

BARRE DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter

Published Every Week-day Afternoon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year \$2.00, One month .25 cents, Single copy .1 cent

FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

It is well to bear in mind that Barre's clean-up campaign begins next Monday, May 3.

Barre voters are reminded of the city meeting to be held at the opera house this evening.

After the Roosevelt case comes the Thaw case, and after the Thaw case comes the Roosevelt case, and so on, and so on.

It is not a joke when you can get a \$50 rebate on the automobile you paid hard cash for, and the participants in the melon cutting can well afford to laugh now.

There seems to be no real valid reason why the wealthy men of Glasgow should not go to work making ammunition, providing their poorer neighbors are willing to go to the front and shoot the ammunition at the enemy of the nation.

A little piece of poetry containing "Gott Mit Uns" has stirred up heat in the Harvard university faculty and a professor of German descent has resigned. Why should the Germans be so tender over that line when they were the first to use it?

Boys in the manual training class of Rutland high school are to undertake the building of an eight-room dwellinghouse. We suggest that when they have completed the work they be given the school insignia just as the athletes are given it for service. At least they ought to be given some mark of distinction for a real performance.

When the observer of a Vermont station of the U. S. weather bureau tells us that the soil contains 80 per cent. of the normal moisture, only the top layer being particularly dry for this time of the year, just iron out those wrinkles in your countenance and get ready to do your planting with firm faith in nature's ability to equalize things all in due season.

The attention of our readers is directed toward an article in another column to-day from government officials in the department of agriculture regarding the best methods of controlling the tent caterpillar. The season is at hand when Vermont is to be confronted with the pest and despite some effective efforts that have been put forth in a few communities at destroying the egg masses, the caterpillars will be just as much of a nuisance as ever. How to deal with the problem afforded by the pest is well described in the government statement, and its methods ought to be followed faithfully.

The diabolical working of the human mind along morbid channels nearly reached the limit of its possibilities in the case of a youth who sought by the use of a cunningly devised "trick" to make his fiancée a party to his suicide, the occurrence taking place at Bridgeport, Conn., earlier this week. After arranging a revolver in his clothing so that the muzzle pointed under his chin, he attached a satin ribbon to the trigger and then told his fiancée to shut her eyes and pull the ribbon and see what a wonderful trick he had perfected. Not suspecting the nature of the trick the girl pulled once and nothing came of it. Told to pull again and harder, she did so, and the act was immediately followed by the discharge of the revolver and the youth rolled, dying, at her feet. At least that was the apparent manner of the operation; but it is not at all certain that the contrivance failed to work out and the youth further hoodwinked the girl by shooting himself while the girl's eyes were averted and she was intently occupied in pulling the ribbon. The latter will be the interpretation of the act which most people will be inclined to fasten to it, absolving the girl of all blame, either moral or legal. Such a morbid mind as that young man possessed should have had a certain prohibition of action to forbid against such a terrible deed.

CURRENT COMMENT

A Unique War.

South Africa is the scene of an extraordinary war within a war. Though the conflict between British South Africa and German Southwest Africa may be viewed as a part of the great war among the European powers, it is unprecedented in this respect, that it is a struggle between two colonies unaided by their mother-countries. When war was declared in Europe the South African Union government told the home government that the imperial troops might be withdrawn for European service, as the South African citizen force was perfectly able to prevent German invasion and, if necessary, to carry war into the adjoining German territory. There were in Southwest Africa at that time German forces estimated at not less than 10,000 in mounted infantry and artillery, with a camel corps of 500, and 66 batteries of machine guns. No additional force could be had from Germany, as German shipping was soon driven from the seas. So these African colonies started something like an independent little war of their own, not relying on re-enforcements from Europe.

GERMANY'S MIGHTY TASK.

In making estimates of the European war and of the participants in that titanic struggle, we believe that due consideration is not given to Germany for conducting what amounts virtually to a double war simultaneously. In any other times a conflict with Russia would be rated as a war of no mean proportions, while a clash with two such powerful enemies as Great Britain and France, together with what assistance little Belgium is able to give, would be held as of even greater consequence and would be a task at which most nations would balk; yet since the first of last August Germany has been engaged in a stupendous conflict against two distinct groups of her enemies, one in her eastern flank and seriously threatening invasion and the other on the western side and held in check only by vast armies and great fields of artillery. Thus, in reality, Germany is fighting two wars at one and the same time, fighting with so much efficiency and courage that one is forced to admit admiration for her skill which she might not be in accord with her own in 1914 tactics and her execution.



