

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Six-cent cigars are no longer than the fives, but undoubtedly they will be smoked longer.

Only the word of Gen. French was needed and he has said it: "Gen. Foch is the finest soldier the war has produced."

Now that Gov. Miliken has placed a ban on amusements at Old Orchard perhaps more of the people who go to the beach will also go in bathing.

For a purely impersonal narrative in which the human element interest would bulk rather large we should enjoy reading the memoirs of a county draft board member.

Inspiring news from the Veale and Ainsie and no time to wonder what George Harvey's weekly magazine is going to say about the shortcomings of the war department.

Clerks who are hastily recalled from curtailed vacations to fill the gaps in a depleted office force may sympathize with Kaiser Wilhelm, who planned to summer in the channel ports this year.

Nothing brings the war closer home than when a glance at the casualty list reveals the name of a lad whom you used to know and meet daily when he was on his way to school, shop or office.

Roses and poppies, we are told, deck the French troop trains and the poppy, as in the autumn days of 1914, when the war was young, rides up to the front blithely singing. And yet the Germans say that France is blood white.

New trucks have arrived for the street cars in Brattleboro. Patrons of the re-franchised electric road between Barre and Montpelier continue to renew their rocking-horse days by teetering from seat to running board and back again.

The man whose weekly pay envelope is just about big enough to pay for Liberty bonds, thrift stamps and war chest dues, in addition to meeting the family expenses, isn't worrying a whole lot about the plan to tax excess war profits.

So many forward-looking farmers have completed haying, even in the face of adverse weather conditions, that we are constrained to insert our perennial reminder to the effect that the mowing machine should not be left to winter in the shade of the old apple tree.

Gliding the Lily has nothing on old Mrs. Necessity, the well known mother, who has evolved a plan to make sugar sweeter, if we are to believe a bulletin from the American Chemical society, which announces a simple plan to convert 10 pounds of sugar into an equivalent of 14.

Barre granite manufacturers and quarries are leaving in numbers later in the month to attend a national convention of monument retailers in Chicago. Their exhibits are to consist largely of photographic designs. No protest is heard because they are not to exhibit monuments. A year ago mingled pity with their maledictions against the Barre producers because they patriotically refused to burden the already over-burdened railroads with bulky memorials. Times have changed.

Fair time is nigh, but the war has practically swept the August and September exhibits out of existence in the Vermont countryside. Rutland county fair will be almost alone in its class this year, and many of the other fair associations, while they are far from extinct, probably will wait until peace is declared before they resume their exhibitions on a large scale. The fall fair is a part of our rural life which we do not appreciate until something like a war or an epidemic comes along to deprive us of it.

A just peace, if it were to come tomorrow, would be welcomed by the American people. Perhaps the note of optimism over the recent allied successes is pitched a bit high, but back of it there is an intense desire to have the whole thing conclusively finished. Yet the mass of Americans would rather fight for the next five years than to have the wrong kind of a peace arrive overnight. We realize, as mayhap we did not realize a year ago, that thousands and thousands of free men who lie buried in Flanders and northern France, did not lay down their lives for a compromise.

If, in a man to man encounter out back of the barn, one of the principals, after beating a precipitate retreat should announce that he emerged from the class with honor by retiring with all speed, he would be laughed out of the great and general court at the village store. Over there the Huns are feeling for their very lives and the German war office announces that the army is "retreating with great success." How long will the German people, called of God, according to Bernhardt, to rule the world, diet on this sop?

Few Americans even approximately grasp the magnitude of the war work

undertaken by the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C. The "Y" alone is now working in 600 centers in France and K. of C. recreation buildings are springing up everywhere back of the lines. At the close of 1918 the Y. M. C. A. will have done a business aggregating \$20,000,000 in the canteens and post exchanges. Here are some of the staggering figures as furnished by a correspondent in France: 3,000,000 boxes of matches are sold every 30 days; one shipment of athletic goods contained 132,000 baseballs, 24,000 bats, 1,500 masks, 2,500 catchers' mitts, 15,000 fielders' mitts, 21,000 indoor baseballs, 6,000 rugby footballs, 8,000 soccer footballs, and 3000 pairs of boxing gloves. Our boys spend more than \$1,250,000 monthly for chocolate, and more than that for crackers. Here at home we have grown callous to big figures, but the importance of the task which the "Y" and the K. of C. have assumed cannot be over-estimated. Be ready when they ask for your support.

