BARRE DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

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

Published Every Week-day Afternoon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year.....$3.00
One month.....25 cents
Single copy.....1 cent

FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Ambassador Von Bernstorff must be rusticating, it's so long since we heard from him.

Editor W. E. Hubbard of Brattleboro will make an acceptable member of the state board of library commissioners.

Instead of a Roosevelt street, Paris ought to have a Woodrow Wilson street—it would be more appropriate at this juncture.

That Barre is in good health is proven by the fact there were only seven deaths in a population of 12,000 during the month of June.

Among the optimistic signs is the fact that the Vermont state soldiers' home at Bennington was conducted during the past fiscal year inside the appropriation.

So great is the anxiety to get out of Rutland that a Ford automobile started of its own accord and fled the terrible environs until rudely halted by a curbstone.

Our old friend, Tetanus, hasn't been heard from so much this year although the time is about past for his visitation. The great American people are learning their lesson, apparently.

Put in down in your memorandum book that the kaiser on July 14 declared the war will end in October—presumably October of this year—and see what a good prophet the kaiser isn't.

Congratulations to Quincy, Mass., on becoming a big "small city," with a population of 40,314 by the 1915 state census! Needless to say, Quincy depended upon something besides its granite industry to increase nearly 8,000 people in five years. Its shipyards are a very valuable factor in the development of the place.

The name of a Vermonter who did not gain so great renown in the United States navy as George Dewey, Charles E. Clark and others, but who gained the distinction of the rear admiral's title, was Stephen Rand, who died in Washington, D. C., this week. Though an inland state, Vermont has contributed many men to the United States navy who gained renown and high position.

It is unfortunate that successful efforts cannot be made to suppress the writers of anonymous letters threatening all sorts of dire destruction to ships, public buildings and officials of state; and if the writers are found to be so-called practical jokers they should be dealt with even more severely than persons who meant business by their threats but who failed of the capability to carry out their purpose. This sort of a joke is about the most miserable and cowardly that could be perpetrated.

The New Hampshire farmer with a good hay crop this year can sell it for enough to buy a lot of gasoline for his automobile.—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

Perhaps he can, but we hope he won't. There are some other things which he might be able to buy with the money he gets from his hay that would come in more handily than gasoline. But, of course, the contemporary was using a mere figure of speech to show how extremely prosperous the farmers of New Hampshire are this year, a condition somewhat approaching that of the Vermont farmer, we should say.

The people of St. Johnsbury have reason enough to feel dissatisfied with the efforts to secure a new federal building in their community inasmuch as the government authorized the purchase of a site for the proposed structure and now proposes to lease quarters in a private building for a term of five years, the site selected not being satisfactory to the officials of the government, so the report is given out. The coupling of these facts probably may be interpreted to mean that St. Johnsbury's postoffice will not be housed in a government-owned structure for five years at least. The amount of red tape methods necessary to go through in the acquirement of a federal building prompts to the belief, however, that a considerable part of the five years represented in the proposed lease will be required before the construction of a new structure is completed. At the outset of five years, then, the people of St. Johnsbury ought to be particularly active in an agitation for the new building.

A STATE BUILDING OF GRANITE.

In order to conform with the structures already erected by the state at Montpelier, the proposed home of the supreme court, state library, etc., at Montpelier had to be of granite exterior; and in coming to a decision to use granite the state commission acted wisely. A state building of other material and located on state property in close proximity to the State House would scarcely have looked well, nor would it have given the same opportunity for the full realization of the architect's skill in possessing the beautiful and the artistic in building design. A new building of granite will also lend a marked dignity to the state's property at Montpelier. It is to be hoped, in the fruition of the present plans, that Barre granite will be the material to be used inasmuch as the capitol building is made of the stone chiseled out of Barre's mountain of rock and exact harmony of coloring would be more likely to be attained by going to the same source.

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CURRENT COMMENT

The Automobile Road Hogs.

