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Has anyone tried to sell Herr Appelman of Burlington some Liberty bonds?

In one way Chicago is strong on conservation, for the ball team is saving up a whole lot of goose-eggs.

Things must have reached a pretty bad pass when the Springfield (Mass.) Republican calls Von Bernstorff a "reptile."

"Russia Gives Allies Her Pledge"—which is about all that Russia is giving them at the present time, unless it be trouble.

The utter lack of comment by the state department at Washington as it hands out the evidence of German duplicity and trickery toward the United States indicates the confidence of the state department that the charge is proven. It is not found necessary to explain, amplify or emphasize any part of the damning evidence; the guilt of Germany stands out clearly.

Out of the ruck of rumors and reports from Germany it does appear the truth that there has been some kind of a mutiny among the seamen on German naval vessels; but Germany has weathered a good many outbreaks on the part of her civilian population and may be expected to pass through the present trouble. If the war is to be won by the entente allies it must be won on the field of battle.

That only 11 cases of tuberculosis were reported from Vermont to the state board of health in September does not mean that only 11 cases of tuberculosis developed during the month of September. There were many more, it seems sure. It is impossible to say even approximately how many cases of tuberculosis developed, because of the aversion of public sentiment to such a course of reporting and because tuberculosis is such an insidious disease that its presence is not at first suspected by the patient and physicians are not called. In other words, Vermont has not yet got into a state of mind which demands that cases of tuberculosis be reported promptly and the persons who feel the first symptoms do not take them seriously enough to begin methods of combatting the disease, or at least to have an examination. Apparently there is need for propaganda work along these lines.

THE TABLES TURNED.

It is well to bear in mind that most of this talk of peace is being done by Germany or German sympathizers at a time when Germany is hard pressed on the field of battle and in the efforts to raise products for sustenance. When Germany was winning and so long as Germany was winning there was no talk on that side about peace unless it was a peace which was forced upon the entente allies. As long as superior German guns and vast preponderance of munitions were grinding the human atoms of the entente countries into the dust of the earth there was no word of peace from German lips except the sneering promise of a peace with all dishonor to the enemies of the kaiser's will, including a vast indemnity to be paid to Germany. With all the arrogance of a born bully Germany was strutting about, blood-soaked and sin-marred, telling Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and the others that they could take the peace which Germany offered or they could feel the heel of Prussian militarism. That was at various intervals during the last two years.

Now the situation is changed; the entente allies, despite their great losses, are gaining the ascendancy in manpower and are turning out more guns and ammunition than Germany and her allies, while at the same time the United States is turning her tremendous power to the delivery of the world from the thrall of kaiserism and Prussianism. There can be but one result if the war continues. Germany knows it and, like the bully, is beginning to cry for peace, if not for quarter; but she is not yet beaten—she is simply crying for cessation of the war in order that she may renew her strength for another try later on. To be cured of his propensity for fighting the bully has to be soundly thrashed. To be cured of militarism and Prussianism, Germany must be soundly thrashed.

JOIN RED CROSS WORKERS.

Newspaper correspondence from various towns throughout Vermont show that the little branches of the American Red Cross society have been doing a splendid work during the past year, and especially during the last six months, the period in which the United States has been formally at war with Germany. The members of those branches have been giving their time and their labor patriotically and wholeheartedly in order that their sons and brothers or somebody else's sons and brothers might not suffer from the want of equipment during their cold stay in the trenches of western Europe. Moreover, the scope of

the work seems to be growing and enlarging; more branches of the society are being formed and more members are joining the organizations already formed. As the soldiers of the United States take their places in the front line against Germany there is bound to be a greatly accelerated demand for articles like those now being supplied through the Red Cross society, and to meet this demand the mothers and daughters of America must lend their services if the men are to be kept from needless suffering and privation. Therefore, there should be a great movement toward providing the needed articles. The women of Vermont should rally as one to this fine work. Every hamlet should have its Red Cross branch and every branch should number in its membership most of the women of the community; and, the organization completed, there should be frequent meetings, as often as twice a week, to sew for our soldiers and sailors who are fighting the battle for the freedom of the world from the thrall of unbridled autocracy. If there is no branch of the Red Cross society in your community start one at once. Information concerning the formation of a branch will probably be given gladly if it is sought from the Vermont headquarters of the Red Cross in Burlington. Vermont ought to be thoroughly organized for this work.

