

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

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

5,605

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

There is more than something rotten in New York.

It's the cub or the elephant in the baseball zoo today.

Oh, mournful word—Taff has gained weight during the past month.

Of course, the legislators will "come back." The question is, will they stay back?

Brown elder in brown October in brown Vermont. What a combination, and fit for the gods—when it's sweet!

One of the leading legislative events of the week will be the laying of the corner stone of Senator Powell's new hotel in Burlington.

Eugene N. Foss threatens to change his political coat again, to suit the change in political weather. Things are growing chilly in Massachusetts.

Dr. D. K. Pearson of Chicago, that Vermontor who announced a short time ago that he was to give up his philanthropies for the present to take a rest, needed but a short time to rest, as he has announced another gift of \$100,000 to the American Board.

Quoting its gain of 296 during ten years, the Morrisville Messenger declares "There is nothing the matter with Lamoille county and growing towns." Still, a county which did not gain more than that number in ten years cannot be considered all right, although we are aware that six counties of the state fell off in population. There was all but stagnation in Lamoille county, as 296 is but a small percentage of increase. Therefore, the contemporary ought not to breed any feeling of satisfaction over existing conditions, but should spur its people on to renewed efforts to make the paltry gain of 296 greatly increased in the census period which is now on. Morrisville is not a large county, nor so well favored naturally as some of the others, but nevertheless it can develop its agricultural interests.

ACROSS THE OCEAN BY THE AIR ROUTE.

At first thought the attempt of Walter Wellman and party to sail, actually sail, across the Atlantic ocean to Europe seems to be extremely foolhardy, and little likely of consummation, inasmuch as it is the first move toward that dream of dreamers, an air flight over the tremendous stretch of waters; but when the conditions are examined, one is less skeptical of the success of such an undertaking within a short time, even though Wellman should not be the one to reap the benefits of the first success. The thing which bids fair to make the experiment successful is the use of wireless telegraphy, which will enable the passengers on the great phantom ship to keep in fairly close touch with people who are in less precarious positions than Wellman and who are, therefore, able to render some assistance in case of dire need. It was Wellman's purpose to keep as nearly as possible in the tracks of the great trans-Atlantic liners, thus making it possible to reach those ships by means of wireless communication when he should become separated from communication with the shores of America. The wireless operators on the liners will be able to pick up the messages from the craft in the air and to communicate with each other as to the progress of the new expedition; and the novelty of the undertaking is so striking that the captains of the various ships are to be depended upon to lend whatever assistance they can to the explorers overhead. Thus the peril of the undertaking is very greatly lessened.

Then, too, if the air navigators shall be forced to puncture the casing of their big gas bag and sink to the ocean, they are in a position to depend somewhat on their own resources, as the airship is supplied with a life-boat sufficiently large and sufficiently provisioned to carry



The commission appointed by the Massachusetts legislature has decided that the high cost of living is mainly due to the cost of transportation.

In some cases it increased the cost of an article five times! The railroads again!

But the cost of clothing for men certainly was never more reasonable than now and quality and style and common sense comfort were never more in evidence.

As proof see our \$18 and \$35 Suits.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing.



The big store with little prices. 174 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

ry the half dozen men for a considerable period, during which time they might be fortunate enough to be picked up by passing steamships. Therefore, barring tempests which might drive them off the course and perhaps ruin their craft, Wellman et al are likely to survive the attempt, even though they do not reach European shores. Stout courage was the only other essential.

BENEFITS OF STREET LIGHTING.

When the Barre city council is making up its estimates for another year, it is to be sincerely hoped that allowance will be made in the street lighting department for the burning of the arc lights throughout the night, rather than for the period up to midnight. One authority for statistics says that nine-tenths of crimes take place during the night, and that one of the best preventives of the crimes, or rather a portion of the crimes, is good street lighting, the criminals fearing to act when the light makes their work more easily detected. The police say that the electric light is the abject foe of the criminal. Much of the street thievery in Barre could be done away with if the street lights were kept burning all night, as the thieves would not be able to skulk about the stores, while at the same time the work of the night patrolmen would be made more effective, because of the wider range of vision afforded.