The number of road hogs in the ranks of the automobilists of Vermont is larger than it should be. These people whiz by another car at high speed and stick to the middle of the highway at the same time, leaving those whom they approach the alternative of going into the ditch or being reduced to a pile of junk. The suggestion that law abiding automobilists take the numbers of the porcine speeders and write to the secretary of state, informing him that the driver of the car bearing the number is a careless driver is a pretty good one. If complaints enough were received about the holder of a license number who suffered under the delusion that he owned the whole highway were received, the secretary will begin to think that it is time to do something in regard to the matter. Next time a road hog makes you take to the gutter, get his number.—Montpelier Argus.

Biddings for the National Conventions.

Texas did much to promote the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in the last Democratic national convention and now the city of Dallas, aided and abetted by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, would like to see the next Democratic national convention gather in the Lone Star state. Dallas offers $100,000 to the Democratic national committee, and agrees to provide a meeting place capable of seating 25,000 visitors. The appeal constitutes an advertisement for Dallas, and that is all. The Houston Chronicle is a mighty rooter for Texas, but it is compelled to admit that as a matter of political wisdom the national convention ought not to go there, as it certainly will not. As things now look, the convention will have a simple duty to perform, that of renominating Woodrow Wilson for president. But to ask the delegates to make the long journey to Texas in order to do it would be an imposition sure to be resented. It is as good as settled that Chicago will again be the Democratic meeting place. Ample experience has proved it to be the most convenient and acceptable of all the cities where conventions have been held.

Philadelphia is making a strong bid for the Republican convention, on the ground that too many unpleasant Republican memories would have to be faced in Chicago. There is something of a revival of protectionism in the Republican party, but whether it is sufficient to give Philadelphia her wish remains to be demonstrated. In Chicago the Republican party split, and in Philadelphia, Tom Platt forced the vice president nomination on Theodore Roosevelt. Mark Hanna was the dominant figure in the Philadelphia convention.

When it comes to memories there may be something of a set-off between the Quaker city and the Windy city. But memories aside, for comfort and efficiency Chicago has the call.—Springfield Republican.

The Censor.

Capt. Bullard now holds a highly responsible position in control of the Sayville radio station, and the appointment is a compliment to his character and ability, but no one who cares for ease or quiet will envy him the honor. As a censor he must be constantly on guard against attempted breaches of neutrality, and it may often be difficult to decide whether an offered message is entirely innocent or craftly illegal. Codes are not what they used to be. Ingenuity was shown in devising intricate systems of cypher, but now it is applied largely to the invention of secret meanings for common words. The message that seems simple and harmless on the surface may have depths of similar import.

If censorship is hard in our own neutral country, how much harder it must be in the countries of belligerents, where all news has to be strained through a mental sieve to keep back the bits of information that might help the enemy. The mind that undertakes the task should be both keen and calm, with a knowledge of all things and a judgment that cannot err. There is no such mind. The British government did not find it in either Mr. F. E. Smith or Sir Stanley Buckmaster, though both are men of intellectual eminence. A censor's anxiety to keep everything on the safe side is apt to beget causes of zeal, in which case the public is deprived of information to which it has a right. It seems rather silly to have withheld from the British people the fact that it was a British submarine which torpedoed the German battleship Pommern in the Baltic, but the censor did not wish to let the Germans know that a British vessel was operating there, and he was unaware that the news had been published at Petrograd and Paris.

Unfounded suspicions may cause the censor to look foolish. An amusing instance was recently afforded through a British inland telegram. It was dispatched from Inverness, and it read, "Wen are ta weetin ids yed con wa kum." That looked mysterious, it was surely in some new code, it came from near the coast, and it was quite unintelligible to the alert censor. So he wired to ask if the sender was known, and what the message meant. The answer was, yes, and the message was in the Lancashire dialect, meaning, "When are you wetting its head? Can we come?" It was a self-made invitation to a christening. Thus censorship may raise a laugh. But as a whole it is no laughing matter. Admit its necessity, but still it is an interference with public liberty. Human nature resents it. The censor will never be popular. Praise does not come his way. At the best it is pity for his perplexities.—Boston Herald.

