

## IN HANDS OF THE JURY

Fate of Police Lieut. Becker Rests With Them

### JUDGE CHARGED JURY TO-DAY

Closing Arguments for the Defense and the Government Made Yesterday—Defendant Victim of a Conspiracy, Says McIntyre.

New York, Oct. 24.—The fate of Police Lieutenant Becker will rest with the jury to-day. Counsel on both sides completed their appeals yesterday and the jury was charged by Justice Goff this morning.

Becker sat almost expressionless throughout the day, hearing himself characterized by his counsel as the victim of conspiracy hatched by Jack Rose, and by Assistant District Attorney Moss as the "Brain behind the gunner with a tremendous motive for murder."

The defense entered its attack almost wholly on Rose's testimony, which Attorney McIntyre denounced as unworthy of belief. McIntyre summed up the declaration that District Attorney Whitman was "actuated by ambition" and had "fathered a prosecution framed up by crooks."

Assistant District Attorney Moss accused McIntyre of misrepresenting the evidence to the jury and McIntyre shook his fist in Moss's face and denied the charge.

Moss, continuing, said the defense had failed to introduce proof that a conspiracy against Becker existed, answering McIntyre's declaration that the four gunmen might go free even if Becker were convicted.

Moss said: "Have no fear, you will never meet these four men on Broadway. You needn't be afraid of meeting Rose, Webber or Vallon there, either, after the trial is over. Their friends, the gunmen of the underworld, will take care of that."

## ERROR IN FRONT RANK OF RIOTERS SAYS WITNESSES

### State Calls Police to Tell of Armed Men in Mobs and of Speeches Inciting Them to Violence.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 24.—Police Inspector John J. Kelliher of Lawrence yesterday testified at the Ettor trial he had been convinced on the night of January 2 that the time had come for the police to draw their revolvers, but he did not do so, and knew no policeman who fired a shot during the outbreak which resulted in the killing of the Lopizzo woman and wounding of Policeman Bennett.

Kelliher told how the police were pelted with ice and used clubs and blackjacks to drive back the resistant men.

His cross-examination led up to the killing of the woman, but no testimony was taken regarding the actual shooting.

George O. Berthal, a Lawrence policeman, continued his testimony yesterday.

Berthal said that in the crowd of strikers who paraded the streets of Lawrence on the day of the fatal riot he recognized many persons whom he had previously seen on the Lawrence common, listening to an address by the defendant, Giovanniotti. Giovanniotti, he said, spoke in Italian and aroused his auditors to many outbreaks of applause.

Policeman William Caffrey gave further testimony of the stoning of street cars and assaults upon passengers on the morning of January 2. During those outbreaks before daylight, Caffrey said he saw the defendant, Ettor, in the street.

"Ettor was followed by several hundred strikers," said Caffrey. "They marched in lines extending across the street; then Ettor was in the center of the first line. They were howling and hissing at the police."

Thomas F. McCarthy, a police sergeant, testified that he saw E. Giannini and Lorenz Maroney, members of the textile strike committee, in the crowd which attacked the woolen mill gates Jan. 15. Both made speeches, he said, just before the rush upon the gates.

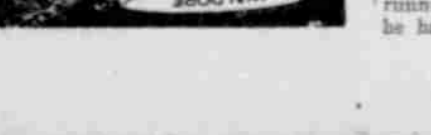
The witness also described assaults upon persons trying to go to work and his trouble in making arrests.

"When I arrested an Italian for knocking a man down Jan. 20," said McCarthy, "the crowd tried to rescue him. I called for help from other officers as the crowd closed in on me. They had been tugging at the prisoner, trying to pull him from me, and had torn his coat to shreds before other officers drove them back."

### POWDER MILL EXPLODES.

Several Killed in Disaster at Haileyburg, Ontario.

North Bay, Ont., Oct. 24.—The Energetic Explosive company's factory at Haileyburg was blown to pieces yesterday. Several persons are known to have been killed and the property loss is heavy.



## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

## TAFT GOES TO THE FRONT

He Will Assist in Strategy of Campaign

### WILL GO TO WASHINGTON

An Active Part Taken by the Cabinet Members—Wickersham to Tell Ohio About the Trust Proceedings.

New York, Oct. 24.—President Taft's plan to close his season at the summer White House and return to Washington at the end of this week is due to his desire to be in closer touch with the campaign. There will be no change in managers; but the president is to assist in plans and offer suggestions.

The members of the cabinet will have an active part in the campaign up to the end; Mr. Wickersham has gone to Ohio to discuss trusts and may explain more at length why certain former Republicans, who do not like the enforcement of the Sherman law, are now Bull Moose leaders.

The campaign will be against Governor Wilson, whom the Republican leaders believe is the president's real opponent.

Now that the campaign is nearing the end, the national committee are counting the cash cost of advertising, postage, special trains and other agencies for spreading the light among the people.

The Democrats estimate expenses since July 1 at about \$550,000, of which \$350,000 has been for publicity, and publicity covers a multitude of measures. It is interesting to know that Republicans and Democrats are spending \$500 a day for postage and between \$50 and \$100 a day for telegrams.

### BEVERIDGE SENT BACK \$57,000.

Returned That Sum in His Campaign in 1904.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Senator Beveridge returned campaign contributions amounting to \$57,000 sent him by George W. Perkins, Edward L. McLean and Gifford Pinchot, according to three witnesses yesterday before the Senate campaign contributions committee.

Perkins, when examined by the committee, declared he could remember sending only \$10,000 to Beveridge, which was returned; but yesterday's testimony indicated that Beveridge received and returned three \$10,000 checks. Besides \$25,000 was received and returned to McLean, Beveridge's cousin, and either \$2,500 or \$3,000 to Pinchot.

The witnesses were Lars A. Whitcomb, who had a law office with Beveridge in 1904; John F. Hayes, formerly Beveridge's private secretary; and Leonard C. Ryan, sent the governor a note saying he would be unable to stop here on his way from Philadelphia because the itinerary called for close connections elsewhere.

### GOVERNOR WILSON WAITING.

His Arrangements for Speaking Not to Be Changed Until Roosevelt Recovers.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 24.—Governor Woodrow Wilson expected to be busy all day on his correspondence. The governor, however, had not announced to make as yet with regard to speaking engagements. "I am merely waiting for Colonel Roosevelt's recovery," he said to-day. The news that Colonel Roosevelt hoped to speak in New York on October 30 strengthened one belief here that the governor would begin speaking a day or two before that. William Jennings Bryan sent the governor a note saying he would be unable to stop here on his way from Philadelphia because the itinerary called for close connections elsewhere.

### NOTES ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

Brief Bits of News and Crisp Comment on Men and Measures.

George Fred Williams, who is campaigning in the far west, said at Spokane: "The election of Woodrow Wilson is inevitable. Kansas will be for him. My state, Massachusetts, will give him 50,000 plurality. Maine will go for Wilson, and so will New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Wilson will be elected president by the biggest electoral vote any president ever received."

Secretary Wilson in a speech at Hart, Mich., last night, reviewed the accomplishments of Mr. Taft's administration and enjoined the president for procuring "progressive legislation" and in "giving the country a safe and stable administration, avoiding international troubles and conserving the interests of the people in every particular so that there had been no 'check or prospecty'."

Governor Marshall wound up a flying two-day campaign in California by advocating the exclusion from the United States of all aliens who are not of a character to amalgamate with the American people.

Senator La Follette at Lacrosse, Wis., last night, declared that he would not vote for Roosevelt, Taft or Wilson. He compared the suppression of competition through the growth of trusts to a huge cancer, the treatment of which requires great skill. "It is no job for a 'Bull Moose,'" said he, "and seems not to be a job for an amiable, easy-going man. A fellow ever in New Jersey has been running with pretty good success, but he has not treated cancer."

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## FIGHTING IN BALKANS

Inclination to Believe That It is More Serious

### THAN HAS BEEN ADMITTED

The Allies Have the Advantage—There is Some Question Whether They Will Be Able to Maintain It, However.

London, Oct. 24.—Heavy fighting is proceeding on every side of the Balkan peninsula and in competent quarters there is an inclination to the belief that the conflicts are much more serious than official reports would indicate.

While the allied armies of Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece have doubtless had the best of the preliminary skirmishes and continue to take small Turkish fortresses and villages, some doubt still exists as to which side will be most successful in the main theatre of the war.

Both Turks and Bulgarians claim to be advancing in the vicinity of Adrianople, and the public is left to choose for itself between the varied statements given in the official reports, as all independent observers, correspondents and military attaches are being kept in the rear.

