saturday evening, Oct. 5, following an illness of several weeks. Mr. Miller was born in Westfield July 13, 1842, and was 76 years of age. He was the only child of Ephraim H. and Mary (Gilman) Miller. He married Elma M. Brown and their golden wedding anniversary was observed on December 7, 1915. Mrs. Miller died about two years ago.

To them were born four children, the youngest, Harry, dying when about a year old. Those surviving are Perley O. Miller and Inez E. Miller of Newport and Mrs. M. C. Grandy of Burlington. There are three grandchildren, Daniel R. Grandy of East Orange, N. J., and the Misses Ruth and Pearl Grandy of Burlington; also a great-grandson, Daniel R. Grandy, Jr.

Mr. Miller was the senior member of the firm of Prouty & Miller, which business was established in 1876 by the late John A. Prouty and O. C. Prouty being continued by three of his sons, the late ex-Gov. G. H. Prouty, Edgar J. Prouty and Willard R. Prouty. This firm has lumber mills at Newport, Vt., and Jackman, Me., and retail yards at Brickton and Holyoke, Mass. It has heretofore operated mills at Roxton Falls, P. Q., Bigelow, Me., and St. Victor, P. Q.

Mr. Miller was vice president of the Orleans Trust Company of Newport, prominent in local affairs and a member of the board of civil authority for many years. He was chairman of the Orleans county exemption board until compelled on account of ill health to give up the work.

He was a member of Memphremagog Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Cleveland Chapter, R. A. M., and was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

In politics he was a democrat. He represented the town of Newport in the year 1892, being elected in a strong republican town. He was taree times delegate to national democratic conventions, and was the nominee of his party for the office of United States senator in the year 1916.

The body will be taken to Newport Monday afternoon where the funeral will be held at his house Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. Owing to the prevailing epidemic the services will be private, but all friends of the family who wish to view the remains will have an opportunity between 11 and 1 on Tuesday. During the hour of the service all places of business in the city will be closed.

A curious tree stands on the top of Tunnel hill, Johnstown, Pa., about four miles from town. It is a sugar maple about 100 years old which has prolonged its own life by grafting a branch into a much younger tree.

Since Dom Pedro was deposed by Brazil in 1888, every South American country has had a republican form of government, though in some cases it has sometimes been rather unstable.

British girl carpenters near the French front have built roomy huts from boxes.

Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan
Facts and Figures

FAMOUS PLAYERS FOR LIBERTY LOAN FILMS

Stars of the opera, the theatrical world and the movies themselves are hard at work on patriotic plays to be used in motion picture houses of the country in connection with the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Under the chairmanship of Adolph Zukor of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry the theatrical forces are being gathered together for the solid support of the United States and the boys "over there".

Mme. Alla Nazimova, Enrico Caruso, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Elsie Ferguson, Marguerite Clark, John Barrymore, Billie Burke, Clara Kimball Young, George M. Cohan, and a host of others have taken advantage of the privilege extended them of giving their services in the making of pictures which shall carry a definite message for this country in her time of need.

Peter J. Schaeffer, president of the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America, Sydney S. Cohen, president of the New York State Motion Picture Exhibitors League, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, Thomas H. Ince, and other organizations and persons connected with the production or distribution of motion pictures have pledged their full cooperation for the new loan.

The title presentation of all the pictures will be uniform and will bear the official imprint of the Treasury Department together with an inscription to the effect that the picture was made and distributed through the cooperation of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

The pictures will be booked to the exhibitors free of charge. It is planned to have each exhibitor run a different picture every day of the drive. The handling of the distribution is expected to be a comparatively simple matter as 3000 prints are to be in circulation.

As all of the negatives and one positive print of each picture must be in the hands of the committee by August 25, the motion picture industry may be said to be given over just now to the production of patriotic films, forming a solid phalanx behind the boys in the trenches and upholding the hands of the government in its prosecution of the war.

Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, William Farnum, Dustin Farnum and many others already have completed their pictures. Upon request of William L. Sherill, president of the Sherman Amusement Corporation, that he write the story for the picture in which Jack Sherill is to be starred, Arthur Brisbane not only wrote the story but also a column editorial commending the plans of the Zukor committee.

In addition to separate pictures featuring Enid Bennet, Dorothy Dalton and Charles Ray, there will be a special picture by Thomas H. Ince in which the director will give his idea of the way to sell Liberty bonds.

