

PROGRESSIVE BUT FOR TAFT

Because He Believes Taft's Administration Represents

BEST EXPRESSION OF IT

Note Taken in New York Yesterday Afternoon is Said to Have Been Unanimous—Dealers in New York Increase the Price.

Chicago, March 5.—Henry L. Stimson, of New York, secretary of war, and the Roosevelt candidate for governor of New York in 1910, last night declared himself for President Taft, and said that while he remained the sincere friend of Mr. Roosevelt, he could not support him for the presidential nomination.

Mr. Stimson entered President Taft's cabinet last year, after consultation with Mr. Roosevelt, and with the distinct understanding with the president that he would be bound in no way to take part in the political activities of the Taft club of Illinois last night, he declared his belief that President Taft's administration represented the highest expression of progressive Republican policy.

"I am here to-night to speak for the renomination of President Taft," said Mr. Stimson. "I am now and always have been a progressive.

"I am for Mr. Taft because I believe he has faithfully carried out the progressive faith of the Republican party for orderly, permanent progress in our national government; and that to refuse him the nomination on the assertions that have been made against him, would be a blow to that progress and would put a premium upon hasty and unfounded criticism.

"I entered into public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. I am a firm believer in the great national policies for which he has fought, and I now remain his sincere friend. But I believe that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft, are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the nation.

"The introduction of such a contest at this time, dragging in, as it necessarily will, new and personal issues which are quite foreign to the great progressive policies for which the Republican party stands, cannot fail to weaken whichever candidate is eventually nominated in June. If, as a result, that candidate is defeated in November, the government may be thrown into the hands of a truly reactionary party for years to come.

Mr. Stimson said that President Taft had devoted himself unceasingly to the carrying out of constructive work along progressive lines. The administration was begun, he said, upon a plan that had the thorough approval and deliberate endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt; and to that plan President Taft had adhered rigidly.

"Is it fair now to criticize him," asked Mr. Stimson, "because he has faithfully carried out this pledge of four years ago, in performing this vitally useful though inconspicuous work, he has not dominated the public attention with dramatic display?"

President Taft pledged himself, said Mr. Stimson, to a "progressive development" of the work that President Roosevelt had inaugurated, and the "completion and perfection of the machinery by which the moral standards set by President Roosevelt may be maintained."

"To this work, Mr. Taft has devoted himself," said Mr. Stimson. "He has deliberately renounced more striking methods of reform, and set himself to the undramatic and inconspicuous public service which leaves out all thought of a man's own aggrandizement.

"He has repeatedly, for example, urged upon Congress to place upon the classified civil service virtually all of the presidential offices; a measure which would at one blow strike out most of the enormous political power of the president.

"The results of this deliberate self-alienation are shown in the great legislative and constructive accomplishments of his term. Mr. Taft's standing of administration, like those of Mr. Roosevelt, have been constantly toward purity and elevation in our public service and our public life.

"With great patience, with unwavering courage, with absolute disinterestedness, in these excitable times, when men's minds are full of a readiness for criticism and a desire for experiment, he has carried on the burden of administration and has carried it forward. It will be a reflection upon our own power of fair-minded and candid judgment if we do not recognize the merit as well as the difficulty of that achievement now."

Certain reform methods of government advertised by many of the progressives, and in part by Mr. Roosevelt, were severely criticized by Mr. Stimson. He denounced the recall of judges as destined to bring the courts "down into the gutter of politics"; and said that it was no test of a Republican's progressiveness to require his support to systems that had been successful in certain states.

"It is more narrowness and intolerance to insist upon a policy which has proved effective in one place, as the necessary test of sincere and intelligent reform in another," he said. "It is even more erroneous to make fidelity to one of these schemes of local government in one of the commonwealths a test for what is proper and appropriate in the government of the nation at large."

Mr. Stimson said that the referendum had apparently worked well in Oregon, but in a 50 years' trial in New York, as applied to constitutional questions, it had been a failure.

