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To all those that suffer terribly with sore, tired, aching feet, the least jar or misstep causes untold agony—but immediate relief is at hand for there is one remedy that has never failed to help sore feet. No matter how long you have suffered, just get from any drug store a bottle of Minard's reliable, creamy liniment and use as directed—for instantly you will find that nothing is as effective for your poor, sore, tired, aching, perspiring feet—and you will wonder at its magic. It never burns or blisters and stains neither dress nor clothing. It is clean and economical to use—and will surely help you.

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Asters (out of door grown), separate colors or mixed
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Special Mixture of All Colors and Kinds, 25c per 100

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103 Main St., Brattleboro

Words of Wisdom

Don't be too sure of yourself when it comes to investing your savings. Be certain that you first seek the advice of those you know to be well versed in financial matters. The business of this office is to assist those with money to invest same in a safe, profitable and convenient form without expense. If you have money to invest, write, call or phone for particulars regarding our First Mortgage Bonds.

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BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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MOST EVERYTHING CAN BE DRY CLEANED

CALLS THE PRIMARY NOTORIOUS HUMBAG

Mr. Wardner Condemns Use of "Stickers" and Believes Attempt to Nominate Hughes a Mistake.

Editor of The Reformer:—
I am glad to see that some of the Vermont papers keep up the fight against the direct primary system. The direct primary lost ground in popular esteem between the referendums of 1914 and 1916, but enough ballots were cast in its favor last March to make it the law, and Vermont thus took the rear position in the procession of states that have bowed to this now notorious humbug of American politics and are paying good money for the experience.

Curiously enough the Vermont newspapers which have continued to favor the direct primary have not been particularly expressive since the Vermont presidential primary was held on the sixteenth inst. It was something of a damper, to be sure, that nobody except President Wilson consented to have his name upon the primary ballot; yet as Democratic voters are not numerous in Vermont it would seem that with a lone Democrat as the only official candidate the primary should have been conducted at a minimum of cost and that therefore there might have been some rejoicing among those who have asserted that the direct primary is "more economical" than the caucus and convention. But there is no jubilation. May I suggest a reason?

By the infatuated advocates of the direct primary free use has been made of the name of Mr. Justice Hughes of the United States supreme court. It was said that while he was governor of New York he favored the direct primary. Whether in the past six years he has come to hold it in derision, as do most thinking people who understand it, we do not know. On this as on other political subjects he has maintained an impenetrable silence as becomes a judge. In preparation for the Vermont presidential primary zealous admirers of Justice Hughes, knowing that the primary ballots were blanks except for the name of Woodrow Wilson, procured a supply of "stickers" bearing the name of Charles E. Hughes and circulated them through the state. How extensively they were distributed the newspapers do not inform us, but we are told that except for a few "stickers" bearing the name of Theodore Roosevelt no others were printed. Dr. H. Nelson Jackson says that the state was "flooded" with Hughes "stickers."

A complete printed ballot with a candidate for each office is a familiar document. A "sticker" pasted over one of the names on such a ballot does something. It shows that a voter has taken the trouble to express a preference for somebody other than a regularly nominated candidate. But where a ballot is a blank and can only be made into a vote by the entry of a name and where the voter is furnished with one printed "sticker" bearing one printed name the result is almost a foregone conclusion. The grubby hand which crams it in the slot of writing, the doubt as to the full name or correct initials of a candidate, the problems of spelling and of writing legibly, conspire with a rapidity and a cogency that make the printed "sticker" a temptation not to be resisted. No wonder that Dr. Nelson Jackson saw the point and protested against the distribution of the Hughes "stickers." Even if he is a Progressive I take off my hat to him for calling attention to the situation as he did. Had there been a full supply of Roosevelt "stickers" and an equal supply bearing the legend "Any Straight Republican" it would have been at least interesting to see how the pitifully small vote was divided through the state. As things stand now the "straw vote" (1) shows personal popularity for Samuel W. McCall in the town of Lyndon, (2) indicates that the editor of the Bennington Banner or some other citizen of Bennington favors the Hon. Frank E. Howe for the presidency, (3) has made weathercocks out of people like Mr. H. J. M. Jones of Montpelier.

