

# DELVES DEEP INTO TRUST QUESTION

### Secretary Redfield Would Presume All Restraints of Trade Are Unreasonable.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Resolving to make an extensive investigation into the economic features of the trust problem, Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce in his first annual report recommends legislation to insure that all restraints of trade are unreasonable and to place the burden of establishing the reasonableness of the restraint upon the person alleging it; to prohibit interlocking directorates; to prohibit "watering" of stocks, and to prohibit corporations and persons from owning stocks in or controlling competing companies.

Second only in interest to Mr. Redfield's views on the trust question, are his plans for developing trade of the United States abroad by a reorganization of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The trust question and the work laid out for the bureau of commerce, which will come from an investigation of whether trusts are efficient to a study of the economic laws governing the fixing of retail prices, bears an important relation to President Wilson's legislative program. Secretary Redfield discusses it exhaustively and substantially outlines his views as follows:

There is a growing question in the minds of experienced and thoughtful men as to whether the trust form of organization is industrially efficient and whether business and bulk are always necessary to production at the lowest cost. It may be concluded that massive quantities of labor have certain elements of efficiency. But it is doubtful, at best, whether these favorable elements are all the factors that exist and whether there does not come a point of maximum efficiency at minimum cost beyond which an increase of product means an increase of cost per unit of product.

SMALL COMPANIES DO WELL.—It is significant that some of the great trusts have ceased to exist, that others pay but inadequate dividends, if any, on their securities, and that side by side with the most mighty and supposedly the most efficient of them have grown up independent organizations quite as successful and perhaps carrying even more upon their capital than their powerful competitors.

There is no criticism here of "big business" as such but merely the question as to whether "big business" has not its very marked limitations and whether there are not cases where business is rather less desirable than efficiency.

The purpose of the bureau of corporations is to study patterns that we may know whether these bulky things that we have so much feared are in an economic sense real giants in strength or whether they are but images with feet of clay. There can be no objection on the part of anyone, whatever his views of industry, toward a study which shall determine the truth, not its ideal, but its actual, in the final analysis the course which the Legislature and the executive may wisely take concerning these matters.

It is important that we should know the truth about the fixing of retail prices and as to whether giving the privilege of so fixing the price to a manufacturer tends toward monopoly. It is important that men who are sincere and well informed do not think alike on this problem, but whatever their views it will be agreed that no thorough study has ever been made of the subject in this country. Nations abroad are said to favor by law that which we forbid.

QUESTION ABOUT PRICES.—Different States and municipalities have given study to the important question of wages and labor in the clothing industries and to the working conditions in them. No one to my knowledge has ever correlated the work of the various public and private organizations, national, State and municipal, and has added to them an inquiry into the fundamental elements of cost in these industries.

Such a study should have important social results. It should develop the question as to whether the sweatshop is economically efficient or whether by a properly organized and more scientific method of manufacture it would not be eliminated by the natural operation of economic laws.

For all the work of his great department Secretary Redfield asks Congress to appropriate \$1,500,000, an increase of a little more than \$1,000,000 over the present year. The remainder of his report is devoted to a review of the work of the bureau of fisheries, the steamship inspection service, the bureau of navigation and the efforts for the promotion of safety at sea, the census, the bureau of standards, and important work it is conducting for municipalities, and the activities of the bureau of lighthouses and the coast and geodetic survey.

DISPUTE HOLDS UP FUNERAL.—Abany, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Disputing drivers of the hearse and carriages held up the funeral of Lillian Bonacker of Rensselaer for four hours today. The undertaker had engaged five non-union drivers and members of the teamsters' union objected to taking part in the procession. After arguing for some time, the dispute was finally settled and the body was carried to the cemetery shortly after dark.

"An investigation of trade agreements is also in progress, with a view to establishing some facts as to what agreements, if any, apparently in restraint of trade, are really in aid of competition and should be exempted from the operation of the Sherman act. There is also an investigation pending with reference to the merits and demerits of a condition which prohibits a uniform price from being fixed by manufacturers and jobbers, binding upon retailers, as to articles of their manufacture."

