

BARRE DAILY TIMES

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year by mail \$4.00, Three months by mail \$1.50, One month by mail .50, Single copy 40 cents.

Published Every Week-End Afternoon by THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC. Frank E. Lancelotti, Publisher

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The man who would ham-string the municipal administration because Washington street resembles a well known route to Dublin also groans when he pays his taxes.

This is the month when your seasoned observer scoffs at thermometers and tells the temperature by timing the chirps of the cricket, which are accelerated as the temperature rises.

Washington county has a gubernatorial candidate in the person of Dr. W. B. Mayo of Northfield. He will not win, yet we cannot believe that the walls of the citadel at Montpelier would crumble at the blast of a trumpet if a Democrat of his worth should reach the executive chair some day.

One of the organizations which the war is remaking is the Salvation Army. Militant evangelism, as practiced by the Army people, will enjoy much higher estate, nor will its future suffer by reason of the fact that evangelism in the Army's activities over there is the least emphasized note.

Senator Sherman says that his bookcase was five months coming from Chicago to Washington. Senator Warren says that sausages shipped to him from Rhode Island in January have not arrived. Both say that government control of railroads is a horrible failure. Dog days in Washington.

Four years ago yesterday Britain declared war. The advance guard of her contemptible little army hurried across the channel and literally went to its death that the oncoming tide of Hun might be stemmed. It was a shining example of British fortitude, and we imagine that the historian of the future will be sure to record the defense at Mons as one of the most sublime sacrifices of the war.

By going in for a world's series after Sept. 1, the major league promoters are disappointing true friends of the national game and at the same time giving aid and comfort to those who have sought the downfall of organized baseball. From first to last big league baseball has not been conspicuously patriotic, and now that its motive forces seemed determined not to obey the spirit of Sec. Baker's ruling many feel that an American institution has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The story of co-operative creameries in Vermont proves that the way of communal effort in profit-sharing enterprises is not always smooth, but members of a farmers' club in Springfield, nothing daunted, are establishing a co-operative gristmill. There is reason to believe that plans long under consideration and now approaching fruition will justify the hope of their promoters. Not only will members of the club have their custom grinding done at the mill, but the public in general is to be served as well.

It is interesting to observe that the use of the sugar card system, which Barre adopted early in the year, has become general throughout Vermont. Dealers did not take kindly to the recent order issued by the state food administration which required them to make a duplicate record of every sugar sale. The order exempted towns and cities where the card system was already in vogue, with the result that within a few days the use of the sugar card has been greatly multiplied. Here in Barre, thanks to a well devised plan of distribution, the card has materially simplified the task of equalizing the supply of sugar in every home. Such supplies as the dealers were able to obtain have been fairly distributed. Complaints were common before the system was inaugurated, but charges, more often unfounded, of discrimination, and assertions that favored ones were hoarding, are rarely heard these days.

Although stamp taxes remain undisturbed, doubling of the present special tax on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes is projected in the new \$8,000,000 revenue bill. Even the most inveterate user of the weed will not deny that a part of the burden is placed where it belongs. The bill promises increased taxes for the broker, for the theatre and other amusements, billiard and pool parlors and bowling alleys. Mail-order houses, Pullman cars and circuses will feel the effects as well. So far as ocular evidence is concerned, perhaps one of the more noticeable features of the new legislation, once it operates, will be a marked decrease in the number of cigar and cigarette ends daily garnered by white wings from sidewalk and streets. Some smokers are notoriously wasteful in their consumption of tobacco and the waste makes for untidiness. As for the pool rooms, if the proprietors insist on providing shelter for paying guests alone, the little knot of loafers which decorates nearly every "parlor" will speedily diminish.

The American Library association is renewing its request for more books to

be distributed in the army and navy. On land and sea our boys are clamoring for good reading matter. Cheap literature is not relished by them and in connection with the appeal from the association it is to be noted that books by such writers as Zane Grey, Rex Beach, Jack London, Ralph Connor, O. Henry and Owen Wister are much sought. Virile fiction of this kind should constitute, so far as possible, the bulk of the literature which is to be forwarded to France. A flashy cover may conceal a verbose treatise on the single tax, while the rollicking humor of O. Henry or the spirit of adventure which forms the breath of life in fiction of the Zane Grey type may linger between paper jackets. The communication received by libraries throughout the nation states that more than 600,000 books have been sent overseas. Yet the supply is nearly exhausted. Leave a book offering in your local library at once, but bear in mind the while that our boys do not care for "The English Orphans" or somebody's tract on "Economic Aspects of the Grip Epidemic."