DUNCAN HAS FAITH IN RUSSIA

(Continued from first page)

especially the peasants, in their national crisis. Other members of the commission had equally important duties to perform among many groups of citizenry, and, naturally, the entire commission acted unitedly upon all subjects of common interest. From the national capital the commission went to Seattle, thence on a U. S. cruiser across the Pacific by the northern course to Vladivostok, where the members became the guests of the Russian government and people. A special train carried them to Petrograd through Manchuria, Siberia and Russia. On the way many stops were made in industrial localities, where public addresses were made and suitably interpreted to the populace. Workingmen and soldiers were much in evidence at the meetings and Mr. Duncan found them kindly disposed to the commission and anxious to hear the message brought them from America.

In Petrograd Mr. Duncan addressed the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies in their regular session. His remarks were well received and apparently appreciated. The speaker stated that he also delivered addresses to and held conferences with many groups of workmen and soldiers, including the Cossacks, the soldiers most loyal to the revolution. Other meetings addressed by the granite cutters' president included an informal gathering in the legislative chamber of the Duma and the first formal union men's convention held in Russia, which took place in Petrograd. It was composed of delegates, representing 29 unions.

From Petrograd the commission went to Moscow, where many formal and informal gatherings were held. The mayor of Moscow, especially, was warm and ardent in his attentions to the members. Arrangements were made by him for a visit to the Kremlin and its history was explained by Russians who spoke the English language fluently. The commission visited the Moscow Duma, discussed the business in hand and visited the headquarters of the great Russian co-operative system, including its banking processes. The co-operative plan impressed Mr. Duncan as being one of the best in existence. The speaker visited every council or meeting of workmen and soldiers held in Moscow during the stay of the commission in that city and in commenting on this circumstance Mr. Duncan stated his belief that coming in personal contact with the aspiring workmen of the new democracy gave the Russian people and the formative unions in particular new inspiration and a better understanding of the common interest between the two nations. The workmen in the industrial centers played an important part in being the real cause of the revolution, according to Mr. Duncan. It was their determination and thoughtfulness in creating a better understanding between them and the young peasants throughout the nation, peasants who eventually would constitute the Russian army, which made it possible for the army to line up with the industrial patriots against tyranny and absolutism. Continuing his remarks on the revolution and its results, Mr. Duncan stated that there is very little difference between Czarism, Tsarism and kaiserism. All mean brutalities, military oppression and degradation of the common people. He said that the change which affected the czar of Russia took place in the idea of March, even as Caesar's overthrow came at the same time of the year. In passing, the speaker expressed curiosity as to whether the idea of March next year will bring about the end of kaiserism.

Mr. Duncan had the highest praise for Russia and averred that credit for the uprising should go to the workmen's deputies, although the Duma was active in refusing to dissolve at the czar's instance. He charged deliberate mismanagement on the part of the autocratic ruler in causing the death of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Don't think that czars are to return in Russia, he went on. They are gone forever. The speaker warned his hearers not to judge the Russian people, following their good revolution, by the wreck left them by the czar. If the people of Russia are judged on their merits, their patriotic desire for the introduction and defense of democracy will be found so overwhelmingly in their favor that those who have



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been belittling their activities and doubting their loyalty will be fewer in number than the aggregate of those practicing treasurable expressions within our own borders.

Russians Eager to Learn.

While parts of the address were interestingly descriptive of Russian people, the country and the customs of its inhabitants, Mr. Duncan did not forget the real meaning of his subject and "The Soul of Russia" was admirably interpreted by the speaker. From the moment the commission was greeted by the first workmen's council in Vladivostok until the members left for their homeland, the Russians showed undisguised eagerness to hear from the Americans. There were councils for workmen, for soldiers, for finance and for civic affairs. Criticism of the councils as voiced in American and European newspapers should have been more merciful, declared Mr. Duncan, as the people did the best they could under the circumstances and their endeavor first, last and all the time was to attain democracy. Eighty per cent of the people are illiterate and the old regime successfully opposed any move which would have taught the people to think for themselves. In defending the councils formed, partly as a makeshift, in Russia, the speaker pointed to the councils which Cromwell's Roundheads founded and used advantageously in governing England.

