

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909.

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

5,115

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

May is making good finally.

American people eat 3,185,789 pounds of sugar each year, or about 81 pounds per person; and that doesn't include the little sweetening process which Vermont furnishes each spring.

Fairhaven, Mass., may well mourn for Henry H. Rogers, for it won't see his like for a long time. Meanwhile Rogers' buildings in Fairhaven will wear out. Then again there is some sincere mourning for a lost friend.

The mysterious burglar who died, unidentified, after being shot by one of his captors at Hyde Park, came, of course, from a "good family"; burglars who figure thus tragically are apt to come from "good families," and they are generally the black sheep.

The newspaper reports have it that some of his labor union friends are rallying to secure a defense fund for Con. Shea, who is accused of brutally plunging a knife twenty times into the woman (not his wife) whom he is alleged to have thrown out of his house when the real wife was planning to return. Are they raising the defense fund simply because Shea is a labor leader or because there is some justice for his acts? There is a wide difference; and all reports thus far given show no justification for Shea's murderous assault. Labor unionists who are jealous of the good name of their cause do not condone all acts of labor unionists just because of labor unionism.

THE BEST TEMPERANCE SCHEME.

The Congregationalists of New Hampshire have refused to join in a movement to secure the repeal of the local option liquor law in their state and they have, therefore, in the opinion of the Concord Monitor, gone far toward securing real temperance. The contemporary explains the situation to us in the following paragraph: "We believe in Temperance, which, when printed with a capital letter in New Hampshire, generally means the restriction of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors; and we believe that there has been more genuine progress made in the cause of Temperance in New Hampshire under the present well-administered liquor law than in all the years of state wide prohibition of the liquor traffic. It probably is true that liquor is sold illegally to-day in Concord and in many other places in the state which have voted for no license. But we believe that less liquor is sold and used to-day than for many years, and that this is true of the no license territory in New Hampshire and of the state taken as a whole."

Conditions seem to be similar in New Hampshire to conditions in Vermont, where the greater efforts to secure no license, followed up by efforts to enforce it, have resulted in more practical reform than any amount of state-decreed prohibition with its scattered incoherence could ever do. At the same time there are certain abuses of the present system, most men will readily admit. But where can you find a scheme of administration of the liquor question which would not be liable to abuse of some sort? It would be impossible to enact a statute that would defy all attempts at infraction, and Vermont seems to have hit upon the least vulnerable system.

MACADAM ROADS AND AUTOMOBILES.

If the city of Barre is going into the extensive macadamizing of North Main street—although we do not consider the vote of the city council to macadamize is either final or irrevocable, as the members seem to think—there are some things to be considered in the light of experience gained by other communities. As it well known, the automobile is a factor which cannot be overlooked now in the matter of road building; and the problem is becoming more and more vital in Barre as the number of the machines multiplies. The machines are so numerous already as to warrant the greatest care in road building, and the census of them will steadily grow.

So we may look to New York state for experience in the matter. We should like to present the following statement regarding the work of the New York state highway commissioner. "The enormous increase in automobile traffic has demonstrated beyond question that the macadam construction heretofore in vogue while entirely adequate in regard to drainage, foundations, sub-base, etc., is deficient in regard to the top course or wearing surface. Under heavy traffic the smaller particles are blown from the road in the form of clouds of dust, thus removing the protection from the broken stone or macadam, which in its turn is then cut up by the horses' hoofs or the wheels of vehicles. The road then rapidly deteriorates and expensive repairs are necessary." To obviate this wearing process the New York state highway commission has discovered that if a "bituminous binder" is used on the macadam roads the fine material is held in place and at the same time the dust nuisance is largely done away with. The trouble with this is that the "bituminous binder" largely increases the initial cost of the construction.

Those who have watched the course of automobiles over the granite macadam on lower North Main street are fully aware of this wearing process which the automobile subjects the road to. The passage of the machines over the road raises a cloud of the surfacing material, which is blown hither and thither and sooner or later must expose the underlayers of the macadam with the result that the road is damaged greatly. If the roads are to be macadamized, the city should branch out into the use of some process like the "bituminous binder," costly as it may be; or else revert to the laying of granite blocks, which are not affected by automobiles or heavy traffic.

CURRENT COMMENT

Stealing Vermont's Industries.

Schenectady, N. Y., has made inroads in the past two years into Vermont industries. The Little Atwood suspension factory at Swanton and the larger overalls factory of Hooker, Corser & Mitchell at Brattleboro announce their early removal to the bustling New York city, as announced in the telegraphic dispatches in The Evening News of Thursday. The Rutland Improvement league had its eye on both of these industries, but unfortunately couldn't hypnotize them. It tried, at least! And that's something!—Rutland News.