What were the supporters of Mr. Justice Hughes thinking of when they distributed the "stickers"? Doubtless they wished him to be "high man" in the count of the ballots; but did they also wish to discredit the first direct primary Vermont has ever held? Whether they wished it or not that is what they have accomplished—and all in the name of Charles E. Hughes!

It is rather an anomalous position for me to take to say that a direct primary can be discredited. To make a direct primary ridiculous is like painting the lily. Each is perfection in its own peculiar way. Yet I see that the Windsor Journal, a rather late convert to the direct primary (following what I suppose is the example of other Vermont papers) has now begun a "coupon" direct primary as if to show that the official direct primary of the 16th instant is already in the waste paper basket. So be it. Let the newspapers have the field for the "straw ballot" wrongfully wrested from them by the direct primary. They have experience derived from contests for the "Smudgewood Range" or some other kind of cooking stove, he awarded to the "most popular lady" in the "battle" of coupons or ballots. The fight is often protracted. Frequently it lags. Usually it ends sometime near the date of the purchase of several copies of the newspaper by somebody's campaign manager, and we are then told that Mrs. Bridget McGinty, the well known scrubwoman of the Paton cafe, has won the prize.

To pass from the ridiculous to the serious, it occurs to me to ask what sort of pretence to sincerity Republicans can make when they denounce President Wilson for treating a man's views on economic and sociological subjects as tests of fitness for a place in the supreme court of the United States and when, at the same moment, these same Republicans would themselves use that court as a recruiting ground for candidates for political office. Is such inconsistency to be the beginning of the campaign of the party which intends to take charge of this nation's affairs next March? Is such a party entitled to confidence? If the Republican party adopts the ex-

pendent of removing from the supreme court an exemplary judge and converting him into a candidate for political office, then the battle for the independence of the judiciary must be fought over again and on broader lines. And the Republican party by virtually setting the seal of its approval on the inordinate ambitions that were once entertained by those political judges, John McLean, Salmon P. Chase and David Davis, will be disqualified to lead that fight.

H. S. WARDNER.
New York, May 22.

MORE POSTAL SAVINGS.

Depositor May Now Have an Account Amounting to \$1,000.

Larger postal savings deposits will now be accepted at the postoffice. This is made possible by an important amendment to the postal savings act just approved by President Wilson. A postal savings depositor may now have an account amounting to \$1,000 upon which interest will be paid. Formerly \$500 was the maximum amount he could have to his credit. This enlargement of postal savings facilities will be very gratifying to thousands of depositors who have already reached the old \$500 limit and are anxious to entrust more of their savings to Uncle Sam. Another feature of the amendment that will avoid further embarrassment to the public and to postal officials is the doing away with the limit on the amount that could be accepted from a depositor monthly. Under the old law only \$100 could be deposited in a calendar month. The amendment abolishes this restriction. While the postal savings system has already proved a signal success as is shown by the fact that more than half a million depositors have over eight million dollars standing to their credit, still it has fallen short of meeting the full demands of the public because of the restrictions which have now been eliminated. Postmaster General Barleson and Third Assistant Postmaster General Duckery have been tireless in their efforts to secure a modification of the limitations and the new liberalizing legislation is particularly gratifying to them.

TEACH CHILDREN IN MAINE

Traveling Teacher Provided for Benefit of Lighthouse Children Out of Reach of Schools.

Maine has an unusual number of lighthouses because of her irregular coast and she has to make special plans for the education of lighthouse children who are out of reach of schools. Some lighthouse stations are so situated that the children who live in them can attend a nearby school, but there are ten or twelve stations where the boys and girls are entirely cut off from the usual chances for an education. For these, says Journal of Education of Boston, a traveling teacher has been provided. She roves from one station to another, spending a few weeks with the children and the mothers, and when she leaves she provides outlines of work and study for the mother to carry out. By correspondence and written tests she can keep some hold of the work, and return visits are "lighthouses" in themselves.

TORPEDO WILL FOLLOW SHIP

Magnetic Torpedo is Latest Invention of Young America—Attracted by Mass of Metal.