Secretary Redfield outlines his plans for reorganizing the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE EXPANDS

"Our foreign commerce has grown by leaps and bounds until during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, it reached the great total of \$2,750,000,000 in value. Of this amount \$1,250,000,000 were exports and \$1,500,000,000 were imports, showing a trade balance on these transactions in our favor of \$63,000,000. It certainly can not be said that the government has done much to foster this great and growing trade. In the estimates for the coming fiscal year, therefore, a sum has been included which will provide for the reorganization of the bureau into such form as will make it the basis for productive effort in developing American industries in every field which is normal to them at home and abroad.

Briefly stated, the proposed organization provides for commercial attaches to be located at each of 14 capitals accredited to our consulates. These will report directly to the department of state but reporting directly to the department of commerce. Their purpose will be to study the commerce and industries of the nations where they reside. They will have no other duties. They will collaborate with the consuls, having the advantage of the larger view and of the freedom from other cares. It is recommended that the consuls shall on purely commercial matters report directly to the department of commerce and that they shall cooperate with the commercial attaches in the United States in the study of the commerce and industries of our great competitors.

These two forces should naturally complement each other, the attaché has the general field, the consul the particular field. The one collects, the other administers. Each supplies with the other that which without him we could not have. Each is at once a corrective and an incentive to the other.

MORE COMMERCIAL AGENTS.—It is intended to enlarge the force of commercial agents which is composed of special investigators trained in their separate lines of study, each pursuing some special theme and for that purpose traveling from country to country wherever information on that subject can be had. For this purpose a special appropriation of \$200,000 is asked for the study of commercial conditions in South America.

Forty-one trucks with short horns, killed or so wounded as to render killing advisable to relieve suffering, is as follows: Addison ..... 12 Lamolite ..... 12 Bennington ..... 17 Orange ..... 12 Cabot ..... 17 Orleans ..... 12 Chittenden ..... 17 Rutland ..... 12 Essex ..... 17 Washington ..... 12 Franklin ..... 17 Windsor ..... 12 Grand Isle ..... 17

Does were shot in the following Chittenden county towns: Bolton, 1; Milton, 1; Westford, 1. A short horn truck was found dead at Milton and another at Essex.

The deer record in Chittenden county for the open season of 1913, the town in which they were killed and the name of the successful hunter, follows: Bolton—L. L. LaPointe of Burlington, A. B. Jackson of Burlington, Fred Jewett, Jr., Fred Jewett, Sr., Eugene Tracy, Cora V. Jewett, Harold Barnes of Montpelier, H. E. Muzzey, J. S. Graner of Burlington, C. H. Harrington of Burlington, Walter Baulding of North Duxbury, Rae Guileto of Burlington, Charlotte—None, Colchester—None, Essex—None.

Hinesburg—Harold Kenyon, Golf Freeman, H. M. Owen, Glee Place, Rolf Knarl. Huntington—Philip Hallock of Starkboro, Charles Davis, Frank H. Boane, Jerrold-Louis Ladsen, John Sharpley of Essex Junction, J. H. Walton, R. L. Howe of Underhill, Harry Tarbox, Irving Baird, Bert Biogdett, Ethelr Lush, James Morse.

Milton—George Maehy, Seaver Maehy, Charles Caswell, Sydney Phelps of South Hero. Richmond—M. J. Kehoe, Cyrus Hill of Huntington, E. Norton, Charles McGovern. Shelburne—None, South Burlington—None, St. George—None, Underhill—W. E. Stroud, Earl Cross, John Tatro, L. E. Thompson of Shelburne, D. A. Griffin of Westford, Wilbur Gabree of Milton, John Molles, Ralph Burns.

Westford—Gordon L. Perry. Williston—H. P. Curtis.