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lives in New York he read out of this party," he asked, "because he declines to accept the referendum as the best remedy to cure the abuses of popular government in his own state?"

"It only commences and distracts to drag into a national campaign the prejudices and shibboleths which have arisen in the contests of the different states. Mr. Taft's administration must be judged by the attitude with which he has approached and the success he has attained in dealing with these national problems, and not according to the views which any of us may hold upon these local questions of state government."

The secretary of war drew attention to the investigations that have been made under President Taft, into problems that had been the subject of serious controversy for years. The work of the tariff board, the Hadley railway securities commission, and the Hughes commission on second class mail matter, were typical, he said, of the methods sought by Mr. Taft to ascertain facts.

"I doubt if there has ever been an administration where so many vital questions of progress were under careful, scientific investigation and scrutiny by commissions of competent experts," he said.

"There is nothing dramatic about such a method; but a reform accomplished in the light of such carefully ascertained facts is more likely to be permanent. This is the very essence of Mr. Taft's method as a reformer."

President Taft has been "most falsely vilified and abused" in connection with the tariff, said Mr. Stimson, and has, in fact, taken the Republican party out of the grasp of the special interests benefited by the tariff and has made a part of the Republican progressive policy the downward revision of the tariff law schedule by schedule.

"Is not this a tremendous achievement in the direction of national progress," asked Mr. Stimson, "to completely rescue his party from the methods and influences which, if uncontrolled, would inevitably turn it into a party of special interests and reaction? Is he not right in standing to the uttermost, even to the exercise of all of the executive powers of veto against the old privilege breeding methods of tariff revision employed by the Democratic House of Representatives? Is he not right in insisting even against popular clamor that we shall make a clean break with the past and that no tariff revision shall take place except upon these conditions and after a scientific study by a non-partisan board of experts?"

Secretary Stimson reviewed the administration and its achievements. He said that the president had outlined the system of tariff reform which, if adopted, would put the country in "a fair way of solving our tariff problem and solving it right"; that in the incorporation tax the president had "turned the flank of one of the most stubborn fortresses of reaction." His interest in human welfare was evidenced by his devotion to the progress of the Philippines, said Mr. Stimson, through his activity in behalf of the arbitration treaties, his efforts for adequate workmen's compensation and effective employers' liability laws and his suggestions for an industrial commission.

"The companies paid \$399,891.50 on buildings insured for a total of \$4,231,699.74. On contents insured for \$2,570,825.57. An insurance paid amounted to \$214,903.90.

The stock companies doing business in the state in 1911, on fire business, wrote risks totaling \$55,964,310, received in premiums \$722,319.51, paid in losses \$301,037.72, incurred losses of \$336,750.48.

The mutual companies, on the same basis, wrote in risks \$96,908,030.38, received in premiums \$664,044.08, paid in losses \$821,907.23, incurred losses of \$881,435.

The risks written by the Vermont mutual companies were: Burlington \$305,015.07; Granite, \$900,122; State, \$846,573; Union, \$1,142,574.20; Vermont, \$27,253.037.

"We ought to have a free, voluntary expression of opinion directly from the voters. The time to find out what they want, before the nomination is made, rather than afterward. Voters have unquestionably a right to express their desire, and I sincerely trust you will accept this challenge and prepare to cooperate with me in arrangement of such primaries."

Congressman McKinley last night wrote to Senator Dixon, asking if the proposal was made with Roosevelt's authority, and also asking if Senator Dixon were acting as chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee either by selection or authority of the colonel.

CHILDREN FINISH TESTIMONY

In Congressional Investigation of Candidates in Lawrence.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Child strikers from Lawrence yesterday concluded their testimony before the House rules committee and members of the Lawrence citizens committee took the stand.

C. F. Lynch, in charge of the Lawrence police department, told the committee he did not know by what legal authority women with babies in arms had been taken to the police station after a riot.

