

'TIS FALSE SAYS BALDWIN

Denies Statement Made by Roosevelt at Concord

ABOUT CONDUCT OF TRIAL

In View of Distinguished Position Roosevelt Has Held, He Simply Desires to Say He Thinks the Colonel Is Wrong.

New Haven, Oct. 25.—Judge Simeon F. Baldwin, Democratic nominee for governor of Connecticut, denied yesterday ever having made statements attributed to him by Theodore Roosevelt in a speech at Concord, N. H., on Saturday.

In speaking of the workmen's compensation act, Col. Roosevelt was reported to have referred to Judge Baldwin as having taken when judge "the most retrogressive possible position on this question of workmen's compensation, a man who took the view that it was wrong to employ workmen, when driven to accept any employment, to bind himself to be compensated if he lost his life or limb in that occupation."

To this Judge Baldwin replies: "I have no recollection of ever taking on any trial or in any judicial opinion, the view attributed to me by ex-President Roosevelt, and I do not believe I ever did."

SICK OF ROOSEVELT SAYS PRES. STRYKER

He Is a Good Musician Said Speaker but He Plays Too Much On One Tune Which Is "I Am"

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Hon. Alton B. Parker, Edward Lazansky, candidate for secretary of state, and Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton college, were the principal speakers at a mass meeting in the Majestic theatre last night under the direction of the Democratic association of Utica.

The greatest interest was manifested in the remarks of President Stryker, a life long Republican, who recently announced himself for Dix, took occasion to devote nearly all of his address to ridicule of Colonel Roosevelt.

A WARNING TO MANY

Some Interesting Facts Regarding Health Statistics

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys. The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly the other organs cannot be brought back to health and strength.

Loss of Appetite

It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing or get behindhand. The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

RECORD OF THROWN BALLS

As Shown by the Pitchers' Work in the World Series. Chicago, Oct. 25.—In the defeat of Chicago for the world's championship, Combs, the Philadelphia pitcher, who already had won two games, threw only 120 balls to the plate, while Mordecai Brown, the Cub twirler, in his effort to stop the men who finally became champions, hurled 142.

As compared with the former games, Combs' twirling was about equal. On Monday, at Philadelphia, Bender threw 120 balls to the plate. On Tuesday, Combs threw 131, the game in which he gave nine bases on balls. On Thursday, he threw 120 and on Saturday Bender threw 110.

COOMBS STAR IN YOUNG DAYS

College Coach Tells of Pitcher's Work in Maine Woods. F. H. Haggerly, athletic director at Buechel college, tells the following concerning Combs of the Athletics: "I was captain and manager of the Waterville (Me.) professional baseball team while a student at Colby university during the summer of 1901. We lost the deciding game of the championship series to the Gerald team of Fairfield, Frank Kane, the Amherst college star pitcher, was in the box for us, and Phelan, now center fielder of the Providence team, on whom Brooklyn has strings at the present time, played the second position that day for Waterville. Clement of Jersey City and Philadelphia was with the Gerald team. The same teams were to play their opening game at League park in Waterville on the morning of July 4, 1902. The Gerald team, with the millionaire railroad magnate, Amos Gould, backing it, had got together some of the best baseball talent that could be obtained, while we had collected, as was supposed, mediocre talent for the Waterville team. A good pitcher was lacking to make our combination complete.

"During the previous winter, John Combs, fresh from Kennebunkport, had entered Colburn classical institute without any reputation as a pitcher. While he was pitching in one of the early games against the Waterville high team, which team was then coaching, he showed wonderful bursts of speed, but had poor control. This was a decided characteristic of his work for the next three or four years. Waterville high won the game because the boys waited for him to pass them. Two months later he was signed to work with the professional team, and when the umpire announced the batteries on that noisy day it was Combs and Cowan at Waterville. As Combs stood in the box that morning, he appeared more like a good, by-natured down-east country boy than a pitcher. He was about 18 years old, six feet tall, and weighed 170 pounds. With his hat pulled down over one side of his face, and wearing that 'don't care' smile, he proceeded to cut down the opposing batsmen with the same regularity that he was wont to see the woodmen of the Pine Tree state clear the forest.

