

SHIPPING A PILOT

Democrats Plan Another Voyage with Wilson

McCOMBS AGAIN TO LEAD WATCH

Thomas J. Pence Will Sign Up as the Chief Mate

Washington, Dec. 7.—Chairman William F. McCombs and most of the members of the Democratic national committee were here yesterday for the meeting of the committee to-day which will prepare for the coming presidential campaign. Chief interest, perhaps, in the committee's deliberations centers in the selection of the time and place for the next Democratic national convention. Seeking the honor of being the "convention city" are Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas and San Francisco. Delegations from each of these cities are prepared to offer the committee large cash inducements as well as every convenience. The committee will not formally indicate its preference for the Democratic candidate next year, President Wilson's re-nomination is expected by all the members.

Will William J. Bryan be a candidate for the presidency against Woodrow Wilson?

A Druggist's Favorite Kidney Remedy Fixed Him

Fifteen years ago I had an attack of acute kidney trouble. I consulted a physician who gave me medicine which only relieved me for a time. After discontinuing his medicine, my trouble returned as severe as before.

Having heard of Swamp-Root, I gave it a trial and can honestly state that three dollar bottles cured me, never having any sickness in 15 years. I have sold Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root as a druggist for many years and can give it the very best recommendations at all times.

You are at liberty to use this statement any time you wish.

Respectfully,
W. C. SUMMERS,
1219 Central avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
With Grand View Drug Co.
State of Kansas,
County of Wyandotte, ss.
On this 11th day of August, 1909, personally appeared before me, W. C. Summers, who subscribed to the within statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

CHARLES WILSON,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do for You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Barre Daily Times. Regular 50c and \$1.00 size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.



This is a Victrola XI \$100

There's sure to be "a Merry Christmas" wherever there is a Victrola

The beautiful music of this superb instrument will be a source of a great pleasure and will make Christmas a real Christmas to every member of the family.

It will be a big help in making every day in the year a brighter and happier day. And all this can easily be yours. Stop in and see and hear the Victrola, and find out about our easy terms.

Victrolas \$15 to \$300. Victrola \$10 to \$100.

Cummings & Lewis Druggists

DO YOU SUFFER FROM BACKACHE?

When your kidneys are weak and torpid, they do not properly perform their functions; your back aches and you do not feel like doing much of anything. You are likely to be despondent and to borrow trouble, just as if you hadn't enough already. Don't be a victim any longer.

The old reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, gives strength and tone to the kidneys and builds up the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar combination of roots, barks and herbs. No other medicine has the same formula or ingredients. Accept no substitute, but insist on having Hood's, and get it today.—Adv.

son? Mr. Bryan, even as Peter, has thrice denied. The administration has been assured that it has nothing to fear from his ambition. But the question is revived in most sensational style by the assembling members of the Democratic national committee who are horrified to find themselves asking it of one another. It has been generally accepted that although Mr. Bryan would make a strenuous fight for an anti-preparedness plank in the next Democratic platform and meantime would do all in his power to force Congress to vote normal appropriations for the army and navy, he would not carry his opposition to the administration plans further. But the practical gentlemen who compose the Democratic national committee, trained as they are in the psychology of politics, are impelled to believe that Mr. Bryan's cause will need a candidate in 1916 and that the candidate will be Mr. Bryan, notwithstanding his recent protestations. They argue that circumstances might easily so shape themselves as to justify the former secretary of state, in his own mind, in again taking the field for the issue which he believes to overshadow in importance every other.

One hundred Democrats from Texas, here in an effort to secure the next national Democratic convention for Dallas, shook hands yesterday with President Wilson and told him that they wanted him for another term in the White House. Mayor Lindsley of Dallas and Cato Sells, Democratic national committeeman from Texas, were spokesmen for the delegation. Mayor Lindsley told the president that Texas was for him in 1916; Texas is bedrock," was the president's reply. Governor Ferguson of Texas will call on the president to-day to discuss the Mexican situation.

FORD PARTY OF NO IMPORTANCE

At Least, That is What Cabinet Official Declares in Commons to Demand That Britain Put Up Bars to Them.

London, Dec. 7.—A request made in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, Liberal member for the northeast division of Bethnal Green, that intimation be sent to Henry Ford and William Jennings Bryan that their proposed peace mission to this country would be "irritating and unwelcome" at the present time, drew the response from Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, that as the passports of the members of the peace mission only had been issued for neutral countries the contingency contemplated by Sir Edwin did not arise.

A rapid bombardment of questions came from different parts of the House inviting the under secretary seeing "that these people left amid a storm of ridicule," that he convey to them in whatever neutral country they find themselves the intimation that they are not wanted here at any time. Lord Robert Cecil parried the question, saying: "Speaking for myself I think it would be in the highest degree undignified for the government of this country to send any intimation to a lot of ladies and gentlemen, who, whatever their merits may be, are of no particular importance."

Discussion by Will Crooks, labor member from Woolwich, who asked: "If they have the right of asylum here can we certify them to be insane?"

