

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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The Kaiser's faith in his "sword" is still steadfast, to let him tell it on his birthday.

A little more smoke, even from a \$3,000,000 fire, wouldn't affect Pittsburgh very much.

Such a little thing as an attempt on his life does not disturb King Alfonso of Spain because it is an old story with him.

Jesse Pomeroy has declared war all by himself in the Charlestown, Mass., state prison. He will not lack for reinforcements outside of the prison walls.

Governor Graham told the Vermonters in Boston there are too many "Colonels" in Vermont. Presumably, he meant too many officers and too few privates.

The government figures that Barre's population in 1916 was 12,169, basing its calculation on an increase of 231 each year. The average yearly gain seems modest enough to be true.

Cheer up! The farmers will be making maple sugar in five or six weeks—Montpelier Argus.

We are trying to cheer up, but we can't help thinking you have been looking at a short calendar.

Commander Pershing did well what he was permitted to do in Mexico by the restraining hand in Washington. Therefore, he cannot be blamed for the failure to "get" Villa.

The fact that 1,600 people could be gotten together to hear a recital by Fritz Kreisler, the famous violinist, is taken to be a distinct encouragement along musical lines in Vermont; and the promoters of the concert in Burlington last Friday night are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

The Vermont Association of Boston, the organization which has the important duty of giving expression to the loyalty of the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain state, is showing itself to be in a vigorous condition, no less than 90 new members having been taken into the association during the past year. There are said to be 10,000 Vermonters in and around Boston. That being the case, the association has plenty of opportunity for expanding.

An effort to introduce the English "hunger strike" into the United States failed signally through the determined efforts of the prison authorities at Blackwell's island, New York, when a woman prisoner presumed to become a "martyr" to a cause by starving herself to death. After nearly a week of fasting, the woman was surprised that food tasted so good, even though it was forced down her throat. If other instances of "hunger strike" develop in any part of the country, there is a precedent for the authorities to go by in the successful handling of Mrs. Byrne.

Before they permit Thomas W. Lawson to leave for a region from which it would be slow work to get him back, the authorities which are investigating the alleged leak in the president's peace note ought to determine whether Lawson will be of no further advantage—if, indeed, he has told all that he is capable of telling about the circumstances connected with the revealing of the virtual contents of the note to aid stock market manipulation. Lawson may need a vacation, but there is a possibility that he may be very much needed in Washington or New York during the next few weeks.

Ice hockey is a game which should be encouraged in Vermont schools because of the fact that it is a winter sport which brings many players into competition for positions on a team and many players in actual contests. Skating is one of the most healthful exercises known, inasmuch as it puts the body into activity in the open air, and the more the young people can be induced to indulge in the sport the better for the general health. Spaulding high school, along with other high schools in the state, ought to be represented another year by a hockey team and a league should be formed, just like the interscholastic league in basketball, the only winter sport now engaged in to any extent.

MORE SECRETEVENESS ABOUT PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

There need not have been so much reticence on the part of the administration regarding the text of that note of congratulation sent to Emperor William on the occasion of the latter's birthday last week. It is to be presumed that there was nothing contained therein except felicitatory words in connection with the event which called forth the sending of the message—no words of comment concerning the progress of the war and no expressed desire for the consummation of peace. Hence no harm could have done by the publishing of the text of the note inasmuch as all nations have cognizance of the fact that the president of the United States is only carrying out a custom long established and without discrimination. The entente allies could not take offense at President Wilson's act, any more than the central powers could.

have taken offense had the congratulations been sent to a member of the entente. Furthermore, the American people are not in the primary class and are capable of comprehending the fact that the sending of a message to Emperor William was merely according to custom. Moreover, it was their business, not merely that of the administration in the national capital.

CURRENT COMMENT

Calls It Superlative Fact.