Max Regan of Philadelphia testified to seeing babies, little boys and girls, locked up in cells. Women arrested in a riot, he said, were fined \$1 for blocking the sidewalk.

Mrs. William H. Taft attended the hearing and gave close attention to the testimony.

VERMONT LOSS WAS \$995,140

During Year of 1911 According to Insurance Commissioner

WITH TOTAL OF 1485 FIRES

Washington County Had the Greatest Amount of Loss with Total of \$156,461.24, Rutland County Being Next.

Vermont's fire loss for the year 1911 was \$995,140.13, according to the report of Insurance Commissioner Guy W. Bailey, made public to-day. The report covers statistics which were reported to the commissioner up to February 15, and it shows that there were 1,485 fires in the state during the year.

The loss by counties was as follows:

Table with columns: County, No. of Fires, Damage. Includes Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, etc.

The tabulation of causes shows that lightning caused more fires than any other single cause, there being 293, chiefly followed by fires started from chimneys, of which there were 243. The causes are here given: Ashes 3, baker 1, boilers 3, bonfires 2, burning brush and grass 11, candles 9, chair against stove 1, children 1, chimneys 243, cigars, cigarettes and pipes 33, clothes coming in contact with stoves or pipes 18, coals 10, curtains ignited by gasjets, lamp or matches 14, deer hunters 3, defective wiring 15, drying flour in oven 1, drying trousers over register 1, electric light bulb against ceiling 2, explosions 51, exposures 73, fireplace 1, fireworks 3, flatirons, electric and other, 7, friction in machinery 10, furnaces 10, gas 1, gasjets 3, gas plate 1, gasoline engine 1, heating cloth over gasjet 1, hot brick in bed 1, hot flatiron in bed 1, ignition of alcohol, fat, gasoline, grease, kerosene, lard, naphtha, paint, stove-pipe and tar 30, incendiary 14, incendiary 1, lamps 52, lanterns 10, lightning 293, matches 84, overheated ovens, etc., 9, rats 4, retort 1, rubbish 1, sparks 77, spontaneous combustion 10, stoves 68, stoves 75, sun rays through glass 1, thawing out water pipe 1, tramps 5, unknown 236.

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AN EASY VICTORY GAINED BY GODDARD

Defeated the Barre All-Stars at Hockey Yesterday Afternoon by the Score of 7 to 1—Lucas Proved Very Elusive.

At the rink at Goddard seminary yesterday afternoon the seminary hockey team trimmed the Barre All-Stars by the score of 7 to 1. This was the second of the series of games arranged for the winter between these two teams. Goddard winning the first in a close game the first part of the season. The All-Stars showed the lack of practice and could not stand the fast pace set by the state interscholastic champions. The seminary lads played well together and found little difficulty in invading their opponents' territory.

LaCasse, the rover for Goddard, was the seminary's best man. The Barre team found it impossible to cover him. Cosby and Sherburne came in for their share of the victory's credit. Davis was the most conspicuous player for the down town lads. Smith and George also played well. During the first few minutes of play, Smith scored for Barre, but after that the town team weakened and Goddard had little trouble from them the rest of the game. The score at the end of the first period was 3 to 1.

The summary: All-Stars, Witt, rw, Smith, Sherburne, lw, Tomasi, Cosby, c, Davis, LaCasse, r, Willey, Merrill, cp, Sector, Root, p. Goddard, All-Stars, Witt, rw, Smith, Sherburne, lw, Tomasi, Cosby, c, Davis, LaCasse, r, Willey, Merrill, cp, Sector, Root, p.

HAVE YOU PILES?

Then Hem-Roid is What You Want—A Guaranteed Internal Remedy.

Here is a physician's remedy, in sugar-coated tablets taken inwardly, that cures all forms of piles and avoids painful operations, as well as the common odious treatments. It attacks the very cause—bad circulation.

