

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1907.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

4,550

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

It is yet too early for summer hotels to turn.

Foul paper money has again been declared a spreader of disease, but that's still no excuse for a spendthrift.

One result of the telegraphers' strike is to emphasize the fact that there are only two great telegraph systems in a country of vast industrial development.

Wait till the New York Sun gets hold of ex-Governor Odell's experiences in Vermont, and it will cast its withering rays on the long-time object of its wrath.

To 'break in' on the wife, why don't the arbitration board get busy on the telegraphers' strike? A settlement now would be better than a settlement four weeks from now.

The virtue of frankness is an attribute of Roscoe Pillsbury of New Hampshire, who says right out in a meeting that he wants to be governor of that state. He said so once before.

Chelsea and Stowe set the pace for other Vermont communities when it comes to having an Old Home Week, but that's not saying that the other places couldn't do the same if they tried. What about it another year?

A 'steepie jack' who had spent all his life climbing to great altitudes lost his life in New York by falling four feet. That ought to be a warning to people that it pays as much to be careful in little things as in those which seem of greater moment.

Rockefeller not only plays golf, but he has now joined the association of those who have been misquoted; he denies he ever said that the country was on the brink of industrial depression. It must have been Chancellor Day of Syracuse university, then.

The roads of Williamstown are always spoken of in highest terms by those who have occasion to use them. Perhaps the figures published yesterday from the state highway commissioner's report will show one reason why. There's hardly a town in the state that raises so much money for its roads, and it got the maximum amount from the state, besides, this year. Keep up the good work.

A Michigan city has adopted the novel scheme of establishing a photograph gallery of 'drunks' for the benefit of saloon-keepers, the gallery being posted near the bars so that it can be referred to at intervals and thus identify those who are to be forbidden the sale of liquor. In this case, publicity seems to be a cure, for many men are said to have given up drinking lest they be placed in this 'hall of fame.'

HURTING THEIR CAUSE.

Every time that an automobilist acts as the one did at Northfield Tuesday, following the accident in which two men were severely injured by being thrown from their carriages, the cause of automobilism loses ground. He knows as



HULDAH SAYS:

'If you wish to avoid the dampness of the grass when you are using the lawn at night, why don't you buy the CREX Rugs? They are a sort of carpet matting that will stand awfully hard usage.'

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Run in and see the hot weather comfort we have for tired feet and the weary pocket. Canvas shoes—the coolest things out at 89c. Of course, for these you want special Hose and we want you to have 'em, hence the price, 10c, 15c 25c and 50c. Straw Hats, 1-3 off.

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174 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

Everybody knows, the motor vehicle has a hard time of it enough getting a foothold here in Vermont without receiving such a setback as an incident of that sort most certainly gives. Judging by the report of the accident received from our correspondent, the driver of the machine in this accident was wrong on every count. He was speeding his machine. He was running carelessly and negligently. He entirely disregarded the signs of the men in the team to stop. And then to cap all, he drove his machine all speed ahead when the occupants of the carriage were thrown out and lay injured in the road, to be picked up when some person with a little sense of consideration for others came along and saw their plight. Really, that was one of the most flagrant exhibitions of disregard for common decency we have had occasion to note for some time.

Let other automobilists stop and consider what sort of a light the affair throws on them. They certainly do not benefit by the classification with the driver of this machine; yet they as a class are in no way to blame for the occurrence. The Times firmly believes that there are not two in every fifty Vermont automobilists who would be guilty of so palpable an injustice. For the good of automobilizing, is there not some means to be devised among the automobilists themselves to make this sort of a thing so thoroughly frowned upon that no driver of a machine shall have the hardihood to undertake it? We are aware that such an unfortunate affair is rare in a state where there is quite a general use of the motor vehicle. But to preserve for the machines what rights they now have on the roads of the state, it is a necessity that something of this sort be done. We are aware also that the vast majority of the users of the machine do privately deplore such an affair. Let them come out openly and say so in a public manifesto, and then back up their words with action that shall leave no hint of hesitancy.

Yesterday's American League Scores. At Chicago, Chicago 6, Boston 5. At Detroit, Detroit 9, Philadelphia 2. At Cleveland, New York 2, Cleveland 1. At St. Louis, St. Louis 1, Washington 0.

Table with 3 columns: Team, Won, Lost, Pct. Rows include Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Washington.

YESTERDAY'S NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES.