The Chamber of Deputies at Bismarck, Hungary, has unanimously voted a credit of \$8,000,000 for an extensive scheme of railway construction.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE KILLS 38.—Newcastle, Colo., Dec. 15.—Thirty-eight men were killed in the Vulcan mine of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company today by an explosion of coal dust. Two miners were rescued after the underground workings had caught fire. All the victims were married and all but six or eight were Americans.

Men in charge of the rescue work asserted tonight that it probably would be a day or two before the bodies could be recovered. Before sundown the mine had been cleared of gas and a thorough exploration of the wrecked workings was made. Many of the bodies were fruitfully handled and buried.

# THE MOST CONVINCING ARGUMENT

In favor of saving is that people who save are thrifty and prosperous. They have a reserve fund ready for emergencies. An account with the Chittenden County Trust Company gives you confidence not only for the present, but also for the future. Four per cent. interest paid on savings deposits.

### CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST CO.

114 Church Street, Burlington, Vt.

# DEER KILLED IN THE OPEN SEASON

### Commissioner Titcomb Reports 1,790 Lawful Bucks, 158 Does, 41 Short Horns.

Lyndonville, Dec. 15.—Statistics compiled in the office of John W. Titcomb, State commissioner, show that there were killed in Vermont, during the 1913 open season on deer, 1,790 lawful bucks, 158 does and 41 short horn bucks, making a total of 1,989 animals killed during that period.

Lawful bucks killed, by counties, were as follows: Addison ..... 12 Lamolite ..... 12 Bennington ..... 17 Orange ..... 12 Cabot ..... 17 Orleans ..... 12 Chittenden ..... 17 Rutland ..... 12 Essex ..... 17 Washington ..... 12 Franklin ..... 17 Windsor ..... 12 Grand Isle ..... 17

Any corrections in statistics will be welcomed by the commissioner. No pains have been spared to get the record as complete and accurate as possible. One hundred and fifty-eight does found dead, or so injured as to cause their being killed for humanitarian reasons, were reported as follows: Addison ..... 12 Lamolite ..... 12 Bennington ..... 17 Orange ..... 12 Cabot ..... 17 Orleans ..... 12 Chittenden ..... 17 Rutland ..... 12 Essex ..... 17 Washington ..... 12 Franklin ..... 17 Windsor ..... 12 Grand Isle ..... 17

Does were shot in the following Chittenden county towns: Bolton, 1; Milton, 1; Westford, 1. A short horn truck was found dead at Milton and another at Essex.

The deer record in Chittenden county for the open season of 1913, the town in which they were killed and the name of the successful hunter, follows: Bolton—L. L. LaPointe of Burlington, A. B. Jackson of Burlington, Fred Jewett, Jr., Fred Jewett, Sr., Eugene Tracy, Cora V. Jewett, Harold Barnes of Montpelier, H. E. Muzzey, J. S. Graner of Burlington, C. H. Harrington of Burlington, Walter Baulding of North Duxbury, Rae Guileto of Burlington, Charlotte—None, Colchester—None, Essex—None.

Hinesburg—Harold Kenyon, Golf Freeman, H. M. Owen, Glee Place, Rolf Knarl. Huntington—Philip Hallock of Starkboro, Charles Davis, Frank H. Boane, Jerrold-Louis Ladsen, John Sharpley of Essex Junction, J. H. Walton, R. L. Howe of Underhill, Harry Tarbox, Irving Baird, Bert Biogdett, Ethelr Lush, James Morse.

Milton—George Maehy, Seaver Maehy, Charles Caswell, Sydney Phelps of South Hero. Richmond—M. J. Kehoe, Cyrus Hill of Huntington, E. Norton, Charles McGovern. Shelburne—None, South Burlington—None, St. George—None, Underhill—W. E. Stroud, Earl Cross, John Tatro, L. E. Thompson of Shelburne, D. A. Griffin of Westford, Wilbur Gabree of Milton, John Molles, Ralph Burns.

