

BARRE DAILY TIMES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year by mail.....\$4.00
Three months by mail.....\$1.50
Five months by mail.....\$2.00
Single copy.....2 cents
All subscriptions cash in advance.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

It is time to get the receptions ready for the boys of the 20th division.

The recent cry of "Watch Russia!" will have to be changed into "Watch Japan."

Vice-President Marshall seems to be keeping his place with remarkable dexterity.

Suing liquor dealers for strong drink's damage is getting to be an avocation, if not a vocation, in Vermont.

That proposed new state of "Liberty," to embrace the confines of New York City, would be almost a foreign nation.

The new republic of Germany will probably have to go through the probationary period before it is welcomed into the ranks of the republics of the world.

The shipping of those 123 bushels of silver dollars to the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, for transformation into bullion for other nations, accounts in part for the disappearance of the cumbersome "cart wheels" from circulation. The silver dollar is getting to be a rare specimen.

That "Vermont and New Hampshire inter-scholastic public speaking contest" is something novel in these days, but there is no doubt that the event to occur at White River Junction on Feb. 21 will develop to the decided advantage of a considerable number of young people. As a winter diversion for schools, public debating ought to be encouraged.

In electing Friedrich Ebert as president of Germany, the national assembly refused to swap horses in mid-stream. Ebert as chancellor of the revolutionary government has been foremost in development of the movement and is, therefore, more conversant, perhaps, than any other German with the present-day conditions in Germany. The selection of him to continue the establishment of the new government was a natural course to pursue.

The whole state is glad to hear that "Burlington's community spirit is plainly expanding," as the Burlington Free Press informs its readers. If the largest and richest city in the state is not wide-awake, the remainder of the state has a poor incentive to increased efforts to progress. Therefore, if Burlington gets the machinery in operation for development the whole state may be expected to catch some of the spirit and lend material aid toward the development of the state.

Those departing I. W. W. aliens, sent away without the good wishes of the American people, seem not to have a very good opinion of the country in which they had found haven and harvest for a number of years. At least, one might judge so from the uncompromising remarks hurled back by the 53 men and one woman as they were ferried down the New York harbor on their way to Ellis Island. Allowing that such are their sentiments, it may be added with good grace, perhaps, that the feelings are reciprocated; the 34 persons have done little, or nothing, to make themselves worthy of retaining residence in a country such as is the United States.

While house-building was at a minimum in other places in Vermont, Springfield reports 42 new dwelling houses erected during the year 1918. This condition was, of course, due to the expansion of the machine shop business in that thriving community. No other place in Vermont, not even the cities of Burlington and Rutland, approaches Springfield's record, with the possible exception of Windsor, which also has extensive machine shops. We have no statistics at hand of the construction work carried on in Windsor, but we are inclined to think that the record of that town does not equal Springfield's. So it may be taken for granted that Springfield was the fastest growing community in Vermont during the year.

Peacham is the third town to go without representation in the Vermont House of Representatives by reason of the death of the person elected, Harlan Renfrew. The other towns are Windsor and Duxbury. Bert E. Cole of the former passing away before the legislature convened and A. J. Durkee of the latter town dying before he could take the oath of office. The record of deaths during the sessions of the legislature has been large in recent years but this year has not been any more alarming than in previous sessions in that respect. If the death list of the session should remain at three it would not be abnormal in an organization composed of upward of 275 men, men of widely varying ages and, too, coming to Montpelier in uncertain state of health in many instances.

The rumored threat to remove the peace conference from Paris to some neutral country because of the annoyance given by the French press and some of the French officials does not speak well for the sense of free speech. If the United States had been torn and ravaged as France has been torn and ravaged and

if, by chance, the peace conference following such a war had been held in New York City or Washington the entire country would arise in indignation were an attempt made to muzzle free speech on what terms ought to be framed for the nations which had torn and ravaged. Our statesmen and our newspapers would have resented such efforts, just as the French statesmen and newspapers resent the attempted interference and insult to them through the threatened removal of the peace conference to some other country.

The cries of derision heard in the German national assembly when the name of Matthias Erzberger was proposed for president of the republic and again when it was announced that Erzberger had received one vote may be taken to mean the public estimate just now of one of the men who had to take the brunt of signing an armistice which was distasteful to German people. When the allies were wiping up the ground with the German armies, the people back home were clamoring for peace; with a let-up of the immediate burden of war they are renewing their courage—and poor Erzberger has to bear the brunt of their displeasure. When Germany begins to pay the indemnity the outcry against German "humiliation" may be expected to increase by a large volume.

MORE DEVELOPMENT OF "SEWARD'S FOLLY."

