

BEVERIDGE WANTS FACTS

Speaks on His Bill for Tariff Commission

HE POINTS OUT ERRORS

Morrison Swift and Coxed Are Expected on Friday—Committee Appointed to Draft a Memorial to Congress.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana addressed the Senate yesterday in advocacy of his bill to create a permanent tariff commission.

The senator was accorded a careful hearing by both the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber, and also by the crowded galleries. In the latter several sections had been reserved for members of commercial and manufacturing bodies, now in the city for the purpose of promoting Mr. Beveridge's bill.

FOR INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Stone Introduces Resolution Placing the Date at December 10, 1913.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Senator Stone of Missouri yesterday introduced into the Senate a resolution looking to the independence of the Philippine islands in 1913. The preamble recites the establishment of the Philippine assembly as a step toward the independence and that the danger of seizure of the islands by any other nation may be obviated by an international agreement guaranteeing their independence.

The resolutions provide for turning over the islands to the natives on Dec. 10, 1913, and the withdrawal of the army and navy, except for necessary coaling and naval stations, and requests the president to open negotiations looking to an international agreement for the neutralization of the islands.

Bonito Legarda and Pablo Ocampo de Leon, resident commissioners from the Philippine islands, took their seats in the House yesterday. They could be accommodated only on the Democratic side, but it is not claimed that thereby they go committed to the opposition party. Mr. Legarda for a time was a member of the Philippine commission, the governing body of the archipelago, and is fairly conversant with English. Mr. de Leon, however, labors under the handicap of speaking Spanish only.

FAYNE ATTACKS W. J. BRYAN IN SPEECH.

Says Democratic Leader Accuses President of Larceny of His Ideas.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The political debate in the House under the order of general debate on the Indian appro-

TO CATARRH SUFFERERS.

Good Advice and Liberal Offer From a Well Known Barre Druggist.

The Red Cross pharmacy has been advising all who suffer from any of the symptoms of catarrh, such as offensive breath, dryness of the nose, pain across the eyes, stoppage of the nose, discharge and droppings in the throat, coughing spasms and general weakness and debility, to use Hyomel. They go so far as to offer to refund the money to any user of Hyomel who is not perfectly satisfied with the results.

Quick relief follows the use of the Hyomel treatment; the stoppage of the nose is removed, the droppings cease, the breath becomes pure and sweet, and the catarrh germs are destroyed and their growth prevented.

Hyomel is the purest, simplest, quickest, easiest and cleanest way to cure catarrh. It does not drug and derange the stomach; it goes right to the seat of the trouble, destroying the catarrh germs and healing and vitalizing the tissues.

Go to the Red Cross pharmacy today and buy a complete Hyomel outfit for \$1.00 with the understanding that if it does not give satisfaction, your money will be refunded.

Look for This Sign

In New Gazette Block, Pearl St.

BILLIARDS BOWLING AND POOL FURNISHED ROOMS. A. H. BUZZELL, Proprietor.

FIRE Insurance Rates REDUCED

Seventeen old reliable Stock Companies and five Mutuals Take your choice. Call and investigate. Any competition met, in companies that have had an experience of from 25 to 100 years.

J. W. DILLON, 3 and 4, Webster Block, Barre, Vt.

"I've Had Experience"

"With Hood's Sarsaparilla, and an ounce of it is a great medicine."—this is the substance of 40,366 letters by actual count, received in two years. They tell of cures of all blood diseases, loss of appetite, rheumatism, after-fever weakness, that tired feeling, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, catarrh.

No Equal—"I can say from experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla is without an equal." EDNA L. HOWMAN, 11 Beacon St., Lowell, Mass. "Eczema"—"I had eczema and tried everything I heard of, but nothing helped me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thanks to this medicine, I am now well." GEORGE VANALSTYNE, South Bethlehem, N. Y.

Muscular Rheumatism—"My father had muscular rheumatism. Was confined to his bed. He took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was entirely cured." BETTIE L. PERLIN, Box 103, Springfield, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called Sarsaparils, 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

pration was resumed yesterday by Seno Payne of New York, the majority leader. He said of the Democrats: "With renewed exuberance of spirit, with prophetic sight during this season of the year, they carry the next election, inaugurate their candidate and divide up the offices. We hold our election in November, and we will be there next November."

