

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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An "honest day's work for an honest day's pay" should be the clarion cry of every man, woman and child in the United States.

A Groton boy who was "demonstrating" a .38-calibre revolver received the bullet through one hand. Rather of a demonstration, one might say.

Bulgaria is ready to accept the terms of the treaty but it has to have its little fling at the terms just as Germany and Austria had. It is the fashion nowadays to make a protest.

The members of the newspaper fraternity throughout Vermont will wish for Howard L. Hindley, editor of the Rutland Herald, a speedy recovery and complete restoration to health following the operation which was performed on him at the Rutland hospital last Friday.

Promise that the Graham case will be tried at the present term of Washington county court assures a continuation of the term to very indefinite lengths, for the Graham case is likely to take up nearly as much time as the trial of the Long case, and, in addition, there is the remainder of the regular calendar to be cleaned up. But there will be general satisfaction that the Graham case is to be attended to.

Why the special emphasis from the White House that the clarity of Pres. Wilson's recent statements to the industrial conference and the bituminous coal miners indicates that his mental faculties were unimpaired? It was a case of laying too much stress on that point inasmuch as nothing has been officially stated concerning any lack of mental vigor on the part of the distinguished patient.

Brattleboro is faced by the necessity of borrowing money to pay the state of Vermont the town's portion of the 40-cent direct tax because the taxpayers of the town have not come forward with their tax money. The trouble seems to be that Brattleboro allows too much leeway for the payment of its taxes, the taxpayers being given until Jan. 1, whereas most of the bills, including the direct state tax, have to be met during the year prior to Jan. 1.

Although the industrial conference ended in a flat failure, the germ of the idea of industrial peace in the United States remains strong in the minds of the public. The time is probably not opportune for the second trial of a conference toward general agreement between employers and employes but at some future time the representatives of groups of people may be brought together for consideration of plans. Let the idea remain firmly fixed in the minds of the people.

Vermont is coming into prominence quite rapidly as a haven for moving picture circuits. The population of a town or city can be figured to-day on the number of moving picture houses it supports.—Waterbury Record.

The latter statement is not accurate insofar as it concerns Barre, for at the present time there is but one moving picture house in Barre, whereas in many places not one-half as populous as Barre there are two or more theatres of the tabloid drama or comedy. It is not possible to estimate the size of Barre by its "movie" theatres.

It is not a cause of war between Mexico and the United States that two U. S. airmen were murdered by Mexicans on Mexican territory, but it is a case of plain murder which should be punished through the combined efforts of the governments of the two countries. If the government of Mexico does not join with the government at Washington in searching out and punishing the perpetrators of the brutal crime, then the government at Mexico City will have forfeited its rights to all decent consideration from every other nation of the world.

New York City's daylight saving ordinance may put that city somewhat out of joint with the remainder of the country when the clock is set ahead again next April. Or will it be the United States which is out of joint with New York City? It is not probable that the plan of part daylight saving and part not daylight saving will work out to the entire satisfaction of the entire country although there is a great deal to be said in favor of the daylight saving system in the industrial and commercial centers of the country. We ought to be uniform in the matter all over the country.

The several scores of American sailors who stood when the American national anthem was played in a gathering in Fiume and were roundly hissed for their action may have the conviction that the people of their home land stand back of them for their display of patriotism to the United States. They would have been ingrates and not wor-

thy of being American citizens had they failed thus to honor the American national anthem and their own country, even in the midst of a demonstration which was very hostile through a mistaken notion of the aims and purposes of the United States government.

Evidence brought out before the German national assembly's investigation of the causes of the war shows that on Jan. 16, 1917, the then ruler of Germany declared he "did not care" for Pres. Wilson's peace offer and that if a breach with the United States "cannot be prevented, it cannot be helped." The then ruler added: "Events are developing." Events surely were developing, but not along the line of Wilhelm's thought. Incidentally, the revelation shows the flippancy with which the ruler of Germany treated the diplomatic correspondence with the United States. Those who are trying to make out an alibi for the former emperor will find hard work in explaining away that statement.

A player on the Boston team of the American baseball league made a fair and square contract with the owners of that team that he would play for the Boston team three years. One of those years has been passed. In that year the player in question had superlative success in batting. He now comes out with the assertion that he will not abide by the contract which he made fairly and squarely with the owners of the Boston American team and that he will have more pay or he will quit. It looks like a good time for the Boston American team to try the case out in court, whether a contract is a contract or not and something to be carried out according to the expressed agreement of the two parties named on the paper. A contract in baseball ought to be as binding as a contract in business.