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We venture to say that no country in the world has reached that stage of military efficiency which would permit it to perform this double work with such success as has met the efforts of German arms; and we venture the opinion also that no nation would consider for a minute the performance of such a herculean task, aided merely by an inferior ally like Austria-Hungary.

On the one flank is an enemy of almost unlimited resources in men for slaughter, slow at organization, to be sure, and rather sluggish in military movements; on the other flank is an enemy whose combined strength of men is fully equal to that of Germany, whose fighting ability is as good, whose leadership is no doubt as keen, but whose army is lacking in the advancement of preparation which characterizes the German military arm. During the early clashes the advantage was largely with the Germans because of that greater stage of preparedness for war; and latterly, as her enemies have reached a more advanced stage of efficiency, Germany has stood off her enemies, first on the one side and then on the other, and now she has the reserve strength to make a bold and particularly ferocious strike at the triple enemy in the western border of Europe. The marked mobility of her armies has largely made this shuttlecock movement possible from one side of the German empire to the other; no sooner will an army complete its work in standing off an enemy on one flank than it will be whizzed to the other extremity of the nation and there be put to work in checking the other enemy. It is really a marvel of military achievement. How long it will be possible to continue this double task is not apparent; but for the present Germany is making a wonderful display of military efficiency, coupled with the fighting spirit.

Let it be that criticism shall come," he concluded. "We shall be the better for it; but let it be that the criticism shall be fair and truthful and candid. If it is not so, the criticism will fall of its own folly. If it is so the criticism will do us good. And when we shall approach in the coming year the decision for the future, let it be approached not with a scowl or a whine, but with the partial statement of half truths, but let the facts be known in all their roundness to the American people, and then, in God's name, let the best man win."

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Jerusalem on the east and gone up through Warmbad and Kalkfontein. They have about 700 miles more between them and the northern extremity of the country. If they succeed we may look for the annexation of the German colony to the Union of South Africa, which gives promise of becoming a powerful state.—Boston Herald.

CALAMITY HOWLERS WERE DENOUNCED

Secretary Redfield Also Defended Tariff and Lauded Federal Reserve in Address at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29.—Denunciation of "calamity howlers" and a vigorous defense of the policies of Pres. Wilson's administration were the features of a speech here yesterday by Sec. Redfield of the department of commerce before a meeting of representatives of Indiana manufacturing interests. The secretary defended the tariff, lauded the federal reserve act, declared that the Clayton anti-trust law and the federal trade commission act have made plain the way of the business man, and asserted that in the condition of the country to-day "there is no happiness for those who would do evil to the administration."

The secretary quoted several newspaper articles to show that the country was on the way to prosperity and paid caustic respects to "purveyors of pessimism." "Those preachers of poverty for personal purposes," he said, "will in due time go to their own places unwept, unhonored and unused, followed by the deserved curses of the deceived, falling into the limbo of the calamity howler where long ago the muckraker preceded them. Those who are in secret places speak evil of those who have brought the country through the most terrible commercial shock in its history and landed her safe and strong upon the peaceful shores of prosperity and influence."

Three times, the secretary said, the country had evinced its faith in the Democratic party by returning a Democratic House of Representatives. The secretary never was there who in secret places speak evil of those who have brought the country through the most terrible commercial shock in its history and landed her safe and strong upon the peaceful shores of prosperity and influence. "Our party has kept its faith," he continued. "It has not been given orders by the people to revise the tariff downward only to answer by revising it upward. One thing, at least, no one dares say about the tariff law, namely that it was prepared by anybody in his own interest. Never was there a measure of the kind more free from personal taint more purely intended for public as distinguished from private purposes." The secretary declared that the tariff was not a factor in "depressing business conditions" and that under the Underwood bill "we have gained something of industrial self-respect."

The federal reserve law, he said, has released into the channels of trade vast sums formerly unnecessarily held back as reserves, and has taken away the basis of fear that produces panic. "Look and see," he continued, "how many of our partisan opponents venture to rise in public and denounce the federal reserve law. It is admitted on all hands, if not in words, at least in silence, by our adversaries that this thing has been well done. On it with confidence rest the operations to come of the very men who cry loudest in criticism of our policies."