This remedy is Dr. Leonard's HEM-ROID, sold by Burt H. Wells, Barre, Vt., and all druggists. \$1 for 24 days' medicine, and satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Leonard Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y., Prop. Write for booklet.

WET TOWNS, A NET LOSS OF 7 TO SALOON SIDE

(Continued from first page.)

Table with columns: County, Yes, No. Includes Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Rutland, Washington, Windsor, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, Franklin, Orleans.

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Children Thrive On Good Bread

Bread and jam and bread and sugar are old-fashioned delicacies that children love. It makes them fat and keeps them well and hearty.



Howard Brothers, Distributors, South Barre, Vermont.

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MONTEPELIER ELECTION WAS RATHER QUIET

James B. Estee Chosen Mayor Without Opposition—Voters Tabled the City Hall Tablet Proposition.

James B. Estee was elected mayor of Montpelier yesterday, to succeed Smith S. Ballard; the city voted a tax of \$1.75 and appropriated \$39,000 for school purposes. The voters also appropriated \$900 to the district nurse fund and \$2,000 for the Montpelier hospital, contractor. The Montpelier Military band was given \$1,800, and the articles relating to a tablet on the city hall and an elevator in the rear of the city hall were laid on the table.

Besides the election of Mr. Estee as mayor, the voters chose other officers, as follows: City clerk, Timothy R. Merrill, 1,913. City treasurer, Timothy R. Merrill, 1,018. City sheriff, Lewis H. Pollard, 811. Constable, Robert Johnston, 768. Constable, Chandler B. McAllister, 701. Lister, Lewis H. Pollard, 980. Auditors, Melville E. Smith, 945; Levi H. Bixby, 911; Frank R. Pitkin, 944. Grand juror, Fred E. Gleason, 962. Commissioner of Green Mount cemetery, Andrew J. Sibley, 931. For aldermen, ward one, two years, Luther H. Atherton, 168; ward five, two years, Phil S. Howes, 130; ward six, two years, Frank J. Doucette, 119. School commissioners, ward one, two years, Edward D. Field, 223; ward two, Hugh J. M. Jones, 211; ward three, Peter B. Medlar, 172; Templeton, 2. Park commissioner, five years, Hugh J. M. Jones, 916.

MEDICAL INSPECTION VOTED By Hartford Voters in Town Meeting Yesterday.

Town meeting was unusually well attended. The meeting was called to order and the warning read by Town Clerk S. E. Pingree. A. E. Watson was re-elected moderator. Hon. S. E. Pingree, who for many years has filled the position of town clerk, was re-elected to that position by a viva voce vote. The next officer to be voted for was school director. This was contested. The first candidates were F. Warren Wiggins, Dr. M. P. Stanley and Dr. Elmer A. Barrows. After two ballots had been cast, F. Warren Wiggins withdrew in favor of the others and on the third ballot, Dr. M. P. Stanley was elected for a term of three years. About 25 women voted on school questions. Charles J. Udall was re-elected one of the board of listers. R. E. Smith was made selectman and Trumbull L. Hunt was re-elected road commissioner. Wilder village completed. A tax of \$2 on every dollar of the grand list was voted.

WOMEN AT THE ELECTION. Largely Responsible for Putting Through Medical Inspection of Schools.

Burlington, March 6.—There was no election of mayor here yesterday, but the city went license by 267 and medical inspection was carried in the schools by a vote of two to one. The women of the city have worked hard on this question. In ward five, J. E. Morgan, Republican, and F. E. Sullivan, Democrat, were tied with 244 votes each for alderman and another election will be held within 30 days. The dry vote in Winoski was a surprise and is attributed largely to public disapproval of conditions in the town during the past year, when there have been several murders and shooting affairs.

STRAW VOTE FOR PRESIDENT Showed Lamoille County Majority For Roosevelt, Many Not Voting.