Westford—Gordon L. Perry. Williston—H. P. Curtis.

The Chamber of Deputies at Bismarck, Hungary, has unanimously voted a credit of \$8,000,000 for an extensive scheme of railway construction.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE KILLS 38.—Newcastle, Colo., Dec. 15.—Thirty-eight men were killed in the Vulcan mine of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company today by an explosion of coal dust. Two miners were rescued after the underground workings had caught fire. All the victims were married and all but six or eight were Americans.

Men in charge of the rescue work asserted tonight that it probably would be a day or two before the bodies could be recovered. Before sundown the mine had been cleared of gas and a thorough exploration of the wrecked workings was made. Many of the bodies were fruitfully handled and buried.

Father J. P. Carrigan of Greenwald Springs, near here, hurried to Newcastle at the first news of the explosion. The priest rushed into the smoking pit among the first rescuers in search of the dying, to whom he might administer the last rites of church.

# PURE FOOD LAW PRISONER OF WAR

New York, Dec. 15.—If they had left me alone food adulteration in this country would be only a memory and not a menace, said Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist of the department of agriculture, made that statement Friday at the fifth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation in session at the Hotel Astor. He followed it up with what he called "a history of the reasons why the pure food law is 'a prisoner of war, bound with ropes and shackled about with ropes.'"

The chief reason for its inefficient enforcement he gave as interference with the awful powers of the bureau of chemistry by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

Of the laws relating to public health he said the latter opposition is two-fold. "Part of it is religious," he went on. "However, I am willing to admit that the opposition of Christian Science and those who oppose vaccination is intense. But the other class consists of those who use advertisements to make men believe he has hydrophobia, epilepsy or any disease, always ending up with 'Go on No. 1.'"

LEGISLATION STOPPED BY LOBBY.—These two classes are banded together with the League for Medical Freedom. Their lobby always comes to Congress, and you can't get remedial legislation as long as it exists.

"I wouldn't associate with John D. Rockefeller," he said. "The board decided against me on the question of bonuses of soda and now manufacturers may shove into food all of the substances they want to, not because of law, but because of a perversion of the law."

Dr. Wiley told of the discussion with President Roosevelt of the question of succinylurea, which Dr. Wiley had concocted.

"OFFICIALLY AN IDIOT."—The next vice-president-to-be was "Sunny Jim" and congressman told the President, said Dr. Wiley, that he had saved \$100 a year by the use of succinylurea, and then the President pondered the table said:

"Anybody who says that succinylurea is injurious to health is an idiot."

Dr. Wiley gave the history of the war on the definition of whiskey. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, and Attorney-General Bonaparte had upheld him.

"Then came another President, Mr. Taft responded the question, held a hearing of his own and forced a redefinition of whiskey and today it is any old kind of alcohol with coloring matter to suit. Shortly afterward I met the late Justice Harlan and he said to me 'What's this I hear about holding the Supreme Court in the White House?'"

"But the matter will go to the real Supreme Court in time."

TENTH CAVALRY TAKES UP WORK ON BORDER.—Galveston, Texas, Dec. 15.—The 10th U. S. cavalry, which reached Galveston on the army transport Kipatrick from Fort Rihan Allen, Va., yesterday, today began leaving here in detachments for the Mexican border. They will relieve the 2nd cavalry on patrol duty.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Foodstuffs continue in free of duty under the new tariff bill are swelling the total of imports into the United States. Increase in exports and decrease in imports for the first four months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period last year, were shown in statistics made public today by the department of commerce. Exports this year have amounted in value to \$28,300,833 against \$27,941,792 for the first four months last year. The import figures were \$29,677,982 against \$29,297,87.

"There can be no inference drawn from these hard facts," said Secretary Redfield, "that is not both encouraging and complimentary to American industry. The flooding of our markets with the alleged cheap wares of Europe has not happened, on the other hand, the growth of exports in both surprising and encouraging. Details of imports show increase in a large proportion of those classes of commodities on which the duty has been removed or reduced by the new tariff law."