The Barre Daily Times criticizes—as it surely has a right to do—the remarks of Congressman Dale in the House of Representatives on the death of Admiral Dewey. The Times thinks Mr. Dale "may have been swept by a wave of home-state patriotism" and that "it was more or less of a provincial point of view" when he said that, "beyond that stands the superlative fact that Vermont gave him to the nation." It would be well to consider the whole sentence in connection with the part The Times takes exception to. The paragraph entire reads: "It is a glorious reflection that this nation has given such an influence to all the world, and beyond that stands the superlative fact that Vermont gave him to the nation." Now why not "superlative?" Has any Vermont brought greater honor to the state? Has Vermont given any son to the national cause who has accomplished greater deeds in history-making, showed greater "discipline, courage, skill, poise, and shown more loyal, faithful, patriotic citizenship than Admiral George Dewey? We are "superlatively" honored as a state by the life and deeds of Admiral Dewey. The Times says, "But the superlative fact"—yes. Island Pond Herald.

Will Make Holidays Hardships.

Having imposed upon industry in Massachusetts a holiday on the first of January, for no particular reason unless it was to begin the New Year by lauding, advocates of signifying remembrance by state-wide leisure now want to do no work on February 12, the day that Abraham Lincoln was born. If we all took to heart some of the lessons to be learned from the life of the great Civil war president, such as doubtless impress many sincere admirers who favor the holiday, it might be beneficial to the state, but this will not be the case. The day would be spent like most of our too many holidays and its significance would be negligible. Holidays are a severe tax on business. Interest and overhead charges never stop working. Furthermore a holiday does more than interfere with one day's accomplishments. It often disrupts a whole week.

People who advocate holidays do not always realize that every day during which work is stopped the income of many needy families pauses, since thousands of persons are paid by piece work or by the hour, not by the week or month. We have too many holidays already and if we open the door too wide we can find excellent excuses for not working nearly a third of the year, such as was the case in Rome when politicians made themselves popular by declaring new holidays. In India the natives used to have more than 100 holidays, reducing the working days in the year by a third, but in progressive New Zealand only four holidays are allowed.

The workaday world has more in common with enlightened New Zealand than ancient and decadent Rome or caste-ridden India. If our present policy of increasing our holidays continues, industry will be forced to cease reimbursing idleness and for thousands of poor families holidays will be synonymous with hardships.—Boston Globe.

Heroes at Home.

The Vermont newspapers are already agitating a proposition for a statue of Dewey, to be erected on the State House grounds at Montpelier, presumably by state funds helped out with public subscriptions. This certainly would be a well-placed memorial, for not only would it be at the seat of administration of Dewey's native state, but if the proposed statue's eyes could see they would look upon the house in which he was born. Not enough attention is paid in this country to memorials of great men at the places of their birth. In France, it is customary for the nation to raise statues at the birth places of its great men, even when these places are the most obscure villages. So to do is to remind all men that genius may dawn even in the remotest corners—that great good for a nation or for the race may come out of the humblest Nazareth.

The practice inculcates a reverence for all childhood. If in the body of a certain smooth baby in a poor cabin at equal Hodgenville the soul of the savior of his country was nourished, who can tell that the country's greatest man is not now dancing on his mother's knee in the meanest village in the land? In sentiment, the statue of the great native of the little town is a suggestion that greatness is imminent everywhere; it is an inspiration to every mother to cherish the spark of genius in her son, and to every community to make itself, if it can, fit to be the cradle of genius.

We do not order this thing as well in America as they do in France. We have indeed raised a monument over the cabin at Hodgenville, and have done well in raising it. Vermont or the nation may raise a statue at Montpelier to Dewey, but no statue to Farragut stands at Little Campbell Station in Tennessee. Boston has not a statue even of Edgar A. Poe, or of Emerson. Boston has a statue of Garrison, but has Newburyport? What a company in bronze and marble would stand at Concord, if the nation honored with statues all its famous sons and daughters? Is there any statue at the village of Point Pleasant, O., of the great soldier who was born there? And who, for that matter, associates Point Pleasant with Grant at all?—Boston Transcript.

The Extension School in Agriculture to Be Held in Berlin.

The extension school in agriculture and home economies to be conducted under the auspices of the extension service of the Vermont Agricultural college, which was to have been held in December at Berlin Center, will be in session at the grange hall during the week of Feb. 5 to 9 inclusive. The school will open Monday afternoon and continue through Friday afternoon of that week. Everyone interested in agriculture or household economies is cordially invited to attend any or all of the sessions. The full program will be published later.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hopes Barre Will Get Sanatorium.

