

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher.

Old Point Comfort, Va., has a home-like, hospitable sound for a sea fugitive.

It is to be hoped there was not one "Hyphen" in the list of new citizens naturalized at Montpelier this week.

The Germans may not be the masters of the sea, but they are rather good navigators. For example, see the Appani.

"Thieves get DuPont jewelry." We suppose the DuPonts will see no plot but will assert the robbery a mere accident.

The groundhog to the contrary notwithstanding, we have a sort of conviction there's quite a spell of winter weather ahead of us.

We are relieved when we pick up a metropolitan newspaper and find that it contains no new photographic pose of this Mrs. Mohr or her little boy or her little girl. The absence denotes returning sanity.

When you hear it from Berlin, and especially from the Overseas agency, that Germany is likely to come to an agreement with the United States over the Lusitania affair—when you hear that, just wait for confirmation before you set much stock by the report.

It is a poor example of railroading which will permit the president's special train to back into a crowd of men, women and children, as at Grinnell, Ia., during the occasion of President Wilson's recent visit there. A few of those policemen and secret service men might have been profitably employed for the time-being in keeping the track clear.

There are said to be 10,000 maple sugar producers in Vermont. That being the fact, Vermont's product for 1916 ought to be something like 10,000,000 pounds of sugar, providing reasonable weather conditions are given. A product of 10,000,000 pounds of sugar would bring to Vermont no slight amount of material prosperity. It is up to everyone of the 10,000 Vermonters to see that the quantity is produced.

It is extremely disquieting that 220 midshipmen in the United States naval academy at Annapolis are likely to be dropped from the academy because of deficiency in their studies. Such a number means about one-fourth of the enrollment in the institution and is a far higher proportion than in the colleges of the country, even those colleges of the most strict scholastic requirements. If the conditions at Annapolis indicate that the naval branch of the government is drawing a greater proportion of dollars than the colleges of the country, then an effort should be made to increase the attractiveness of the courses offered at Annapolis and thus to secure men who are better fit mentally. Moreover, if there is any playing of favoritism in the granting of appointment to the naval academy the trouble should be removed forthwith. So far as we have heard, there has been no public complaint as to the latter; but the fact there are so many mentally sluggish students in the naval academy might indicate that a due degree of discrimination in selection of candidates is not given.

THE UNDER CURRENT OF PATRIOTISM.

Various outcroppings and revelation of facts show unmistakably that the people of the United States are awakening to the real, imperative needs of the country along the lines of national defense against aggression. First and foremost of these incidents and facts is, of course, the big campaign being conducted in Washington to secure a largely increased standing army and to increase the size and efficiency of the navy. As the center of the national life of the nation, Washington is looked to for leadership in such a significant movement as "preparationness" means; and the leadership devolves upon the chief executive of the nation and, secondly, upon Congress. It is not to be doubted that there is real concern both in the mind of President Wilson and in the minds of a great many congressmen concerning the inadequate defenses of the United States; the nation is admittedly weak in land defenses and only moderately strong in ships of war. Therefore, the president and Congress (a part of Congress, at least) are back of a movement which is constantly gaining strength and which promises to eventuate in the building up of the regular army of the United States and in the increase in the number of warships and their equipment and complement of men. Equally significant and at the same time indicative of the trend of thought among the people of the nation are the military camps which were held last summer, notably at Plattsburg, and which are projected on a larger scale during the summer next to come. These camps are made up of men in various walks of life who recognize the need of the nation for an officer reserve from which men could be selected to lead soldiers in case of dire necessity for the nation. These men volunteer their services, lose valuable time in their own occupations and, in addition, pay a certain amount of money for their

living during the weeks of the service. Nothing but a spirit of patriotism of the pronounced sort stands back of this purely voluntary offering of services. Then again, another proof of a reawakened public sentiment against the sluggishness of years as to national protection is the enthusiasm being manifested by college men in various parts of the country, men who are willing to surrender part of their time in order to secure the rudiments of a military training so that they can become more effective soldiers if the need comes. Other significant development includes the formation of military organizations in the trades and occupations; for instance, newspaper workers in New York City have formed themselves into an organization and are going through the various preliminary movements which are designed to fit one for field service. In other ways, too, there is growing expression of conviction that the United States is far from being adequately protected against the aggression of a formidable foe. There is no hysteria in the movement, merely a strong, compelling current of public opinion based on knowledge of real conditions. There has been a slight halt in the chase for the almighty dollar to take thought of the national welfare. It is a good thing for the nation to realize that money-making is not the sole aim and ambition of the United States.