Speaking of Raids.

Speaking of raids, it appears from an article in the New York Evening Post that there was some raiding of defenseless homes, some terrifying of weak women, some despoiling of property on that frequently mentioned "piece" of one Sherman, "from Atlanta to the sea." The Post says: "Sheridan has been forgiven; Grant is mildly sneezed at. But mention of Sherman still opens floodgates of bitterness. He was a purveyor of silver; his soldiers spared neither women nor children; he burned towns that had not offended and cities that had surrendered, and he spared not even the convents occupied by women of his own religious faith. Well, Gen. Sherman always admitted that his was a ruthless military hand. What Sheridan undertook to do in the Shenandoah valley, to impoverish it so that a crowd flying across it must take his rations on his back, Sherman did wherever he went. He was found that the South should know war in its worst forms, and thus bring irresistible pressure to bear on the Confederacy. When he cut loose on his march to the sea, both policy and necessity dictated his sweeping the country that he passed over. 'We have lived unsumpuously—turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes all the way; but the poor women and children will starve. All I could tell them was, 'if Jeff Davis expects to found an empire on the ruins of the South, he ought to afford to feed the people.'" He wrote from near Savannah. Later he added: "They no longer call my army 'Cowardly Yanks,' but have tried to arouse the sympathy of the civilized world by stories of the cruel barbarities of my army. The next step in the progress will be, 'for God's sake spare us; we must surrender.'" When that end is reached we begin to see daylight."

"Now the man who wrote this was at heart no barbarian, nor hater of the South. He had lived there for years—a fact which gave him not only unusual knowledge of localities, but also of Southern character. He knew what actions and what sayings would hurt and what would not. Yet he yielded to no one in admiration for the pertinacity and bravery with which the South fought, which he records in these letters with obvious admiration. He opposed the introduction of negro troops into the army because he knew how this recognizing the men of the black race would humiliate the South. He took the best care of the families of three rebel generals, Hardee, McLaws, and G. W. Smith, when they were directly entrusted to him, and complains in Savannah that 'the women here, as in Memphis, are disposed to usurp my time more from curiosity than from business. They had been told of my burning and killing until they expected the worst monster.'"

But most striking of all is this passage from a letter of June 26, written in the field near Marietta, Georgia: "To realize what war is, one should follow our track. . . . Though not conscious of danger at this, I know the country swarms with thousands who would shoot me, and thank their God they had slain a monster, and yet I have been more kindly disposed to the people of the South than any general officer of the whole army."

We have done a good deal of talk about reconstructing the South, but the South has never displayed, in late years, any such feeling for wartime enemies as we of conservative Vermont. Perhaps we, alleged Christians, can learn something from the "barbarians" of the South.—Rutland Herald.

The Way The Fight Began.

Facts are stubborn things.—Rutland Herald. The Herald found this out by experience.—Bennington Banner. The Herald's experience with facts is much greater than the Banner's, judging by the latter's accuracy.—Rutland Herald.

The foregoing paragraph, unnecessarily harsh and spiteful, shows how soon the Herald becomes when we treat on facts.—Bennington Banner. As usual the Banner displays a remarkable unwillingness to play fair. We still maintain that facts are stubborn things.—Rutland Herald. And we repeat our question.—Bennington Banner.

At the risk of boring our readers by continuing a perhaps profitless discussion, we repeat that the Herald's experience with facts is much more varied than that of the Banner.—Rutland Herald.

The foregoing paragraph proves what is known by all well informed people of Vermont, viz., that the Herald is controlled by corporations and unwilling to play fair. Its editor is brilliant as a writer, but possesses a bump.—Bennington Banner. If the editor of the Banner possesses a bump of any kind no one has ever discovered it.—Rutland Herald. As usual the editor of the Herald



It's not the almanac—it's the thermometer that makes the weather—and here's the clothing to meet every change of the freakish mercury from Spring overcoats to outing suits.

This week an opening of Blue Serge Suits from \$8.00 to \$22.00.

These are here in the young men's nobby styles, also the more conservative styles.

See few of them in our window.

WE CLEAN, PRESS AND REPAIR CLOTHING.



The big store with little prices. 174 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

takes refuge in personalities when beaten in a legitimate argument.—Bennington Banner.

The Banner began it.—Rutland Herald. The Herald prevaricates in making such a statement.—Bennington Banner. Who's a liar?—Rutland Herald. (To be continued).—Brattleboro Reformer.

MACADAM VS. PAVING.

Correspondent Takes Issue with Statement of C. N. Field.

Editor Barre Daily Times: I noticed in your report of the meeting of the city council Friday night, that a telegram was read from Clinton N. Field, which says that Mr. Field hoped Barre would macadamize her North Main street. He said that New York was using macadam rather than paving for its heavily traveled streets and considered it preferable if properly constructed.