The inventive mind of young America has become proverbial. Its latest invention, and one in which Belgium Europe is greatly interested, is a magnetic torpedo which is attracted by any great mass of metal, so that when it approaches the ship which is its target it will turn and follow the unfortunate vessel in spite of all attempts to dodge it. This apparent hypnotism is caused by two wire magnetic coils four inches in diameter which are attached to two nickel arms projecting at right angles from the sides of the torpedo. The presence of any large mass of metal affects the current passing through these coils, which in turn affects the motor controlling the rudder, so that the torpedo will continually turn toward its target, no matter how often it may dodge.—American Boy.

ENCOURAGE THE FARM BOYS

Duty of Farmer to Help Lads Understand Some of Safe and Dependable Methods of Farming.

It is your duty as a farmer and a citizen to encourage the boys and young men by helping them understand some of the safe and dependable methods of farming. We do not live to ourselves. Each of us has responsibility to his neighbors. We have only to remember the trying times when we were inexperienced, when friends encouraged and helped. It is our duty to help others, especially the boys and young men who have our confidence and respect. Put your hand upon the shoulder of the faithful boy and tell him you believe in him and will be his friend.—Ranch and Range.

NOT WALKING WITH MOTHER

Demure Little Boston Maiden of Seven Has "Very Little in Common, Mamma and I."

A demure little Boston maiden was walking down a fashionable Back bay street, when she met an elderly friend of the family.

"How old are you, my little dear?" he questioned.

"Seven."

"And how is it you are out walking without your mother?"

"Oh, mamma doesn't go in for exercise. Really, we have very little in common, mamma and I."

URGE SPOKANE FOR FARM LOAN BANK

R. R. Rogers of Vermont Loan & Trust Co. Favored for \$10,000 Position on National Board.

Local national bankers, while not affected directly by the rural credits bills, recently passed by both the house and the senate in Washington, D. C., are skeptical regarding the practicability of the idea, especially as it pertains to agricultural districts in the Pacific northwest. The establishment of a federal farm loan board and the creation of 12 district loan banks in federal farm loan districts will directly affect the mortgage loan companies in theory at least.

All the bankers are unanimous in declaring that, should such legislation be enacted, which seems inevitable, Spokane is unquestionably the logical center for one of the district farm loan banks. They also advance the names of R. R. Rogers, vice president of the Vermont Loan and Trust company, and R. Insinger, manager of the Hypotheekbank, as eligibles for the federal farm loan board in Washington, positions which carry salaries of \$10,000 a year. It is also believed that the administration must recognize the ability of Spokane mortgage men in the assignment of positions in connection with the district banks.

"The farm loan board will operate in much the same way as the federal reserve board and the district banks will be much like the district banks of that system," said W. D. Vincent, vice president of the Old National bank, "with the difference that the man who borrows from a land bank must be a shareholder and subscribe to its capital stock through the local associations. It is a question just how far the farmers will go into a thing of this kind."

"It is a foreign idea adapted from Europe. The banks are most interested in the possibility of the banks lending the postal savings funds. It is all an experiment, based on the theory that the farmer needs more capital. The land bank should treat him as the federal reserve bank treats the member bank by insisting on business-like methods, proper bookkeeping and a showing of earning power before credit is extended. It is not enough to loan on the value of his land."

"In R. R. Rogers and R. Insinger Spokane has two prominent and able farm loan men who should be considered by the government in naming the federal farm loan board and Spokane should have a district land bank by all means."

"Mr. March, vice president of the Exchange National bank, is of the opinion the experiment will not prove practical in the northwest, where farm land is so diverse and prices are of wide range. He is of the opinion it will be a difficult matter for the farmer who really needs credit to secure it under the system."

"It is a moral certainty that the rural credits bill will become a law and that the land banks will be created," said Mr. March. "Spokane most assuredly is the logical center for such a bank in the northwest and it is a question if 12 banks will be able to handle the country adequately. Spokane has men who are entitled to consideration when the board is being created and in this aspect of the matter all the Spokane bankers are interested."