CURRENT COMMENT

Rutland and Barre School Expenses. The expenses of the Barre schools in 1915 are of interest in Rutland, in comparison with the figures of the past year, as published in The Evening News. There was an average of 2,365 pupils in attendance in 1915 in Barre, as against an average of 2,055 in Rutland, but it should be remembered that several hundred youths in this city attend the parochial schools. There are 69 teachers in Barre, as against 65 in Rutland. The Barre teachers last year received salaries averaging \$3,527, as compared with \$4,638 received by the Rutland teachers. It is interesting to note that of the total payroll in Rutland \$13,020, or nearly one-third, went to the high school instructors.—Rutland News.

An American Proposal.

There was a loud outcry among neutral nations when the belligerents intimated that the submarine boat had invalidated certain sections of the international law code. International law, the protesting countries insisted, could not be changed overnight by a mere mechanical device. That protest was made against a malevolent change. Now, in contrast to the earlier attitude against change, the United States government announces that it has changed its policy toward the mounting of guns on merchantmen, and asks the belligerent governments to agree to a disarming of merchant ships. The arming of merchant ships for defense is permitted under the law. The United States is proposing nothing less than a benevolent amendment to that law. With the disarming, if the American suggestion is adopted, there will be a new consideration for the safety of lives on merchantmen. Protection for non-combatants, specifically, and a fair warning before any merchantman is attacked are the provisions of the notes sent to each of the warring governments by Secretary Lansing. Should Europe choose to see the idea in the American light, the remaining incidents of sea warfare would be more like war and less like massacre. Further, the way would be opened for prompt action toward bringing the international code up to date.

That the Lansing proposal requires the acceptance of all governments concerned is a rebuke, though a mild one, to the runaway job of international law-making performed by Great Britain without as much as a by-your-leave in any neutral nation.—Boston Journal.

Notable Improvements of Vermont Hotels.

The remodeling and enlargement of one of Rutland's hotels adds to that sufficiency of Vermont hotel accommodations demanded by the increasing summer tourist patronage. No tourist need avoid Vermont for fear of lack of clean, adequate hotel accommodations, for the communities on both the east and the west sides of the state have first-class facilities for entertaining a large number of people. The management of the enlarged hotel in Rutland expects that a much increased tourist trade will come to Vermont during the coming summer, and the prediction seems to be well founded. Vermont is receiving the benefits from greater publicity and also from the curtailment of European travel through the restriction imposed by the war. Our hotels in Barre, Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans, Bennington, Brattleboro, Woodstock, St. Johnsbury and other places should prepare to meet the prospective increase.—Barre Times. The foregoing is entirely true, but as far as Rutland is concerned it is not the whole story. The two principal hotels in this city are completing radical and sweeping improvements that place them among the best equipped hosteries that may be found in New England, in a city of any size. In both cases, the culinary departments have been modernized to an extent that makes them the very latest word in equipment and efficiency. Rooms for the accommodation of tourists, whether on commercial errand here or traveling by car for pleasure, have been refitted and revamped; connected with bath in a large proportion of cases and in all cases provided with lavatories with hot and cold running water; wired throughout for more complete electric lighting; wired for telephones in every room; outfitted with the best beds that ever lulled a mortal with a clear conscience to peaceful slumber; and everything else contributing to the comfort and convenience of guests that enterprise and ingenuity could suggest and money provide. As the contemporary observes, the improvements made in hotels throughout Vermont, and the new hotels erected, benefit no one particular section, but benefit the entire state. With our unexampled scenery, scenic roads that are fast becoming, if indeed they are not already to-day, unexcelled in any other state, the main thing now is adequate publicity. As sure as the traveling public of the

FEBRUARY SPECIALS



We're offering you not old fashioned "inducements" but up-to-date investments.

14 Men's Overcoats, To-day \$7.62, \$9.17, \$12.22, \$15.26 These are \$12.50 to \$25.00 values

26 Boys' Suits, To-day \$1.13, \$1.63, \$2.43, \$3.24, \$4.08, \$4.87 These are \$2.00 to \$7.50 values

The original price tags are on each garment, and our regular guarantee goes with each and every sale.

Watch our window and see the above prices go down 5 per cent. each day until these garments are sold.

F. H. Rogers & Co.

SENTRIES FOR CHURCHES.

A Custom Forced by Native Feuds in the Melanesian Islands. In the Melanesian islands the natives carry on feuds with a more relentless hatred even than the vendettas of Corsica. In these islands Christianity has been made, at least in outward aspect, the religion of the people.

That it really does mean something to the Melanesian is evidenced by the reply I received from an intelligent old chief when I asked him why he did not become a Christian.

"I'm to be," he said, "when I kill the devil who kill my boy five years ago." So relentlessly are these feuds carried on that it is the custom for a native of wealth with a grievance against another, but who finds it impossible or inexpedient to kill his enemy and secure his head himself, to hire a professional murderer and pay him upon the delivery of the head.

