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Guess Hoover will scare us into saving food.

We hope that the Russians' order to "fight to the death" was not a mere bluff.

Jericho in Palestine seems to have fallen to the British with about as little trouble as it fell before the trumpeting hosts of Joshua.

It is rather odd that potatoes are costing more in New England, the home of potatoes, than they are costing in the cities of other parts of the country.

Announcement that the little town of Groton is to have a soldiers' monument is a mournful reminder of Barre's dereliction in this respect. Barre, too, the builder of innumerable soldiers' monuments.

It is a good word for the tall grass country that the United States government is going there after recruits for the shipbuilding reserve force of 250,000 men in preference to taking men from the congested centers of population. The wayback places are playing an important part in the prosecution of the war.

The Vermont soldier boys are having a chance to explore the southland as their forbears did half a century ago but on an entirely different mission. The transfer of the regiment from Camp Greene to Camp Wadsworth moves them from North Carolina into South Carolina, only not very far south in the latter state, for Spartanburg is one of the northern tier of towns in that commonwealth.

"Made in Vermont" will be the trade sign which will soon be attached to bags and barrels of white flour, for a Brattleboro concern is making preparations for the manufacture of flour on a large scale, in fact, on a scale equalled by only one other concern in New England. We should like to see a success come from this effort, not only because it will give an impetus to the industrial life of the state but because it will have a tendency to spread out the flour-making industry of the United States, to destroy the centralization in some of the states of the Middle West. Incidentally, it may cause a considerable gain in the wheat-raising industry of the state.

fail them in a very rigorous touch of winter. The peckiness of the weather was never more completely demonstrated than during the days of the present week. But the sun is mounting higher every day, and the breaking of the hold of winter is near at hand. Soon the gaunt rocks of the hillsides will stick their heads through the winter covering of snow and here and there bare patches of ground will be opened to the mellowing influences of the kindly sun. Then comes that grand and glorious feeling.

When the full story of what the United States has had to contend with in order to participate in the war is told no small part will be devoted, no doubt, to the relating of the work performed at the French ports of entry for American troops and supplies. Something of the story has already been written—how the harbors had to be dredged and enlarged in order to permit the movement of more and greater ships, how tremendous warehouses had to be built for the storage of supplies, how railroad facilities had to be enlarged greatly and how countless other things had to be done. This one phase of American activity abroad is very important and the laying of a broad foundation by the United States government was essential in order to permit the government to enter upon participation in the war in the manner which was demanded by the situation. The story of how this was done will be in itself of absorbing interest.

GERMANS HOODWINKED THEMSELVES.

As the facts are being brought to light about various contingents of American soldiers in France, the conviction is forced upon one that the Germans, in making their estimate of 40,000 American soldiers in France, drew the conclusion from a casual inspection of one sector of the front, whereas the information now at hand shows that United States troops are on at least four different sectors of the long line running through northern and eastern France. That much information has leaked through the censorship. How many more localities there may be that are occupied by Americans is merely a matter of speculation; but it is certain that the Germans hoodwinked themselves badly when they made the assertion that there were only 40,000 American soldiers in France—just about enough to make a demonstration of participating in the war. The submarine is not fulfilling its promised work in keeping the military aid of the United States away from the allies, any more than it is fulfilling the threat of bringing Great Britain to her knees. On top of that comes the prediction made by a prominent British authority that the crest of the submarines' menace will have been passed by the middle of the summer.

CURRENT COMMENT

Our Work in Italy.

A distinguished visitor from Italy in the course of a recent address in this city showed plainly his feeling, though tactfully and graciously, that the United States has been doing very little for Italy in comparison with what it has been doing for other lands that are fighting back the German wave of greed and brutality. Apparently he did not recognize that much of what we have done for France and England has enabled those countries to extend to Italy the help which he praised very highly. Now comes a Red Cross report with eloquent evidence of some of the aid that has gone directly from America to Italy.

The report, which covers only the period immediately following the Italian reverse on the Isonzo front, tells of three ambulance trains of 20 ambulances each, as well as kitchen cars, etc., of thousands of refugees succored and transported; of \$600,000 worth of supplies promptly on the spot; of 200,000 surgical dressings; of 10 complete field hospitals established, and rest stations and canteens at many points behind the lines and in neighboring cities, and so on. And above all that, which was the work of Red Cross workers who hurried to the scene from France, there is a constructive program for continued activities on a much larger scale.

That is only one item among the things that America has done for Italy in its time of trial. The hundred ambulances that have gone to the Italian front through the activities of an American association of authors, and maintained there, is one other item. And there are many other items in the list that our Italian visitor is apparently too little familiar with.—Boston Traveler.

Unity of Command.

That unity of inter-allied authority which American opinion has considered necessary for the proper combination of military activities on all fronts is now established by the unanimous decision of the French, British, Italian and American representatives, both political and military, assembled at Versailles. The body which bears the name of supreme war council is to be really supreme in the direction of the war, deciding the large questions of strategy and saying which fronts the blows shall be successively struck, while leaving to each commander-in-chief at the scene of attack the manner in which the work shall be done. In no other way can America and her European comrades acquire anything like the efficient directness of the enemy's one supreme command. Had the army heads of the allies been as closely allied as they ought to have been for co-operative effort, the Austrian lance with the German point would never have pierced the Italian line on the Isonzo. French and British troops might as well have been there in time to parry the thrust as afterward to aid in checking it at the Pave.