Bryan's Way.

I believe that a large majority of the people will heartily approve of any steps that the president may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger zone.—W. J. Bryan.

Just where is this danger zone and what is its latitude and longitude? Mr. Bryan, of course, cannot tell, because the German government does not tell. But what right would the president have to prevent Americans from going to the British Isles or from crossing a portion of the high seas adjacent to the British Isles? The United States is at peace with Great Britain, the British coasts are not blockaded and the high seas are the common possession of mankind. The president might advise Americans not to go to England until the war is over, he might request them not to as a personal favor to him, but if they chose to go just the same, could the government of which the president is the head acknowledge in an agreement with Germany that they had no rights as travelers which their own government needed to recognize? Mr. Bryan does not seem to think things out.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Law of the Case.

In his letter in the American Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, the eminent authority on international law, places his finger on the vital point in the controversy with Germany.

This vital point is whether there must be visit and search before a belligerent's merchant vessel can be destroyed. Under the rules as respected by every civilized country up to February last search was essential. Without search nationality cannot be ascertained, for the false flag may be flown. Without search destination cannot be ascertained. Without search whether the vessel is armed or unarmed cannot be learned, although the law applicable to the two is radically different. Without search it cannot be known whether contraband is aboard, or whether or not the cargo is of neutral or belligerent ownership.

The duty of searching is lifted only under two circumstances: (1) When the vessel refuses to stop on signal, or (2) when it is conveyed by armed vessels. Then the enemy cruiser may immediately attack without regard to who may be aboard. Otherwise international law is flatly violated if search is omitted and there is an attack on sight.

The basic illegality of the German "war zone" order is that it ignored this fundamental requirement. The issue is as to whether international law must be changed to make it easier for a submarine to attack.

The contention of the German note that to concede the American demands would create a condition under which the presence of neutral passengers would be a screen against attack is unfounded. A ship with neutral passengers on board can be sunk after search has been made and its nationality or contraband in its cargo ascertained. A neutral on a belligerent vessel has no rights superior to those of the non-combatants of the enemy.

Immemorial usage prescribes that when a ship, after search, is doomed to destruction, crew and passengers shall be allowed a chance to escape. Making no search of the Lusitania, not even asking her to halt, the slaughter is with difficulty distinguished from murder.

It is the duty of this country to protect its citizens in their just rights. It is doubly its duty to do so when not to do so implies treason to dearly won principles of modern civilization in whose maintenance the whole human family is interested. When the war is over Germany will thank the United States for protesting against the von Tirpitz policy—a policy as vitally opposed to abiding German interests as to our own.—New York Globe.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

There is to be a preaching service at the Universalist church next Sunday, July 18, by Rev. George F. Fortier of St. Albans, at the usual time of morning service. All are cordially invited.

The fire engine has arrived and is stored for the present in one of the sheds near the Methodist church. It is reported that some slight changes will be necessary in the height of the main door to the engine house before the engine can be placed inside.

Norman Pratt, N. B. Robinson and Misses Mattie and Belle Robinson returned from a week's outing at Camp Martin, Milton. They brought back a goodly supply of fish and some interesting specimens of plants found in that vicinity.

Social dance in grange hall next Saturday evening, July 17. Music by McDermott's orchestra. Everybody invited.

Mrs. William N. Roberts and Mrs. Betsey Benedict have lately visited Mrs. Mary Sherburne at Montpelier. Mrs. Sherburne lived in town for several years when her husband, the late J. O. Sherburn, was pastor of the M. E. church here.

It may be of interest to our townspeople to know that as a result of the examination of January, 1914, George E. Wilber has been given a standing in the civil service of the United States by the civil service commission, and has been giving permission to move the postoffice to the Ainsworth building on Depot street.