At New York, Cincinnati 9, New York 4. At Philadelphia, Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2. At Boston, St. Louis 6, Boston 3. At Brooklyn, Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 0.

Table with 3 columns: Team, Won, Lost, Pct. Rows include Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Boston, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Table with 3 columns: Team, Won, Lost, Pct. Rows include Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Boston, St. Louis.

The "Dandy Horse."

The father of the bicycle tribe, the "dandy horse," was invented in 1818 by Baron von Drais of Paris. It consisted of two wheels about thirty inches in diameter running one in the wake of the other and connected by a beam of wood, upon which, half way from each end, was a saddle or perch, an arm rest in front compelling the machine. It was propelled by kicking the ground with the right and left feet alternately. It was from such a crude affair that the modern bicycle was slowly evolved.

The Whale's Laminas.

The age of whales is ascertained by the size and number of laminas of the whalebone, which increase yearly. Ages of 300 and 400 years have been assigned to whales from these indications.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Emigration from Sicily.

The bone and sinew of Sicily are being taken in the immigration to the United States, and the industrial effect is described as remarkable by the American consul at Palermo, Mr. William Henry Bishop. The price of labor has risen greatly in Sicily, the advance in some places being from 30 cents a day to 75 cents. The emigrants leaving Palermo for the United States last year numbered 48,853. The comfort of working families is much increased by the liberal remittances sent home from emigrant relatives in the United States, but the great loss of population is said to be causing suffering among the small employers of labor, who cannot secure hands at rates which will leave them living profits.—Boston Globe.

City Farms for the Poor.

The late Governor Pingree of Michigan was a man with many ideas out of the common. Some of them were so uncommon as to be erratic and unprofitable, but one at least has survived and literally borne fruit; not so much as it might have done, but sufficient to demonstrate its practical value. This was the philanthropic enterprise set on foot by him whereby the waste land of cities might be utilized by loaning to the poor for garden cultivation; the plan which attached the sobriquet of "Potatoes" to his name several years before his death. A number of cities adopted the idea as fact, but dropped it as being as the novelty wore off, and Boston seems to be among that number. Others have realized its permanent value, and have developed it to ever-increasing advantage. It not only makes for helpfulness, but for health and independence.

In this class the city of Philadelphia is conspicuous, and it is a pleasure to credit her with her agricultural successes and all other exhibitions of public spirit, since in her political aspects she so frequently challenges criticism. In that municipality, unoccupied areas, amounting in the aggregate to many acres, are loaned by the owners and kept under the supervision of the directors of the Yeast and Cultivation Association. In one section of the city there is a tract of forty acres cultivated by about two hundred families, American, English, Irish, German and Italian, where the women and children as well as the men can have the benefit of contact with the soil and not only supply themselves with pure products, but obtain spending money from the surplus.

To many this system has become an escape valve for congestion and a social and moral safety valve as well. Many who have herded in the cities since arriving in this country have served full apprenticeship in the gardener's art in their native lands, and such and their city patches are a delightful resource. In some cases tempting them to broaden their horizon and leave the pent-up city for the freedom of the country. One hard working woman who knew nothing of gardening made rather a failure of it the first year, but she turned her experience to account, and last year with three small children who had been working in a factory (besides the market) raised all the vegetables her family used, and sold over a hundred dollars' worth of produce, besides attending to her regular but less profitable business of making paper boxes.

The system not only furnishes better living for hundreds of poor families but it provides agreeable and not too arduous occupations for old people and children. It keeps the latter off the streets, and gives them an idea of the value of service. Then it makes the waste places of the city productive. We should be glad to see the well directed revival of this plan in Boston and other cities of the state and country. It would be excellent public economy and it also would be giving a direction to philanthropy, carrying no humiliation, but a stimulus to body, mind and spirit.

STOP VIOLATING LAWS

In This Way the Corporations Can Stop the Government's Crusade.

The primary purpose of legal prosecutions, whether for petty crimes or the offenses of great corporations, is to put a stop to violations of law and enforce obedience to the human statutes that "urge" the transgressor. In so far as this purpose is attained, prosecutions will diminish and then cease; the end of the costly process is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." When men stop committing wrongs upon each other and upon the communities of which they are members, there will be no need of criminal law, and no more prosecution of offenders, but until that millennium period arrives the States will have to defend itself and its subjects against the designs and the deeds of the evil-minded. But penalties for violation of laws are made punitive only that they may be deterrent. The purpose is not vengeance, but prevention and defensive.