BUSINESS PICKING UP

This Is Shown by Report of the Postoffice Department

FIFTY CITIES SHOW INCREASE OF \$2,033,138

New York Leads the List with an Increase of \$283,676.10

Washington, Dec. 7.—Mered improvement in business conditions is reflected in the November revenue of the fifty largest postoffices of the country, producing approximately half of all the postal receipts. Postmaster General Burleson announced this in a statement showing an increase of \$2,033,138, or 17.96 per cent for those offices over November a year ago. The normal rate of increase is about seven per cent, but November last year showed a decrease of 5.71 per cent as a result of the business depression which began immediately after the outbreak of the European war. The depression was most seriously felt during that month. Total receipts of the fifty cities was \$13,349,450 in November this year.

New York, with \$2,836,761, led the list, showing \$255,691 more revenue than November, 1914, an increase of 22.74 per cent against a decrease of 8.19 per cent in November last year from November 1913. Chicago was second with \$2,407,618, an increase of \$443,812, or 22.60 per cent, compared with a decrease of 12.34 per cent last year. All other cities showed receipts of less than \$1,000,000. Dayton, O., had the largest percentage of increase with 32.25 per cent, and Providence, R. I., the lowest increase with seven hundredths of one per cent.

RECORD HOG SHIPMENTS.

Nearly 80,000 Received at Chicago Yesterday—Notable Decline in Prices.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Arrivals of nearly 80,000 live hogs yesterday at Chicago, said to be an unprecedented number for one day's shipment to one market, caused notable declines in prices for provisions as well as here.

The fact that the packing houses here have of late been using immense numbers of hogs and have had several broad avenues of outlet for the manufactured product did a good deal to cause the flood of receipts. Corn shortage in Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin also was said yesterday to have been a material influence toward enlarging shipments to an unusual degree.

ROW OVER NEWS-PAPERS IN ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

Socialists Resent Premier Salandra's Hint at Suppression.

Rome (delayed), Dec. 7.—Though several Socialist leaders sided with the government in the vote of confidence taken in Parliament last night, there was an uproar from the Socialist wing when Premier Salandra hinted at suppression of certain newspapers. Salandra cited the temporary suppression of the London Globe as an act entirely justified by conditions of war. He said the Italian government would not hesitate to follow England's example.

The prime minister said it would be unwise at this time to explain fully all the military, political and diplomatic steps to insure victory for the allies. He assured the Socialist deputies, however, that the government would so protect the working class in the new territory Italy hopes to conquer that emigration across the sea will no longer be necessary.

NO REHEARING ON ANTHRACITE RATES

Commerce Commission Denies Petition of Operations in Wyoming Region, Pennsylvania.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The petition of coal operators in the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania for a rehearing in the new rates to the Atlantic coast on small sizes of anthracite, was denied yesterday by the interstate commerce commission. The commission also denied a petition filed by the so-called anthracite roads asking for a modification of its orders to permit the carriers to increase their rates on prepared sizes and post coal by five per cent. The commission is understood to have felt that the arguments presented in the petitions did not warrant a reopening of the case.

LOCKED WEEK IN CAR.

Lived on Apples; Weak and Emaciated When Released.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7.—To be locked for nearly a week in total darkness in a box car loaded with apples; to survive wholly on the fruit during that time, and then arrested while trying to cut his way to freedom, was the experience which James McMahon, a laborer, has just passed through.

Thomas Hudson, a special officer, was passing a closed car in the Chicago and Alton yards when a queer sniffing sound inside attracted him. Yelling an inquiry, Hudson received a reply, seemingly whispered.

PLANS LARGER ARMY

(Continued from first page.)

as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

Has Hopes for Mexican Policy.

"We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test," declared the president. He added that it remained to be seen whether Mexico had been benefited by the course taken by the administration, but that "we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing."

"The moral is," continued the president, "that the states of America are not hostile rivals but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them in a very deep and true sense a unit as it were in their political, spiritual, and moral life, and together they are quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny."

"I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now, because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you to-day. I mean national defense."

Americans Desire Peace.

The passion of the American people, the president declared, was for peace; that conquest and dominion was not in their reckoning nor agreeable to their principles.

"But just because we demand unimpaired development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty," he said, "we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others."

War, the president declared, was regarded by the United States merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression, and that "we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as from aggression from without. He said the nation would not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, but that the country did believe, in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the government.

War Is "Disciplined Might."

"But war has never been a mere matter of men and arms," he continued. "It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of the military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy."

Standing Army of 141,843.

The president presented the war department plans for strengthening the army as "the essential first step" and "for the present sufficient. The plans include the increasing of the standing army to a force of 141,843 men of all services, and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, who would undergo training for short periods throughout three years of a six years' enlistment.

A Reserve Army.

"It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not," said the president. "It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence."

More Warships Needed.

Outlining the details of the navy plan presented by Secretary Daniels, the president said that "it involved only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committee on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses but nowhere formulated or formally adopted."

Independence on the Seas.

The president said that in order to secure national self-sufficiency and self-sufficiency the country must have a merchant marine. "For it is a question of independence," he asserted. "If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy; to do with as they please. We must use their ships and use them as they determine. Our independence is provincial, and it is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and yet without means to extend our commerce even where the demand is, with speed and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of equal importance not only that the United States should be the owner, operator and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also

that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs."