Mr. Payne said Mr. Bryan is wandering up and down the country, accusing Theodore Roosevelt of grand and petty larceny, in purloining his ideas.

FEDERATION OF LABOR VEERING TOWARD TAFT

Belief Expressed That He Is Right About Injunctions.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—That organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor has modified its hostility toward Secretary of War Taft was evidenced yesterday morning at a hearing on the Pearee injunction bill before the House committee on the judiciary. Attorney T. C. Spelling represented the federation. In reply to a question as to what he thought of Secretary Taft's position that notice should be given to both sides, he said: "Taft admits the abuses, and I must say that his attitude is more satisfactory than that of a great many public men, because he speaks without reserve or ambiguity, and manifests a disposition to find the remedy. I have no doubt that if it ever becomes his duty to study the various phases of the question, he would recommend such remedies as would meet the requirements."

DREW HER A CHECK FOR 1,000 KISSES.

But Keenig Married Another, and Mrs. Ives Sues Him for \$20,000 Damages.

New York, Feb. 6.—When the breach of promise suit of Mrs. Margaret Ives, a widow of Newark, N. J., against Edwin G. Keenig, an ex-widower of Newark, comes up for Jersey adjudication the friends of both litigants promise to attend in large numbers.

Mrs. Ives, who at the death of her husband was supposed to be a woman of large means, has begun her suit against Keenig. She sets forth that until it was known that the late Mr. Ives had left little instead of much, she was besieged by suitors, of whom Keenig was the most ardent.

Keenig, she avers, wrote her 81 letters, and gave her a check that she could not cash. She will produce all the literature in court.

The check is on the Federal bank, and is for "one thousand kisses," payable to Mrs. Ives. The check was duly presented, it seems, and a facetious teller wrote on the back of it: "Bank cannot honor. Maker will have to pay in person."

Mrs. Ives asserts that Keenig made three separate proposals of marriage to her in 1904 alone. But he married another woman, and now Mrs. Ives demands \$20,000 damages.

SHAW PLEADED GUILTY.

Stammering Man in City Court Who Spelled Out His Plea.

Burlington, Feb. 6.—One Herbert Shaw, who gave his residence as Routes Point was arraigned before Acting Judge Stearns in city court yesterday charged with being a tramp. The court asked him if he pleaded guilty or not guilty. Shaw replied, "I s-stammer some and c-cant say it, I-c-can spell it. I-w-want to p-please g-g-u-i-l-t-y." The court had no objection to Shaw's spelling his plea and accepted it the same as if he had spoken it.

The man was sentenced to spend not less than 30 nor more than 90 days in the county jail without costs. Shaw is rather hard up and is out of money and work. He practically gave himself up, not caring to brave the 20 degrees below zero air with such a handicap.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 50c.

JAPAN MAKES VISICOUNT AOKI A PRIVY COUNCILLOR

Former Ambassador to Washington Gets New Appointment.

Tokio, Feb. 6.—The appointment of Viscount Shuzo Aoki, former ambassador to Washington, as privy councillor, will be officially announced to-day.

"Mary, Mary, Contrary."

I should be glad to know the authority for the oft-repeated statement that this nursery rhyme has its origin in Queen Mary Tudor. A contemporary once more writes it and says: "Mary was Queen Mary Tudor, whose religious contrariness to her father, brother and sister was obvious. The garden was the church in England, the silver bells were the restored sacrilegious emblem of revised pilgrimages to holy places and the pretty maids the nuns whom she reinstated in their convents."—The Nation News and Queries.

AFTER 33 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Dr. J. M. PAINTS, claim, first, is years 10 to 15 years; second, it only costs \$1.20 a gallon; third, it is the best that has ever used; fourth, sixteen thousand agents certify to these facts. Maxfield & Oiler, Plainfield, Barre & Peck, Montpelier, L. & M. Paint Agents.

IDLE FROM EVERYWHERE

Unemployed Held a Meeting in St. Louis

REMEDYING CONDITIONS

Committees Haven't Time to Make Up Schedules—Present System Raises Doubt and Confusion to the Maximum.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—Several plans for the relief of the unemployed, ranging from a march to Washington to the abolishment of trades unions, were suggested last night at the opening of the three days' convention called by James Eads How of the Brotherhood Welfare Association. Nothing definite was done, with the exception of the appointment of a committee of seven to draft a memorial to Congress. About 500 men were present, many of them from distant cities. The principal speakers were: James Eads How, Ben L. Rittman of Chicago, Rev. John Ellis of Boston and W. L. Millard of Cincinnati. Morrison I. Swift of Boston and General J. S. Coxey are expected to arrive Friday.