"When 27 men of the mighty Gerald team had fallen, the score stood 16 to 1 in favor of Waterville. Combs not only pitched a great game, but also scored two good hits. After the game, without waiting to be cheered by his many admirers, he picked up his glove and strolled lazily across the Colby campus. Needless to say, all the Maine college boys wanted him, but as he was pledged to the Delta Upsilon society at Colby, he entered. His record in college ball is a matter of history in that quaint old city. He made all the players on the big college teams step back when he would about the fast ones over. Clarkson, Crockett, Cushman, Nourse, Lynch and others of the big college teams took off their hats in admiration.

"Combs remained in college until June, 1906, when he was graduated. Notwithstanding the fact that he was recommended to 'Connie' Mack two years before, he preferred to play independent ball until he had received his college degree. I have umpired behind Matthewson, whom I consider the greatest pitcher that ever threw a ball, also Willie van Winkle, who pitched in a game against a college team I was coaching in Los Angeles while the New York team was on its training trip in the spring of 1907. The game went six innings, without a run being made. I have also umpired behind my friend, 'Ed' Ruelbach, when he trained with us at De Paux university, while the Chicago team was on its southern trip in the spring of 1909, whom I regard as one of the finest pitchers in the business. But when I stop to think who is the greatest pitcher of them all, notwithstanding the fact that two of my former pupils, Sutgrass and Shafer, are on the New York team with Christie, I have to give my little vote for the American league."

AMATEURS SEND FALSE MESSAGE

Revenue Cutter Reported in Distress. Wirelessly That It Was a Hoax.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 24.—The revenue cutter Acushnet today succeeded in establishing communication with the tank steamer Oklahoma, reported to be in distress. The Oklahoma wirelessly that she was safe en route to Port Arthur, Texas, and that the wireless last night, declaring that the Oklahoma needed aid was undoubtedly a hoax from an amateur here.

CANDIDATE SUES EDITOR

John K. Tener of Pennsylvania Claims Libel

BY PHILADELPHIA PAPER

So Yesterday He Caused a Warrant to Be Sworn Out Against E. A. Van Valkenburg, Editor of the North American.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—John K. Tener, Republican, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and president of the North American company of this city, charging him with criminal libel.

The warrant was not served. Francis Shunk Brown, A. S. L. Shields, and George S. Grainger, counsel for Tener, sent a letter to Van Valkenburg informing him of the action and notifying him that a hearing in the case would be held on Friday.

Mr. Van Valkenburg, through his counsel, James Gay Gordon, immediately replied that he was ready for a hearing any day this week. Tener's counsel in their reply stated that, as Mr. Tener was on a speaking tour, it was impossible for him to appear at a hearing yesterday, and therefore the case would be heard Friday.

LABOR MAN WARNS PUBLISHERS

Says Their Buildings Will "Blow Up" Before Denver Strike Is Settled.

Denver, Col., Oct. 25.—Prediction by a national official of a labor union that the buildings of three local newspapers, whose pressmen are on strike, will be counter destruction before the publishers win, startled the Denver trades and labor assembly at a meeting Sunday. The speaker was Albert B. Kreidler, third vice president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union of North America, who appeared before the assembly asking aid in the strike. When he had finished, a committee was appointed to investigate the statement. It tells the publishers will blow up before this thing is settled by the publishers want to settle it," he said. He finished his speech amid silence. Persons who attended the assembly directed attention to the seemingly careful phrasing of the prediction, particularly to the fact that Kreidler did not say the buildings "would be blown up."