ALLOWANCES TO SERVICE MEN. There has been so much complexity regarding the emoluments granted to men who have served the United States in the army, the navy or the marine corps that many of the men discharged have become confused as to their rights and are not receiving the rewards which are their due. Perhaps one of the details which are least understood is that regarding the allowance for mileage. An act passed by Congress and approved Feb. 28, 1919, gives all honorably discharged men an allowance of five cents per mile from the place of original muster into the service. Those who have been discharged since the approval of that act are probably receiving their full allowance for mileage; but those who left the service after honorable discharge, prior to Feb. 28, 1919, may not all have taken advantage of the allotment for travel. These latter undoubtedly received three and one-half cents per mile allowance; but they are now entitled to the one and one-half cents which makes up the difference between the old allowance and the new. Then, again, there may be some who did not, through some reason or other, receive the bonus of \$80 which the government granted to all men honorably discharged from service. Those who failed to receive that bonus ought to make application promptly through some properly constituted authority. These and other rewards offered by the government are being attended to by these agents, whose services are welcomed by the government inasmuch as great efforts are being made to give every man his due for service in the war. If any men who read this have not already received that which they deserve, application and proper proof will no doubt bring them the reward.

Letters to the Editor Length of Service of Mail Carriers. Brattleboro mail carriers are in arms over a statement going the rounds of the state press that Henry A. Holder of St. Johnsbury had completed 30 years of service as a mail carrier, which was perhaps a record for New England. As it happens, Brattleboro has three carriers who have been on duty ever since the service was instituted in July, 1887, or 32 years ago last July. Three other Brattleboro men who began as substitutes 32 years ago are still in the service and are regular carriers, Thomas A. Austin beginning as a regular 31 years ago, John A. Lindsey 26 years ago and Sidney H. Farr 29 years ago.—Barre Times of Oct. 10.

Editor, Times: The above clipping from the Times of Oct. 10 is interesting as a mass of condensed misinformation. I have taken pains to verify my records by those of the department before offering any comment, hence the delay. The first rural carrier was established in Vermont where in Grand Isle, effective Dec. 21, 1896. So far as known to me, one of the carriers then appointed, Frederick Martell, is still in the service, with a period of service of nearly 23 years, which is the longest possible in this state and about the maximum for the whole country.

With regard to the carriers named in this clipping, it may safely be asserted that they never were attached to the St. Johnsbury or Brattleboro offices. E. H. Sargent, Secretary, Vermont Rural Letter Carriers' Assn., East Thetford, Vt., Oct. 21, 1919.

Barre's Department of Social Work. Editor, Barre Times: In behalf of the Barre department of social work may we correct any possible misconception of its activities by the following statement? While this department began with the clients of the overseer of the poor as a nucleus, its interests are by no means limited to those clients. Rather, it aims at constructive service in all individual and family problems that are naturally met by associated charities, where such organization exists. Though still lacking certain elements of centralization found in associated charities routine, the technique and spirit of this department are in accord with the best modern practice implied in the modernized preferred title, department of social work.

This practice is nowhere better epitomized than in the well-known slogan—"Help the poor, not in their poverty, but out of it," and the other "Not sime, but a friend." Let it be remembered that the good people of the city, in accepting and welcoming a department of social work, at the same time accept and welcome their part of the task—the rendering of their full measure of active good will, which the department must help to unify and make effective. Many are already giving this full measure, but not everyone is yet acquainted with the fact that he or she is needed.

To this end let us suggest these three forms of service: Sewing and home teachers of sewing; motor service both in and out of town; homes for children, free and paid, temporary and permanent.

For details, those who are willing to render any form of service will please communicate with Miss Gridley, social worker, city building, office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 4 to 5 p. m., except Thursdays. Phone 745.

Please consider this a personal appeal and respond promptly. The Department of Social Work.

Protests Being Called Gluttonous on Sugar. Editor, Barre Times: I speak in behalf of the housekeepers of New England when I protest against the state-

ment that we have been gluttonous in the use of sugar this summer, that excessive use is the cause of the so-called famine.

Every housewife knows that she has not been able to secure half the normal amount, as she could seldom secure any for cooking. Most of the canning has been done without sugar, or with so little that it has spoiled; tons of fruit have been wasted because of lack of sugar for preserving.

It seems, then, like adding insult to injury to accuse us of using an excessive amount. Because the manufacturers of luxuries like candy, ice cream

and soda have used great quantities, is it fair to stint the housewives who have so conscientiously and patiently borne the burden of necessary wartime economy? To force us to buy \$2 worth of groceries not needed to get a pound of needed sugar, in order that the producers may sell more to candy makers and like caterers at a higher figure, is an abuse of good nature, but to insult by a statement manifestly untrue beside, this causes indignation that bespeaks future looking out for one's own interests first. A Housewife. Plainfield, Vt., Oct. 25, 1919.