I have been at New York a good many times in the past ten or fifteen years, and my business takes me into the wholesale district and onto the heavily traveled streets; I have not seen any macadamized streets in that section. I have, however, seen them tearing up the concrete and putting paving back into the streets, as they found that nothing else would stand the heavy traffic as well as granite paving. Perhaps Mr. Field does not realize the heavy traffic that is going on over our North Main street.

The municipal committee from the board of trade kept track for two days and they found that there were 1,200 vehicles passed up and down North Main street in ten hours. Macadam is not recommended by anyone who understands about building streets for such heavy traffic.

I have seen them also in Albany taking up the macadam and laying granite paving in its place. I had a talk with the city engineer of Albany, and explained to him the heavy traffic on our streets, and especially North Main street. He told me that they had found that nothing would stand the heavy traffic as well as the granite paving did, and that they were putting this into their heavily traveled streets. I hope that Barre will not try any experiments this time, and in time that Main street will be paved from the covered bridge at Ayers to Blackwell street, as we have now one of the nicest pieces of paved streets to be found anywhere.

Yours truly, Donald Smith. Barre, May 24.

JINGLES AND JESTS

Truth in a Nutshell. No man you'll know by outward show Even if he does attract. You cannot tell what's in the shell Until the nut is cracked. —St. Louis Republic.

Ding! He-Anna, dear, you're the belle of my heart. She-Well, wouldn't you like to give your belle a ring, Gawgie, dear?—New York Herald.

There Are Exceptions. Ecco necessary things, you'll note. Can never be done by rule. You can't learn how to milk a goat At a correspondence school. —Chicago Tribune.

Can't Borrow Everything. Biggs—Shortlight is a cheerful chap; never borrows trouble. Diggs—Oh, well, I suppose he has to draw the line somewhere.—Detroit Tribune.

Rubbing It In. Our shallowness is in. Is there anything on earth can rack Your nervous system more Than to be awake for hours and hear Some other fellow snore? —Kansas City Times.

Price on Him. "Know Jackson over there?" "Yes; he is a marked man." "What has he done?" "Failed to remove the price tag from his hand-me-down suit."

Explained. For springtime I can scarcely wait. The winter seems so rocky. I do not sleep. I do not cheat. I do not care for hockey. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Interest Rates

Since the organization of the People's National Bank the rates on interest bearing deposits have been maintained at 3 per cent. and 3 1-2 per cent. per annum, believing this to be a fair and conservative rate of interest to the Depositor and to the Bank.

The Boston News Bureau of May 5, 1909, states that The Suffolk Savings Bank, the second largest Savings Bank in Boston, paid its 78,500 depositors, for the past six months, at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

The Montpelier Evening Argus, of May 18, 1909, has the following:

"The Board of Trustees of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company in accordance with the conservatism that has been characteristic of its management and which has made this Bank one of the leading Trust Companies in the state, have voted, that beginning with July 1st, 1909, the rate of interest paid to its depositors, will be 3 1-2 per cent. and the rate of interest, charged on loans secured by mortgage on Real Estate in Vermont will be 5 per cent.

The Trustees of this Bank, have always thrown every safeguard possible, around its investments and have realized the Bank's responsibility as a depository of the People's Savings and the Trustees now realize that no Bank is able to pay 4 per cent. interest to its depositors and find sound, safe investment for their money."

The PEOPLES National Bank

of Barre, Vermont, Worthen Block.

SERVICE

It is our endeavor to do the right thing, at the right time, in the right way. To eliminate errors, to be prompt, careful, courteous; to maintain always an ample margin of safety; to safeguard the interests of our depositors in every way; to be satisfied with nothing short of the best banking service.

Believing that we can give you a high quality of banking service, we solicit your account.

Four per cent. interest paid on savings accounts.

GRANITE

Savings Bank & Trust Company Barre, Vermont

RANDOLPH

Plans For Graduation Exercises at Randolph High School.

The exercises of the graduating class will be held in Music hall June 11th and the following members of the class will take part; Miss Jessie Chedel, who ranks first, will have the valedictory and to the second ones in rank Miss Mary Tewksbury and Will Heyzer has been assigned the honor of giving the salutatory while the others Misses Ida Rand Evelyne Denny, Clarence Frink, Arthur Whately and Albert Marcott will all speak upon subjects relative to their Washington trip in March. The baccalaureate sermon will be given in Bethany church Sunday June 6th Rev. Frayer Metzger to deliver the sermon. Following the graduating exercises on Friday evening will be the graduation ball to be given in DuBois and Gays hall the Music hall orchestra furnishing the music.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gladding went to Montpelier Sunday for a brief visit with friends.