Editor, Barre Times: It was with interest I read your articles in The Times of Jan. 24, of the increase in and number of deaths from that dread disease, tuberculosis, and your remarks on the need of a sanatorium for the care of such in the city of Barre. There never was more need of anything in Barre than there is for an institution of that kind at the present time. Aside from the care and treatment that is given the patient, they are more or less kept from their family and friends and the public in general, whom they are bound to mingle with. That in itself is a great, if not the greatest, step that can be taken to prevent the spread of the disease in any city. If the board of trade, the Central Labor union and the granite manufacturers, who benefit as much as anyone by the good health of the worker, would start a campaign like they did for the City hospital, there is no doubt but what Barre would have a sanatorium to be proud of. Thanking you for the space in your paper and hoping something will be done in the near future to ease the suffering and stop the spread of the disease in Barre, I remain, Yours respectfully,

Samuel Tite, a Barre patient in the Hampshire County sanatorium, Haydensville, Mass. Haydensville, Mass., Jan. 27, 1917.

JINGLES AND JESTS

New York is gaining in popularity as the city in which to hold all kinds of conventions. With the rest of the country going dry, it will not be long before conventions will be called just to give folks an excuse for heading toward New York.—Puck.

An Elusive Tip.

An old gentleman had just finished eating a sumptuous dinner. As he turned to leave the waiter touched his arm and in an insinuating manner said: "Haven't you—er—forgotten something, sir?" "Why, yes, so I have," replied the old gentleman. "Thank you for the reminder."

Keen.

There were some questions in geography required in the preliminary examinations for law students who aspired to admission to the bar. "Name ten animals that live in the Arctic zone." One young man wrote: "Five polar bears and five seals. N. B.—Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question does not specify that the animals should be of different varieties." He passed.

When the Worm Turned.

When former President Rutherford B. Hayes was a student at college it was his custom to take a walk before breakfast. One morning two of his student friends went with him. After walking a short distance they met an old man with a long white beard. Thinking that they would have a little fun at the old man's expense the first one bowed to him very gracefully and said: "Good morning, Father Abraham."

WAITSFIELD

Miss Marion Willis of Worcester, Mass., was a guest at Levi Boyce's the past week. Miss Katie Goss of Moretown visited friends in town last week. Percy Arling is acting as sookie in the North Fayston lumber camp. Norton House spent two days in Barre last week.

Watch papers for entertainment on Wednesday, Feb. 7, under auspices of the young people of the Congregational church. Come and have a good laugh and forget your troubles.

The Nature club met Saturday afternoon in library hall. Twelve members were present. An interesting program was given, with papers by Mrs. J. D. Davis and Mrs. Nathan Boyce and a piano solo by Mrs. Edna Boyce. The next meeting of the club will be the annual meeting.

At a special church meeting called Sunday at the Congregational church, the church constitution was amended and M. L. Martin was elected fourth deacon.

Miss Doris Moriarty went Saturday to Bowmansville, Ontario, where she has employment with the Goodyear Rubber Co. Word has been received from Minneapolis, Minn., that J. H. Hastings has suffered a slight shock, which has somewhat impaired his speech.

Miss Frances Hartshorn spent the week end at her home in Lincoln.

Miss Josephine Trask has gone to her home in Warren and is suffering with the prevailing distemper.

Everett Wallis was home from Goddard for the week end.

Harold Wallis was home over Sunday from U. V. M.

Mrs. E. E. Niell of Randolph and son, Theron, were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ferris and Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Childs of Moretown attended the Rebebek meeting Saturday night.

Maple Rebebek lodge, No. 56, met in I. O. O. F. hall Saturday evening and installed the newly elected and appointive officers, Mrs. Lizzie Newcomb, district deputy, presiding, assisted by Mrs. Della Palmer, district deputy marshal. Officers were as follows: Noble grand, Emma Downer; vice grand, Lena Chase; secretary, Adelle B. Wallis; treasurer, Flora Moriarty; conductor, Clara Spaulding; warden, Hattie Smith; left supporter noble grand, Belle Baird; right supporter noble grand, Della Palmer; left supporter vice grand, Nettie Long; right supporter vice grand, Mary Gleason; right scene supporter, Mary Farr; left scene supporter, Hazel Newcomb; chaplain, Lena Joelyn; inside guardian, Margaret Bettis; outside guardian, Henry Bettis; most noble grand, Lois Smith.