Only a little more than half a century ago a terrible outcry against the extravagance of paying \$7,200,000 for Alaska was heard throughout the land. Now little attention is paid to the request of Congress for \$13,800,000 to complete the railroad system in that now very essential part of Uncle Sam's domain. "Seward's folly," or the "Alaska icebox," has become a strongbox of untold riches in gold, copper, coal and iron, the annual returns being several times the price which was paid for the territory in the purchase from Russia in 1867. In order to develop those vast mineral resources to the limit, the people of the United States are willing to pay far more than that same purchase price, for they count themselves fortunate to have acquired possession of the land with all its possibilities for development. The railroads of Alaska ought to be developed.

CURRENT COMMENT

Clean Ball Playing.

"The appointment of Larry Gardner of Enosburg Falls, as captain of the Philadelphia Athletics gives hope that there will be at least one gentlemanly ball club in the American league next summer. Besides being a good player, Gardner is a gentleman and has done much to raise the tone of professional baseball."—Barre Times.

The tribute to the Enosburg Falls player is entirely deserved. However, it should be emphasized that the "gentlemanly ball club" of late years has been the rule, not the exception. Baseball has been brought to a high plane of sportsmanship and the sporadic outcroppings of unclean playing are severely punished.—Rutland News.

An Engineering Problem.

The question of Vermont's highways, which, like many other works of a public character, was given a back seat during the mobilization of money and labor for strictly war activities, is again receiving attention and the matter is before the legislature in the form of a bill to re-organize the state highway department.

The merits and demerits of the measure will undoubtedly develop as it comes under discussion in committee and on the floor, and it may be that something of value will evolve.

Any plan, however, to give promise of success and practical results, must recognize the fundamental principle that highway building, at the present time and under modern traffic conditions, is an engineering problem of the first magnitude.

Building permanent highway is no child's play or after haying pastime, and highway building in Vermont from now on should proceed under a definite and comprehensive system.—Enosburg Standard.

Jury Trials.

The verdict of acquittal in the Hall case is an exceptional one as is commonly supposed. The latest Massachusetts statistics show that in the year there were 375 jury trials of felony cases. They were selected cases. The district attorneys had disposed of many hundreds of cases in other ways. These 375 persons denied their guilt and insisted upon the judgment of their peers. The prosecutors knew the cases. They had presented the evidence to the grand jury, and were certain they could obtain convictions.

Yet verdicts of "not guilty" were rendered in 123 cases, and there were disagreements in 18 others. In other words, in more than one-third of these cases, the prosecutors failed to convict. In some of them the accused did not even have counsel, but tried their own cases. How did it happen? The explanation is a simple one: The indictment is the result of the presentation of only one side of the case. The grand jury does not hear an exculpatory or explanatory word from the accused or from his counsel. And as for the prosecutor, he knows but one side. He does not know what his own witnesses will say under cross-examination, nor what testimony can be presented in rebuttal, nor what explanations consistent with innocence may be drawn from circumstances seemingly conclusive as to guilt. He knows his own side of the case, but not the case of the defense.

Advantage Found at Last.

The Columbus Citizen has made a real discovery. "A short man looking up," it remarks, "sees further than a tall man looking down."—Boston Transcript.

1809---Lincoln---1919

The world only celebrates the birthdays of the men who never die. Lincoln as a personality is a fading memory, but Lincoln, as the incarnation of a great principle, is immortal.

His child-like sincerity, his unselfish devotion and boundless sympathy won for him the unshakable confidence of the great mass of plain people.

How little did the great Emancipator realize when he uttered those memorable words, "We here highly resolve that these men shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom," that in a little over half a century the sons of the men who offered their lives for a new national birth of freedom should go forth to foreign shores to die that the world should have a new birth of freedom.

It is especially fitting that we should honor his memory this year with renewed reverence.

The Peoples National Bank of Barre

National Bank Protection for Your Savings.

GOMPERS NEARLY READY TO REPORT ON LABOR

There Has Been Great Difficulty in Reconciling the Diverse Views of British and Americans on This Phase.

Paris, Feb. 12 (By the Associated Press).—While President Wilson and the allied premiers and generals are engaged in perfecting the plan for the creation of a society of nations and arranging the new terms to be imposed upon Germany for a renewal of the armistice, expiring next Monday, other subjects of the greatest importance are being prepared for the consideration of the peace conference. It is expected that the conference will spend little time discussing them, however, and will pass most of them on to the society of nations, when the latter has been created and ready to function.

Foremost on this secondary program are the recommendations of the commission on international labor legislation. Samuel Gompers, the chairman, has been pushing work so that it is expected he will have a report ready for the conference as soon as it is ready to receive it.

There have been difficulties in reconciling the diverse views of British and American labor interests, as each is radical in some respects and yet conservative in others, in the opinion of some labor leaders. It is said that there is no coincidence between their plans. The British are radicals where Americans are cautious, while the Americans throw conservatism to the winds when considering matters on which the British are careful.