"It is of course much too soon to state any definite results under the new revenue laws," continued the secretary, "yet if it be well to open new supplies of food, that has unquestionably been a result."

# COMMITTEE WILL ALTER THE RULES

Decides It Has Ample Power to Readjust Composition of Republican Conventions.

### FEWER SOUTH ENVOYDELEGATES

### One Roll Call Results, 19 to 11, against Calling a Special Convention to Effect Reforms.

Washington, Dec. 15.—After two hours of debate, the republican national committee tonight determined that it was entitled to amend the rules to readjust the composition of the party's national conventions and had authority to make reforms in convention rules and procedure that have been demanded by many elements since the convention of 1912 and the democratic victory at the polls last November.

With little hesitancy and no tangible evidence that differences which arose over methods could not be reconciled, the committee took steps which have been anticipated in the party for 20 years, and which have been vital factors in many scuffling conventions in its latter day history.

Without a dissenting vote the committee decided to make a change in the basis of representation in national conventions which will shortly affect 200,000,000 States, gave full resolution to the principle of the primary in the election of delegates to such conventions, approved laws regarding such elections, and accepted the principle that delegates should be selected in the States by the people.

The only difference of opinion that developed on the surface was over the question of the machinery to be used in effecting the reforms. Of five 11 committee men who voted on the one roll call taken it favored the calling of a special convention to bring about these changes, and 19 declared themselves opposed. This roll call by States resulted as follows:

ROLL CALL BY STATES.—Nay—Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, total 25.

Aye—Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and West Virginia, total 11.

After this ballot process was marked by a friendly spirit, with an expression of desire to harmonize and to face the "common political enemy" with a united and solidified party.

The resolutions adopted by its own terms, express the party's faith in primary election of delegates and in the right of a state to choose them at large, but details of the method of selecting southern representation were left to a special subcommittee composed of Charles H. Hill and Committee men Warren of Michigan, Borah of Idaho, Smoot of Utah, Hadley of Louisiana (proxy), Howell of Nebraska, Estabrook of New Hampshire, Barnes of New York, Saunders of Tennessee and Remond of Arkansas.

EXPERT COMPOSER REPORT.—The subcommittee expects to make a report at a meeting of the full committee tomorrow. It was predicted tonight that it would favor a compromise between the plan advocated by the rebuilding congressional committee and by Chairman Hill and other leaders. This plan would provide for four delegates-at-large from each State, one from each congressional district and additional delegates from each congressional district where the republican vote bears a certain ratio to the total vote.

With the adoption of the report of this subcommittee, the national committee will adjourn probably until 1914.

In bringing in a plan for reduced representation the subcommittee will suggest how the plan shall be ratified by the republican voters in all the States. The report failed of referring pointing that the plan must be approved by the republican in States which cast two-thirds of the total party vote in 1912 was still in effect at tonight's meeting.

Income during the day practically was limited to a discussion of the need of a special national convention. Senator Borah looked out at the "assembly" during the committee while former Governor Barnes of Missouri, and William Barnes, Jr., of New York led the forces allied in its support. If there was an inclination toward bitterness at times and if pictures were drawn of why things happened to the party in 1912, they were not dwelt upon at length and it was from the beginning of the meeting that the committee-men realized that the pressing question on their decision was not the method of change, but the change itself.

# The Best Christmas Present

For your child is a Bank Book. Habits of thrift and economy once acquired cling through life. One dollar will start an account with us.

### 4% Compound Interest 4%

Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person. Checks and money orders accepted on deposit. Write for further information.

### BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

BURLINGTON, VT.

Charles F. Smith, President. Henry Green, Vice-President. F. W. Perry, 2d Vice-President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer. E. S. Johnson, Assistant Treas.

# Don't Swallow the Baited Hook!

Sound Business Investment Has Its Well-Defined Limits of Profit.