Participation in this work by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew is especially noteworthy as Mr. Drew's son, S. Rankin Drew, was the first member of the motion picture industry to be killed in France in the service of his country. Mr. and Mrs. Drew are now appearing on the legitimate stage and wrote that they would be glad to make a picture but owing to the fact that they are not now connected with any producing organization had no studio to work in. The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation offered the use of either of its eastern studios and the Drews have promised to have their contributions ready on time. Willard Mack is making a 1,000 foot picture starring Pauline Frederick. D. W. Griffith is personally directing the picture in which Lillian Gish is to appear.

TRANSPORTATION OF OUR TROOPS

"A transport miracle", Sir John Maclay, the British controller of shipping, calls the success with which the United States has moved 1,500,000 American soldiers from their scattered camps on this side the Atlantic to the fighting areas across the seas. Although the seas have been beset by the enemy the loss of life in taking the men across has been almost infinitesimally small. This bit of American efficiency has not only surprised our enemies; we have surprised our friends and even ourselves.

And it isn't all due to the Navy. The railroads have had their share in the achievement. Director General McAdoo seems justified in his statement that while the development of the Railroad Administration requires time, progress has been made toward the goal.

And it isn't all due to the Navy and the railroads, either. It is the Liberty Bond purchasers who made it possible, and back of the purchasers the Liberty Bond. If the people respond to the Fighting Fourth as they did to the First, Second and Third, and there is every indication that they will, there is no telling what other miracles may be accomplished.

WHAT LIBERTY BONDS ARE

What are Liberty Bonds? Liberty Bonds are promises of the United States Government to pay money at a future date with interest; for example, a $50 Third Liberty 4¼% bond is a promise to pay the bearer $50 on Sept. 15, 1928, with interest in the meantime at 4¼%, i. e., $2.12 per year or $1.06 on every March 15 and September 15 until the bond is paid.

COST OF A SAILOR

The cost of the U. S. Navy per man per day during the first six months of the fiscal year 1918 varied from $.49 on the larger types of vessels to $.52 on the smaller types. A $50 Liberty Bond will keep a sailor for 102 days in the larger vessels and for 96 days on the smaller types.

BANKING POWER OF AMERICA

Total resources of the 7,688 national banks and 20,423 trust companies, state banks and savings banks of the United States aggregate over six billion dollars more than a year ago and are greater than in 1916 by nearly twice this sum. Resources of the national banks amount to $18,249,905,000 and the state institutions to $22,275,104,130 totaling $40,525,000,000. With the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan about to be launched these facts culled by The Analist assume a special significance to the American people.

Of the 7688 national banks in the United States New England has 405. Of the 20,423 state institutions she has 884. The national banks in New England have resources amounting to $1,319,351,000 and the state institutions to $3,295,100,024.

The recent establishment of the United States Council of State Banking Associations to provide an organization exclusively representative of banking institutions under state control has led to a study by The Analist of the relative resources of national and state banks and an inquiry into the distribution of banking institutions and banking power among the 48 states of the Union.

The tremendous increase in the banking resources of the United States becomes apparent when reference is made to the last annual report of the Controller of the Currency showing the estimated banking power of the country in June 1916 to have been $29,353,000,000, and in June 1917, $34,473,000,000.

The combined resources of the banks of six states, New York with $10,893,871,000; Pennsylvania $3,843,668,000; Massachusetts $2,881,243,000; Illinois, $2,566,547,000; Ohio, $1,876,466,000 and California, $1,770,128,000, aggregate $23,831,923,000 or approximately three-fifths of the total resources of all the banks in the country. The resources of banks in New York state are more than one-fourth of the total. In 16 of the 48 states the resources of the national institutions exceed those of state controlled banks. They are Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinios, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

The combined capital of the 20,423 banking institutions under state control amounts to $1,198,583,841, compared with $1,096,932,000, the combined capital of 7,688 national banks. The surplus of the state banks totals $1,217,070,794, compared with $803,143,000 for the national banks, and the undivided profits of the former class of institutions amount to $236,168,464, compared with $355,937,000 for the latter. The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the state institutions total $2,651,823,100 while the total of the same items for the national banks is $2,256,012,000. An analysis of these figures shows that the average capital, surplus, and undivided profits of state institutions is $129,000 while the average for national banks is $293,000.