NON-ESSENTIAL CONVENTIONS.

The state federation of labor has acted wisely in its decision to abandon plans for the annual convention and to substitute therefor a business meeting of its executive board. With better grace than some of the larger organizations in the state, the federation might have gone ahead with preparations for the usual round-up of organized labor's forces in Vermont, for the problems of labor and the problems of winning the war not only run parallel but touch at many points. On the other hand there are associations, fraternal organizations and associations which must be classed as strictly non-essential, although they are holding closely to precedent even in the face of abnormal conditions. Conventions invariably bring a round of banquets and other festivities which strike an anomalous note in these sobering times. Then, too, the diversion from home pursuits of a large number of delegates and officers who must for the most part travel by train is not wholly in harmony with the government's request that travel on the railroads be restricted as much as possible.

Measurably, no doubt, it is matter of perspective. For many of us who fall easily into the habit of thinking and acting pretty much in the terms of this or that society or organization which we esteem highly it is difficult to realize clearly that for the time being their former importance has been subordinated. The policy of the labor federation is worth emulating. Let the executive board transact the business until after the war is over.

CURRENT COMMENT

Politics in Vermont.

Partisan politics isn't adjourned in Vermont; for the Democratic state and county committees, gathered in Burlington, have prepared a slate of candidates for whom primary petitions will be circulated. One would have thought that a good place for the Democrats to make their "politics is adjourned" slogan stand real would be in this state which stands convicted of being a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold and where, consequently, a gracious withdrawal would have been effected as new agency stuff and wouldn't have made any difference with results one way or another.

But the Vermont Democrats are at least honest with themselves in this matter and for this are deserving of commendation. And be it also said to their credit that they are offering good men to their party. Dr. W. B. Mayo, who is proposed for governor, is a man of large legislative experience and were the unexpected to happen and he be elected, frankness would compel one to say that Vermont has had worse governors than he would make. And so down the list. There are good names. Mayor Brislin has had his experience in administrative office and important commissions. Thomas B. Wright of Burlington, for secretary of state, is a business success and a hustler. Fred L. Webster of Swanton, for attorney general, is a well known lawyer, and more than one Republican has regretted that Fred is on the wrong side of the fence.

Our Own Come First.

Mr. Lloyd George makes it perfectly clear, in his address to the British manufacturers that he is not pressing the Paris resolutions looking to a united entente commercial policy after the war in any spirit of vindictiveness or oppressiveness toward the German people. The point of his logic is this, that for a certain period after the end of the war a continued governmental supervision and organization of raw material, general supply and transport will be necessary, in view of the practical impossibility of a sudden return to individual initiative in all lines of manufacture and commerce. This being the case, it will be necessary to continue this supervision along the lines of common entente action, where it has been ever since full private control was abdicated. British, French and American consumers, no more than the manufacturers of the same nations, can, after having put themselves quite absolutely in the hands of their respective governments, be thrown to the German wolves the moment the war is over. Mr. Lloyd George puts the situation in a single plain sen-

tence: "I think we ought to see that the people who have been fighting together should be served first." In any case, raw materials and transport will have to be doled out by government for some time, and why should they be passed on to Germans, all anxious to cut our throats in trade, when the people who have been fighting together need them vitally for the rehabilitation of their business?"

There was a time when this sort of "war after the war" looked unbusinesslike as well as inhumane. It had to be condemned on sound trade principles—as they existed before the war. But that was before it had been made necessary by the German aggression for our governments to take over practically every source of business supply. We are all in the position now of an industrial army, subject to the orders of the government. We cannot be disbanded and turned loose on what has been the field of battle without some consideration for our future maintenance. In short, the allied governments must look out for their own citizens with the raw material and transportation until normal conditions are established.