The world is full of persons seeking to defraud. One of their chief methods is the promising of impossible dividends on stock that is worthless. It requires an experienced business man to distinguish between legitimate investments and clever frauds. We gladly offer our service and experience to our customers in this connection.

On the basis of safety and satisfactory service we solicit your account. A percentage and taxes on Savings Accounts.

### The Burlington Trust Company

City Hall Square, North.

IT IS highly important to ascertain the relative proportion of a bank's surplus to the deposits in choosing a place for your savings.

ASSETS ..... \$2,039,124.64  
DEPOSITS ..... 1,866,291.47  
SURPLUS ..... 172,833.17

The surplus is over 9 per cent. of the deposits.

### 4% WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK, 4%

No. 11 Winooski Block. Organized 14 years. Winooski, Vt. Be sure you are in the Old Savings Bank.

### 4% INTEREST 4%

This Bank will keep your money safe and pay you TWO PER CENT SEMI-ANNUALLY. Checks or drafts can be sent by MAIL PER Book sent by return mail.

### HOME SAVINGS BANK, 190 MAIN STREET

### HOWARD NATIONAL BANK

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.  
Capital \$300,000. Surplus and Profits \$300,000

### Safe Banking Makes Satisfied Depositors

This Bank invites your Checking Account on the strength of 43 years of continuous effort on the part of its Officers and Directors to SAFELY handle the funds of its depositors—and the avoidance of all transactions tending towards speculation.

Our Capital ..... \$300,000  
Our Surplus ..... \$300,000

E. E. BURGESS, President. G. T. RUTHER, Cashier. ELIAS LYMAN, Vice-President. A. S. WEED, Assistant Cashier.

### CITY TRUST COMPANY

Office with Howard National Bank  
Protection for Depositors

In the underlying cause of this bank's success—No Board of Directors is more careful when passing on Loans and Investments than ours—none more considerate when the matter is within the limit of safety. If this way of protecting the depositor's interest appeals to you, we'll welcome your account.

### BURLINGTON MAN DIES OF INJURIES

C. G. Larned Falls under Train at Bolton—Three Limbs Cut Off.

Bolton, Dec. 14.—Charles G. Larned of Burlington, in charge of a lumber mill here, was terribly injured when run over by the northern mail train on the Central Vermont railway late yesterday afternoon and died on the train shortly afterward while being taken to the Mary Fletcher hospital. In hurrying to get on the train he slipped and fell under the wheels. His left leg and left arm were cut off and his right leg at the ankle.

He was placed aboard the train, but died in Exeter, Richmond and Williston. A brother-in-law, Wesley Church of Jonesville, was summoned and was with Mr. Larned on the train when he died. A physician boarded the train at Richmond. At Essex Junction the body was removed to the undertaking rooms of A. D. Douglass. This evening it was brought here to the former home of the family, for the funeral and burial.

Mr. Larned was 38 years old last May. Besides a wife he is survived by four children, two daughters and two sons. Accompanied by a sister, Mrs. Larned and the children, came with the body tonight.

Officials of the canal commission believe that if no further slides take place the first ship will go through the canal in January instead of some time next summer, as had been expected.

Your "let" ad focuses the attention of all probable renters on your property.

Divorce Recommended.

Referer Reports in Favor of Justice McKenna's Daughter.

New York, Dec. 15.—An absolute divorce for Hildagard McKenna Putz, daughter of United States Supreme Court Justice McKenna, from John Leaght Putz is recommended in the report of a referee, appointed to take testimony in Mrs. Putz's suit, to the supreme court here today. Hotel bellboys and clerks were among the witnesses examined by the referee.

Putz is of an old New York family known socially here and at Newport. His marriage to Hildagard McKenna in Washington in 1901 was witnessed by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Taft, Secretary of War, Admiral George Dewey, members of the Supreme Court, and other prominent in the public life of the nation.