EXPENSES OF WAR

When it is realized that one 16-inch shell complete with explosives, packing, etc., costs nearly $1000 some idea can be formed of what even a slight encounter with the enemy costs in these days of modern warfare. The actual money involved in such an offensive as has recently been going on on the western front is almost too much for the average person to imagine. Too few stop to think about it. They are ready enough to shout for the brave boys who have held back nothing from their country's call but they do not always stop to think as they should that the shouts should have a strong foundation under them, a foundation of Liberty Bonds and Liberty Bonds and still more Liberty Bonds. Every dollar counts and every dollar that can be put into a bond does just so much toward winning the war. One dollar will buy an overseas cap; 80 cents will buy a pair of woolen gloves; 60 cents a summer undershirt and $2.10 a winter one. It takes $225 to buy an artillery (wheel) harness and $175,000 to provide one 16-inch gun to fire the $1000 shell.

COST OF SHIPS OF WAR

What is to be done with all the money that is being asked for on the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan? Pay for battleships, submarines and a thousand other things to be used by our boys on the land, on the sea, in the air and under the sea. To complete a single battleship now under construction requires $23,075,000 and a battle cruiser takes $24,900,000. A scout cruiser takes $7,220,000 and a destroyer $1,590,000. A coast submarine costs $850,000 and a sea-going submarine $1,430,000.

COST OF AMMUNITION

The ammunition in each torpede fired from a ship in the present war costs from $5000 to $10,000. One pounder cartridge contains ammunition valued at $.72 while a six pounder cartridge has ammunition valued at $1.70. Ammunition in a 3-inch shell is valued at $3. That in a 4-inch shell is valued at $8, in a 5-inch shell at $13 and in a 6-inch shell at $18. It is a simple problem in mathematics to find how many torpedoes or shells can be filled with ammunition by a single Liberty Bond.

BUY A BOND.

By H. V. Neal, Everett, Mass.

Hark, a voice to you appealing,
Men of Freedom, Thought and Feeling,
Innocents implore you kneeling,
"Buy a Bond."

Hosts of Hell are Right defying,
Sparing not the sick or dying;
Broken hearts to you are crying,
"Buy a Bond."

For our boys who, in the fight,
Stand for U.S., for God and Right,
Keep their home fires burning bright,
Buy a Bond.

In the name of Liberty,
Strike the blow to make men Free,
Help to win the Victory,
Buy a Bond!

STOLE A MARCH ON THE GERMANS

American Aviator Made His Escape by Playing Possum

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 6—(by the Associated Press.)—With his airplane riddled by machine gun bullets and hemmed in by German machines, Aviator Ted Haight, of New York city, pretended to be out of commission and landed within the German lines. After hurriedly repairing his damaged machine he ascended and got back to his own lines, successfully dodging the astonished Germans on the ground and in the air.

Haight was in a group of airplanes protecting American observers beyond the German lines. He was attacked by the Germans, and thirteen machine gun bullets penetrated various parts of his airplane, three of the striking the propeller. The Germans quickly circled around him to prevent him from reaching his own lines. Haight descended quickly and landed in a field behind the German lines. The German airmen apparently took it for granted that his machine was out of commission and left his capture to the men on the ground.

One bullet had severed a battery wire in Haight's machine. This was quickly repaired, and before the German foot soldiers could reach Haight he had ascended and was making for the American lines. The German airplanes pursued him, but were not quick enough to catch the fleeing American.

POSITIONS THAT WOMEN CAN FILL

War Labor Policies Board Lists Many Lines of Work That Offer Good Opportunities

Among the jobs for which women are particularly adapted the following are listed by the War Labor Policies board:

Clerical and cashier service, accounting in manufacturing, mercantile and financial establishemnts, including department stores, specialty stores, shoe stores, men's furnisheing stores, florists' shops, jewelry stores, drug stores and soda fountains.

On the other hand, the board takes a strong position against the employment of women in places where they are likely to suffer physically or morally, as for example, barrooms, poolrooms, in or about mines, smelters and quarries, or on furnace work in glass works. Girls under 21 years of age should not be employed for messenger service, as bell boys in hotels or clubs, as elevator operators, or in street car and elevated transportation service. The recruiting of mothers of young children for war industries is to be discouraged.