FOREST RANGERS

Examinations for Positions Are Started in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Examinations opened yesterday morning in fourteen far western states, and in Florida, Michigan, Minnesota and Alaska, to fill vacant positions as assistant forest rangers. The examinations are held at national forest headquarters in all states in which national forests are located, except in Arkansas and Oklahoma, and will last two days. The positions pay, at entrance, a salary of \$1,100 per annum. Men who enter the national forest work as assistant rangers are eligible for promotion to positions of forest supervisor, if they are good enough. The latter position pays a salary of from \$1,000 up, and calls both for all-around executive ability and for a certain amount of practical knowledge of forestry. Rangers work under the forest supervisors, often with a particular district in their charge, protecting the forests against fire and trespass, handling much of the minor business with forest users, estimating and scaling timber, and in the woods and mountains, which purchasers of timber are allowed to cut on the national forests, building trails, supervising the work of forest guards, and on occasion leading forces of temporary employes against forest fires too large to be handled by the regular national forest force.

The forest ranger must therefore first of all be an experienced and vigorous woodsman. In the words of the little pamphlet which the department of agriculture sends to persons making inquiry, "Invaluable seeking light outdoor employment need not apply." He must be sound bodied, insured to hardships, able to ride, pack and take care of himself and his horses in the woods and mountains, familiar with the region and local conditions where he seeks employment, and a resident of the state in which he will be appointed. Although the requirements are largely physical and practical, they include both a sufficient general education to qualify the ranger to transact national forest business intelligently, and knowledge of land surveying, mining laws and customs, and the handling of range livestock. In the Southwest some knowledge of Spanish is often necessary.

To secure the right kind of men, the examination is largely a test of practical capacity to do things. The candidate must give a demonstration of his horsemanship, ability to pack, knowledge of the use of the compass, and similar matters. Other parts of the test are written examinations. Because of the desirability of securing in the new rangers recruits who will prove capable of rising to the higher responsibilities laid upon forest supervisors, the tests of educational qualifications have been strengthened. Thus the government is obtaining picked men for the rank and file of its little army of employes who administer and promote the proper use of its nearly two hundred million acres of national forests.

Guaranteed Liquor Cure

Drunkenness is a progressive disease; the moderate drinker is not satisfied with two or three drinks a day, the craving for more and more becomes irresistible as the disease advances; the result is chronic alcoholism. The treatment used successfully by thousands right in their own homes is Orin. It is sold under a positive guarantee to effect a cure or your money will be refunded. Orin No. 1 is the secret remedy; Orin No. 2 is for those willing to take the treatment. Either form costs \$1. For free booklet write The Orin Co., 236 Orin building, Washington, D. C. Sold by leading druggists and in this city by Burt H. Wells, 100 North Main street.

DIX DEMANDS AN APOLOGY

From Roosevelt on the Wall Paper Trust Statement

IS VERY MUCH INCENSED

Even If It as an "Involuntary Misrepresentation," Roosevelt Owes It to Him to Apologize as One Gentleman to Another.

Albany, Oct. 25.—Repeating with renewed emphasis his previous assertion, that he is not and never has been connected directly or indirectly with any wall paper trust as alleged by Colonel Roosevelt, John A. Dix, Democratic nominee for governor, in a statement last night, demands from the former president "the apology which one gentleman owes to another for even involuntary misrepresentation."

While in Albany yesterday in attendance at the funeral of David B. Hill, Mr. Dix was shown a report of Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Ithaca in which the colonel declared that for 18 months he had been a director of one of the companies in the so-called wall paper trust notwithstanding the statement of the Democratic nominee last Saturday to the contrary.

Following a conference of Democratic leaders after the funeral, Mr. Dix issued his denial of the colonel's assertions. He said: "I repeat now and with all the emphasis at my command my previous assertion that I am not connected directly or indirectly with any wall paper trust; never owned directly or indirectly any of the stock or securities of the Standard Wall Paper company, which was a defendant in the action tried before Judge Lorton, on February 1909, when the supreme court of the United States handed down the decision referred to by Mr. Roosevelt, the Standard Wall Paper company, which was one of the defendants referred to had been already five years out of existence, and with that Standard company I never had any connection."