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine, Mr. Wilson said, must be undertaken ultimately by American private capital, but in the meantime, he declared, every legal obstacle standing in the way of building, purchase and American registration of ships should be removed and the government should undertake to open routes, especially between the two American continents. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way into these new channels, he added, the government may withdraw.

The president told Congress that proposals would be made during the coming session for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government. The measure, he said, would be similar to that submitted to the last Congress, but modified in some essential particulars.

Revenue Discussion.

In outlining the financial condition of the government, the president followed closely the statement recently given out by Secretary McAdoo. He said that the additional revenue required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation would be \$35,300,000 for the fiscal year 1917; that if the present taxes were continued throughout this year and the next there would be a balance in the treasury of about \$76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year and a deficit at the end of the next year of some \$112,000,000, reckoning in \$62,000,000 for deficiency appropriations.

Proposing that the new bills should be paid by internal taxation, the president suggested that by lowering the present limits of income exemption and the figure at which the surtax is imposed, and by increasing step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably heavy. He added that there were many additional sources of revenue which justly could be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. He estimated that a tax of 1 per cent per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$18,000,000; and a tax of 25 per cent per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably \$10,000,000.

"Hyphens" Chastized.

The president said there was reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments would be so serious a breach of amicable relations, and that he was sorry to say that the gravest threats against national peace and safety had been uttered within the country's own borders.

"There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit," he declared, "born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue."

No federal laws exist to meet this situation, said Mr. Wilson, because such a thing would have seemed incredible in the past. "Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy," he added, "must be crushed out. They are not many but they are infinitely malignant and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

Military Conference Favored.

Turning again to military questions, the president said he might find it advisable to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy, men of recognized ability who are familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be co-ordinated when the need arises, those who can suggest the best way to bring about prompt co-operation among the manufacturers, and those who could assist in bringing the technical skill of the country to the aid of the government in the solution of problems of defense. He said he might later ask Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of such work.

The president told the members he might address them again later on commercial conditions about which much legislation has been passed, and which are likely to change rapidly after the war when the nations of Europe again take on their task of commerce and industry. The most that can be done now, he said, is to make sure that the necessary instrumentalities are at hand for securing adequate information.

Regarding the railroads, the president said there had been reason to fear that they could not cope much longer with the transportation problem, and suggested it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain whether the laws as at present framed and administered were as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. He said that the regulation of the railroads by federal commission has had admirable results and that the question was whether there was anything else to be done to better the conditions under which the railroads are operating.

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief From Head-Colds. It's Splendid!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more sneezing, sniffing, blowing, headache, dizziness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh will be gone.

GOOD YEAR Fortified Tires

For a Christmas Gift What Better

than a Fur Coat—or a Fur Lined Coat? Dozens of men would like to own a

Fur Coat

but would never get it themselves. It's one of the things that would be more than acceptable as a gift.

You can find a wide variety here—at prices from \$15.00 to \$150.00. And you can depend on the quality and value.

Moore & Owens, Barre's Leading Clothiers Barre, Vt.

BRITISH SHIP, ABLAZE, PUTS IN AT HALIFAX

Fire Breaks Out in the Carleton's Hold New York to Queenstown.

The British steamship Carleton, New York to Queenstown, put in here yesterday with a fire blazing in her No. 2 hold.

An examination to discover the original of the blaze was begun at once. The Carleton is laden with sugar. She is 4,943 tons net, 5,946 tons gross.

PRAY BEFORE WILSON.

Two Society of Friends Delegates Urge Him to Keep Peace.

Washington, Dec. 7.—While scores of people waited in line to shake hands with President Wilson yesterday morning, James Henderson and William G. Speer, representing the Society of Friends of Eastern Ohio, bowed their heads and standing before the president prayed he would allow the Higher Power to determine the destinies of this country.

"While the people have raised the president to a mighty office, a Higher Power than the mere individual should be left to settle the question of whether this country should lay itself open to the horrors of war," said Henderson in his prayer.

At the conclusion the president thanked the two men and the line passed on.

60,000 CHICAGO DRYS. Volunteers Pledge to Aid the Fight on Saloons.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The dry federation, which plans to wipe out Chicago's 7,000 odd saloons at the April municipal election, announced yesterday it has 60,000 volunteer workers for the cause.

This many promised to sign the petition to put the question before the voters. The petition must bear 67,000 signatures.

Here is Proof—

"My little daughter is certainly a picture of health. She had a serious attack of lung trouble, with a terrible cough. After trying a doctor's medicine, which did very little good, we gave her Father John's Medicine, with wonderful result that she was soon well and happy. I will keep her well with Father John's Medicine. (Signed) Krovetz, Lancaster, Minn.



Cooking Drudgery Ended

You can rest, read, go visiting or do anything you want while your meal is cooking in the Sentinel Automatic Cook Stove. The Sentinel will cook it automatically. You simply place the food in the automatic oven, set the timer, light the gas and then leave the kitchen.

Sentinel Automatic Cook Stove

Gas Company, Barre, Vt.