In addition to the benefits to the policemen is that to be derived by the firemen. A large percentage of the calls to the fire department come in the early hours of the morning, when, under the present arrangement, the streets are dark as a pocket. Into this darkness the drivers of the apparatus have to send their horses, trusting somewhat to luck and somewhat to the instincts of the animals that they will not come into collision with obstacles, either temporary or permanent. Doubtless, this uncertainty of driving slows up the firemen to a certain extent and prevents the arrival of apparatus as expeditiously as would be possible were the streets lighted and the roadway made reasonably clear in outline. Moreover, the street lights enable the firemen to cope with fires to better advantage, inasmuch as the light reveals the location of hydrants, discloses approaches to buildings and prevents injury which might be received by falls into depressions and holes. Therefore, firemen as well as policemen, will testify to the advantages of street lights, while the general public will feel safer if the all-night system is established in Barre. Other reasons have heretofore been advanced in its favor.

People Who Say They Have To

die to win in life insurance, should bear in mind they have to live to earn their pay. 61st year. National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, General Agent, Montpelier, Vt.; N. B. Ballard, local agent, Barre, Vt. (Mutual).

Current Comment

"Consent of the Governed."

Observe that the ten largest cities and towns of Vermont contain something over one-fourth of the total population. Observe that these, with 26 other towns, making 36 in all, contain more than half the population of the state. There are 246 members of the Vermont House of Representatives, one from each town. These 36 towns, therefore, have 36 members, and the remaining 210 towns have 210. The 36 members represent more than half the people—the 210 members represent the minority, but outvote the 36, six to one.

Who in the name of Greenleaf's arithmetic has the nerve to stand up before a notary public and say that this is a truly representative government, a government wherein the "people" are sovereign and the "majority" rules? Talk about a government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed!"—St. Albans Messenger.

Deeds of Darkness in Dark.

Deeds of evil are done in darkness today, as they were in New Testament times, and the way to minimize their number is to shed light upon the dark places. Nine-tenths of the crimes committed, especially in suburban districts, take place at night, and police authorities agree that the best preventive is good street lighting. An official history of the St. Louis police department clearly brings out some phases of this question. "The electric light," it says, "is the abject foe of the criminal. Such lights in the business districts give the shoppers a feeling of security obtainable in no other way. Electric lights in the home are the best protection against burglars. One whisk of the switch and a flood of light is there to disconcert the boldest house-breaker in the land." The St. Louis writer might have added that a light is a safer weapon than a revolver, which in unaccustomed hands is seriously liable to "disconcert" an innocent party.—Boston Transcript.

Golden October.

"My wife and I make it a point to get into Vermont about this time of year, for its weather and landscape are both charming," said a wealthy New Yorker, a guest at the Junction house in the past week. That's what they all say when once the beauties and charm of the White river valley are beheld by the denizens of the city. "Especially beautiful is the White river valley this season, and the wish is expressed that the editors of the papers in Burlington, St. Albans, Bennington, St. Johnsbury, Rutland, Brattleboro, and in all other cities and towns of the state, might come here and write it up for the benefit and delectation of their readers. What also adds to their was a dynamic state board of trade in Vermont, that it might direct and foster a campaign of publicity, to the end of filling the White river valley with the 100,000 more people it could support, for should the valley become overcrowded then steps could be taken to further populate other sections of the state. As the beauty and garden spot of Vermont, it is but the part of wisdom for all Vermont to shout for the White river valley. It is filled with summer hotels and cottages and the little farm of the permanent settler, that Windsor county churches may have a larger attendance than ten per cent. of its male inhabitants. Let us tell the outside world of the valley's apples, potatoes and cabbage heads, and pertaining to this last the outside world might then understand why it is that Windsor county pays \$500 more a year to its state's attorney than does Sullivan county across the Connecticut in New Hampshire, and with like population, pay its like official. Proper shouting for the White river valley would soon bring into Windsor county 8,000 people and then her population would be the same as it was 80 years ago. Of course proper precautions would need to be taken that all newcomers agree that they will not engage in any business outside of farming, and that they will not aspire to hold any town or county office. By this means the rights of the natives would be safeguarded, and no one could go to the legislature till me and Jim had had our turn.—White River Junction Landmark.

Cost of Being a Barometer.

One of the most important of the proposed amendments to the Vermont constitution is proposal three, which provides in substance that the general assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of January, instead of meeting as now in October; and that state and county officers shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November instead of on the first Tuesday of September.

Only four or five states of the Union now hold elections at any time other than on the date proposed in November, but Vermont is one of the few indulging in that luxury. If it were possible to compute the extra cost of holding separate elections every four years for state officers and presidential electors, the expense of ballot clerks, and other officials, rent of polling places, and all the cost incident to setting in motion the machinery of voting, it would be found to amount to a considerable sum in the aggregate for the 246 towns and cities of the state. Then there is the time and trouble incident to going to the polls, which, in the country districts is considerable.