"I own, as an investment, 91 shares of stock out of a total of 11,000 issued shares of the present Standard Wall Paper company and I make no apology for such ownership. The business of the company is done in the open market in competition with the whole world and with due regard for the rights of the stockholders and of the contented labor employed by the company in the mills which it operates."

"In order finally to settle all questions of this kind, I desire to say once for all that I am in no way connected with any company which is directly or indirectly part of or interested in any trust or combination."

"This whole business affords another example of the reckless manner in which the former president of the United States misuses the great standing which he acquired by his election to the presidency to misrepresent those who oppose him in any way; and while I am charitable enough to assume that he may have been led to make these reckless and ungrounded charges by false reports made to him by those surrounding him, I now demand, as one American citizen of another, that he make to me for this misrepresentation, the apology which one gentleman owes to another for even involuntary misrepresentation."

ROOSEVELT REPEATS IT

That Dix Has Been Trust Director for Eighteen Months.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The study of scientific farming at close range yesterday, Theodore Roosevelt busy most of the time yesterday. He rode 93 miles in an automobile to inspect abandoned farms of this section of the state, beginning at Ithaca and ending at Binghamton, and decided that a farmer who goes about it in the right way, can make a good living from land which is now going to waste. Colonel Roosevelt also found time to keep things stirring politically, making three speeches for the Republican ticket. The new point which he emphasized in these speeches was in his declaration that John A. Dix, Democratic candidate for governor had been a director of the so-called wall paper trust for 18 months in spite of Mr. Dix's statement of last Saturday to the contrary.

WILL STOP FOOTBALL

Wabash to Abolish Game Because of Death of Halfback Wilson.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—Following the death of Ralph Wilson, right halfback on the Wabash (Ind.) college football team, it was announced yesterday in a telegram that football will be discontinued by Wabash college. Rev. Father Danahy, director of athletics at St. Louis university, with whose team Wabash was playing Saturday when the accident occurred, said that football would not be stopped by the university.

WRONG QUESTION

"So you took dinner at Willie Stout's to-day?" said Tommy's mother to Tommy. Tommy nodded. "I trust," continued the maternal parent, "that when it came to extra helpings you had manners enough to say 'No'?" "Yes, ma," he murmured; "I said 'No' several times."

SAYS QUININE WILL NOT BREAK A COLD

How to Cure the Most Severe Cold and End All Grippe Misery in Just a Few Hours.

You will distinctly feel your cold breaking and all the gripe symptoms leaving after taking the very first dose. It is a positive fact that Paper's Cold Compound, taken every two hours, until three consecutive doses are taken, will end the gripe and break up the most severe cold, either in the head, chest, back, stomach or limbs.

It promptly relieves the most miserable neuralgias, pains, headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed-up, feverishness, sneezing, sore throat, running of the nose, mucous catarrhs, discharges, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic twinges.

Paper's Cold Compound is the result of three years' research, at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars, and contains no quinine, which we have conclusively demonstrated is not effective in the treatment of colds or gripe. Take this harmless compound as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine made anywhere else in the world, which will cure your cold or end gripe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Paper's Cold Compound, which any druggist in the world can supply.

PROPOSED INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

Is Not Designed to Extend Power of Congress, Says Senator Gordon, in Defending the Change.

Editor Times: The importance of the amendment to the federal constitution is conceded. The question of its adoption is the only one of national interest coming before the present legislature. Those who are to vote upon the question ought to clearly understand the purpose of this amendment.

In the first place, it should be noted that the amendment does not mean an extension of the power to tax. The federal supreme court has said: "It is true that the power of Congress to tax is a very extensive power. It is given in the constitution with only one exception and only two qualifications. Congress cannot tax exports and it must impose direct taxes by the rule of apportionment according to population; that is to say, it reaches every subject and may be exercised at discretion." What will be the effect of the adoption of the proposed amendment? Will it give Congress the power to tax any different class of property? No. It will simply give it the right to exercise the power which it already possesses by the rule of apportionment according to population; that is to say, in a more just and equitable way.