MORALE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Evidence that the reformers here at home need reforming themselves, along certain lines is cumulative. Returning home from an exhaustive survey of conditions among our boys in France, Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the war department's commission on training camp activities, avers that the American soldiers are living on a plane such as men seldom attain. He says, "In point of devotion, unselfishness, cheer under hardship, a sense of honor and a spirit of fortitude and courage, they make the people who piously condemn their morals back home look small and mean."

In other words, it is up to the nation to be worthy of its army. Professional reformers, small-time preachers and light-minded women who have been anxious to dictate as to what our fellows shall do and what they shall not do may well take the lesson home. Mr. Fosdick gives facts and figures which utterly belie the allegation that American fighting men over there were given to intemperance along diversified lines, and concludes by suggesting that a better understanding of the soldier and the solid purpose which animates his every movement over there might eliminate much of the criticism which finds its way into print through the medium of irresponsible writers and lecturers.

Interesting also is Chairman Fosdick's comment on the work of various recreational units in France. He is unsparring in his praise of the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. activities, but reserves the following for another agency of relief:

"Somewhat to my surprise I found the Salvation Army probably the most popular organization in France with the troops. It has not undertaken the comprehensive program which the Y. M. C. A. has laid out for itself. That is, it is operating in only three or four divisions, while the Y. M. C. A. is aiming to cover every unit of troops. But its simple, homely, unadorned service seems to have touched the hearts of our men."

DEATH OF C. B. HUTCHINSON. Was Master Mechanic of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Lyndonville, Aug. 6.—Clark B. Hutchinson, master mechanic of the B. & M. E. R. shops in Lyndonville, died at his home on South street shortly after midnight Sunday night. Mr. Hutchinson was suddenly stricken with angina pectoris last week and had steadily failed since. His death comes as a shock to the community in which he had lived for the past 18 years. He was much respected and loved by all who came into touch with him and the family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

He was born in Paris, Me., 68 years ago. Mr. Hutchinson was married in December, 1878, to Annie Blunt of Andover, Mass., who, with three daughters, Mrs. J. Brown of Boston, Mrs. Eldon Ervine of Stanstead, and Mrs. William Pike of Derby Line, survive him.

The funeral will be held in Lyndonville Wednesday.

The Canning of Fruits. For fruits, as well as for vegetables, the single period cold pack method is best. With some exceptions, as shown in the table, fruits should be blanched before canning. When fruits are intended for table use, syrup should be poured over them to fill the jars. In canning fruits to be used for pie filling or in cooking, where unsweetened fruits are desirable, boiling water is used instead of syrup. When boiling water is thus used the sterilization period in hot water bath is 30 minutes.

Syrups.—In the directions given various grades of syrup are mentioned. These syrups are made as follows: Thin—One part sugar to four parts water. Medium—One part sugar to two parts water. Thick—One part sugar to one part water.

Boil the sugar and water until all the sugar is dissolved. Use thin syrup with sweet fruits. Use medium syrup with sour fruits. Thick syrup is used in candying and preserving.

Rhubarb—Wash and cut into short lengths. Cover with boiling water or thin syrup. Put on rubber and top or screw top with thumb and little finger. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath. Remove, complete seal and cool.

With steam pressure outfit sterilize 15 minutes at five to ten pounds pressure. Strawberries—Wash and pack closely in jar. Cover with medium syrup, put on rubber and top and adjust top ball or screw top with thumb and little finger. Sterilize 16 minutes in hot water bath. Remove, complete seal and cool.

With steam pressure outfit sterilize 10 minutes at five to ten pounds pressure. Blackberries—Wash, pack closely and cover with medium syrup. Put on rubber and top and adjust top ball or screw top with thumb and little finger. Sterilize 16 minutes in hot water bath. Remove, complete seal and cool.

With steam pressure outfit sterilize 10 minutes at five to ten pounds pressure. Currants—The method is the same as for blackberries. Sterilize 16 minutes in hot water bath.

With steam pressure outfit sterilize 10 minutes at five to ten pounds pressure. Cherries—Cherries should be pitted before being canned. Pack in jar and cover with medium syrup. Put on rubber and top and adjust top ball or screw top with thumb and little finger. Sterilize 16 minutes in hot water bath. Remove, complete seal and cool.

With steam pressure outfit sterilize 10 minutes at five to ten pounds pressure. Blueberries, Loganberries, Raspberries, Currants—The method is the same as for blackberries. Sterilize 16 minutes in hot water bath.

With steam pressure outfit sterilize 10 minutes at five to ten pounds pressure. In Woman's World for July.