The speakers urged national action with a view to compelling negotiations to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed. Friday is the next day of the convention, and Sunday it will conclude its labors. Five hundred more "delegates" are expected before the end of the week.

BIG PLANT MAY CLOSE.

Ten Thousand Men Laid Off by Baldwin Locomotive Co.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—Ten thousand men have been laid off since December by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city, because of a lack of orders for engines. Samuel M. Vaulen, a member of the firm, said: "No substantial orders have come in since December. We have received a few scattered orders and we are working upon those now. However, we were formerly turning out about sixty locomotives a week, we are now turning out only twenty, and we will have finished unless we receive some substantial orders. In the meantime, we will have to close."

"Our full working force is about 33,000, but the lack of orders has compelled us to lay off 10,000 workmen since December. The heaviest layoff started about Jan. 1."

"What has been responsible for this?" was asked.

"Lack of orders not only from American but European sources. Japan is in financial trouble and is sending us no orders at all. It is the same everywhere not only in America, but the countries from which we have received orders."

ORDERS FROM NEW YORK SET 1,000 MEN AT WORK.

To Manufacture Structural Steel for Municipal Buildings.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—One thousand men formerly employed by the Pennsylvania Steel company at Steelton, Pa., have been called back to work after an enforced idleness of more than a month. Rush orders from New York for structural material for municipal buildings and an order for rails from the New York City Railway company warranted the company in increasing its present force to 2,500 men, or about 40 per cent. of the normal force.

Orders now on hand will keep the increased force busy for the next month.

MAY DIE BEFORE CASE IS FINISHED.

Lawyers for Chicago Woman to Rush Fight Against Charge of Murder.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Fearing that Mrs. Doris McDonald, on trial before Judge Brennan on a charge of the murder of Webster Querin, may not live through the hearing of the case, her counsel yesterday prepared to rush their fight. Considerable evidence is to be eliminated and the arguments limited.

Following the collapse of Mrs. McDonald in the courtroom, the physicians announced that she was in a critical condition during the night and declared that they did not believe she would survive the strain if the trial lasted much longer.

The Victim of Drink

Needs Oritine Treatment.

Drink first destroys ambition; breaks up ties of friendship; it kills and buries love and eventually destroys the family life.

Some of the best men in the world have been victims of drink and if there is not some member in your family that is afflicted with this disease, you are indeed fortunate.

Drink cunningly destroys the will power, and while the drunkard wants to do what you tell him, he wants a thousand times more the drink that he craves. Medical treatment is necessary to destroy the craving, and this Oritine will do.

It destroys the desire for liquor, so that the drink will not be missed; also cures the deranged digestion, weakened nerves and other ill effects of excessive drinking, restoring the patient to perfect health.

The remedy is absolutely harmless, is thoroughly scientific and is so uniformly successful that it is sold with a registered guarantee entitling you to a refund of your money if Oritine fails to effect a cure. Treatise on "How to Cure Drunkenness," free on request, in plain sealed wrapper. (The Oritine Co., Washington, D. C.)

Oritine in two forms, No. 1, which can be given secretly without the patient's knowledge; No. 2 in pill form for those who wish to be cured. The price of either is \$1, mailed on receipt of price in plain sealed package, and both are sold under the guarantee.

Oritine is for sale by Hackett & Wells, Barre, Vt.

WHAT IS POWER

Nature supplies force. Wind turns the wind-mill. Coal runs the engine and food runs the man. Some things contain little force, some things much.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Nature put the power there. It is a wonderful flesh-producer. This is not only a matter of nourishment but of new vigor and activity in the tissues.

All Druggists 50c. and \$1.00.

MERCHANT DAYS BUT A THIEF AT NIGHT

Brooklyn Rug Dealer Confesses to a Career as a Pickpocket—Has Made as High as \$7,000 in One Year.

New York, Feb. 6.—Confessing that in spite of all his efforts to lead an honest life, he was unable to resist the temptation to which he had been trained in his youth, Louis Wolf, a prosperous Brooklyn business man, who was arrested in that borough, revealed as arranged a tale of a double life and the ever-ending struggle between right and wrong as has ever been told outside of the pages of fiction.

Like Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll," the impulse to do wrong gripped Wolf with an intensity that he could not resist. "I have made as high as \$7,000 a year picking pockets at night, while carrying on my rug and carpet business in the day time," is told in the amazing human document written by Wolf that now forms a part of the criminal records of Kings county.

"I was born on the east side of Manhattan 23 years ago," says Wolf. "After leaving school, at the age of 15, I fell in with a band of young men who never worked and whose ability to dress well and spend money liberally was always a mystery to me. At last I learned that they were pickpockets, and before long I was their pupil in crime.

Their leader was a man, then in middle life, who was known to the band as 'Old Issues.' He conducted a school for pickpockets.

"When I had become proficient in crime, I struck out for the West. I had made lots of money from my thefts in Chicago and St. Louis. I was arrested in Chicago several times, but I usually managed either to get clear or to escape with a light sentence.

"Later on I was arrested in St. Louis, and while waiting time there I began to realize that I was leading a dog's life after all. I had had the advantage of a public school education and was perhaps better able to think along right lines than some of the men who had been my early associates in crime.

"I came back East and started life anew. For a long time after I started in business in East New York I was the happiest man living. I felt as if a great load had been lifted from my shoulders. I felt that the temptation to pick pockets would never return.

"But one night when I was out on the streets alone I felt the call of the old trade, come back. I was perfectly sober, but I could not resist the temptation to pick pockets that night. I drank my first drink to reform me against the bright lights, the music and the warmth of the corner saloon. I yielded to the temptation, and when I got home I cursed myself for a coward and a weakling. I redoubled my attention to my rug business, but I fell again and again. Now I am here."

His first knowledge that the ship was afloat was about 7:30 Sunday morning when he was awakened by an explosion. Rushing to the deck in scanty attire, he found the steamer apparently in a mass of flames. Captain Lewis, who had started an investigation, was caught by the flames and badly burned, as was also Joubert Herman, a French sailor, who accompanied his commander. Thereupon the command of the vessel devolved upon Chief Officer Hobbs.

NO CONFIRMATION IN PARIS OF BATTLE.

10,000 Moors Reported Killed and Wounded—What Germany Said to Sultan.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The foreign office is without confirmation of the statement by a London news agency that there had been a battle between the French and the Moors near Serrat, Morocco, in which 10,000 Moors were killed or wounded, and wherein the French losses amounted to 160 men, including four officers.

The foreign office yesterday announced that it had received a communication from Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, denying that he had appealed to Germany to use their influence with France with the idea of bringing about the withdrawal of the French troops from Morocco.

It is understood, however, that Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of the South, appealed to Germany to make the French troops withdraw and in that reply Germany said that she could not interfere in so much as France, following the terms of the Algeiras agreement, was not making requests on Morocco.

According to the Marcin, the response of Germany to Mulai Hafid was: "Address yourself in Europe."

RANGER KILLED.

Bud Clark Kills His Man at Weatherford Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 6.—Homer White, a private of Company A, Texas Rangers, was shot to death last night at Weatherford, Texas, by Bud Clark of Fort Worth, who is in jail at Weatherford, it was learned in the night by the city.

Both men continued their fight after falling on a railroad platform until their six-shooters were emptied. The duel was brought on when the ranger attempted to arrest Clark for shooting a woman.

CYMRIC IS DOCKED

Reaches Port With Forty-Three Survivors

FOURTEEN MEN DROWNED

The Officers Tell of the Brave Rescue—A Terrific Battle in the Lifeboats With the Sea and Fire.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Details of the disaster which overtook the steamer St. Cuthbert off the coast of Nova Scotia Monday were furnished this morning by the survivors, forty-three in number, who were brought to this port on the White Star liner Cymric, the ship which went to their rescue. The Cymric arrived Tuesday night and made anchorage below Boston Lightship shortly before midnight, remaining there until well along yesterday forenoon before entering the channel, owing to low tide.

Captain Lewis of the ill-fated craft was in no condition to tell the story. He lay in a berth on the Cymric, with his arms swathed in bandages, his face and hands badly burned and his eyesight still affected by his experience with the flames which broke out on the steamer early Monday morning. Three others among the survivors were so burned or injured that they were sent to the hospital shortly after the Cymric docked; the chief engineer also was sent ashore for treatment, but from an old injury.