Often in the years that are just gone indiscriminate killing went on with such savage persistence that even during church service "pot shots" were taken at marked worshippers through the doors and windows.

The situation became so acute in one village that the government was petitioned, and the response was the loan to the missionary of a rifle.

The missionary took the hint and armed one of his natives who stood guard outside the church during services.

And so it became the fashion on many of the islands to add a sentry to the church rolls.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Thriftiest Parson.

An supreme example of thrift was the Rev. Robert Walker—the "Wonderful Walker." For the greater part of his life Walker was curate of Leather-waithe, Cumberland, commencing there with a stipend of £5 per annum. His wife brought him a fortune of £40, and on the interest of this and his £5 annually Walker reared a family of eight. When after twenty years his stipend was raised to £17 10s. a year he contrived to save. And not only did the family live well, though plainly, but, as he declared with justifiable pride, his children never lacked any of the necessities of life and were given an education to fit them for any rank of society, the boys, indeed, going to one of the universities.—London Standard.

Have you ever worn Hubmark Rubbers

If not, we want you to try them. They cost no more than other makes. We stand back of every pair and guarantee you more wear than from almost any other make. Try a pair Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop 170 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

TREES IN BOOKS.

Probably the Most Curious Collection of Volumes in the World.

There is perhaps one of the most curious collections of books in the world to be found in a small town on the continent of Europe, says the London Tit-Bits. It is really a botanical collection. Outwardly each volume presents the appearance of a block of wood, and that is what it actually is. But an examination reveals the fact that it is also a complete history of the particular tree which it represents.

At the back of the book the bark has been removed from a space which allows the scientific and the common name of the tree to be placed as a title for the book. One side is formed from the split wood of the tree, showing its grain and natural fracture. The other side shows the wood when worked smooth and varnished. One end shows the grain as left by the saw and the other the finely polished wood. On opening the book it is found to contain the fruit, seeds, leaves and other products of the tree, the moss which usually grows upon its trunk and the insects which feed upon the different parts of the tree. These are supplemented by a full description of the tree. In fact, everything which has a bearing upon that particular tree secures a place in the collection.

THE RUINS ON THE HILL.

Where Richard of the Lion Heart Dwelt in France.

Perhaps the loveliest spot in all the winding miles of beauty along the river Seine between Rouen and Paris is Petit Andely. Bagged and shattered looking, the stony hills rear proudly up above the placid river and sleepy town, and squarely upon its crest looms the ruin of Richard the Lion Heart's Castle Gallant, a great, burst keep and a few bits of massive wall. Once the castle flaunted its menacing leopard standards against the blue and white and gold of the Frankish skies, but that was before Philippe Auguste stormed and smashed it and smashed the townsfolk while he was doing it.

Now, ghostly and wan, the stark ruin slimmers upon its hill, with never a single spear to glint from keep or barbican. The spears are still growing far below—the stout young poplars on the river bank and island sentineling through golden days when the river is gleaming jade; in the fiery sunsets, when it mirrors back every sturdy limb and feathery frond, and all the silent blue nights, when the stars bend crackling down to whisper and coquette and the ripples chuckle softly against the rich brown banks.—Arthur Stanley Riggs in National Geographic Magazine.

The Parson Bird.

Among the feathered inhabitants of New Zealand there is a bird called the parson bird, or tul. It is about the size and shape of a blackbird, but has a pair of delicate white tufts at its throat and is a glossy dark green otherwise, which looks black in the sunshine. It can be taught to crow, to speak, to whistle tunes, and, besides these tricks, it has a repertory which is not often equaled by any other feathered songster. At vespers it has a note like the toll of a bell or the clear, high note of an organ. It can mimic every bird in the bush to perfection. It will break off in the middle of an exquisite melody, and indulge in a strange melody of sounds which are impossible to describe. But if you can imagine "the combination of a cough, a laugh, a sneeze, with the smashing of a pane of glass," it will be some approach to the idea.

From Medicine to the Drama.

The earlier part of Victorian Sardou's career was beset with many trials and difficulties. His parents wished him to take up a medical career, and he began his studies with some zeal. The love of the drama, however, was far greater than the love of the pill box, and in the interval of the other work Sardou was busy upon a play. Life was a struggle for him, for he had little money, though he managed to get journalistic work to supplement his more slender income. His first play was a failure, and Sardou rushed from the theater vowing never to enter one again. He fell seriously ill, was nursed back to health by Mile. de Brecourt, an actress who lived on a floor below, and from that time his fortune was made.

Ship of the Desert.

For safety and endurance in traveling in desert regions the camel has been found unequalled by any other animal. Its foot is a soft cushion, peculiarly well adapted to the stones and gravel over which it is constantly walking. During a single journey through the Sahara horses have worn out three sets of shoes, while the feet of the camel, traveling over the same course, were not even sore.

