

BARRE DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

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

Ha! Ha! A little of the old-fashioned winter.

Nashua continues to gnash away on its labor troubles in the mills.

Anyway, the Anti-Saloon league can't claim it was torpedoed without warning.

Bryan is as blind as Senator Gore when it comes to reading public sentiment.

The town unit idea got very strong endorsement at the hands of Vermont voters.

At last reports, the directors of French's Barre library were triumphantly elected.

With a tax rate of \$2.25 Montpelier should be able to make considerable improvements during the coming year.

When the Russians get through nibbling there won't be much white meat left of Turkey for the other entente allies.

Congressmen Greene and Dale represented the wishes of their constituents when they voted to table the McLemore resolution.

The remainder of Orleans county probably thinks Jay is the black sheep of the family. But Jay's determination to have saloons is likely to peter out.

Naturally enough, Middlebury accepted 200 acres and \$10,000 to take care of the proposed park to be made therefrom. Many a community wishes it had a Joseph Battell.

Harvard takes the loss of three of its football players as if 'twere a mortal blow. We expect to see the Cambridge university still standing after the football season next fall.

We notice that Burlington decided to continue the practice of medical inspection in the public schools. Some of the other larger places, including Barre, may see the benefits and follow suit before many years.

Brattleboro, the home town of the man whose name was attached to the state-wide prohibition measure, repudiated the measure by a majority of 538 out of 1,240 votes cast. In other words, Brattleboro didn't believe its own prophet.

Newton D. Baker, the new secretary of war, may be a pacifist—we know from his own admission he never played soldier when a boy—but he is running into an administration that is coming to be fully alive to the needs of the United States along the line of preparedness. Secretary Baker is likely to change his viewpoint to a certain extent.

We dare say that Norwich university will receive its share of publicity through its energetic president, Col. Ira L. Reeves, because that official has 13 set dates for making addresses in as many cities and towns of Vermont during the month of March. The only danger is that President Reeves may map out too strenuous a program even for him to stand and that he will suffer in consequence.

We trust that the movement inaugurated by Haverhill, N. H., and helped along by the vote of Newbury at the recent town meeting will result very soon in the freeing of the toll bridge between the villages of Wells River, Vt., and Woodsville, N. H. It is an anomaly of free life when a person has to pay a price to go from one state into another state. There are few instances of the like to be found nowadays in New England.

THE LITTLE TOWNS POWERFUL IN REFERENDUM.

It was not the large towns and the cities of Vermont which gave such a decisive defeat to the state-wide prohibition law, although those communities contributed considerably to the 13,956 majority against the measure. It had been expected that the large centers of population would go very strongly against the law and that the small towns would contribute majorities in favor of the measure which would serve to nullify, in part, the majorities of the large places. It would not be accurate to say that the reverse of the expectation proved to be the case, but to a certain extent the reverse did materialize. The large towns and cities gave good majorities against the law, but the bulk of the total majority was largely furnished by the smaller communities which turned against prohibition in surprising fashion while at the same time they themselves were voting for no-licensing under the local option principle. The only explanation of this result is to be found in the general belief that a constant, or annual, stirring up of local sentiment is the best agency for enforcement of the liquor law; in other words, that the frequent presentation of the "Yes" and "No" issue does more to arouse public sentiment than would be



March has thirty-one days and some of 'em will be the meanest days of all the rough winter. If you last year's overcoat has been faithful to this time, give it to some one needing its warmth. New overcoats for you, \$10, \$15 and \$20. New suits \$10, \$15 and \$20. Can you afford to wear an old one?

WALK-OVER SHOES for men and women \$4 and up to \$7.50

F. H. Rogers & Co. We Clean, Press, and Repair Clothing

possible in any other way. The individual town is thought to be better able to carry on enforcement through its own officers, in conjunction with the state's attorney, because the state of affairs is more according to the expressed mandate of the voters of the town. The principle of "home rule" appeals to the voters of Vermont.