Many interesting sidelights on the Russian character found a place in the address. For instance, the commission was given the private car formerly used by the czar. The speaker uncovered a cribbage board used by Nicholas Romanoff, citizen (and an undesirable one at that, interpolated Mr. Duncan), and a game between labor's representative and Colonel Hudson, an attaché designated by General Scott, was played to determine whether industrialism or militarism should be in the ascendancy. Mr. Duncan gleefully announced that industrialism triumphed. Invariably whenever the train stopped Mr. Root, chairman of the commission, spoke first and was followed by the labor representative, as the people gathered at the railway stations were eager to hear of working conditions in America and loudly shouted for "Duncan," as Mr. Duncan's name was pronounced in Russian. A skilled interpreter accompanied the party. The speaker said that members of the committee were very careful to explain what democracy had done for America and that the first thought of the Russian people should be of their young democracy.

The Russians love America, continued the speaker, and everywhere this country was spoken of in the most friendly tones. Above and beyond everything else they admire America, a fact which is due measureably to President Wilson's almost instantaneous recognition of the new democracy immediately after the revolution, a move which undoubtedly opened the way for early recognition by European countries. Ambassador Francis is held in high esteem by the Russians and the illiterate look upon him as their savior. Once Mr. Duncan quitted from Mr. Root's address in the winter palace, where the commission was quartered, and then from the reply by the Russian minister. Each statement indicated the good manifested in dispatching the mission and its reception in Russia. The speaker also quoted from correspondence which passed between him and President Wilson before the journey to Russia was gotten under way. Turning again to Russian conditions, he told how each individual in the mission had a duty to perform and asserted that all did their work well. Reorganization of the Russian church, which was left without a head when the czar abdicated, was brought about during the stay of the commission in Russia and now the men in power are religious men and not rulers. Much was done in the way of giving advice to the minister of finance and the military side of the mission was not neglected. Mr. Duncan denounced the second-class presbytery, many of whom, he said, came from the East Side in New York. Some of them were Russians by birth who had spent much time in America

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and were able to give a wholly inaccurate picture of American conditions. With the abdication of the czar came the eight-hour day, woman suffrage and big wage increases. It came so quickly that the Russians were over-emphatic in their desire for changes which should have taken weeks and months to bring about. Nevertheless, the speaker expressed his abiding faith in the new Russian democracy and said that it had dawned brightly and that anything might be asked of its noon. Toward the close he described the conditions which led up to the revolution and stated that many of the circumstances, as reviewed now, came in logical sequence. Autocracy and democracy cannot live together, he asserted, and as far as the United States is concerned, autocracy must go down and democracy must continue in the ascendancy. That spirit abides in Russia, too.

The commission, having finished its work, took leave of Russia at Vladivostok, embarked on the same cruiser which brought them to Asia, and arrived in due time in Seattle, where the members were tendered a rousing reception by the city. Receptions followed in Washington and in New York, where the members of the mission had the pleasure of relating their observations before large audiences.

GROTON

Winners Announced in School Fair Held Tuesday.

The school fair was held at the village school Tuesday afternoon and was attended by a large number of parents and friends, who are interested in the work of the pupils. Only vegetables and canned foods were exhibited at this time and the following is a list of the prize winners:

- Lot 1. Best five potatoes, with story, "How I Raised My Potato Crop." Second prize, Milton Ricker. No first prize awarded.
Lot 2. Best 20 potatoes. Over 12, Ulic Legare first, Harold Heath second. Under 12, Albert Whitehill first, Albert Keenan second, Austin Whitehill third.
Lot 3. Best market garden collection of at least five varieties of vegetables. Rows first, George Vance second, Kenneth Graham second, Alice Dunn third, Louis Buzzi third.
Lot 4. Best vegetables, three of any variety, having a diameter of six inches or more. Mary Graham third.
Lot 5. Best 10 ears eight-rowed yellow flint corn, Clinton Emery second.
Lot 6. Best 10 ears sweet corn, not filled.
Lot 7. Best 10 ears pop corn, not filled.
Lot 8. Best quart field beans with story, "How I Raised My Bean Crop." First, Ulic Legare; second, Milton Ricker; third, Mary Annie. Special first for exhibit without story, Gertrude Welch.
Lot 9. Best three plates of apples. Albert Keenan first, Clinton Emery second, Theodore Heath third.
Lot 10. Tree fruits, peaches, pears, plums, etc. Exhibits to contain two varieties. Goldie Darling first, Lillian Hutchins second, Thelma Johnson third. Special third, Mary Jane Wilson.
Lot 11. Berries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, etc. Hattie Hood first, Ida Mae Davidson second, Mary Graham third.
Lot 12. Jellies, any variety, exhibit to contain two varieties. Winnifred Bennett first, Esther Danforth second, Joanna Welch third.
Lot 13. Canned vegetables, any variety. Ivis Crown first, Ida Mae Davidson second, Mary Graham third. Special third, Louis Buzzi.
Lot 14. Dried pumpkin and squash. First, Della Frost.
Lot 15. Miscellaneous canned goods not classified above. Annabell Dunn first, Maria Vance second, Bessie Frost third. Special prizes. Mary Graham first, der.

Ida Mae Davidson second, Albert Whitehill third. Pumpkins. First, Edmund Secchiari; second, Kenneth Graham. Vegetables not included above. Third, Elwin Hood. In awarding the above prizes some exhibits were left out because they did not comply with the requirements of the classes in which they were entered. The judges took in consideration the ages of the pupils in making the awards. Prizes were also awarded to the schools making the best showing on the work done by the school during the summer, according to the size of the school. The Carter school received the first prize, the village grammar school the second and the Plummer school the third.

Mrs. Josephine Clark of Wells River and sister, Mrs. Horace Armstrong of Chicago, were recent callers in this place.

J. Harry Taisey, until recently mail carrier on Route 3, has finished his work and gone to Woodville, N. H., where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Darling returned Wednesday from a visit of several days with relatives in Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thurston of Monroe, N. H., were in town Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Thurston's sister, Mrs. Isabel Frost.

Moses H. Whitehill was taken to Brightlook hospital, St. Johnsbury, on Wednesday morning, where an operation revealed a badly crushed hip. Mr. Whitehill was injured a week before, and it was thought at the time that no bones were broken. His many friends are hoping he will make a good recovery, but it will undoubtedly be slow, owing to the seriousness of the fracture and his age of seventy-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murray of Lyndonville arrived in town Thursday on a visit to Mrs. Murray's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Pillsbury.

R. J. Miller, who has been at his home at Groton pond ill for the past week, returned to his work in the lumber business in New Hampshire Thursday. He was accompanied by Frank Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Frost of Marshfield were called here early in the week by the illness and subsequent death of their mother, Mrs. Isabel Frost.

Mrs. Edward Smith went on Tuesday to Westfield, Mass., to visit her son, Clyde Welch, who has been ill and was unable to leave there with the troops.

Miss Josephine Frost passed a few days the first of the week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Frost, in Montpelier.

The funeral of Mrs. Isabel Frost was held Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Methodist church, Rev. F. W. Lewis officiating, and a large number of relatives and friends were present. Music was furnished by the ladies' quartet, Mrs. E. F. Clark, Mrs. H. T. Morrison, Mrs. Ralph Foster and Miss May Hall, with Mrs. P. A. Smith, organist. The bearers were the three sons, Moses, Stephen and Fred Frost, and Frank Morrison, son-in-law. Mrs. Frost was born Isabel Thurston, the daughter of Peter and Alvira Welch Thurston. She was twice married, her first husband being Peter Chase, the second, Isiah Frost, a veteran of the Civil war, who died around twenty years ago. She is survived by five children, Moses of Groton, Stephen of Marshfield, Mrs. Frank Morrison and Sophronia Welch of this place, and Fred, who has nearly always resided at home with his mother. Mrs. Frost also leaves her aged mother, Mrs. Alvira Wormwood, who has made her home with her daughter for some time past, and two brothers, Ora Thurston of Groton, and Stephen of Monroe, N. H., and one sister, Mrs. Fred Carpenter of Barre. She will be much missed, especially by her family circle, having always been a kind and loving mother. She was a member of Victoria Rebekah lodge, and had filled all the important offices in the local or-

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