ORLEANS

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Buchanan returned on Wednesday from Rockland, Me., where they have been for the last week visiting their daughter, Mrs. Wallace Little.

The body of Fred Towle was brought here on Wednesday morning accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Grace Towle, their daughter Anita, a brother, Edward, a sister, Hazel, and his mother, Mrs. Emma Towle. He was laid beside his brother, Harley, in Pleasant View cemetery, at ten a. m. Brief services were held in charge of the Rev. W. S. Smithers. He died in Fitchburg, Mass., on Sunday, Sept. 29, after an illness of one week. He was well known in Orleans and made many friends. For several years he was in the employ of Whipple, French and Co. His cousin, Howard Towle, son of Ezra Towle, of Lisbon, N. H., was brought here Monday from Camp Devens, where he was bugler in the National Army. He died Friday of the same disease. His father accompanied the body and services were held at the cemetery in charge of Rev. Mr. Smithers.

The two Towle families stopped while in town with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rowen. Mrs. Emma Towle and daughter, Hazel, went to Morgan on Thursday to spend a little time with relatives before returning to Fitchburg, Mass.

Guy Shepherd went to Camp Devens on Friday night to visit his son, Preston Shepherd.

The body of Frank Wright was brought here from Camp Devens on Monday morning and brief funeral services were held at Pleasant View cemetery in charge of the Rev. Mr. Smithers.

Mrs. Myrtie Green Wright of Concord, Mass., and her brother, Harley Green, of Camp Devens, were in town at the burial of Frank Wright.

Born on Monday, Sept. 30, a daughter, Alberta, to Mr. and Mrs. William Page.

Elmer E. Doe returned a few days since from a visit with his son, Lieut. Alton A. Doe, before his embarkation for overseas service. While there he saw J. Stannard Campbell and Mr. Jones, who was formerly in the law office of State's Attorney Stoddard, and Corp. Gile. Campbell and Jones received their 1st Lieut. commissions just before sailing.

Lieut. R. M. Wells, M. C., was home for the week end. He was sent to Camp Devens two weeks ago in response to an emergency call for physicians at the outbreak of the epidemic of influenza. He reports conditions as much better at present. There are fewer cases coming down and more nurses to care for them. He went back to Mitchel Field, Garden City, Monday morning.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—

Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

ADVERTISERS!

In order to give your copy proper display, in order to give our employees a square deal, in order to give the Evening Caledonian timely distribution on trains and in order to arrange proper make-up of the paper it is essential that copy for change of advertisements be in this office the night before publication, and no change will be guaranteed when copy reaches this office after 8 o'clock a. m., on day of publication. This rule is established as much for your benefit as for ours and will help us make a better Caledonian.

We anticipate your hearty cooperation.

THE EVENING CALEDONIAN.

"Lemme see one o' dem cuckoo clocks," said Mr. Erastus.

"Here you are."

"Could you change de tune a little?"

"What's the idea?"

"I wants an alarm clock. I don't take to dese hasty an' excited alarm clocks. If you could train one o' dese to cackle like a chicken, I could wake up spry an' hopeful every time."—Washington Star.

Brooklyn citizen—"He said this shirt of mine was a perfect symphony."

"Maybe, but it's not well conducted."

"What do you mean?"

"It drags."

The Comforts of a Pipe

or any other medium in the smoking line can be found in our new stock of

Smokers' Sundries

Anything and everything a smoker's heart delights in is duly represented in this store. Look over this store and when you find what you want, you'll also find that the price will suit you to a T.

BROWN'S CIGAR STORE

49 Main St.

A very impressive little ceremony took place a short time ago in Milan, where the American Congressman, Isaac Siegel, presented to the Italian School Inspector for the district, an autographed photo of President Wilson, which is to be presented to the schools of Milan as a personal present of the President to the students.

ABOUT THIS TIME

Get ready for winter—Roofs to be fixed up—Colonial Roofing is the thing—loads of it in our warehouse—all plies and all right—Then paint up old Roofs with "VALDURA" paint—the real Asphalt paint—the best ever—and a word more—Axes, Saws—plenty here bought before prices went skyward—getting scarce though—Window glass and hardware—No profiteering here—on the contrary thrift stamps given away at our store—Why not look in?

THE PECK COMPANY