There is now practically no denial of the iniquitous character of discriminating charges for railroad service, whether in the form of special rates, and favored treatment for some shippers compared with others under like circumstances and conditions, or movement of a part of the charges in the form of rebates, but for years the evil practice went on almost unheeded by the public and apparently almost without consciousness of its turpitude among those who indulged in it until a monstrous mass of wrongs and abuses was revealed as its consequence. More than anything else it contributed to the building up of powerful "trusts" which grew great by crushing out competition and trampling upon the rights of individuals and of smaller corporations. When at last the power of the State was asserted, and that which had always been criminal in character was brought under definite statutory provisions and subjected to penalties, it became necessary to enforce the law with vigor in order to break up the habit of violation and accomplish the purpose for which it was framed. The mere prohibition of the wrongdoing did not stop it any more than the Ten Commandments or the Gospel put an end to human sin.

An entry is made in some quarters now on account of persistent prosecutions for railroad rebates and other offenses against law and the imposing of an extreme penalty upon one conspicuous offender, but the object of that penalty is not to deplete the treasury of that offender or to impoverish any corporation, but to make all great shipping corporations and all railroads engaged in interstate commerce understand that these violations of the law

WHEN NAPOLÉON WALKED.

An incident of the Tragico Retreat From Moscow. It was on Nov. 25 at about 7 o'clock in the morning, when we saw the head of the column. The first we saw were generals, a few of whom were on horseback, but the majority on foot. The latter painfully dragged themselves along, almost all having their feet frozen and bound up in rags and pieces of sheepskin and drying of hunger. We then saw what was left of the cavalry of the guard. The emperor came next on foot, with a stick in his hand. He was muffled up in a large capote lined with fur and wore on his head an unparaphernal velvet cap edged with black foxskin. On his right marched, also on foot, King Murat; on his left, Prince Eugene, viceroy of Italy; then Berthier, prince of Neufchatel; Ney, Mortier, Lefebvre and other marshals and generals whose corps had been partly destroyed.

They were followed by 700 to 800 officers and sub-officers, marching in order and bearing in the greatest silence the eagles of the regiments to which they had belonged and that had so often led them to victory. They were the remnant of over 60,000 men. My poor Picart, who had not seen the army for a month, gazed on silently, but his convulsive movements showed only too well what he felt. I saw big tears roll down the cheeks and fall on his mustache, from which icicles were hanging. Then, turning to me, "Heavily, comrade, I do not know whether I am asleep or awake; I weep because I have seen our emperor marching on foot, a stick in his hand—that was so great and who has made us so proud!"—Memoires of Sergeant Bourgeois.

FOREIGN MONEY.

A Showman's Experience With Counterfeit Coins in Naples.

"When you are abroad," said a tourist agent, "look out for counterfeit money. In France and Italy especially look out. There are a lot of small souled French and Italians who save up counterfeit money all the year to dump it on the tourist trade in the summer."

"I said to look out, but really that is impossible. An American tourist has his hands full just to count foreign money, with its centimes and liras, its francs and centimes, and when too often he is unable to count this money how can he detect counterfeit money in it?"

"Italy is the worst country, and it is safe to say that every tourist loses in bad money there 1 or 2 per cent of all that passes through his hands."

"When Buffalo Bill showed in Naples the audience was enormous, but the next day when the business manager went to bank the receipts of the night, lo and behold, over a thousand dollars in counterfeit money had been taken in."

"Buffalo Bill in person went and complained to the prefect, or chief of police."

"They passed a thousand dollars on you in counterfeit?" said the prefect.

"They did," said Buffalo Bill bitterly.

"Just like these Italians," exclaimed the prefect. "What a grand nation!" —Exchange.

Taking No Chances. The court appointed a young lawyer to defend a Georgia dandy, but after the prisoner had looked the lawyer over he said:

"No, Mister Judge, I reckon not. De las' time I got in de penitentiary I had a man dat look de lak him to defend me, so des leave him out de case on gimme ten years!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Thumb. The thumb has more strength than all the other fingers together.

Odd Rubbing Posts. Rubbing posts for cattle, made of whale's jaws, are to be seen in the village of Hawsker, in England, and represent the whale trade formerly carried on at that place. They stand two feet or so above the ground.

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