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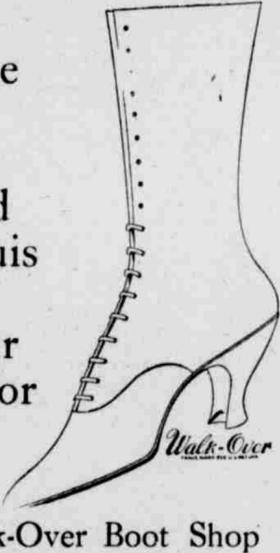
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AUSTRIA UNDISTURBED BY CHANGE IN RULERS

Czech Problem Has Been Solved During the Year by the Elimination of Itself—Reichrat May Go Into Session Soon.

Vienna, Jan. 29.—Politically the death of Emperor Francis Joseph and the assassination of Premier Stuegrkh during 1916 left the empire-monarchy altogether unaffected. Emperor Charles has stepped at the head of the governmental machinery without a tremor disturbing the state. The various races constituting Austria-Hungary have been welded into a whole by the war in matters affecting nationality, without, however, forgetting their special interests, as was shown when the Ruthenians objected to the absolute self-government given by Emperor Francis Joseph to Galicia. The Ruthenians fear that the new order of things in Galicia would give the Polish element the upper hand to such an extent that oppression would follow. Like most Slav people, Pole and Ukrainian are distrustful of one another, and it is asserted that the Polish nobility in Galicia is not scrupulous enough politically to cause the Ruthenians to view their future with much assurance. It is possible that the Austrian crown will take some measures to safeguard the interests of the Ruthenians.

The Czech problem has been solved during the year by eliminating itself. It was at no time a large affair, consisting largely of some seditious efforts of certain Pan-Slav Czech leaders, four of whom were recently condemned to death on charges growing out of the mutiny of a Czech regiment on the field of battle. There is no reason to believe that the Czech race stood behind these efforts, nor if the conduct of Bohemian regiments against the Italian and Rumanians is to serve as an indication. Public bodies throughout Bohemia have repeatedly disavowed the self-appointed Czech leaders in foreign countries. On the occasion of the late emperor's death the condolences from Bohemia were probably the warmest received.

Austria-Hungary's share in the establishment of the kingdom of Poland was in the main negative, and the result of a compromise between Austria and Hungary, reached for the sake of maintaining within the empire-kingsdom the balance of power thought necessary to safeguard the individual and collective interests of the racial groups governed from Vienna and Budapest. Feasting that the joining of Galicia to Congress-Poland, and the close attachment of this greater kingdom of Poland to Austria, would diminish Magyar influence within the dual state, Hungarian statesmen were willing to have Poland incline more towards Germany, as has been the case in

these first days of the new state. To satisfy the Poles in Galicia, Emperor Francis Joseph granted them the greatest measure of self-government compatible with the sovereignty of the crown. The Polish element in Galicia appears greatly pleased with the new state of affairs. The Hungarian diet has also been in session throughout the parliamentary period, listening for much of its time to attacks upon Premier Tizza and Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. The opposition charged that the men in Vienna had closed their eyes to the course of events in Bucharest, and had permitted themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security, the Rumanian army invading Transylvania as the result of this. Debates of this question were cut short as much by military events in Transylvania as by the defense which Count Tizza put up. The food situation also occupied the Hungarian diet for many days, result of which was that the Hungarian government prohibited nearly all food exports to Austria and Germany. This policy has been called selfish. In extenuation it must be said that crop returns in Hungary in 1916 were far from good. For the last three months the question of convening the Austrian Reichrat has been before the public. When this parliament will go into session is not known even to-day. The impression prevails that it will meet this month, more probable it is that March will be the month. The Austrian parliament has not been assembled since the outbreak of the war, the government conducting its affairs by virtue of laws passed before that time, and regulations empowered by sundry war acts, some of them of ancient date.

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