According to F. H. Brewer, president of the Fidelity National bank, credit and rates of interest are matters of supply and demand which some lawframers forget and he declares that it is an economic law that rates will be high just as long as the demand for money is heavy and exceeds the supply.

"This is always the case, particularly in a new country," said Mr. Brewer. "Spokane is the center of the land mortgage business of the northwest and there is more business of this nature in Spokane than in all the other cities of Washington, Oregon and Idaho combined. We certainly are entitled to recognition when the land banks are located and such men as R. R. Rogers and R. Insinger are capable of holding positions on the board and are worthy of consideration by the administration."

"In my opinion, it will be a long time before the federal farm loan bank system will work. It is a European idea which works in those countries where farming is intensified and where families live on the same property for generations. Conditions are entirely different in this country, especially in the northwest. A bank of this nature, supported by the state, has been in operation in New York for years and yet its business is not as great as some of our local mortgage companies."—Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review, May 17.

KILLED BY 13,000 VOLTS OF ELECTRICITY

F. C. Sanders of Rutland Victim of Accident at the Poulney Sub-Station Yesterday.

RUTLAND, June 3.—In some unknown way Frank C. Sanders of Howe street received yesterday a shock of 13,000 volts of electricity at the Poulney sub-station of the Rutland Railway, Light & Power company and was killed instantly.

Mr. Sanders, who was the general electrician of the company, went to Poulney to make some adjustment to the lightning arrestors on a switch board. R. L. Wilbur, switch board operator at the substation, had just cautioned Mr. Sanders to be careful and had stepped outside of the station. A few minutes later he heard the falling of a body and the drop of the switch. Going into the room he found Mr. Sanders unconscious upon the iron racks above the board where he had been at work. The body was at that time in no way connected with the live circuit.

A doctor was immediately called and worked over the body for some hours, using every known means for resuscitation without success.

It was found that the current entered the body near the ankles, where the flesh was badly burned.

Word was received in Rutland at most immediately after the tragedy and the officials of the electric company hurried by automobile to the scene of the accident, but nothing could be done and the mystery of the death is unsolved.

Mr. Sanders had been connected with the company for about 10 years and knew the system in every detail, being probably the best posted man on electrical work with the concern.

Mr. Sanders was about 30 years old and was married about eight years ago to Miss Marion Hayward, who survives him, with a daughter four years old.

REV. FRANK GRIMES.

Congregational Minister Formerly of Windham Dies in South Hadley.

Rev. Frank J. Grimes, 82, died yesterday morning at his home, Albert terrace, South Hadley, Mass. He was a retired Congregational clergyman, a native of Keene, N. H. He held pastorates in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. His last parish was in Windham. He leaves one daughter, Emma C., with whom he lived, and one sister, Mrs. Ellen M. Wyman of Keene. The burial will take place in Keene.

A SCORE INJURED AT DARTMOUTH

May Bar Running the Gauntlet—One Boy in Hospital, Another Has Broken Collar Bone.

HANOVER, N. H., June 3.—Dartmouth's commencement ceremonies, which opened yesterday afternoon with the traditional "Wagon" exercises on the campus, were marred by the injury of a score or more of undergraduates in the annual ordeal of "Running the Gauntlet" between files of seniors wielding canes and belts.

Arthur E. C. Rostenberg of Keenewood, N. Y., suffered a serious scalp wound five inches long and was removed to the Mary Hitchcock Memorial hospital. Charles M. Sears, jr., of Lenox sustained a broken collar bone. Both injuries were due to the runners striking stone posts. There were more injuries than ever before and it is intimated that the event will be omitted in future on account of yesterday's casualties.

A preliminary battle, in which the results were less serious, raged about the traditional "Eloazar Wheelock's 50-gallon barrel of New England rum." Before a sophomore could get a drink, the freshmen had tipped the hoghead over and the three runners were off. After the fight, three men from each class

were on the barrel and the affair was declared a draw.

Lyman R. Jordan of Joliet, Ill., president of Palaeopitus, handed the "Senior Fence" over to the juniors and Sumner B. Emerson, 34, of Milford, N. H., made a speech of acceptance.