Why more just and equitable? Because the rule of apportionment does not distribute a tax according to the ability to pay. If all the states in the union were equal in population and in wealth, and the individuals of each state had an equal amount of wealth and income, and an equal ability to pay the taxes, the apportionment rule would be an ideal one, simple and just. But since this ideal distribution of population and wealth has never existed and never will, the rule is impractical, absurd and discriminatory in favor of wealth.

Ex-Governor Barstow, in his speech published in the Montpelier Journal of October 20, shows by specific example how the rule would operate. Mr. Choate could have shown that the income receivers of those four states had paid one dollar more than their ability warranted as compared with their less fortunate fellow citizens in other states, his argument would have been pertinent. This he did not do, and in my opinion he could not do. The facts were against him.

For what does it matter to say that a man worth ten thousand dollars had paid ten times as much as a man worth only one thousand dollars, though each of them had but a single vote? What does it matter to say that four states paid four-fifths of the income tax, if they had four-fifths of the income above the reasonable limit of \$2,000.00? They can enjoy with their poorer neighbors \$2,000.00 of their income without taxation, and still have the advantage of enjoyment of 98 per cent. of their income above that amount. Let us figure out a supposed case. One man receives an income of \$2,000.00 and another an income of \$10,000.00. Up to \$2,000.00 neither pays a tax, but one pays a tax of \$2,000.00 on the excess or on \$8,000.00, which at 2 per cent. amounts to \$160.00. What is the result? One has his two thousand dollars and the other has \$8,840.00 after deducting the tax of \$160.00. This leaves one with more than four times as many dollars as the other has for the pursuit of "life, liberty and happiness." Is this unjust and inequitable? Mr. Choate did not pause to show the other side of the question as it touched these four states. He did not tell us that these four sister states sit at the toll gates of a nation's commerce. He did not tell us that the other states contributed to swell the princely income on which the tax was levied. The profits on the shoes of Massachusetts, on the fabrics of New Jersey, on the iron of Pennsylvania, on the products of all the seas that pass through the port of New York flow back from every part of the union into these great financial centers. The return to the nation at large through any income tax that has ever been laid or that ever will be laid is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the receipts.

The distinguished gentleman, to whom we have proudly given re-election as a senator of the United States, has advised us, although he concedes the justice of an income tax, to reject the proposed amendment. He fears the expense of projects for canals, reclamation, irrigation, conservation, etc., and reminds us that the money from such a tax would not necessarily be expended within the state boundaries within which it was collected. This is taking a narrow view of the matter. If an expenditure is a national benefit, it should be made at the point of need, even though that point lies outside of certain states or even national boundaries. And is it not a benefit to Vermont that our harbors should be improved, that our deserts should blossom as the rose, that our rivers should bear a continental trade, that the two oceans between which our country lies should be united, and that our navy should have a strength apportioned to that of any possible aggressor? We sometimes read the words of our elder statesmen, who teach us that we

REMARKABLE RECORD

Flesh-forming Food That Succeeds Nearly by Every Time.

A man or woman might as well starve outright as to take food into the stomach and not have it assimilated, set in Barre, as well as in every other town and city, there are many people who are thin, pale and seem undernourished, simply because the food they eat is not assimilated, and fails to make good blood and firm flesh. Samose, the wonderful flesh-forming food, taken before or after meals, mixed with the food, so that it is assimilated by the system and makes rich blood and pleasing plumpness. No one can use it for a week or ten days without a noticeable gain in weight. Statistics show that out of every one hundred people who commence the use of Samose, 98 will find a full gain in weight and restoration of health and strength. Anyone who is thin, weak, nervous and emaciated can put \$50 on deposit with D. F. Davis and take home a box of Samose. If the treatment does not give a noticeable increase in good, firm flesh and restore strength and health, he will return the money without any question.