"Aye, but business legislation. Well, let us face the question of business legislation boldly, for concerning it there is naught we have to fear. We have made plainer the way of the honest business man; our opponent themselves being witnesses, the Clayton law and the federal trade commission law are good. They put no obstacle in the way of any honorable man. They make his road more plain. They give him a forum in which he may be heard. They give him a point on which with more confidence he may lean."

"Let it be that criticism shall come," he concluded. "We shall be the better for it; but let it be that the criticism shall be fair and truthful and candid. If it is not so, the criticism will fall of its own folly. If it is so the criticism will do us good. And when we shall approach in the coming year the decision for the future, let it be approached not with a scowl or a whine, but with the partial statement of half truths, but let the facts be known in all their roundness to the American people, and then, in God's name, let the best man win."

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NORTHFIELD

Charles A. Plumley, commissioner of taxes, was a business visitor in Burlington yesterday.

W. B. Lance, county game warden, was in town yesterday.

James Giffin and Louis Roek were in Burlington yesterday.

Fred T. Blanchard of Northfield Center has been taken to the state hospital at Waterbury for treatment.

The Norwich university ball team left yesterday morning for Durham, N. H., where they play New Hampshire State college to-day.

Samuel J. Matson has sold his farm to Carl Reed of Berlin, possession to be given May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Hill have moved to the President Brown house on South Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Plastridge and son, Robert, have returned from Brattleboro, where they attended the Methodist conference.

Mrs. Charles Duke is in New York City, attending the annual meeting of the Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. A. E. Covell has returned from her trip to Washington, D. C.

Miss Gladys Mayo is spending the week with friends at Essex Junction.

Dr. W. H. Hurley was in Montpelier yesterday.

EQUAL PAY; EQUAL WORK.

Is One of Problems British Government Has to Meet.

London, April 29.—Equal pay for equal work, the training of inexperienced women and the supervision of labor conditions are the main problems with which the government has to deal in its scheme of providing war work for women.

The pay matter is serious in the view of the trade unions, which fear the employers will use the less paid women in order to oust men and at the end of the war refuse to restore men to their old positions. Suffragists also champion the cause for equal work demanded, since they regard less money for equivalent work as an insult to their sex. Further complications are caused by women volunteering to work free, but it is suggested their wages be paid and turned into a charity fund.

It is estimated that 80 per cent of the women of the British Isles are engaged at the present moment either on voluntary work or on professional or industrial work. The most recent returns made to the Central Labor Exchange show that 33,000 applications for war work have been filed by women. Of this number the women of London contribute 13,000, the southeastern district of England, 2,028, Yorkshire 2,900, Scotland 4,253, Wales 670, Ireland 590 and the rest come from other parts of England. That women volunteering for war service work should join the unions in order to maintain present conditions was the advice from Sylvia Pankhurst at a recent conference under auspices of the Emergency Workers' National committee. A resolution was passed asking men's unions to admit women members.

This also recommended to the government that all women registering for war service should immediately join unions, that such membership should be conditional to employment; that when doing the same work as a man the women should receive equal pay; that sweating conditions must be avoided and a living wage paid, that adequate training with maintenance should be provided and that, after the war, the priority of employment should be given to workmen whose places were taken by women, and new places provided for the women.

These resolutions represent the attitude of the women suffragists, the trades unionists and Socialists represented at the conference, representing about 5,000,000 workers of both sexes. Miss Mary R. Macarthur, who presided, described a visit to a large armament factory where she found a large number of women applicants for work standing outside.

"It is one thing for women to fill the places of men who have voluntarily enlisted," declared Miss Macarthur, "and another to allow ourselves to be used as instruments to force economic conscription on the men."

War service by women, she continued, should not be used to force men to go to the front. National conscription would be preferable to an economic conscription of this kind. Those acquainted with the union movement knew that the men had never objected to women as women, but what they did object to was cheap labor. Unfortunately, in the past, owing to lack of organization, women had taken men's jobs at very much less than men would take.

Speaking of the claim that for patriotic motives women ought to give their help unconditionally to the government, she said that in so doing, the women would not be assisting the country but being passive making themselves available for already shamelessly exploiting the present national emergency. Male operators for night duty in the telephone service, which is government owned, have become so few that a special bill has been made for women operators for the period of the war. Heretofore, women have been employed only on day duty.