Meetings are going on to-day, as they have almost continuously during the last few days, between men who have come to Paris at the call of President Wilson and the premiers to deal with great financial problems arising out of the war. Every delegation admits the gravity of the problems presented and the absolute necessity for their settlement, if the world is to be saved from universal bankruptcy. In no place is it regarded as so evident that there must be the fullest and most cordial co-operation between the nations now represented at the conference as in the effort to restore the stability of currency, reduce prices to a reasonable level, get rid of superfluous issues of war paper, prevent further excessive fluctuations on exchange and regulate the rates of interest on, and the amount of, bonds to be issued.

Already initial steps have been taken to commit the peace conference to the adoption of a great international pooling system of debts, which shall include all neutral nations, whether they wish to or not. This will meet with the most determined resistance from the American delegates, who feel that America did her full share in aiding the allies by furnishing troops and almost unlimited supplies of money and material. They are understood to be quite willing to rid France of the nightmare of German power in extending further credits to permit France to rehabilitate her industries and enable her, and Belgium as well, to hold her own in the world's markets, but they thoroughly appreciate the fact that it is beyond their power to commit their country to participation in any monetary credit system with European powers. They also feel that some of these countries have been derelict in not imposing, as the United States and Great Britain did, additional taxes upon their own people during the war to meet, at least in part, their obligations, instead of calculating upon reimbursements from indemnities to be collected from the enemy.

The revival of the spirit of the old Paris economic conference which planned boycotts and after-war discriminations, is sometimes in evidence during discussions. It made his appearance in the desire of one country to impose discriminatory duties on enemy commerce, during the consideration of the plan to make all international waterways open for all nations on even terms. This was regarded as a violation of one of the



Look! Look! Look!

An unusually good lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats
Specially Priced
\$15.00—\$18.00—\$20.00

These are odd garments and mostly small sizes, but the values are extra good, much better than we can buy to-day at anywhere near these prices, so step lively if you expect to get your size.

Men's Union Suits, heavy weight cotton ribbed, for \$1.75 each. All sizes, 34 to 50.

Men's Cotton Hose, fancy colors, special low price 15c, or two pairs for 25c.

JUST LOOK IN OUR WINDOW

Whose your Tailor?

F. H. Rogers & Company

"14 points," but the commission dealing with the subject is having some difficulty in pushing the point. However, the acceptance of the principle of international control over such waterways to the extent at least of prescribing rules which shall govern navigation and defining the riparian rights of abutting nations, is believed to have paved the way for ultimate agreement in the commission upon a report which will probably be received with approval by the peace conference or its legate, the society of nations.

Not Her Fault.
"Can you keep a secret, Peggy?"
"I can; but it's just my luck to tell things to other girls who can't."—Boston Transcript.

Good Shoes
for Ladies at
\$3.85

If you did not get a pair of the Shoes we advertised for Saturday and Monday, you had better come in at once, as they are extra good values.

We still have a good assortment of sizes, and you can save \$2.00 on a pair if you act at once.

20% off
for a few days on all Lumbermen's Rubbers, Moccasins, Felt Shoes, and Skis.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

Safety!

Three essentials are afforded by this institution to clients—
Safety, Organization and Service

In all matters pertaining to the funds of patrons, the element of Safety is given first consideration.

At the Quarry Savings Bank & Trust Co., there is a "human element" which gives strength and character, and makes banking pleasant, as well as efficient.

Known as "the bank with a strong directorate," this institution offers patrons a complete banking service for Savings, Investments and Checking Accounts.

You are invited to become a depositor, thus adding to your own efforts the counsel and judgment of our experienced officers.

QUARRY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, Pres. A. P. ABBOTT, V. Pres. C. M. WILLEY, Treas.
DIRECTORS:
Ben A. Eastman, J. M. Boutwell, W. G. Reynolds, A. P. Abbott, H. F. Cutler, W. H. Miles, E. L. Scott, H. J. M. Jones, B. W. Hooker, H. H. Jackson

Vermont Mutual
Fire Insurance Company
of Montpelier, Vt.

Ninety-First Year

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

FREE--Gold Fish--FREE

A globe and two fish free with every 65c bottle Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup this week at

Russell's, the Red Cross Pharmacy

What Shea Offers Thursday, Friday and Saturday

100 pairs of Women's Button Boots
Mostly Goodyear Welts, sizes 2 to 4
Choice \$1.98 any pair

A shame to do it, but we need the room for spring goods. Odds and ends, high-grade Dress Boots in all colors and styles, \$1.00 to \$1.50 deducted from the original selling price. If you are in need of Shoes, drop in and see us.

Shea's Shoe Store

An Advertisement in the Times Will Bring Sure Results

A. W. Badger & Co.
UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS—TEL. 447-W—OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN THIS WORK—THE BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE