

NO CHOICE IN TREATMENT

No Substantial Differences in Care of Prisoners of War

ANDERSON REPORTS ON CONDITIONS

In the Various Concentration Camps in Europe

Washington, Dec. 29.—Chandler Anderson, who as a special attaché of the American embassy in London made an investigation of military prison camps in virtually all the European belligerent countries, declared yesterday there was no substantial difference in the treatment of prisoners of war and that probably in every case they were cared for as well as their captors could afford, considering their own military necessities.

The Germans at the date of Mr. Anderson's departure from Europe had about 450,000 prisoners of war. About 200,000 were Russians, an equal number French and about 17,000 British, the remainder being Belgians. There are thousands, he says, of civilians who had been rounded up in Germany and Belgium and confined in one vast prison camp near Berlin. The prisoners were given the regular army ration, and their principal lack was clothing suitable for the season and opportunities for bathing. Most of them had been arrested in the summer and fall, wearing light clothing, and were consequently suffering somewhat from the cold. The military prisoners were found in worse circumstances, because the German government would not allow them to accept and wear civilian clothes, lest it facilitate their escape, and the British government, occupied with other matters, had not found the opportunity to forward clothing to the prisoners.

GERMANS HAVE 450,000 CAPTIVES.

Chandler Anderson Says All Are Well Treated.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Chandler Anderson, former counselor of the state department, who has been representing the United States in a tour of inspection of the detention and prison camps of the various belligerent nations in Europe, returned to Washington yesterday declaring that no European nation could justly complain of the treatment of prisoners.

In Germany, he said, 450,000 prisoners are being held. They are being well fed, but there is some suffering on account of the lack of clothing. The uniforms of the prisoners are wearing out, and the German authorities will not permit them to wear civilian clothes because of the difficulty it would create in recapturing escaped prisoners.

"A general conclusion from my obser-

Dys-pep-lets

Made only by C. I. HOOD CO. Lowell, Mass. Especially to correct sour stomach, to give digestive comfort, and prevent heartburn and indigestion. Dose: One crushed in the mouth and swallowed slowly. An almost immediate effect, sweetening, comforting, and reducing "that lump," and promoting digestion. Get a box today. 10c, 25c, or \$1. Remember the name **Dys-pep-lets** Take no Substitute

vation leads me to say that the treatment of prisoners by the different nations is simply a case of half a dozen of one and six of the other," said Mr. Anderson.

NO BALLROOM TROOPS WANTED

Trouble with New York National Guard Is That It Would Not Be Dependable in Case of War.

New York, Dec. 29.—"The days of 'ping-pong' soldiers in this state are numbered," said Major General John F. Ryan, commander-in-chief of the New York state National Guard, in a statement yesterday explaining the recent order disbanding the 23d regiment and its formation into two battalions of engineers.

MAJOR STILL IN JAIL

D. M. Roberts of Terre Haute, Ind., Expected to Obtain Surety Yesterday.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—Donn M. Roberts, mayor of Terre Haute and announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1916, early yesterday afternoon was still in the jail here, where he was placed Saturday night by United States Marshal Storer. Roberts, with 21 other prisoners who were arrested in Terre Haute on an indictment charging conspiracy to corrupt the election of Nov. 3, 1914, were brought to the local jail after they had been unable to give bonds ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

WAR TAX WILL MEET IT.

Customs Deficit to Be About \$70,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 29.—At the present rate of government income the customs revenue will run about \$70,000,000 behind this fiscal year. But the war tax will bring in between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000. Thus the treasury will find itself in good condition at the end of the fiscal year.

STEALS TO HELP THE POOR.

Bewery Mission Choir Singer Admits Distributing \$4,000 Stolen Money.

New York, Dec. 29.—Fred Hoyt, choir singer in a Bewery mission, pleaded guilty yesterday to the theft of \$1,400 in jewelry from an apartment house, but brought the court's clemency on the plea that he stole only to benefit the poor. He will be sentenced later.

Bare Walls and Monotony.

The bare white walls of the modern sanitary hospital have a certain monotony which, in many instances, forms a dull and dreary aspect to the sick person who must be in the larger part of every day and find nothing else in his horizon. A patient when he left the hospital said: "Doctor, tell the next patient who occupies this room that there are 201 doors-deeds in the decoration on the wall." Another patient reported to his friends that his room was well aired by two large windows, that there were three flycatchers on the big white walls, and the hospital had a most interesting. In Indianapolis two inmates of the City hospital, known as Barbed and its in honor of the founder, have been decorated so adequately that the foregoing criticism does not apply. Some of the best artists—men and women of national fame—collaborated in the work. In the children's dining room is portrayed a "Festival of Toys." In one of the corridors of the children's wards is illustrated the story of Cinderella. A well known cartoon painter has included twenty-four portraits of Indian-apolis children whose medals like in panels between the windows. In the sun parlor the best known children stories have been depicted in colors. A large banner featuring a being made for the roof garden playground. A visiting artist, looking over the walls already arranged, remarked that there were only two buildings in this country that those decorations resembled, one of them the Boston Public Library, the other, the Congressional Library. The idea, which is widely unique, has been carried out with a quality and completeness probably not elsewhere.

TAFT'S VIEW ON PHILIPPINES.

Senate Committee to Hear Him Next Saturday.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Ex-President Taft will testify before the Senate Philippines committee next Saturday in a hearing on the Philippine independence bill.

"NOT RESIGNING"—BRYAN.

"Please Make Customary Denial," Secretary Adds.

Washington, Dec. 29.—"I am not resigning again or yet; please make the customary denial."

APPEAL IN FRANK CASE.

One Granted by Judge Lamar of Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Justice Lamar of the supreme court yesterday granted an appeal from the decision of the Georgia federal court which refused to release Leo M. Frank on a habeas corpus proceeding.

FILED CURED IN 10 DAYS.

Drop your ailment under the name of PAIN EXPELLER. It is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Stomach and Intestinal Disorders, and all other ailments. Price 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of 25c. Write to: PAIN EXPELLER, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

COMING BACK TO CONGRESS

Members Prepare to Take Up Heavy Program

APPROPRIATIONS FIRST CONSIDERED

Long Discussion Is Expected Over Immigration Bill

Washington, Dec. 29.—Senators and representatives were returning to Washington yesterday from their holiday recess for the reassembling of Congress today.

Practically all of the work of the session is yet to be accomplished. On the House side, rapid progress has begun to be made in clearing up appropriation bills and a few general measures, but in the Senate, in addition to the supply measures, the entire administration legislative programme remains to be disposed of.

There the immigration bill is the unfinished business with prospects of a continuation of the fight against the measure because of the literacy test provision.

President Wilson is opposed to the literacy test and Senator Lewis of Illinois has announced his intention to offer an amendment to strike out the provision altogether. Democratic and Republican Senators alike who favor the measure believe that if such an amendment were adopted it would cause the defeat of the bill.

The supply measures have the right of way and it is believed that the immigration measure will be displaced by the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

In the House, it is not believed that much real progress will be made during the week because of prospects of a lack of a quorum until after New Year's.

The postoffice appropriation bill is pending with general debate on the completed bill it now awaits reading for amendment. With this measure disposed of the Indian, the executive, legislative and judicial, and the rivers and harbors bills will be taken up.

The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying \$22,627,712, already has been completed. To-day the sub-committee of the House naval affairs committee will again consider the naval appropriation bill. Later it will be considered by the full committee.

PERKINS NAMED AS PROSECUTOR

Whitman Selects Indictment Bureau Chief—To Appoint Him Jan. 1.

New York, Dec. 29.—Governor-elect Whitman announced yesterday that he had selected Charles Albert Perkins, an assistant district attorney, to succeed him as district attorney of New York county when he becomes governor.

Mr. Perkins is 46 years old and a graduate of Dartmouth college. He is a native of Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. Perkins has been in the office of the district attorney for 17 years. His father gave the governor-elect his first position after he left Amherst college. The elder Mr. Perkins, at that time in charge of Adolphus, Brooklyn, engaged Mr. Whitman as an instructor.

SHIPS CRASH OFF CAPE COD.

Neither Damaged Below the Water Line.

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 29.—The Dorothy Palmer, a five masted schooner, and the steamship Limon of the United Fruit company were in collision off Cape Cod yesterday. The Limon's bow was smashed in and the headgear of the Palmer was torn away but neither vessel was damaged below the water line. No one was injured.

The Kitchen Workshop.

The new housekeeping means in many homes an entire rearrangement of the kitchen. This is the workshop of the family and a workshop, everyone recognizes, ought to be convenient, equipped for the work to be done in it.

One does not expect the modern kitchen to be a sitting room, a laundry, and a larder. It is expected first and foremost to be a workshop for the preparation and service of food. The new housekeeping implies new methods for doing work and an abandonment of old-time practices which are shown to be wasteful of time or energy.

The writer was greatly surprised to find in a friend's home 19 rules for dish-washing posted over the kitchen sink. She said: "I never know you did 19 things when you washed dishes—I just wash them." But since that time, when other people have washed them, she has washed them 19 ways and there is no longer any doubt.

A GOOD COMPLEXION ADDS CHARM TO ANY WOMAN

Seaver's Laxative Tonic Tablets Will Produce Good Complexions

Among the many charms for which women are especially noted, and one of those which is so quickly acquired and admired as a good complexion.

Every woman, regardless of the station she may occupy in society, owes it to herself, as well as her associates, to properly safeguard the beauties which which nature has endowed her.

CANADIAN TROOPS KILL AN AMERICAN

Wound Another By Shooting Men Who Evade Game Laws and Refuse to Surrender.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29.—One American was instantly killed and another seriously wounded by Canadian troops patrolling the Canadian border at Fort Erie, Ont., opposite this city yesterday.

The men were hunting ducks out of season in the Niagara river and in Canadian water. Provincial Police Officer Thomas Delaney of Fort Erie ordered the men to stop shooting. They declined, and Delaney called upon two privates of the 44th battalion of the Canadian militia for assistance.

The corporal ordered the men to come ashore. Instead they headed their boat for the American shore and were being a hasty retreat when, at the order of Delaney, the soldiers fired upon them. One of the men, Walter Smith, was shot through the head. His companion, Charles Dorsch, suffered a serious wound in the shoulder. When the hunters toppled over in their boat the soldiers put out in a boat and towed the hunters' craft to shore. Both men resided in Buffalo.

Captain Norman File, in charge of the border patrol at Fort Erie, declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he had reported the shooting to his commanding officer at Toronto.

Secretary of State Bryan was notified of the shooting by Vice Consul J. K. Curtis of Fort Erie.

"Whether or not complications will result is a debatable question," said Mr. Curtis. "While two Americans were shot the information available indicates that they were shooting ducks without a Canadian license and were in Canadian waters, where they had no right to be under the circumstances. I have informed the state department of the details and will attend the inquest to look after the interests of the government. No arrests have been made as a result of the shooting."

The coroner's inquest was held late yesterday.

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Every woman, regardless of the station she may occupy in society, owes it to herself, as well as her associates, to properly safeguard the beauties which which nature has endowed her.

The inactivity of the liver and bowels in the direct cause of pimples, swollen, sore, itchy skin, and every other skin trouble is so quickly remedied by Seaver's Laxative Tonic Tablets.

NEW HAVEN SHOPS OPEN.

Resume Work a Week Earlier Than Was Expected, an Old Habit.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Retail shops in the New Haven railroad system were expected yesterday morning to work earlier than was expected. They will now resume work a week earlier than was expected. They will now resume work a week earlier than was expected.

A FIGHT IN THE CLOUDS

By F. A. MITCHEL

Interlaken is a good central point for tourists to make short trips visiting Swiss places of interest. Perhaps the most interesting of all these trips is to take a train at Interlaken for Grindelwald, thence up the steep side of a mountain to Scheidegg.

When I made this trip the railway from Scheidegg to the top of the Jungfrau was just begun. In the car ascending from Grindelwald was a young American with two guides who was intending to ascend the Jungfrau from Scheidegg. He was a quiet, inoffensive fellow, but the fact that he carried an ice ax indicated that he was a climber. A Frenchman with a waxed mustache and a goatee proportionately small seemed disposed to guff him. Webster, the American, kept his temper, but, being quicker at repartee, got the better of him and set the car laughing at him. This made the Frenchman, whose name was Du Pierre, angry, and he insulted Webster. Since they were sitting opposite each other Webster reached forth his hand and slapped the other's cheek.

Every one expected a fight, but since we were climbing at an angle of something like forty degrees no one relished the prospect of having one. We could not blame Webster for resenting an insult at the moment rather than having it pass into something more serious. Nevertheless, the affair did pass into something more serious. The Frenchman, hauling Webster his card, said:

"This is no place for an altercation." Of course that meant a challenge, but when or where the end of the affair would be reached no one knew, and few cared. When we reached Scheidegg I, being a fellow countryman of Webster's, he called upon me, asking me to go to Du Pierre and make an effort to settle the matter. Before doing so I learned from a man who had witnessed the fracas in the car that the Frenchman was a celebrated Paris duelist. I had therefore very little hope of securing an adjustment, and that hope was extinguished as soon as I met the Frenchman's representative. He informed me that such an insult as he had received unavenged would ruin his reputation at home. He could not afford even to accept an apology.

Webster turned out to be a sheep raiser in the heart of the Rocky mountains and used to high altitudes. He directed me to accept Du Pierre's challenge. By the code Webster was entitled to the choice of weapons and the terms of the fight. He directed me to make the following provisions: One of the principals was to go to a point on the road a mile down toward Lauterbrunnen, the other remaining at Scheidegg. Each was to be armed with a revolver, two chambers loaded. At an appointed hour they were to advance and begin firing whenever they chose to do so. The road leading Scheidegg is not at first steep, and it made little difference which of the two won the Scheidegg end.

Du Pierre, who supposed he would fight under terms to which he had been accustomed, was indignant at such an innovation, but since I assured him that Webster would only fight him on the terms offered he was obliged either to go back to Paris having had his face slapped without having wiped out the insult or accept the situation.

The matter was kept perfectly quiet. Those who had witnessed the fracas in the car were tourists and scattered in all directions. Consequently when one went out the next morning as the sun was casting its first beams on the surrounding peaks there was no one present except the principals, their seconds and a surgeon who was stopping at one of the hotels. Du Pierre won the toss and chose to move out from Scheidegg. Two shots were given each man, and Webster and I went down the incline for a mile, waiting there for the time for the duelists to start.

I started him on the mountain, and he advanced slowly up the road. The two men could see each other for nearly the whole distance. When they were a quarter of a mile apart the Frenchman, halting, took deliberate aim and fired. The ball fell on the road some distance from the American.

I now saw the meaning of Webster's tactics. Having lived in a mountainous country, he realized how much nearer objects appeared through the air than they were. Du Pierre had supposed he had his enemy within range when he was not. I could see that he was surprised that his shot had not taken effect, but I doubt if he knew the reason.

Webster now had two shots to his enemy's one, but showed no sign of firing. They continued to advance for perhaps a hundred feet when Webster suddenly raised his weapon. Du Pierre once raised his and fired. Webster lowered his pistol. A spent ball struck him in the leg, but did no serious damage.

This ended the fight, for the Frenchman had used both his shots, while the American had used neither of his, and the latter had no intention of shooting in unarmed combat. Indeed, he had "run the affair to result exactly as he had intended. Handling his weapon as he walked up the road, he had his feet as he passed Du Pierre, and proceeded to the station. An hour later, with his guides, he started for the summit of the Jungfrau and made the first successful ascent of that season. As for the Frenchman, he went back to Paris disgusted with Americans and what he called their Yankee tricks.

PARIS SHIRT WAIST HOUSE

Annual January Sale

Starts Tuesday, Dec. 29, and Continues Until Jan. 15

Ladies' Wool Dresses

\$5.00 value, now... \$3.75

\$7.00 value, now... 4.75

\$8.00 value, now... 6.00

\$11.00 Maternity Dress now... 7.50

Junior Dresses, \$5.50 value, now 4.75

Two Silk numbers, to close... 15.50

Others at... 5.98

Extra values in Silk Waists... \$2.98, 3.50

Lot 1, slightly Soiled Muslin Waists, to close... .75

Ladies' Skirts

Values up to \$5.00, choice at... \$2.75

Velvet Vests, \$2.50 value, at... 1.75

Silk Petticoats, value \$2.50 and \$4.00, now... \$1.98 and 2.50

One lot of House Dresses for... .69

Ten per cent. discount on all Crepe de Chine Waists

Lot 2 of Muslin Waists, value \$2.50, now... 1.75

A Coat Sweater or Mackinaw Defies Zero Weather

When the mercury goes below zero it seems impossible to keep really warm—in regular clothing.

Then's when you need to mobilize the reserve—your coat sweater or mackinaw.

Have you one? If you have not stop wishing and buy one of our splendid garments.

Coat sweaters and mackinaws are here in abundance—at little prices.

Don't forget to see that you begin the New Year right—well clothed.

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RURAL SANITATION.

Health Conditions are in Need of Betterment.

In 1909 the commission of country life reported that "the farm should be the most healthful place in which to live, and there are numberless farmhouses, especially of the farm-owned class, that possess most excellent modern sanitary conveniences. Still it is a fact that there are also numberless other farmhouses, especially of the tenant class, and even numerous rural schoolhouses, that do not have the rudiments of sanitary arrangement. Health conditions in many parts of the open country, therefore, are in urgent need of betterment."

The problem of rural sanitation calls for consideration from two points of view: that of the possible practices to the individual on the farm and his immediate neighbors; and that of the menace which insanitary farm conditions may present indirectly to urban communities.

The sanitary relation of the farm to the city involves almost entirely the possibility of the spread of actual infection from country to city through milk, meat, vegetables and other farm products. A few years ago it was not uncommon for farmers to meet with a spirit of resistance any suggestion of hygienic improvements which were planned to diminish the danger of the farm as a starting point for the spread of disease. At times there has actually been aggressive opposition to proposed regulations the object of which was defensible from every unbiased point of view. The milk industry could furnish many instances in recent times of actual refusal on the part of farm communities to supply an essential food to the market under conditions that to-day are everywhere accepted as rational and necessary.

A few years ago the apparent indifference of the rural community to the needs of the urban population dependent on the farm for a healthful food supply could be excused on the basis of ignorance. To-day there is no excuse for apathy toward the teachings of modern sanitation. The campaign of education that is being waged throughout the United States by all manner of federal, municipal, state and national—by agencies connected with the public health service, the department of agriculture, the experiment stations, the state universities, boards of health, civic organizations and the public press ought to win its way into every rural home that has any ties whatever with civilized communities.

The better understanding of the farmer's unavoidable responsibility toward his distant fellow citizen has in turn reacted to advantage in respect to his own environment. As a recent writer has expressed it: "Fortunately with the general advance in rural standards of living in recent years there has come about a considerable awakening of interest among farmers and representatives of rural communities along these lines, as well as among the public as a whole. Modern methods of communication and travel have to a great extent brought the rural districts into closer touch with the towns and cities. The farmer learns of the improved general health and reduction in the death rate resulting from the decrease of the ravages of contagious diseases, which has been brought about through the introduction of such preventing measures as a sanitary water supply, proper methods for the disposal of sewage and garbage, and mosquito and fly extermination, and wishes to avail himself of these benefits."

The country medical practitioner well realize the futile idealism of much that emanates from an urban desk. Sometimes the most elementary sanitary conditions offer puzzling problems when the expense and feasibility of the proposed remedies are carefully studied. Too often the city reformer forget the enforced monotony of diet, the lack of recreation and the excessive hours of work which farm conditions may entail in some sections and at certain seasons. There are social as well as economic forces involved in farm life, says the journal of the American Medical association. The reform of rural sanitation, which is undeniably called for in some parts of the United States, must not overlook the personal element so strong in the country dweller. With the exigencies of the situation kept in mind the campaign for improvement in rural sanitation is likely, in the words of a recent writer, to do much to make farm life at once more profitable, more healthful and more attractive, and by so doing contribute to safeguard the food supply, and therefore the health and the efficiency of the nation.

Question of Direction.

"When I started out in life," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I was full of idealistic theories. It was determined that I would never take an unfair advantage of any man."

"But you had to sacrifice some of your ideals," suggested Miss Cayenne.

"Oh, yes. A man must be practical, you know. I have reached a point where I can afford to be indifferent to criticism. I began at the bottom and worked my way up."

"Perhaps. But are you sure you didn't begin at the top and slide down?"—Washington Star.

STOP THAT COUGH

By Removing the Cause.

This Delicious Cod Liver and Iron Tonic Vinol is a wonderful constitutional remedy for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis, and a famous body builder and strength creator for feeble old people, delicate children, weak women, all run down conditions, especially after sickness.

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We will return your money if you do not think Vinol has helped you after taking one bottle. Doesn't this seem fair?

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