The corollary of this position is that the central empires must look out for their own people. If it is true (and it certainly is) that they are absolutely dependent on the entente nations for the largest lines of raw material necessary for the re-establishment of their industries, why, that is their lookout and not ours. They should have thought of that before they made war upon us. And right here comes in the demonstration of the impossibility of making peace except upon the basis of a military decision. The German public men and newspapers are all declaring that the terms of peace must "assure a full supply of raw materials to the German industry," and must dictate to the allies a scheme of "freedom of the seas," which will amount to an entente assurance of adequate transportation of those materials to Germany. That means, of course, the terms of actual conquest. It is a part of the Germans' demand that we shall not get the say about our own productions, and that our manufacturers must be thrown to them to devour. If that is their demand, can they wonder that we propose to fight on until we have either whipped them out of the notion or else have ourselves been beaten into craven submission?—Boston Transcript.

Holland's Danger.

The position of the Netherlands as a free and independent nation has become exceedingly precarious. It has never been secure since the German army entered Belgium on the pretext, as stated by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, that it was necessary for Germany to "hack a way through." The German government has obviously made up its mind that it shall have a way through Holland. For the sake of swift attack by a short cut from Prussia to northern France, a solemn treaty was torn to shreds and the national rights of Belgium were trodden into a mire of the blood of the people and the dust of their ruined cities. Will there be any hesitation to do as much for the sake of a short cut from Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia to Antwerp, Bruges and Ostend, when faster conveyance of military supplies is requisite and a portion of Dutch territory stands the way? None whatever, if passage be not yielded peacefully. And though a compromise has been made for the moment, there is no knowing how soon insistence on the full German demands may precipitate a sanguinary struggle.

The Dutch province of Limburg, the southeast extremity of the country, a blunt wedge of curious shape, reaching somewhat of a hump neck and head, is so interposed for 35 miles between the Prussian frontier and the Meuse that the traveler, say from Dalheim to Antwerp, who does not cross the neck by way of Roermond and Weert must go a long way round—150 miles, instead of 84. And why should he, asks Germany, when there is a section of the railway, the narrow-gauge part of the province? The answer is that the territory is Dutch and the railway section is Dutch; but territorial or property rights of any kind are never allowed to interfere with the desires or designs of the German government. And if the first section of the railway is in Germany, the second in Holland, and the third in Belgium, who could persuade the Potsdam pirate that he is not entitled to take the whole of it? Prior to the war there was through traffic on the line, not very largely either Dutch or Belgian, but mainly German, the manufacturers in Westphalia valuing it as the shortest route to Belgium's principal port.

Quite properly the Dutch government stopped the through traffic at the beginning of the war, because the conveyance over the province of supplies for belligerents would have been inconsistent with neutrality. But this does not suit Germany now that the demand for munitions in Flanders is greater than ever and must be more quickly met. During the last two or three months The Hague has been bullied by Berlin in every possible way, and resort has been had to stoppage of ordinary coal supplies and intolerable interference with shipping, in order to compel the throwing open of the Dutch Limburg railway for the convenience of the German army. The demands have included the right to forward troops and war materials over the line to Antwerp, the right to send foodstuffs for transmission from that city, and the renewal of agreement respecting imports of sand and gravel. This request for sand and gravel has been pushed to a ridiculous extreme, with the excuse that immense quantities were needed for peace-ful roadmaking in Belgium. The Dutch government has yielded so far as to promise certain amounts, provided the materials shall not be used for military purposes—a proviso easily evaded—and agree to transport of food over the line, only for the use of the civil population—another stipulation that can hardly be enforced. The latest news is that immense trainloads of lumber are being carried, probably, for trench building; and to this the Dutch government may shut its eyes while it gains a little breathing time.

The allies must be ready for a German invasion of the Netherlands. This means especially that the British and American fleets must be prepared to land strong forces at Dutch ports, and that these forces must quickly strike the German flank on the Rhine such a blow as shall compel a considerable retreat from the Franco-Belgian front. Where then will the Dutch be? In the fight, every man of them, for the lion rampant of the Netherlands has never feared a foe and will not dream for one instant of submitting to the Hohenzollern despotism. Though this fight is threatened, there being really no villainy at which the kaiser will hesitate, we are not at all sure that the execution of the threat is to be feared or deprecated. That it would imperil Dutch independence is not to be denied, yet perhaps the chances are that the crossing of the Rhine from the northwest, and the piercing of the industrial heart of Prussia by an allied-American-Dutch army, would be fatal to the militarism that has cursed the world. After all, the prospect is darker for Germany than for Holland.—Boston Transcript.