A UNITED COUNTRY.

The result of the vote in the House on the McLemore resolution to warn Americans of the merchant ships of belligerent nations was decisive; it represented the strength of a single well-established principle against a whole collection of ideas which were temporarily joined in a movement to defeat the single well-established principle. It is certain that the opposition to the administration was not for a single purpose; those who fought the administration were not all believers in a scheme of passivity toward the defense of the nation. There were some, without a doubt, who put party politics first among the influences guiding their vote. Had politics been swept aside there would, we believe, have been a far more sweeping support of the administration in its negotiations with belligerent countries looking toward the retention of the rules of international relations in time of war. Unfortunately politics loomed too large on the mental horizon of many a man, and a Republican frequently cannot bring himself to side with a Democrat, or vice versa. But notwithstanding that handicap, the forces which believed in upholding the administration after the administration had taken a stand based on international usages and who believed that the government of the United States should be kept from being made a laughing-stock throughout the entire world—those forces succeeded in winning a decisive victory in the House, almost as decisive as had been the administration's victory in the Senate over the Gore resolution of similar import to the McLemore proposal. The victory was almost two to one. Now the word can go forth to the world that the United States is not a house divided against itself, that this republic is more than a conglomeration loosely thrown together and likely to be separated at the first shock of hostile contact, that it is, indeed, a closely knit, right-loving, patriotic people who wish to see justice done on all sides. That is the message which goes forth, thanks to 276 men in the House and 68 men in the Senate representing large majorities.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Results.

There seems to be nothing indefinite about the verdict of Vermont on Perryism. The majority of 13,000 or thereabouts against the Perry act demonstrates the fact that the local option law after 13 years of successful operation, has made itself solid with the people of the state as a temperance measure. The majorities against the Perry act on the east side of the state are most significant. They come from temperance people, living in what has been known as lily-white territory, and the majorities in Essex and Caledonia counties are the most striking testimony to the effectiveness of the local option law as a temperance measure that could possibly be given. There was some falling off in west side counties, but the tremendous turn-overs in Windsor and Windham counties, the increased majority in Washington county and the carrying of Lamolle and Orange counties are details of the victory that are inexplicable except upon the straight issue of "local option, a temperance measure." Some personalities entered into the votes in various towns. Take the traffic trouncing which Brattleboro gave the Perry act, for instance. Undoubtedly the distinguished personality of Judge J. M. Tyler had a great deal to do with this result. On the other hand, the very narrow margin with which the town of Enosburg was carried for the Perry act demonstrates the slowness of the hold which the Olin Merrill machine has upon that territory. Other striking demonstrations of resentment against outside dictation were the votes in Barre, Montpelier, Middlebury, Woodstock and St. Johnsbury, where the paid upholders of the Anti-Saloon league had put forth strenuous

efforts to discredit the personnel of the local option campaign. Apparently the direct primary referendum has been adopted by a good working majority, so the predictions of dire confusion on the vari-colored ballots are largely dissipated. Great credit for the result should be given to Lieut. Gov. Frank E. Howe and the generous fashion in which the state press accepted and published his articles thereon. The Herald is content with the result, especially in relation to the local option act, and it freely concedes the significance of the voter's desire to try out the direct primary, since it seems to be his notion that it will tend toward the purification of state politics. Certainly the ability of the electorate to distinguish and vote intelligently on a variety of complicated issues, stands in no need of demonstration.—Rutland Herald.

NETHERLANDS HARD HIT

By Latest German Export Measure—Millions of Dollars Loss Threatened. Rotterdam, Netherlands, March 9.—A stir has been made in the Dutch metal industries by the latest German export measure, which amounts to the annulment of running contracts of Dutch firms with the German iron foundries and threatens the firms in question with the loss of millions of dollars.

Many of them are already turning to England and Scotland for their raw iron supplies, and would doubtless place big orders in America but for the abnormal freight.