Miss Lena Rhodes passed Sunday with friends in Montpelier and returned to resume her teaching on Monday.

E. E. Gonyea and family have moved to Bethel where Mr. Gonyea has charge of the engine at the pumping station.

Miss Nettie Robbins, a teacher in Springfield, Mass., passed a brief vacation with her mother, Mrs. Cora Robbins, and returned to her work Sunday.

Miss Anna Coughlin, who had been passing a week at the Inn, left for Lebanon on Saturday calling on her way to remain with Miss Grace Washburn at Bethel over night.

Henry Harper has sold to George Lane his farm, and the latter will take possession in about three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Harper left here on Sunday for Holyoke, Mass., and vicinity where they went to look for a business opening.

The June Planted Vegetable Garden. There are many vegetables which may be planted with success in June. Bush beans sown early in June will bear crops in July and August, and a constant supply of tender beans may be had all summer long if more sowings are made at intervals of ten days or two weeks, and all the beans picked while they are still tender. The yellow or butter beans seem to do better during the hottest weather than green beans, and the yellow ones are not so liable to rust as are the green varieties; in spite of this drawback, however, the latter are worth planting; good varieties of yellow beans are Butter Wax, Roundpodded Wax, Refugee and Stringless Wax; of green beans, Stringless Gum Pod, Extra-Early Valentine, and Extra-Early Refugee.—Suburban. Life for June.

The Vaughan Store

Offers Special Values All this Week.

50 Pieces of new Hamburg at nearly half-price. See them on center counter at 8c, 10c, 11c to 19c yard.

A visit to our second floor will surprise you. The most complete department of Ladies' Furnishings.

See Our New Spring Stock BEDROOM FURNITURE

Because there's more variety and the styles are without doubt the most attractive of any season since bedroom furniture was put on the market. Brass Beds, Enamel Beds, Mahogany, Birds-eye Maple and Curly Birch Chamber Suits. Special 10 per cent discount this week.

A. W. BADGER & CO., MORSE BLOCK, BARRE, VERMONT. Funeral Directors, Licensed Embalmers. Residence Calls: 21 Eastern Avenue and 140 Seminary Street. Telephone: 441-11. Hours: 9:30-11:30. COMFORTABLE AMBULANCE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

THERMOS VACUUM BOTTLE

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He explored the ruined city in every direction, to find a way of escape, to open a road for us. We could see him hanging like a mountain goat over the edge of frightful precipices. At night he never rested unless it were to make a pillow of himself for those who did not know where to lay their heads, amid the mire, the blood, and the rain. The name of this hero is Salvatore Siciliano. What became of him when the angelic light for the preservation of life had ceased, and we saw the fire close at hand, after a night spent under the rain, dreadful scourge, amid continual earthquakes, the horrors of darkness, cold, fear, the ever fainter moaning of the hurt? They told me he sought safety in the direction of the railway. Perhaps I shall see him again."

BUY A HOWARD WATCH

There's no better, no higher grade, more accurate and wholly desirable watch made to-day than the Howard.

Here is a description of one we would like you to see: 12size, 17 jewels, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and three positions, in a 25-year gold-filled case, complete in a solid mahogany, plush lined case. Price \$37.50. Every Howard Watch guaranteed to give satisfaction to owner. O. J. DODGE, The Jeweler, 200 Main St. With Ideal Book Store.

Special Offer

For this week only we will give Free

A 15c Cake of Hill's Antiseptic Soap" and a 25c box of Hill's Pile Laxitive," with every package of

"Hill's Pile Pomade" Sold. If after using, you are not satisfied, we will refund the money.

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Boyce's Bakery Quality Goods

Getting warmer weather now, and there's really no need of you, Mrs. Housewife, doing so much baking this summer. For here you can buy at economical prices, Cakes, Fancy and Home-made Cookies, Pies, and the finest Sweet Milk Bread, that's nutritious and good for the whole family. Start this week buying here.

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That's what they say about the "GREEN MOUNTAIN BRAND," that we've built up such a reputation on.

The price is 14c a pound, because it's made clean, and from fresh pork—try a pound for Tuesday morning breakfast and see for yourself.

We are well supplied with Lettuce, Radishes, Cucumbers, Asparagus, Ripe Tomatoes, etc. Texas Bermuda Onions, per lb., 5c. Fresh Native Asparagus, 20c. Fresh Native Rhubarb, 10 lbs. 25c. Large Pineapples, 15c each. Good Bananas, 15c to 20c doz. Eating Apples, 30c doz. Fresh Apples, 50c peck.

SMITH & CUMINGS, Department Food Store. Good Things to Eat.