Not Grasping.

"What a grasping fellow you are, Hawkins! You've bothered me about this bill fifty times in ten days." "You wrong me, Jarley. I'm not grasping. I've bothered you about the bill, I admit, but I haven't been able to grasp anything yet."

Cholera.

Cholera was first recognized by the Portuguese in India as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century. It has the peculiarity of following a well defined route, with progress just equal to that of an average journey on foot.

Mean.

"It's so hard to buy for a man." "Yes. I've noticed when you women are doing it you look as though it hurts."—Detroit Free Press.

The Letter Name.

Of course I'm not the least homesick. How is Tabby and the three gray kittens?—Penn State Froth.

Then Why?

"Will you marry me, Ethel? My family is all one could wish for." "Then why do you want me?"—Jest.

Clean Up Sale All This Week

Clean-Up Sale in all departments this week. All odd lots must be sold. All winter Coats, all Furs, must be sold this week.

LAST CALL PRICE ON COATS—MUST SELL THEM

- 2 Coats, \$10.00, at \$2.98
2 Coats, \$10.00, for 5.98
2 Coats, \$12.00 for 7.50
1 Coat, \$16.00 for 8.00
3 Coats, \$20.00, for 10.00
2 Coats \$21.00, for 10.00
2 Coats \$22.50, for 12.00
Lot of Rain Coats to sell at 2.98
\$2.98 Separate Skirts for \$1.98, \$2.25
Sale Black Petticoats at .39c, 49c, 79c, \$1.00

Look over our Bargain Tables—You will find lots of goods you want at nearly half price.

BARGAIN TABLE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Slightly mussed from displaying on tables. These will be sold at one-half price.

Lots of New Goods on Sale Friday and Saturday

Now is the time to buy Wash Goods. All the best Gingham, per yard .8c and 10c
12 1/2c Percales, will not last long at, per yard .9c
New House Dresses—Sale .85c, 98c, \$1.25
Outing Flannel to close, per yard .5c, 7 1/2c, 8 1/2c
32-inch Endurance Cloth, per yard .10c and 12 1/2c
Wash Silk—Bargain at, per yard .19c, 25c
Children's Dresses on sale at .50c and \$1.00

New Silk Waists

DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL SATURDAY

- \$2.00 Plaid Silk Waists for \$1.50
\$2.25 White Silk Waists for 1.98
\$2.98 Colored Silk Waists for 2.25
\$2.98 White Silk Waists for 2.25

Another Lot of Corsets Received

All go on sale as before at .50c, 69c and 98c
\$2.25 and \$2.50 Corsets for \$1.75
A visit to this store will pay you. Lots of new things opened up on our counters.

The Vaughan Store

A Wonderful Railway Journey.

For picturesque variety and romantic appeal the panoramas running like double cinematograph films past the car windows on the great African trunk line can never know a rival. Six thousand miles, across sixty-five degrees of latitude; a score of climates and the lands of a hundred different peoples or tribes; the second longest of the world's rivers and two of its largest lakes; the greatest dam ever built, conserving water for the world's richest lands; the most imposing and ancient of all temples; the greatest waterfall and the most important gold and diamond mines, and finally one of the last great expanses of real wilderness, the only place in the world where the wild beasts of the jungle may be seen in their primitive state from a train—all these are seen, traversed or experienced in twelve days.

Home Grown Oats Best.

The Maine agricultural experiment station has by its wide studies of inheritance in oats proved the idea current among farmers that foreign grown seed is better than home grown to have little basis. As the Journal of Heredity notes, a variety frequently behaves much better after it has been acclimated for a year or two.

The Bulldog.

The bulldog, unlike the majority of dogs, very seldom barks. In fact, owing to the construction of his throat his attempts at barking are more like a burlesque of the real thing. He wades into a fight without any vocal warbling, and the only sound he emits is his heavy breathing. His courage is astonishing, and the largeness of his opponent never acts as a deterrent when hostilities are imminent. Still, as he is not a quarrelsome dog, he very rarely indulges in street brawls, and, as he is exceedingly good natured, it takes a lot to rouse him. The modern bulldog is undoubtedly a different looking animal from his bullfighting ancestors. The most conspicuous "improvements" introduced by the present day "fancy" are largeness of head, width of chest, heaviness of bone and more typical tail.

Where Scotland Joins England.

The width of the island of Great Britain at the point of contact between England and Scotland is about sixty miles. The river Tweed divides the two countries for a few miles at the east, and the Cheviot hills serve as a boundary for the greater part of the rest of the distance.

If you haven't all the business you want, advertise in The Times.

A. W. Badger & Co. Furnishing Undertakers and Embalmers THE BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE TELEPHONE 647-11