Chief Officer Hobbs of the steamer, the man who took charge of the St. Cuthbert when the captain became incapacitated, had nothing more to say than he was thankful to be here alive. But from others of the crew and from Robert Jackson of Philadelphia, a cattle foreman, was heard a story of thrilling and pathetic interest, beginning from the time the steamer was hoisted to last Sunday night, to enable the crew to restow a part of the cargo, until the last man of the survivors was taken aboard the Cymric at 6:32 o'clock Monday night.

On her way from Antwerp to New York with a cargo which included matches, naphthalene, rags and other explosive or inflammable material, the St. Cuthbert had her trials from gales and head seas, but nothing of a damaging nature until she was a little more than three hundred and fifty miles east of Boston Light, off the coast of Nova Scotia Sunday night. Then, in the battering which she had received from the heavy seas, there was a slight splitting of cargo, according to chief foreman Jackson.

Aware of the dangerous nature of his cargo and presumably because he did not care to take the slightest risk of fire or explosion, Captain Lewis had the St. Cuthbert heave to about eight o'clock Sunday evening and ordered the crew below to restow cargo. There were 400 cases of snap matches in one of the holds, forward; in the after part of the ship were 600 barrels of naphthalene. The restowing having been accomplished to the satisfaction of the commander, the order was given about 12:30 o'clock to resume passage, and the steamer slowly forced her head around in the desired direction.

At this point, in the judgment of the cattle foreman, the damage was done. To save the steamer around it was necessary for a time that she be in the trough of the sea, rolling heavily. The cargo shifted again, and in all likelihood the packages of snap matches were dislodged and were ignited by the chaffing. This Foreman Jackson offered merely as a theory.

His first knowledge that the ship was afloat was about 7:30 Sunday morning when he was awakened by an explosion. Rushing to the deck in scanty attire, he found the steamer apparently in a mass of flames. Captain Lewis, who had started an investigation, was caught by the flames and badly burned, as was also Joubert Herman, a French sailor, who accompanied his commander. Thereupon the command of the vessel devolved upon Chief Officer Hobbs.

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A DEMOCRATIC UNION

The Membership Govers This Great Combination of Wage Earners.

The local unions of the International Typographical Union are about to nominate candidates for the various international offices. Nominations are made at the regular February meetings of the local unions. The elections will take place on the third Wednesday in May. Inasmuch as the typographical union is the oldest and best conducted trade union on the North American continent, some information as to its methods of self-government will be of particular interest at this time.

Many persons outside the ranks of organized labor are unfamiliar with the democracy that prevails in almost all trade unions. As a democratic body the International Typographical Union of North America is the pioneer, and stands pre-eminent as such in the organized labor movement.

The typographical union is a free association of economic equals, men and women, for be it known women are admitted to membership in this organization upon the same basis as are the men, one of the cardinal principles of the union being equal pay for men and women for equal services performed.

The international union is composed of unions scattered throughout the United States and Canada, and its jurisdiction extends from Alaska to the Philippines. Each local union administers its local affairs in conformity with international rules and regulations, said rules and regulations being developed by the combined local unions and administered by a central body known as the executive council in the interest of all the locals. This executive council is composed of certain of the international officers, who are elected by the referendum for terms of two years.

When more than fifty years ago representatives from the unions scattered throughout the United States met and organized a national body, which developed into the present international organization, the initiative and referendum were but little known or used, so that up to about ten years ago the annual convention is retained, all of the international officers are nominated and elected by the referendum, legislation is initiated and all constitutional laws and amendments must be submitted to the referendum. The officers of all local unions are elected by the local referendum. In fact, the way in which these men and women, associated in a voluntary organization for their collective benefit, govern themselves is one of the greatest expositions of democracy extant.

Not only does each local union govern itself, but each union shop is organized into a chapel, the members elect a chairman and secretary and such other officers as they may deem necessary, depending upon the size of the chapel. The chapel formulates and adopts rules for the government of its members, and it is the duty of chapel officers to see that all union and chapel laws are strictly observed. These chapels are not only for the benefit of the members, but are a protection to the employers, as the members are as zealous in seeing that the office rules are observed as they are to see that the