Morrisville, March 6.—L. P. Thayer of this place had a straw vote for presidential candidates taken throughout Lamoille county yesterday. The result: Wood, R. Roosevelt, 827; Taft, 253; Harmon, 45; Wilson, 242; Clark, 13. Many Republicans refused to vote.

Bethel's Vote For License. Bethel, March 6.—Bethel elected the following town officers on Tuesday: R. J. Flint, moderator; Guy Wilson, town clerk; Guy Wilson, lister for three years; D. L. Parker, selectman for three years; F. S. Blossom, selectman for one year; C. H. Dustin, road commissioner; C. E. Noble, overseer of the poor; R. J. Flint, treasurer; W. R. Briggs, F. L. Martin, Guy Wilson, auditors; C. E. Noble, school director for one year; E. L. Dearing, school director for three years; O. D. Cushing, A. H. Matson, grand jurors; John J. Wilson, agent; John D. Wheeler, first constable; E. E. Cushman, second constable; tax rate, \$1.00 town; town school, \$1.00. License vote, yes 182, no 161.

His Delusion. "What's the matter with the fellow up on the ladder who is twiddling his fingers?" "Why, he went crazy over buttoning his wife's waists."

"And why is he up on the ladder?" "He thinks he has the contract for buttoning the waist of the statue of Liberty."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Age Cannot Withier." "You still stick to that old ten-year-old nag of yours, I see, Blithers," said Dubbleigh. "Why don't you get a motor?" "Well," said Blithers, "I've sort of found that there is more style to a 1902 model horse than there is to a 1902 model car."—Harper's Weekly.

BIG VOTE WAS CAST IN BARRE TOWN

Total of 512 Out of 771 Men Registered and the No-License Majority Was 84.

Barre Town had one of the largest elections ever held there, a total of 512 votes being cast on the local option question, which went no-license by 84 majority. The vote was 214 yes, and 298 no. Considering that the checklist contains 771 names, this turn out of voters was very good.

The Socialist ticket was opposed to the citizens' caucus nominees, but the latter won out by a considerable margin, the choices being as follows: Moderator, A. C. Dickey; clerk and treasurer, W. H. Miles; selectman for three years, F. C. Bancroft; lister for three years, D. C. Howard; road commissioner, E. A. Witham; overseer of the poor, T. W. Roark; first constable, W. F. Cutler; second constable, William McKane; auditors, M. A. Corbett, A. C. Dickey

BUSINESS men

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Suits \$18 00 and up.

Overcoats \$18.00 and up.

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THE "EROICA" SYMPHONY.

Beethoven's Passion When Napoleon Became Emperor. Even when political capital was not to be made of it, the favor of kings and courtiers was, prior to the middle of the nineteenth century, sought by the artists in various fields of activity, who were generally dependent for their position upon those high in political life, and even the most uncompromising among them found it expedient to play polite politics in the interest of their art by dedicating the choicest of their works to noble patrons.

The most notable example of a masterpiece with a political origin is Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. General Bernadotte during his residence in Vienna in 1795 as ambassador from the French nation suggested to Beethoven the composition of a symphony in honor of Napoleon. At that time Napoleon was looked upon as the champion of freedom, the savior of his country, the embodiment of republican ideals, with which Beethoven was in thorough sympathy, and he willingly accepted the proposal. Before the symphony was published Napoleon became emperor, and when the news reached Vienna Beethoven was violently angered. "After all, then, he is nothing but an ordinary mortal! He will trample all the rights of men under foot to indulge his ambition and become a greater tyrant than any one!"

With these words he seized the music, tore the title page in half and threw it on the ground. He never again referred to the connection between his work and Napoleon until news of the latter's death reached him. Then he said, "I have already composed the proper music for that catastrophe" meaning, of course, the funeral march. But the whole symphony, with its essentially revolutionary character, is a musical portrait of Napoleon as Beethoven idealized him.—Bookman.

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