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Six-thousand-mile adjustment on Fabric Tires. Eight-thousand-mile adjustment on Cord Tires.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BETTER ACQUAINTANCE

SERIES, NO. 6

Dear Friends:

I supposed that the War was over but I notice by the papers or rather the headlines (I always judge the significance of events by the size of the headlines) that there are wars by the hundred going on all over our fair country. We hoked the Kaiser and now we're going to lick each other. I notice that most of these wars are between what they call capital and labor. I might kinder edge into the ring but I'll be hanged if I know what side I belong to. I don't want to fight unless I know what I'm fightin' for. I've been looking for a long time for some fellow who can find just what a capitalist and a laborer really is. When I get that, then I can go ahead and line up on one side or the other. I know of fellows who have come to this country (for the reason, I suppose, that they had not had the good fortune to be born here) to get protection of popular government, freedom of religion, speech and social environment, and in fact any advantage which any other decent, law-abiding citizen can have. They have earned good wages, saved their money, deposited it in the bank at 4 per cent interest. Then they have invested a part of their savings in some good going corporation (which is merely an association of others like themselves similar to the one for which they have worked for many years), selected a trained man to manage the business, so that their savings may be secure and return a fair rate of interest on the investment. The man they selected is probably not earning as much money in proportion to the time required to fit himself for the job as the fellows who put their money into the business, and he works probably more hours to keep the business going through good times and bad, so that his friends shall suffer no loss. Now, why aren't these men capitalists and the fellow in the office a laborer, or why aren't they both laborers and both capitalists, either or both. A capitalist need not have a lot of money, neither must the laborer be necessarily engaged in manual toil. All of this talk creates in the minds of the public class distinctions which should not exist. In fact, the whole thing is fundamentally a question of right and wrong. Men who do violence, crime and arson are doing wrong. Men who grab greedily for every last dollar, regardless of flesh and blood, are doing wrong. That's the issue. Both of these men are a menace to society and orderly government. Let's recognize this, shake hands, admit that we're both wrong, get to work and make "Made in America" a world slogan.

Truly yours, L. Savings Book.

Business Address: Peoples National Bank.

LIBERALISM IN JAPAN. Certain Intellectual and Economic Forces Making for Democracy. It was European imperialism that taught Japan that the only way in which it could be respected was to be strong in military and naval force. Not its art nor the exquisite courtesy of its people nor its eager curiosity gave Japan the rank of one of the big five at Paris. And none of these things brought triumph to its diplomats there. Until the world puts less confidence in military force and deals out justice internationally on some other basis than command of force, the progress of democracy in Japan will be uncertain, because in Japan more than any other country the strength of political reactionism centers in the army. In the ideas which it breeds and in the officials who come, willingly or unwillingly, under its influence.

But, barring outside events, two great forces are working on the side of liberal ideas and institutions. One is intellectual, the other economic. Japan is trying, under the leadership of its present rulers, an impossible experiment. It recognizes its dependence on the West for material, technical and scientific development, and welcomes the introduction of western ideas and methods so far as they concern these things. But it is trying at the same time to preserve intact its own peculiar moral and political heritage; it is claiming superiority in these respects to anything the West can give it. It is another chosen nation, unique in its origin and destiny. With extraordinary toughness and tenacity it has managed somehow to conserve the feudal and even barbarian morals and politics of the warrior, while it has borrowed wholesale the entire scientific and industrial technique of the world.

But no nation can enduringly live a double life: Japan shows everywhere the strain of this split in its life. Nor can the Japanese, even with all their power of resistance, indefinitely shut out the entrance of genuinely western ideas and aims. These have crept in and are expelling the traditional ideas in spite of the most incredible, reactionary system of primary education the world has ever known. The first fruits of this creeping in is that release of liberal ideas which accompanied the defeat of Germany. As one of the intellectual leaders of the new Japan puts it, the change that has come over Japan in the last year is not describable in words; it is intellectual, moral, even metaphysical.—John Dewey in The Dial.

QUESTIONS. "Have you the 'Meditations of Mark Anthony'?" asked in lady of the clerk in a bookstore. Which reminds us of a query put to an attendant of the library: "Where can I find Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Crew'?" The questioner was a husky looking chap and may have been the coach of a bunch of oarsmen.—Boston Transcript.

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Advertisement for F. H. Rogers & Company, Liberalism in Japan, and other articles. Includes a small illustration of a man in a hat.

Advertisement for The University Price \$12.00, featuring an illustration of a woman in a dress.

Large advertisement for Walk-Over Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop, featuring a large illustration of a boot and descriptive text.

Advertisement for The Big Chance, featuring an illustration of a man in a hat and text about savings accounts.

Advertisement for Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, featuring text about assets and insurance in force.

Advertisement for Prosperity, featuring text about a thrifty community and the First National Bank of Montpelier.

Advertisement for Empire Automobile Shoes, featuring a list of shoe sizes and prices.

Advertisement for Capital Savings Bank and Trust Co., featuring interest rates and deposit information.

Advertisement for The N. D. Phelps Co., Inc., featuring information about telephone numbers and services.

Advertisement for Westinghouse Mazda Lamps, featuring information about lamp types and the Barre Electric Company.

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Advertisement for Combination Library and Bedroom Suites, featuring information about furniture and the A. W. Badger & Co.