Among other measures decided on with a view to counteracting the very unfavorable exchange rate against Germany, the government in Berlin issued an export prohibition on bar "universal" and strip iron, prescribing at the same time that consents for export shall only be granted where a minimum price fixed by it is paid. With a view to attaining this minimum price, the sale has been placed in the hands of the steel works union in Dusseldorf. The consequence is that the German iron works prevented by carrying out the contracts they had entered into with Dutch customers, which bona fide contractors are thus annulled in order to get higher prices.

A meeting of the leading Dutch engineering and shipbuilding concerns and connected trades was held recently at which a resolution was passed emphasizing that the carrying out of the measure in question will cause serious damage to Dutch industry and urging The Netherlands government to take steps to get the export prohibition withdrawn.

A committee was appointed and charged to make representations to the German authorities. Some of the manufacturers present had already placed themselves in communication with British iron foundries with a view to obtaining their supplies, and a second committee was nominated to prepare the way for securing other iron consignments in that country.

It is recognized that Germany has a right to obtain higher prices, if it can, for its raw iron exports so far as all fresh contracts are concerned, especially when it is remembered that, owing to the withdrawal of labor for the army, only 11,790,199 tons of iron were produced in 1915, as against 14,398,547 tons in 1914 and 19,309,172 tons in 1913. The unfairness lies, it is argued, in giving the measure retrospective force and applying it to contracts already signed.

No export of bar iron is now permitted from Germany below a price of \$3.60 gold per 100 kilograms, which means an

increase of more than 60 per cent on the running contracts. This loss is irrecoverable so far as the manufacturers are concerned, for it is out of the question to transfer the burden to the shoulders of their customers in the case of contracts already entered into.

WEBSTERVILLE.

Special for Saturday—A genuine all-wool worsted suit, all sizes, \$10. Come early; they won't last long. Lamorey's. Special for Saturday—We have divided our stock of overcoats in two lots at \$10 and \$15; values up to \$35. Buy now for next winter; best of styles. Lamorey's.

Penurious.

"Is he tight?" "Tight? Why, he couldn't even spend a vacation."—Garyole.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

The board of selectmen will meet at the town clerk's office Friday afternoon, March 10, to pay bills against the town.

Special for Saturday—A genuine all-wool worsted suit, all sizes, \$10. Come early; they won't last long. Lamorey's. Special for Saturday—We have divided our stock of overcoats in two lots at \$10 and \$15; values up to \$35. Buy now for next winter; best of styles. Lamorey's.

EAST BARRE.

Special for Saturday—A genuine all-wool worsted suit, all sizes, \$10. Come early; they won't last long. Lamorey's. Special for Saturday—We have divided our stock of overcoats in two lots at \$10 and \$15; values up to \$35. Buy now for next winter; best of styles. Lamorey's.

SERVICE

The bank for a business man is one that can take care of his business needs.

His bank should offer him safety for his deposits, quick collection of checks, notes and drafts; also the prompt meeting of his ordinary borrowing requirements and any unusual needs that may arise.

This bank performs this manifold service for its depositors and we invite you to carry your account with us.

Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co.

MARCH 1, 1916

Table with ASSETS and LIABILITIES sections, listing various financial items and their values.

This bank is authorized by law to act as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, receiver and assignee. Extra large safety deposit boxes for rent; price, per year, \$2.50 and upwards.

We pay all taxes on deposits, without limit, and invite you to use our banking by mail service if you live at a distance.

DIRECTORS

- F. G. HOWLAND (President), M. E. HOWLAND (Vice-President), HOMER FITTS (Treasurer), E. A. BUGBEE, W. A. DREW (Treasurer), C. F. MILLAR

A Few Remarks Concerning Thrift

If the American people are chargeable with any considerable number of short-comings we submit that THRIFTLESSNESS may well head the list.

In this age of reckless spending, if not profligacy, we have come to ignore those little economies which in earlier days were practiced without any sense of privation and which in the aggregate mean so much in providing a competency that is sure to be pregnant with comfort and satisfaction.