Wear Clothes That Make Style

If it is true that you might as well be dead as not be in style, you certainly ought to value this one feature (if no others) of the clothes that make style—

Hart Schaffner & Marx garments. Notice how the imitators copy the Hart Schaffner & Marx models this Fall—the shape-maker, for instance. But as usual, the imitations lack the "class" of the original. Let us show you original styles in Suits and Overcoats.

Suits \$18 to \$30; Overcoats \$18 to \$35.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers, North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

vanced directly in favor of the retention of this rule, but indirectly against the proposed amendment, we will only pause to notice a few of these indirect arguments. Mr. Choate, in his argument against the law of 1894, gives one of them. Recalling the income tax law that was in force in 1873 and that exempted all incomes below \$2,000.00, he says: "In that year the collections for that tax were such in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, that even with that exemption, those four states paid four-fifths of the tax. What is their political representation in the lower house of Congress, which only can initiate and secure the passage of revenue bills? Eighty-three out of 156, or a little less than one-fourth." He then points out the probability that these four states, under the law of 1894, which exempted incomes below \$4,000.00, would pay even a greater proportion of the tax than under the law of 1873. His argument, if sound, would upset the whole theory of our representative system. If applied, we should have to apportion our representation according to property and not according to population. We should have to put the dollar above the man. We should have to go back to the antiquated system of the old world, under whose unjust burden man has struggled for so many centuries, back perhaps to the days when unrepresented peasants had to eat grass, while representative property enjoyed the exemption. Mr. Choate could have shown that the income receivers of those four states had paid one dollar more than their ability warranted as compared with their less fortunate fellow citizens in other states, his argument would have been pertinent. This he did not do, and in my opinion he could not do. The facts were against him.

John W. Gordon.

Half a Million Insane Persons in the United States!

An interesting article is contributed to the October American Magazine by H. Addington Bruce, entitled, "The New Mind and Cure Based on Science." It is not a question whether Congress shall be given the power to lay a direct tax for canals, irrigation or any other purpose. Congress has plenary power for such purposes now. It can now, by virtue of the constitution, lay a tax on every poll, on every foot of land, on every article of personal property, on every income in the country. The question is not therefore one of giving a new or additional power of taxation; but it is simply and only the question of giving Congress the right, when it imposes a direct tax, to impose it under the just and equitable rule of uniformity and not under the unjust and slave-born rule of apportionment.

When you realize the appalling rapidity with which mental and nervous diseases are increasing throughout the civilized world, and perhaps nowhere more rapidly than in the United States, this new system of curing is particularly significant.

"Thirty years ago, the insane asylums of this country had only forty thousand inmates. To-day this number has increased to two hundred and fifty thousand. Here are some figures, compiled by the census bureau: "Population of asylums, 40,402 in 1880; 74,028 in 1890; 150,151 in 1903, the time when the latest census of institutions for the insane was taken. Or, an increase by 85 per cent. from 1880 to 1890, and by more than 100 per cent. from 1890 to 1903, as against an increase by less than 30 per cent. in the total population of the United States during the same thirteen years."

"Moreover, the census of 1890 enumerated not fewer than 32,457 insane who were inmates of asylums, but were cared for at home by relatives and friends. No attempt was made in 1903 to ascertain the number of non-asylum inmates, but the ratio of increase in this class cannot be much less than among the asylum insane."

Helps Trade.

"Do you believe in love at first sight?" "Sure. It boosts my business." "How so?" "I'm a divorce court lawyer."—Detroit Free Press.

TRUTH CROPS OUT

Why Pile Sufferers So Often Fail to Get Relief. Science is getting to the bottom of everything, including the cause and cure of piles. The brightest doctors now admit that piles are caused internally and can be cured only by internal treatment. Dr. J. S. Leonard's some time ago perfected a remedy in tablet form—Hem-Roid, which cures the cause of piles, and therefore cures permanently. It is sold by Burt H. Wells, Barre, Vt., under money-back guarantee. \$1 for 24 days' treatment. Dr. Leonard Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.