Early in the week Vermont people were fearing a flood because warm weather and a steady downpour of rain were removing the huge accumulation of snow in rapid manner. The last two days those same people of Vermont have been worrying lest their waterpipes should freeze and their heating plants



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presented with irresistible power and logic" we are the more disposed to regard as a matter of fact and not as a mere compliment, because it quickly convinced the representatives of the allies and was adopted with but little change other than two slight modifications suggested by Field Marshal Haig.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES

TIMES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP AND SUBJECTS OF SERMONS

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Services held every Sunday in Worthen hall. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Meeting at 3 p. m. Everybody invited.

Berlin Corners Congregational Church—Frank Blomfield, pastor. 10:45 a. m., morning service. The pastor will preach a temperance sermon. Sunday school at noon.

First Presbyterian Church, Graniteville—Rev. Bert Lehigh of the First Baptist church, Barre, will preach Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

St. John, the Baptist Episcopal Church, Westerville—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Evening prayer and sermon at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Service in the vestry Wednesday evening at 7:15.

Christian Science Church—Service at 10:45 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30. To these services all are welcome. The reading room is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 to 5.

Washington Baptist Church—W. H. Bishop, pastor. 12:30 noon, Bible school for all. 1:30 p. m., preaching service, sermon by pastor, theme, "Dives and Lazarus." You are cordially invited to attend.

Church of the Good Shepherd—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Holy communion at 10 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday school at 11:50. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. Service on Friday evening at 7:30.

East Barre Congregational Church—James Ramage, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Subject of talk to young people, "Begin Early." Sermon theme, "Self Control." Sunday school and Christian Endeavor meeting usual, topic of latter, "The Power of the Cross in Asia."

Westerville Baptist Church—W. H. Bishop, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., morning service, sermon by pastor, theme, "Dives and Lazarus." 11:30 a. m., Bible school for all. 7 p. m., song service and sermon by pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to attend any or all of these services.

First Baptist Church—Bert J. Lehigh, pastor; residence, 27 Franklin street. The pastor will preach on Sunday at 10:30 and 7 o'clock. Morning subject, "The Parable of the Sower." Evening subject, "Christ, the Burden Bearer." Bible school at 12 o'clock. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6. All are given a cordial invitation to worship with us.

Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church—Bailey Galtzer Lipsky, pastor. Morning service at 10:30; sermon theme, "The Saloon Brought to Judgment." Evening service at 7; sermon theme, "The Christian Virtue—Love." Sunday school at 11:45. Epworth league at 5:45; reading, Ralph Connor's "The Major." Union prayer service at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Baldwin, 181 Washington street, Tuesday evening at 7:30. Union prayer service Thursday, 7:30 p. m., place to be announced from pulpit.

Presbyterian Church, corner Seminary and Summer streets—Edgar Crossland, pastor. Morning service at 10:30; sermon theme, "Ignorance Depreciated." Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 7; subject of address, "Washington the Christian." Observance of Washington's birthday.

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Traitors? An eminent financier has recently said: "There are three things you can do with a dollar: You can hoard it, you can spend it or you can invest it. Now a hoarded dollar is an idle dollar, and to-day, with capital needed, it is a drag on the community, just as an idle man is a drag on the community. An idle dollar is a slacker, but there is something worse than a slacker. A slacker is not doing anything actively to defeat the nation's purposes. But the dollar you spend needlessly is a traitor dollar and an active ally of the enemy." Are your dollars traitor dollars? Think it over. If they are, blindfold them, back them up against the wall of your conscience, get out the firing squad of thrift and end their nefarious career. Then forget the incident and come in and open a savings account.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Advices Licensing of Cats.

Editor, Barre Times: Have recently read your article on "Save Insect-Killing Birds," and agree that we should try to save the birds, but this can never be done until the legislature places a tax on cats. After putting suet, crumbs, etc. in trees and enticing the birds to the yard in winter and to build homes in the summer, then to have the homes torn down and the little helpless robins and others destroyed by the cruel cats prowling around at daybreak, it makes one feel like giving up, as there have been within a short distance on one street 14 full-grown cats, with two, three or four in one family. I am sure very few would keep but one if they had to pay a tax as they do on dogs.

Farm Hand Is High Price Labor.

A man who has made a million dollars in farming says in the February Farm and Fireside: "The average hired man of to-day is a conundrum to me. I can't understand him. A farm laborer is the highest priced unskilled labor in the world. I figure that a man who is paid \$50 a month on our place is getting \$100, counting rent, fuel, chickens, and so on. Almost everything that he eats is raised on the place and costs him nothing. The average man in town earns \$2.50 or \$3 a day, and doesn't have work every day. He must pay for every bit of food he eats. How much better off, therefore, the farm-hand is! "What we need is a revival of the good old-fashioned ideas that a man must work and save, that energy, ambition, and nerve are what make men rich, and nothing else. Work and save, work and save—that's the endless chain that takes you to success."