Everything seems to indicate, however, that the Bulgarians have deployed the bulk of their main army from the Mustapha Pasha-Adrianople line to the Jumbala-Kirk-Killesh line, and are attacking the Turkish front between the last-named place and Adrianople, while enveloping the extreme Turkish right to the east of Kirk-Killesh.

An official report by the Serbian commander says that the Turkish troops after offering a desperate resistance, are falling back along the whole front and in their precipitate retreat are leaving behind them quantities of supplies and ammunition.

The Serbian losses are said to have been quite heavy.

The Greek army defeated the Turkish troops yesterday morning beyond Alassons after a vigorous attack, and the Turks are now retreating to the town of Servia, according to a dispatch from Crown Prince Constantine of Greece, commander-in-chief of the Greek army.

The crown prince telegraphs that the Turkish army, composed of 22 battalions of infantry and six batteries of artillery, was compelled to abandon its positions and retire before the Greek onslaught. The order had been given for a general pursuit by the Greek army.

The crown prince has established his headquarters at Khanhadjivog. The important Turkish town of Novipazar in the district of the same name was captured by the Serbians yesterday after severe fighting, according to a news agency dispatch from Nish, Serbia. The troops suffered heavy losses.

### MORGAN'S HARVESTER STOCK.

Received 165,000 Shares for Service in Forming Corporation.

New York, Oct. 24.—J. P. Morgan & Co. received 165,000 shares of stock for services in connection with the formation of the International Harvester company. This stock on Aug. 14, 1912, was valued at \$13,500,000, so testified William Hamilton of J. P. Morgan & Co., on the stand here yesterday at a continuation of the government hearings against the International Harvester company, before a special examiner.

The witness produced a contract agreement dated Aug. 13, 1902, providing for the deposit of certificates with the Morgan firm by Charles Deering, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Richard F. Howe, W. H. Jones and John J. Glessner. He was questioned also to produce lists of the owners of the certificates who entered into an agreement with the firm not to sell the stock before giving J. P. Morgan & Co. a chance to purchase before September, 1903.

### SLAYER ADMITS KILLING WOMAN.

Confesses to Taxi Murder on Road Near Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 24.—The police believe that the woman who was murdered on the Derby turnpike near here last yesterday afternoon was a "white slave" investigator in the employ of the government and that she was lured from Chicago and taken in an automobile to a lonely place for the purpose of putting her out of the way. They are working on this theory in spite of the confession of Joseph Bonomo, her companion on the trip from Chicago, that she was his wife and that he shot her without motive while he was drunk.

### FALLS 200 FEET TO DEATH.

Aviator Mitchell Loses Control While Attempting Spiral Glide.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24.—Aviator Louis Mitchell fell 200 feet here yesterday afternoon and was killed. He lost control of his machine while trying a spiral glide.

### Protect Yourself!

Get the Original and Genuine

## HORLICK'S Malted Milk

The Food-drink for All Ages.

For Infants, Invalids, and Growing Children. Pure Nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged.

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.

Not in Any Milk Truck.

## "A DISGRACE TO VERMONT."

(Continued from first page.)

An increase in the value of our services to society, an increase more than commensurate with the greater cost, can we hope to win.

### Sufficient Remuneration for Teachers.

"From the viewpoint of society, then, what is sufficient remuneration for teachers as a class? Evidently the financial return must be enough to attract into the profession and to hold in the profession a supply of teachers equal to the demand. There must be a teacher for every school. That condition is met in Vermont to-day. If, then, the quality of the teaching service is satisfactory to the citizens of the state, we have no logical basis of argument for higher salaries. Why should the state pay more, provided a sufficient supply of satisfactory teachers can be obtained at the present scale of wages? If we as teachers are satisfied with our attainments, if the present legal requirements meet our approval, why are we justified in asking for increased salaries or pensions? The Utopia of our hopes is still far in the future. Our wages, like those of all other classes, are determined by an unyielding economic law: given a fixed demand, in this case the number of schools to be supplied with teachers, wages will be determined at that point at which the supply equals the demand.

