BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Speaker Gillett starts off his career with the gavel just as if he intended to be the power behind the gavel.

Some how or other, Wilson's voice loses its clearness and his words their forcefulness in the long transmission across the Atlantic ocean.

Putting your money in Salvation Army doughnuts will be a good deal like casting your bread on the water—it will return in the form of brightened humanity.

Now that a notorious thief has picked the lock on the county jail at Barnstable, Mass., they will probably proceed to lock the Barnstable door as it should be locked.

Although it's a trifle belated, Vermont will join in saluting "Gov." Charles S. Dana of New Haven, who served nominally while Gov. Clement has been in New York for the past two weeks.

The commander of the NC-4, which has made a very successful flight to the Azores, is almost a Vermonter, having been born just across the Connecticut river at Lyme. It is near enough so that New Hampshire may be willing to share some of the distinction that has come to Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read.

In addition to being "mayor of Brattleboro," E. W. Gibson now assumes the duties of state's attorney of Windham county, to succeed Harrie B. Chase, who resigned to become sixth superior judge. Well, Gibson has shown the capacity to turn off work and he undoubtedly will meet the various demands made upon him by multifarious duties.

Congressman Frank L. Greene returned from Europe just in time for the opening of the special session of Congress. There is no doubt that Greene's powers of observation, sharpened by long service in the newspaper business, enabled him to get a fairly good idea of conditions in those parts of Europe which he visited during his tour with other members of Congress and Secretary of War Baker; and the information, thus gained, should be of value to him in his consideration of some of the problems likely to come before Congress.

SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION NEEDED IN CONGRESS.

The Republicans are clearly in control of both the Senate and the House in Congress, as shown by their election of Representative Gillett of Massachusetts as speaker of the House and Senator Cummins of Iowa as president pro tempore of the Senate, but they still will not have things their own way because they have to deal with a Democrat in the presidential chair and a Democrat who is known for his strong pertinacity. Perhaps it is not too much to expect, however, that in the interests of good government and the progress of the nation the political opponents will get together in some strong progressive work. The introduction of the spirit of conciliation on both sides will go far toward starting the nation off strongly on its reconstruction period; and the people of the country, irrespective of political affiliations, would like to see such a spirit of conciliation injected into the relations between the executive and the dominant party in Congress. Constant bickering and checkmating, one toward the other, will prove deleterious to the good of the United States in more than one way.

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WILSON ASKS REMOVAL OF BEER AND WINE BAN; URGES REVISED WAR TAX

(Continued from third page.)

dustry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which you can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends. Agencies of international counsel are presently to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining on an adequate scale the organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work, and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

"Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be resuscitated, and the world where it will be lacking is not willing or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers and our capitalists, will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

"Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

Federal Taxes.

"And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet sufficient to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of those sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxation.

"What we shall have to care for is that taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources, its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax and the estate tax. All these can be so adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayers. A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of its collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenditures of the war had to be borne, but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several states but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the federal government also.

"Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessity of war-time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufactures and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes, and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon. But you have at hand in the treasury department many experts who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent system and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

"There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labor force to a more serious disorganization, and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913, permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

"Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. Among the industries to which consideration should be given is that of manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on the one hand and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants. German chemical industry with which we will be brought into competition was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

Tariff Protection.

"The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility and that it may have to be met by counter legislation. This subject has, fortunately, been exhaustively investigated by the United States tariff commission. A recent report of that commission has shown very clearly that we lack and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions and the past measures which are now recommended by the tariff commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress.

"Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the constitution which extend the suffrage to women and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress: It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it and the immense advantage of it to the national life, has been urged and debated, by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

"The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion, so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railroads, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which tends to make them indispensable instrumentalities of our industrial life, and accord a system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest. Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken by the appropriate committees of the Congress, would certainly result indirectly, even if not directly, in a great public benefit.

The Prohibition Ban.

"The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled, 'An act to enable the secretary of agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purpose of the act entitled, "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products" and for other purposes, be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.'

"I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative and to put myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

Woodrow Wilson.

"20 May, 1919."

CURRENT COMMENT

Poor Advertising for Vermont.

Murder cases in Vermont are occupying first-page positions in the Boston daily papers. Too bad that these papers will not throw a similar energy in advertising the beauties of Vermont as an ideal summer resort. Illustrations can be secured that will attract full as much attention and certainly appeal to the public to a much greater degree, to offset publishing photographs of witnesses wanted in the murder trial. City papers work up sensational newspaper stories in murder cases that are cheap stuff to fill up a newspaper that sails under the type of a respectable one.—Waterbury Record.

A Sweet Future.

The Barre Times suggests that we may be called the "Chocolate" city. Chocolate and candy affords a fairly firm foundation for prosperity at that. There is a never ceasing demand for both and never more than at present. The war made many thousands new lovers of chocolate and other sweets, national prohibition is expected to create a greater demand than ever for candies so the future looks rather bright.

With the Crystal Confectionery company steadily enlarging its business, the Vermont Chocolate company forging rapidly ahead and the Miller candy company in prospect there is every basis for confident hopes of future prosperity in Burlington.

We have hopes that the city is just swinging into the proper stride to carry it on to the high things destiny has decreed for us.—Burlington News.

"Now come the days of gardens; far and wide
Commuters clamor in their floral pride."
—George E. Chapell.

And here's the right raiment to wear when associating with the hoe.

Khaki trousers. Prices, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

Light flannel shirts. Prices, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00.

And when the extra hours of daylight are worked out, hoe every man who thirsts for style!

Neat pencil stripes, worsted mixtures, English homespuns and solid colors that give solid satisfaction.

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Gouraud's Oriental Cream
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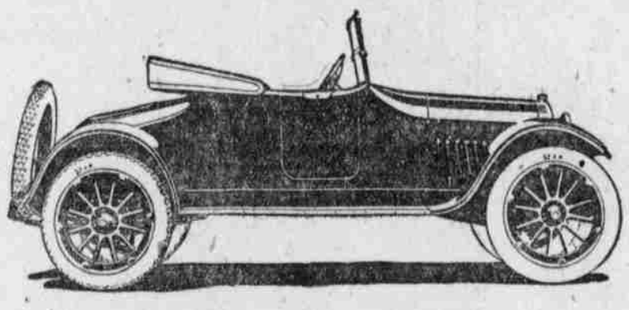

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This "Mastercraft" model is the first "complete-service" cabinet ever built. Holds 300 to 400 articles—the complete outfit for the average kitchen. Has fifteen labor and time-saving features which women have always wanted, including the famous Automatic Lowering Flour Bin.

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