Chester A. Pudrith, '16, president of Palaeopitus, acting for the undergraduate body, gave a handsome silver tea service to Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fox Nichols. Dr. Nichols was pleasantly surprised and gave voice to his feelings before the 1,400 undergraduates. Pres. Nichols later in the afternoon presented Pudrith the Barrett cup, for the best all-around man in the graduating class.

Stops were made by the students at the home of Pres. Nichols, Pres. Emeritus William Jewett Tucker, Prof. Fred H. Emery, Dr. John M. Gile, a trustee, and Dean Emeritus Charles F. Emerson. Cheers were given for all. The procession then proceeded to the "Old Pine" for initiation of the 1917 Palaeopitus.

Last night the freshmen burned their caps on the campus. Members of the class prepared combustibles for the big bonfire and then circled about in the "Nightshirt Parade."

The 1917 Palaeopitus organized as follows: Bernard O. Gerrish of Malden, president; G. Keys Page of Perry, N. Y., secretary.

MEXICAN BORDER IS AN 1833-MILE LINE

The decision of the war department to order out the militia organizations of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to aid in guarding the southern border of the United States against further raids by Mexican bandits makes the boundary line between the two republics a topic of paramount interest. This boundary is the subject of a recent war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic society from its Washington headquarters, which says:

"All the territory of the four border states of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas originally belonged to the Mexican republic, and if the United States were called upon to guard the lines which constituted the southern border before the acquisition of Texas and the land purchased after the war of 1848 the boundary would extend for a distance of 2,500 miles instead of 1,833 miles as now."

"The Rio Grande, which constitutes a natural boundary between the two countries for a distance of 1,136 miles, rises in the mountains of Southern Colorado and flows southeast into the Gulf of Mexico. It becomes a part of the boundary at El Paso, some 700 miles from its source. Owing to the extensive use of its waters for irrigation purposes and to rapid evaporation during the summer months, the river's volume frequently is so diminished that for many miles along its course the bed becomes dry. Its flow is by no means commensurate with its length or with the basin of 240,000 square miles which it drains."

"The Rio Grande is navigated by small boats for 500 miles above its mouth, but it is one of the most variable of rivers, the volume of water which it discharges some years being 10 times as great as during others."

"To the Mexicans the upper river is known as the 'Rio Grande del Norte' (Great River of the North), but in the Big Bend region, where the latest border outrages have occurred, it is known as the 'Rio Bravo' (Rapid River)."

"The whole boundary line as it now exists between the United States and Mexico has been established through the purchase of territory by the former republic, for although the war of 1848 was fought to fix the Rio Grande as the Texas border, by the Gadsden-Hidalgo treaty Mexico received \$15,000,000 and was relieved of \$2,000,000 of debts, in payment for her cessions in Texas and for the territory embraced in the state then known as New Mexico, from which California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona and portions of Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico have been carved. Six years after this treaty the Gadsden Purchase was consummated whereby for \$10,000,000 the United States, in addition to other concessions, acquired more than 45,000 additional square miles lying between the Gila river on the north and the present boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico and the Mexican state of Sonora. This sale was unpopular in Mexico and was partly responsible for the banishment of President Santa Anna."

"One fifth of the total area of the United States (Alaska and the insular possessions exclusive) is embraced in the four states on the Mexican border, while three sevenths of Mexico's area is included in her six border states of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas."

"If all the militiamen of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas which the war department has called upon for patrol duty on the Mexican border were strung out as sentries they would form a 'thin khaki line' with each man, including officers, a third of a mile from his neighbor to the right and left. If eight-hour tours of duty were required, our southern militia 'wall,' as ancient Sparta called her fighting men, would be composed of 'bricks' a mile apart."

DIES OF HER BURNS.

Sad Case of Mrs. V. V. Blackmer of New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Vt., June 3.—Mrs. V. V. Blackmer, who on Tuesday morning was severely burned by the explosion of an alcohol stove, died at her home here Thursday morning. Her legs were burned to the waist and one arm to the elbow. She was 71 years of age and is survived by a

husband, who is in feeble health, and one sister, Mrs. Martha V. Douglas, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Blackmer was a former Middlebury woman.

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