CONTROL OF TENT CATERPILLAR.

Arsenicals the Most Effective Remedy Against This Pest.

The conspicuous, unsightly nests or tents of the apple-tree tent caterpillar are familiar objects in the spring in trees along roadways, streams and fences, in neglected orchards, and elsewhere. Several methods of checking the depredations of this caterpillar are given in a new publication of the department of agriculture, farmers' bulletin No. 662.

These gregarious caterpillars construct the tents for their protection, and these, at first small, are gradually enlarged, often to a foot or more in height and diameter, the size varying with the number of individuals in the colony. The caterpillars feed upon the foliage of the trees, stripping the leaves from the limbs adjacent to the nest, and if there be several colonies in a tree, as is frequently the case during periods of abundance, the foliage may be quite destroyed, leaving the branches as bare as in midwinter.

Species of the tent caterpillar are found quite generally over the entire United States. The moths deposit their eggs by early midsummer, or earlier in the south. By fall the embryonic larvae is practically full grown within the egg, where it remains until the following spring. With the coming of a warm spell, the larvae escape by gnawing through their egg shells, often before there is foliage out for food, and under these circumstances they may feed upon the glutinous covering of the egg mass.

Methods of Control.

The tent caterpillar feeds principally on wild cherry and apple trees, but will attack many other plants, and where such trees can be removed without disadvantage this should be done, thus lessening its food supply.

During the dormant period of trees, when the leaves are off, the egg masses are fairly conspicuous, and with a little practice may be readily found; it is then that they should be cut off and burned. Trees infested with larvae during the early part of the year, or those in the immediate vicinity, are perhaps more likely to be chosen by the parent moth for the deposition of her eggs, and such trees at least should be searched if it is not practicable to extend the work to the orchard as a whole. This work may be combined with pruning to good advantage, and a lookout should be kept not only for the eggs of this insect, but for the eggs and cocoons of other injurious species which pass the winter on the trees.

When two egg masses are deposited close together, the resulting caterpillars may form a common nest. These nests are gradually enlarged and soon furnish ample protection. If the caterpillars are destroyed as soon as the small nests are detected, this will prevent further defoliation of the trees, and the rule should be adopted to destroy them promptly as soon as discovered. In this work, either of two practices may be adopted, namely, destruction by hand or with a torch.

When in convenient reach, the nests may be torn out with a brush, with gloved hand, or otherwise, and the larvae crushed on the ground, care being taken to destroy any caterpillars which may have remained on the tree. The use of a torch to burn out the nests will often be found convenient, especially when these occur in the higher parts of trees. An asbestos torch, such as is advertised by seedsmen, will be satisfactory, or one may be made simply by tying rags to the end of a pole. The asbestos or rags are saturated with kerosene and lighted and the caterpillars as far as possible cremated. Some caterpillars, however, are likely to escape, falling from the nest upon the application of the torch. In using the torch, great care is necessary that no important injury be done to the tree; it should not be used in burning out nests except in the smaller branches and twigs, the killing of which would be of no special importance. Nests in the larger limbs should be destroyed by hand, as the use of a torch may kill the bark, resulting in permanent injury.

Spraying with Arsenicals.

Tent caterpillars are readily destroyed by arsenicals sprayed on the foliage of trees infested by them. Any of the arsenical insecticides may be used, as paris green, scheele's green, arsenate of lead, etc. The first two are used at the rate of 1/2 pound to 50 gallons of water. Milk of lime, from two to three pounds of stone lime should be added to neutralize any caustic effect of the arsenical on the foliage. Arsenate of lead is used at the rate of two pounds to each 50 gallons of water.

Even in the small home orchard of a dozen or more trees, it will be found highly profitable to adopt a system of spraying which will control not only tent caterpillars, but such serious pests as the codling moth, cankerworms, and various bud and leaf feeding insects, which will greatly reduce injury from the curculio.

On stone fruits, such as cherry, peach, and plum, arsenicals are likely to cause injury to foliage and must be used with caution, if at all. On such trees, the arsenate of lead is preferable, as it is less injurious to foliage, and on all trees sticks much better. In spraying for the tent caterpillar only, applications should be made while the caterpillars are yet small, as these encumb more quickly to growth, and prompt treatment stops further defoliation of the trees.

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