DISPOSITION OF GERMAN COLONIES

Pacific Possessions May Be Included in Proposed Federation of South Sea Islands.

Sydney, Australia, July 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The final disposition of the German colonies in the Pacific; the Pacific Monroe doctrine broached by the prime minister, William M. Hughes, in his speech before the Pilgrims' club in New York; and the recent report of the Australian interstate commerce commission upon British and Australian trade in the south Pacific all relate directly or indirectly to discussion which is becoming more or less frequent in the Australian, New Zealand and Fijiian press touching a federation of the South Sea Islands. The interstate commerce commission said in its report: "The government of the islands controlled by the British crown is at present lacking in cohesion and unity of policy. The commission is satisfied that the islands under the British crown should be grouped under a more coherent system. The commission has suggested that in order to ensure timely settlement of this paramount question of government a joint inquiry by representation of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand should be undertaken. One of the British Pacific island commissioners said in Sydney while on a recent visit here:

"The suggestion that a conjoint commission of inquiry be appointed at an early date should in my opinion be carefully considered by the public of the commonwealth. The question as to whether administrative powers should be granted to such a commission, which would represent the interests of the imperial government of the commonwealth, and of the Dominion of New Zealand, is one which also claims the full consideration of statesmen."

"British interests at present are widely spread under many forms of control, and difficulties are constantly created by the lack of effective co-operation. Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand are carrying on the work of administration through officers who have no direct relation with each other. There are crown colonies, Fiji and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; the imperial protectorate of the Solomon Islands; Australian dependencies such as Papua; and the islands under the civil administration of New Zealand. To add to this diversity of control we now have the military occupation by Australia and by New Zealand of the late German Pacific possessions. It is a maze of control with no real reference in London, Melbourne and Wellington."

"Objection may be made to the grant of administrative powers at present to any commission. The war is still on and it may be urged that little can be done—at least so far as the late German Pacific possessions are concerned—until the issue of it is known. But, pending peace, why not appoint a board or commission to obtain information and, as far as possible, to simplify the existing administration? The commission could thus put the interests of Great Britain, of Australia and of New Zealand into a common pool for the moment, and when the peace conference sits such valuable information should be available."

SOISSONS. A Railroad Centre of Importance—Its Place in History.

The National Geographic society issues the following on Soissons: "The strategic importance of Soissons, a city of 14,000 inhabitants at the time of the outbreak of the world war, is due chiefly to the fact that it is a great railroad centre. It is situated on the left bank of the Aisne, twenty-five miles east of Compiègne and thirty-five miles west of Rheims. On the Paris-Laon railroad, it is sixty-five miles northeast of the capital and twenty-two miles southwest of Laon."

"Before the war Soissons was an important centre for the grain trade of northern France, and was especially noted for its haricot beans. Its most flourishing industries were iron and copper foundries, boiler and agricultural implement factories and straw hat and glass works."

Soissons is one of the oldest cities in France. Before the advent of the Romans it was the chief city of the Suessones, who held twelve towns of Gallia Belgica. Divitiacus, one of their most powerful kings, extended his sway even beyond the sea, among the Britons.

"The city's present status as a railroad centre is an inheritance of many centuries for in ancient times it was a starting point of military roads to Rheims, Chateaufort, Meaux, Paris, Amiens and St. Quentin. It was at Soissons that Clovis, king of the Salian Franks, defeated the Roman General Syragrus, and it was here that he married the Christian Princess Clotilda. Three years after the marriage the king and 3,000 Franks were baptized."

The young hopeful of four years had been a source of continual vexation and trouble at through the meal, and at its finish a woman friend turned to the child's mother and said: "If your boy belonged to me I shouldn't stand so much of his nonsense at meal times. I should give him a thrashing."

"But," said the mother, "you can't spank the poor little fellow on a full stomach."

"No," said her friend, "but you can turn him over."—Ex.

The Popular Impression. "On the war front there are listening posts."

"That's odd. According to the old saying, posts are stone deaf."—Boston Transcript.

A NEGLECTED WAR GARDEN is worse than none, because it wastes the land which might raise valuable food stuff. Sale on All Men's Low Shoes. Gentlemen, right in the middle of the season we are reducing the price of all Mens Low Shoes. We have too many of these and must clean them up. Therefore, the following prices for this week: All Men's \$7.00 Oxfords now \$5.75, All Men's \$6.00 Oxfords now 4.85, All Men's \$5.00 Oxfords now 3.95, All Men's \$4.00 Oxfords now 3.15. See them in our window and do not fail to buy one or more pairs. Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop.