"Teachers' wages in Vermont are low, not because of the poverty of the state or the parsimony of boards of education, but because a sufficient supply of teachers is obtainable without paying more. If a town is satisfied with getting a teacher who merely meets legal requirements, the wages paid are the lowest. If a town seeks a thoroughly prepared and competent teacher, the wages paid are higher, for such a town must compete with other towns in searching for superior teachers. All this is in strict accord with natural economic law. To argue that we should be paid higher salaries in return for present service, because our work is difficult and wearying, the pay small, and the future uncertain, is largely futile. We are met by the unanswerable argument that we entered the ranks of teachers as free agents, that we knew, or ought to have known, conditions, and that we are free to yield our places to others at any time.

### "Disgrace to Vermont."

"The fundamental question concerns the professional standard legally required of teachers in Vermont. Is the quality of the teaching force satisfactory? At the risk of seeming discourtesy to this body of Vermont teachers, I must express my deep conviction that the standard for certification of teachers in Vermont is extremely low, so low as to be a source of incalculable waste to the state. In the seemingly harsh statement which I shall make in this connection, I have no words of criticism for the character or the personality, or the purpose of those teachers who with the poorest of preparation and at the lowest scale of wages are teaching in many communities of the state. The majority of them would become excellent teachers if given adequate education with suitable training.

"That poorly prepared candidates are given certificates and allowed to teach to discredit them, but is a disgrace to the profession. The examinations given candidates for certificates are little more than a test of the ability to read and write. In every truth, the state commissions the blind to lead the blind. Is it any wonder that our common schools are targets for attack? The crying need of Vermont is not the teaching of industrial subjects, but more competent teaching of common subjects.

### How They Get Positions.

"It may be asked how such poorly qualified teachers find positions. Unfortunately conditions are such in many parts of the state that the only question asked of an applicant is: Have you a certificate? The certified teacher can always find a school. The harm done by the poor teacher is not that she is a poor teacher, but that she is a poor teacher who is not a teacher at all. The larger villages and cities and many of the smaller communities examine carefully into an applicant's fitness for teaching, thus secure good teachers, and retain them in competition with other places by paying enough to hold them. It is not necessarily true that such teachers hold the harder position or has the greater opportunities for service.

"The teacher in the rural school, remote from the influence of churches and libraries, in a community that is stagnant or even decadent, working in a poorly appointed building with scant equipment, with pupils who come from homes devoid of all that might inspire—that teacher has problems to solve from which her more fortunate, better-paid sister, might well shrink. She has, too, opportunities for service unknown to the other. Is it right for Vermont to permit untrained, unskilled girls to assume such tasks?

### The Rural School.

"The great educational problem of Vermont is admittedly that of the rural school. Why not face the problem squarely; assert as a fundamental principle that it is the inherent right of every child to attend a school taught by a competent teacher, irrespective of his place of residence or family condition; make this principle effective by granting certificates to teach only to those candidates who have excellent character, adequate scholarship, natural aptitude, and who are willing to make special preparation for teaching. There would follow, first, a scarcity of teaching service, an increase in wages in accordance with the economic law already stated, which would soon yield a full supply of teachers for the schools; third, an insistent popular demand for adequate training facilities, a demand not now in evidence and one which would solve on its merits the question of normal schools in Vermont.

"Would the cost to state and towns be prohibitive? Full consideration of what it would mean to Vermont to have a well-trained teacher with professional spirit and ideals in every necessary school would, in my opinion, prove the added expense to the state to be a well-paying investment. Who can measure the present state caused by the poor schools? A loss not to be estimated in dollars and cents, but in the undeveloped potentialities of boys and girls, in parental hopes blasted by unskillful teaching and discipline, in youthful ambitions dwarfed by lack of opportunity, in low ideals, and aimless living. And poor schools are a direct expense to the state, as well as a loss. Ignorance, improvidence, viciousness are as wasteful to society in a mountain hamlet as in a city slum.

"In either case, ignorance means low productive power, which leads to poverty, and then oft-times to crime. We can measure the cost to Vermont of the care of paupers and criminals, of court maintenance and of the administration of law, and we are told not infrequently that the increase in these expenses is alarming and enormous. Why not combat the cause, or at least one of the causes, of this alarming condition by improving our schools, by sending light into every remote and backward community, by conserving life in the purity of childhood and youth, instead of protecting society from it in the ignorance and vice of manhood?