Dr. E. R. Watson is in Burlington, attending the school for health officers. He left the 14th in his auto, accompanied by Mrs. Watson, Mrs. O. W. Martin and Mrs. Belle Covell.

Mrs. William Cutts of Barre, and her daughter, Margaret, and son, Clinton, were in town the 14th, as guests of Mrs. C. U. Speright.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hoyt have returned home, after a few days at Lake Dunmore and Greensboro.

35 PATIENTS EXAMINED.

In Infantile Paralysis Clinic at St. Albans.

St. Albans, July 15.—Thirty-five patients were examined at the clinic on infantile paralysis conducted at the hospital in this city yesterday by Dr. Robert W. Lovett of Boston, an eminent orthopedic surgeon and specialist. Dr. Lovett was accompanied by Miss W. G. Wright, his assistant, who was with him on his trip to Vermont last winter; also by Dr. E. G. Martin, assistant superintendent of the department of physiology at the Harvard medical school, and the latter's assistant, Miss Jane Merrill.

Over 35 patients were examined here yesterday, all but three being cases under observation last winter, when 52 patients were examined. This is an unusually high percentage. Dr. Lovett stating that generally not more than 24 or 25 per cent of the cases return for re-examination. At the clinics held at Barton and Montpelier this week not as large a percentage returned as in this city. Not all the three new cases examined proved to be infantile paralysis. Of those that returned improvement, in some cases very marked, was noted. Only one patient was worse than last winter and in that case the boy had not worn the shoes with heels as recommended and the result was a badly deformed foot on which an operation will be necessary.

COMMON POULTRY DISEASES.

A General Knowledge of Them Is Half the Cure.

Fowls hatched from eggs laid by healthy breeders and reared amid sanitary, wholesome surroundings, fed clean feed, sound grains, and ground feed, are, as a rule, seldom subject to disease. Nevertheless, an amateur poultry-raiser should always familiarize himself with the names and symptoms of the more common ailments of poultry. The following list is taken from one arranged by Prof. Henry R. Lewis, of the New Jersey experiment station.

Disease of the digestive system: Impacted, inflamed, or enlarged crop; inflammation of the stomach; gastritis; simple diarrhœa; enteritis; indigestion; constipation.

Diseases of the respiratory system: Catarrh, bronchitis, influenza, roup, pip, canker, congestion of the lungs, pneumonia.

Diseases of the reproductive system of females: Ovarian tumors; absorption of eggs; enlargement of the yolks; inflammation of the oviduct; breaking down behind.

Miscellaneous diseases: Diseases of the liver; diseases of the skin; chickenpox.

Special diseases of chickens: White diarrhœa; leg weakness.

Infectious diseases: Tuberculosis; diphtheria; cholera.

Prevention the Secret.

To the uninitiated, quite a threatening list, but it must be borne in mind that healthy fowls have the power to throw off disease germs as readily as human beings, so, while the list may seem a long one, the chances of infection are slight where rules of health, etc., are properly observed. It is as important to be familiar with these symptoms of disease as with the names of them. If one goes into a poultry yard and notes a bird showing lack of interest in life generally, having a dumpy look caused by contraction of the neck, ruffled feathers, disinclination to move about, and usually remaining in dark corners alone, with comb and wattles either pale or dark purplish and shriveled, that bird should be removed at once to a room or small portable house reserved as a hospital. Here, with the aid of a reliable book on poultry diseases, the owner should endeavor to diagnose the case and apply the remedy recommended. As a rule, the simpler ailments yield readily to treatment, and raisers of poultry will do well to provide themselves with some of the standard remedies for colds, liver trouble, diarrhœa, etc., obtainable from any poultry house. As a matter of fact, the surest way to prevent disease is to observe to the last letter all the laws of hygiene, which means seeing to it that the poultry house is always clean, ditto the food, yards, and the birds themselves.