When we opened this store it was our determination to serve the people of Barre better than they had ever been served — both in quality of the shoes and in store service offered.

That our efforts are appreciated is proven by our rapidly growing business.

Look at the small-size oxfords and pumps we are selling for \$1.59 and \$2.59.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop



We're already with the first showing of Fall Suitings. Let us have your measure NOW; we will deliver the Suit when you say, and you will not be disappointed.

Good Suits are sure to be higher. Prices now, ready-to-wear, \$20 to \$35. Made to measure, \$22.50 to \$65.00. Straw hats, cut in price. Any Straw Hat (except Panamas), now at one-half price.

What your father? F. H. Rogers & Company

Cooks Learn How to Save.

More than a hundred cooks in the Fenway section of Boston have received expert instruction in food conservation from one of the city home demonstration agents. A house-to-house canvass was made in that part of the city to invite housekeepers to enroll their cooks for a course of five lessons in war cooking. Five classes were organized with 25 to 30 cooks in each class. The lectures were given in the living rooms of different homes in the district. In the South many women have sent their colored cooks to the home demonstration kitchens to receive instruction in carrying out the food regulations. In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the agent is giving help to a group of cooks who are preparing a cook book which they expect to sell.



A Good Smoke

TRY AN UP-AND-UP CIGAR. The best 6c Cigar in the city. 10c worth of smoke for 6c. Also Smoking Tobacco and Cigarettes and many popular brands of Cigars. Cummings & Lewis DRUGGISTS, Barre, Vt.

A Home-Like Bank. One of our customers, describing the feeling that came over him recently when he entered a certain banking institution, said: "Why, do you know that I actually had a chill when I opened the door. From behind the counter came a steady and curious gaze from an inflexible countenance which pierced me through and through. I was so nervous that I quite forgot what I wished to say. I had been accused, convicted, and my execution was at hand. So it seemed, anyway. Well — when I got out into the fresh air, I heaved a sigh of relief. That bank is a mighty good refrigerator, and they must do a lot of business in hot weather." Well, we had a good laugh, and it does not matter whether the simile is correct or not. The point was that this man wanted to do his business where he could be himself and feel that he was understood. The home-like atmosphere was what he wanted. It is always our intention to maintain this institution so that our patrons may feel that this is their bank and that our interests are mutual—that we are one large family.

The Peoples National Bank of Barre. The Only National Bank in Barre. WILLIAMSTOWN. Mrs. Emilie Hebert, aged 90 years, died at her home here Saturday at 5:30 p. m. She was married only five and one-half months ago. Besides her husband, she is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gungon of Williams-town, and 11 brothers and sisters, one brother, Adrian, being at Camp Devens, two sisters, married, living at Woonsocket, R. I., and the remainder of the children living in Williamstown. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Sylvester's church in Granville.

Put Your Pay in Your Bank Book. THE BEST WAY TO SAVE MONEY is to keep a little out for emergency use, then put the rest in this bank each pay-day, and pay your bills by check. Money in the bank is not easily spent for unnecessary, and remains until a time of need comes to you; then you will be glad you have a bank account. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO HAVE YOUR MONEY KEPT SAFE FOR YOU. QUARRY SAVINGS BANK - BARRE, VT. - & TRUST CO.

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt. Age, Ninety Years. Assets - \$10,235,690.00. Membership - 46,000. Policies written under Mutual or Paid-Up Plan at actual cost — no profit. If you are seeking Insurance, see our Local Agent McAllister & Kent. Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange.

For the Dining-room—Furniture. Just a little different, just a little better, at a little less price. We have this kind of Dining Suites in Quartered Oak, Mahogany and American Walnut. Also a large assortment of Buffets, China Cabinets, Dining Tables and Chairs that will match what you already have, at "before the war prices." Take our advice and buy now, for they will surely be higher. A. W. Badger & Co. UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBROIDERS — TEL. 447-3 — OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN THIS WORK — THE BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Now Is the Time to Buy Electric Flatirons. See the new Hotpoint. Keep cool on ironing day with an Electric Iron. No hot stove to heat the room. Barre Electric Company. 135 North Main Street, Tel. 98-W Barre, Vt.

The Red Cross Pharmacy. will remove the corns or we will refund the money. PRICE 35c.