### Teaching Not Merely Mechanical.

"It is not alone at the lower end of the scale, however, that the quality of the teaching service can be improved. Teaching is an art, one of the fine arts, to be successfully practiced only by those who have natural aptitude for it and who are willing ever to strive hard to improve their methods and to increase their skill. No teacher is perfect, or may ever hope to become so, no teacher who cannot further augment her power by reading or by study or by observation. The vital work of the teacher is more than the giving of instruction in English and arithmetic, Latin and history. This merely mechanical work is but the foundation on which the earnest teacher strives to build living temples of useful citizenship and upright character.

"There is need that the foundation of knowledge be true and lasting; there is equal need that the habits inculcated in school be good habits, that the ideals developed be high ideals, that the life purposes formed be worthy purposes. Here lies the greatest opportunity of the profession, by the teaching of the good instincts and inhibiting the bad, by taking advantage of every noble impulse, by fixing ideals of good citizenship and of right living, so as to guide the mental and moral growth of the pupil that it leads to noble manhood or womanhood.

### Vermont Needs Professional Teachers.

"To do so successfully the teacher must have more than scholarship. Great teachers are such men and women as are than by what they know. All the human sympathy and understanding to be derived from associating with men of every walk in life, all the breadth of vision which comes from travel, all the inspiration afforded by music or the drama, all the clearness of insight and nobility of purpose to be gained by intelligent study of great lives in history or literature—these things, as well as knowledge, the teacher should seek, not selfishly for personal culture and enjoyment, but in order that from a full storehouse he may give more abundantly.

"The management of the Washington Americans have secured the university of Virginia's diamond at Charlottesville for spring training practice in 1913.

Tommy Murphy, known to every horse lover as just plain Tommy, at the close of the grand circuit shows on his accounts an amount of money won in the

past year that exceeds his nearest competitor by about \$7,000. Murphy copped over \$61,000 of the counters.

Killaly, who was tried out last year by the Red Sox, is now making a name for himself out in Oakland in the Pacific coast league and bids fair to make his next return to the big tent shows permanent. Killaly has pitched himself to victory in 15 out of 18 games he has taken part in.

Out in Chicago they have it that either Johnny Evers or Joe Tinker will manage the Cubs next season. Tinker has more favorable qualities for being assigned to the task than Evers.

Dick Cooley, a star in his days with Boston and other major league clubs and also well known through his associations with minor leagues in the west, I sto carry, as a sideline, a cafe. Cooley is part owner of the Salt Lake City baseball club.

While not a great deal of interest has been centered on the Harvard-Vanderbilt game a week from Saturday at Cambridge, Harvard will have a harder task on her hands disposing of the southern college than any of the preceding games. Vanderbilt won the preceding games, the south last year and met with a refusal in attempting to arrange a game for the championship of the west and south. This year there are several of its last year's players back in college, and they have perfected a scoring machine this year to the astonishment of rival coaches.

## ONE DOSE RELIEVES A COLD—NO QUININE

Pape's Cold Compound Cures Colds and Grippe in a Few Hours—Tastes Nice—Acts Gently.

You can surely end gripe and break up the most severe cold, either in head, chest, back, stomach or limbs, by taking a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours, until three consecutive doses are taken.

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"To provide for every school in Vermont, a teacher specially trained, with natural aptitude for teaching and with professional ideals and spirit, would not be to unduly tax the resources of the state. I can conceive of no means by which the coming of the new and the better Vermont can be more effectively hastened. To hold to the present standards is to perpetuate present evils and to aggravate present dangerous conditions to the detriment of the whole state.

Teaching Not Merely Mechanical. It is not alone at the lower end of the scale, however, that the quality of the teaching service can be improved. Teaching is an art, one of the fine arts, to be successfully practiced only by those who have natural aptitude for it and who are willing ever to strive hard to improve their methods and to increase their skill. No teacher is perfect, or may ever hope to become so, no teacher who cannot further augment her power by reading or by study or by observation. The vital work of the teacher is more than the giving of instruction in English and arithmetic, Latin and history. This merely mechanical work is but the foundation on which the earnest teacher strives to build living temples of useful citizenship and upright character.

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Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 24.—Federal crews from four lifesaving stations last night rescued the crew of 16 men from the bark Catterline, which stranded on Tuesday night in a heavy gale.

The men were taken off by the breeches buoy after a thrilling 12-hour battle, starting at daybreak yesterday. The vessel is now going to pieces.

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