The house should be in apple-pie order when the birds are put into it, and then it proves but little trouble to keep it so. An old house must be whitewashed thoroughly every six months, and Lewis gives the following disinfecting solution for this purpose: Five quarts of cream of lime (lime slaked to consistency of cream), one pint of zinolenum, one quart of kerosene. "This mixture," advises Lewis, "should be well stirred and diluted with an equal amount of water, then applied with a force-pump through a fine nozzle. Used in this way, the solution will accomplish three things more rapidly and evenly than if applied with a brush; a thin coat of whitewash will be evenly applied and spread with force enough to put it into small cracks and crevices; the zinolenum will kill any disease germs which may be lurking in the house; the kerosene will destroy or drive out all red mites, and to some extent body-lice, the former being easily exterminated by this spray, and the latter by means of a good lice powder in connection with the spray."

While the house is in the process of being cleaned, remove all portable fixtures, such as nests (never use nests which cannot be easily handled), roosts, feed hoppers, etc., and give them a good washing in boiling water, then dry them in the sun. If there are window storm curtains, brush them thoroughly, also remove all the old litter and burn it. In returning the nests to their places, put some tobacco stems in the bottom to discourage lice. Sunlight and plenty of fresh air are both essential to the good health of the fowls.

A Desirable House.

A house, 20x20 feet in size, 9 feet high in front and 4½ feet in the back, will provide ideal conditions, for both sunlight and fresh air, if a 10x5-foot window frame is put in on the south side (the high side), and provided with muslin curtains for very cold nights, and two 3x5-foot window frames, with glass sash, are all provided for the same side. The feed should also be clean and fed in a cleanly manner. All mouldy or musty grains and mashes should be avoided, and no moistened food, such as a mash, should be left from one feeding to another. The drinking vessels must be kept sweet and clean, and be filled with fresh water. Every four weeks they should be washed out thoroughly with boiling water, to which has been added some good disinfectant. Never permit ailing fowls to drink out of the same vessel as the others; at least, take the precaution of putting some harmless antiseptic in the water. The birds, as well as the house, must be kept clean by providing them with ap lace to dust themselves in. The easiest way to do this is to cover the floor of the entire clean by providing them with a place to sifted coal ashes, sand, and a pound of insect powder. A filthy yard will always breed infection very quickly. If there is ample room, provide as large a yard as possible; the best way is to have two yards for each pen, and keep one always planted to a green crop, thus disposing of the surface droppings, and at the same time turning them to good account.

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July Big Clearance Sale

of Summer Dresses, Waists, White Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Wash Goods, Laces, Neckwear, Gloves, Children's Dresses, Ladies' House Dresses.

Big Sale Gloves and Ladies' Neckwear—Silk Hose

75c Shopping Bags with safety clasp, each 50c
Ladies' Neckwear, Colars and Sets, each.....10c, 15c, 19c, 25c, 50c

July Sale of Waists

One hundred $1 Waists for, each..50c
Fifty $1 Waists to sell at, each....69c
Fifty $1 Waists to sell at, each....79c
$1.50 Jap Silk Waists $1.00
Lot Colored Silk Waists at.....
.....$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.98

Bargains in Muslin Underwear and Corsets

See the bargains: Robes, Combinations and Skirts.
See the 75c Night Robes at.....50c
See the 85c Night Robes at.....59c
12 styles of 39c Corset Covers at..25c

Wash Goods Sale

On one table, all Wash Goods that were 15c up to 25c, your choice, per yard .....10c and 12½c
White Ratine Skirts 98c
White Pique Skirts 98c
Palm Beach Skirts $1.25
Others up to $2.25 for $1.50
Clean-up sale on all House Dresses, $1.25, $1.50 value, at

$1.00 and $1.25

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All Ladies' $3.00 Tan Oxfords $2.00
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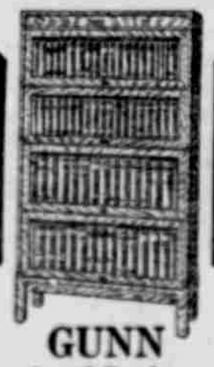

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