We Vermonters have always had the reputation of being a thrifty bunch but with the multiplying of the avenues through which the small expenditures are so easily made are we not drifting from the standards of living set up by our forebears?

The banks throughout the state should be sponsors for the return of the old state of things. One of them at least is striving to inculcate a reasonable idea of thrift by conducting a "School Savings System" in the public schools.

There is a genuine and broad distinction to be drawn between real, wholesome THRIFT and a parsimonious economy that shrivels and narrows human perspective and dries up the well springs of practical altruism, and it is the former that we urge the development of as a virtue.

Note this. The middle class of France, in response to an appeal to their patriotism, have recently turned over to their Government in exchange for securities more than TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of their savings, which represented what we call "stocking money," and which had been accumulated as the result of years of prudent THRIFT which these people know so well how to apply to every day living.

Surely a good example of one form of "preparedness" and a monument to the consistent practice of a truly civic virtue as well as evidence of a characteristic worthy of emulation by Americans.

The Burlington Trust Co. Burlington, Vt. City Hall Square, North

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Lots of Bargains in Every Department

On Bargain Counters — Children's White Dresses, Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Silk and Muslin Waists. Some of these are odd pieces and some slightly soiled. Every garment will be sold at One-Half Price.

Come Early For These Bargains

Showing New Goods

Ladies' New Spring Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Wash Goods, Latest in Spring Neckwear, Curtain Material.

Children's Gingham Dresses

- Pretty Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years 49c, 65c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years 59c, 79c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years 65c, 75c Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years 59c, \$1.00 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years 85c, \$1.25 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years 98c, \$1.50 very pretty Trimmed Dresses \$1.25

New Goods in the White Sale

Ladies' New Waists, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Laces, Hamburgs, White Goods. See the special Night Robes, Skirts, Combinations —75c value for, per garment 49c, See the values in Corset Covers 25c, 42c, 49c, Bargains in Brassieres at 25c, 42c, 50c

Waists and Corsets

See the new Waists at 50c, 69c, \$1.00, Silk Waists at \$1.25, \$1.98, \$4.00 fancy Silk Waists at \$2.98, Corsets in the sale at 50c, 79c, 98c up

DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS UNTIL YOU SEE OUR BARGAINS

The Vaughan Store

Take Our Advice

AND BUY A MATTRESS NOW

Owing to the sharp advance in the price of cotton, the prices on bedding have advanced proportionately. We have TWO CARLOADS, consisting of SOFT-TOP, PURE WHITE COTTON AND COTTON FELTS, SILK FLOSS, etc., that were bought before the advance in price, and which we will sell for a limited time at the old prices.

LET US SHOW YOU

A. W. Badger & Co.

UNDERTAKERS — LICENSED EMBALMERS — BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE TELEPHONE 447-11



THE BEST is always Wirthmore SCRATCH FEED

It is made of wheat, cracked corn, Kaffir-corn, sunflower seed, buckwheat, barley, oats and milo maize. For 12 years it has been the first choice of experienced poultrymen because it is so clean.

For sale by R. L. CLARK

The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Morrisville, Vermont

Statement, January 1, 1916

Table with RESOURCES and LIABILITIES sections, listing various financial items and their values.

To the above statement could be added over \$20,000 of accrued interest. This means a surplus of over 12 per cent, or 2 per cent, more than the state requirements. In other words, for every hundred dollars which you deposit in The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Morrisville, Vt., you have the protection of \$112.00 in gilt-edge securities, besides the stockholders' liability. Few people understand that the strength of a bank depends not on its size but upon the ratio of surplus to deposits. This makes us one of the strongest banks in the state, and for this reason we solicit the patronage of people who may be planning to send a part of their surplus funds away from their home bank.

The Union Savings Bank and Trust Company MORRISVILLE, VT.

W. M. SARGENT Treasurer