TRADE INDEX OF THE ARMY. When a Soldier Leaves U. S. He Should Not Feel Certain He Is Going to Win Glory. With the American Army in England, July 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—When a soldier leaves the United States he should not feel certain he is going to win glory on the battlefield in France. Whether officer or enlisted man he is subjected to further scrutiny in England and in France and until a little corps of keen-eyed and careful officers have completed the examination no one can tell into just what part of the big army machine he is going to fit. There are in England camps where every man who passes through is "trade indexed." This is especially true of one camp where a large part of the airmen and motor transport forces arrive shortly after debarkation. The records accompanying them show what the men have been doing in civil life and a further examination of them and a scrutiny of the demands often determine the part they are to take, sometimes only for temporary duty but in some cases for an indefinite period. From this lot are selected the men who will go into the big repair shops at once. Men experienced in electrical work are sent to stations where their service is most needed. Orders for automobile experts are filled and not infrequently the men in command of the station are called upon to supply men for following, for a time at least, exactly the same kind of work they were doing in the United States before their numbers in the draft were called. A big hospital is being erected at one camp. The money for the material was furnished by the Red Cross. The work is being done by the army. The construction of the buildings is not materially different from that of war hospitals being erected in the United States and the same class of skilled labor is being used. Experts in the use of cement are working there. Plumbers are doing the same sort of work they were paid to do in the United States, carpenters are employed in doing as high grade labor as could be found anywhere, and the drawing of the plans and specifications was done by architects and engineers. All the men whose work is going into the building have been taken from the rank and file of those who reached camp on their way from the ports of debarkation. They will be held there only so long as their work on the structure is required and then they will rejoin their organizations unless detailed for other work. Officers engaged in fixing the trade index of the army have boasted that from the ranks of the national army there may be found men who can do any class of work, from grinding a diamond to working on the rifling of a big gun.

What your Tailor? F. H. Rogers & Company. Truly Nasty. Mistress—Your master and I have been talking the matter over, Mary, and have decided that you must take a month's notice. Mary—Oh, indeed! I bet master wishes he could take a month's notice, too! Passing Show.

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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 EMBALMERS - TEL. 447-W - 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.

An Advertisement in the Times Will Bring Sure Results.

H. M. Farnham's Sales and Exchange Stables. MONTPELIER, VT. will offer at private sale on Wednesday, August 7 ONE EXPRESS LOAD OF IOWA HORSES. We have several extra good farm chunks and others, heavier, suitable for lumbering. OUR NEXT AUCTION SALE will be FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918 at 1 p. m. There will be a large number of Commission Horses at this sale that people wish to dispose of for the high dollar. Long distance telephone calls at our expense.

CURRENT COMMENT

Can Can Without Sugar. There is nothing serious about the sugar shortage as applied to the food situation. People may procure all they need for careful domestic consumption, and fruit can be put up without sugar by those who failed to "get in" on the early warnings. As for the vegetables—cold pack method, as usual.—Rutland Herald.

Judge Darling is in favor of ratifying the national prohibition amendment. How about Howe?—St. Johnsbury Republican.

Previous to the announcement of candidates for governor, Frank E. Howe told in an editorial in the Bennington Banner how he held this situation. The editorial stated that national prohibition was sure to come because the people wanted it, and it was foolish to fight against it, and time and money put into such a campaign were wasted. This was uttered, not as an eleventh hour political conviction, but as a commonsense view of the situation. Judge Darling has been a strong local option advocate and while the Herald is glad to learn of his change of heart we have to admit that these eleventh hour convictions are mostly made for the benefit of the individual.—Essex County Herald.

Why Howe Is Fit. When will the Howe papers present one affirmative reason why their candidate should be elected governor?—Burlington News.

Right News. And not only one such reason but several. Mr. Howe has superior knowledge of Vermont, her condition and her needs, formed by careful study, wide travel and thorough acquaintance. He has had a long and ripe experience in public affairs, dating right down to the present, and is in close touch and absolute familiarity with all matters of state politics. He has been before the electorate several times and has acquired himself so well in the places conferred upon him that promotion has been tendered him by the voters. He has won his way without fear or favor of anybody solely on his merit. He seeks this office, not to "round out his career," but to give it the advantage of his vigorous manhood. The office will not be merely an adornment to him, but he will adorn the office, if hard and non-sensituous work, backed by ability and experience, can be so classed.—Randolph Herald and News.

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