We can just as well vote the state and presidential tickets at the same election, and this saves an extra election day every four years. The present method originated when members of the legislature must journey to the state capitol on horseback or by team, and October was a more suitable month for such travel than January. Now members may travel by railroad in the winter as well as in the fall, and the farmers, who constitute a majority of the legislature can leave home in January better than in October. There would be fewer temptations to adjourn in a winter session than there are under the present system.

The principal objection to the proposed change seems to be that Vermont no longer would "set the pace" in her elections for other states, but it is a pretty high price to pay for being a political peacemaker, or barometer, to political elections when one would answer every purpose. The big political orators seldom come to Vermont any more, and if they did their oratory would be expensive if we held an extra election solely for the purpose of hearing them.

Vermont ought to have, and does have, a better title to fame than acting as a political weather vane. If she has no very high places in national history, matters of convenience may economy should determine the time of our elections rather than what people in other

Advertisement for The Peoples National Bank. Text: "Don't Be Afraid of being called 'close' or 'stingy.' People have more real respect for the man who has the courage and perseverance to save his money than for the one who can't or doesn't do it. Every dollar you deposit in this bank will help you save another. Don't put off starting an account with us any longer, but begin one now; or if you already have one, see if you can't increase it. You can start with one dollar. We lend home banks. The Peoples National Bank. Warthen Block, Barre, Vt. OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 7 TO 8 P. M."

states say about the size of the majority given for the head of the ticket of the dominant party. Let us approach this subject without prejudice and consider it on its merits in a common sense way, remembering that both political parties have endorsed the proposals of amendment.—Montpelier Journal.

Keeping Party Pledges.

The employers' liability bill, introduced last week by Senator Gordon of Barre, was drafted, after conferences with both employers of labor and employees, and is a fair and praiseworthy measure. The last two Republican state conventions have pledged the party to this project, and the pledge still remains unfulfilled. Justice and common sense alike demand that this promise be kept. With the exception of a change made in 1849, recognizing a right of recovery of damages for death resulting from injuries, Vermont still deals with industrial problems under the old common law of England. Under this system no one who by his negligence had contributed to his own injury had any right to remedy for the neglect of the other, which had been a concurring cause; no recovery is permitted against the employers for the neglect of a fellow servant engaged in a common employment; the employer assumes no part of the ordinary or extraordinary risks of the employment which the employe knows or ought to have known.

So many states have adopted a more humane policy that Justice Moody of the United States supreme court, referring to these common law rules, declared that "they have so generally been modified that it may well be doubted if they exist in their integrity in any jurisdiction. The defense of fellow servant rule has been abrogated by general law or in particular industries by Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin. It has been modified without being abrogated in California, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia.

In order to discourage litigation, to create a better feeling between employer and employe, and to do justice to all concerned, some legislation along these lines should be enacted by this legislature. Vermont should not lag behind the other states in the matter of fairness. The Republican party should not permit itself to be placed in the humiliating position of failing to keep its promises. Both Governors Prouty and Mead advocate legislation along these lines. Of course the details need to be worked out with care, but Vermont ought no longer to fail to recognize the general principle involved, so obviously just.

It will be shown, when the measure comes up for consideration, that the Gordon bill does not, as claimed by some persons, lay any new burdens upon the farmer. It is designed to meet conditions in large industrial establishments, where the risks are considerable. It is worth considering, as an illustration, that under the law the families of those employes who were killed a few months ago in the railroad wreck at Berlin, due, perhaps, to the neglect of a fellow servant, could recover no damages, whereas, if a passenger train had been wrecked, heavy damages could have been collected. This bill is drawn in the interests of fairness and justice. It is one of the important measures of the session, and The Journal earnestly hopes that a bill of this nature will become a law before the end of the session.—Montpelier Journal.

Jingles and Jest

Advice to the Bibulous. If your key won't fit the hole, Try, try again; You may strike it, bless your soul— Try, try again; Don't lie down upon the floor Of the porch, beside the door; Softly feel around once more— Try, try again. If you stumble over chairs, Try, try again; If you fall upon the stairs, Try, try again; If the bed goes hurrying While you try to catch the thing, To your purpose nobly cling— Try, try again. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Quite So.

"Have you explained the germ system to your children? Everything should be on a practical basis these days." "No," replied the old-fashioned citizen. "It seems inconsistent to tell 'em not to believe in fairies and then try to get 'em to believe in microbes.—Kansas City Journal.

A Misnomer.

Mr. Closeoynne idling his wife's reputation—She gives 'em lights; she gives 'em music; she gives 'em food, flowers, champagne—and that's what she calls receiving.—Tit-Bits.

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