

MORRISVILLE INCREASED

Population Gain for the Decade Was Eighteen Per Cent

JOHNSON VILLAGE ALSO PROGRESSED

Cambridge, Hyde Park and Stowe Villages Had Decrease

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The census of the incorporated villages of Lamoille county, Vt., shows that Johnson and Morrisville made gains over 1910 while Cambridge, Hyde Park and Stowe lost. Morrisville had a gain of 18 per cent and Cambridge lost 33.9 per cent.

The comparative statement of the population for the two censuses is as follows:

	1920	1910	P. C.
Cambridge (village) ..	293	395	33.9
Hyde Park (village) ..	368	423	13
Johnson (village) ..	681	631	4
Morrisville (village) ..	107	1445	18
Stowe (village) ..	526	366	7

* Gain in population.

NOT A COMMUNIST NOW.

The English Radical's Disillusionment After Five Weeks in Russia.

Soon after my arrival in Moscow I had an hour's conversation with Lenin in English, which he spoke fairly well. He is dictatorial, calm, incapable of fear, extraordinarily devoid of self-seeking, an embodied theory. The materialistic conception of history, one feels, is his life blood. He resembles a professor in his desire to have the theory understood and in his fury with those who misunderstand, or disagree, as also in his love of expounding. I got the impression that he despises a great many people and is an intellectual aristocrat.

The reasons which make attempts at violent revolution seem to most of us both improbable and undesirable in this country carry no weight with him, and seem to him mere bourgeois prejudices. When I suggested that whatever is possible in England can be achieved without bloodshed, he waved aside the suggestion as fantastic. I got little impression of knowledge of psychological imagination as regards Great Britain. Indeed, the whole tendency of Marxism is against psychological imagination, since it attributes everything in politics to purely material causes.

I asked him next whether he thought it possible to establish communism firmly and fully in a country containing such a large majority of peasants. He admitted that it was difficult, and laughed over the exchange the peasant is compelled to make of food for paper; the worthlessness of Russian paper struck him as comic. But he said—what is no doubt true—that things will right themselves when there are goods to offer to the peasant.

Peace between bolshevik Russia and capitalist countries, he said, must always be insecure; the entente might be



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led by weariness and mutual dissensions to conclude peace, but he felt convinced that the peace would be of brief duration. I found in him, as in almost all leading communists, such less eagerness than existed on our side for peace and the raising of the blockade. He believes that nothing of real value can be achieved except through world revolution and the abolition of capitalism. I felt that he regarded the resumption of trade with capitalist countries as a mere palliative of doubtful value.

I asked him what to reply to critics who say that in the country he has merely created peasant proprietorship, not communism. He replied that that is not quite the truth, but he did not say what the truth is. I think if I had met him without knowing who he was, I should not have guessed that he was a great man; he struck me as too opinionate and narrowly orthodox. His strength comes, I imagine, from his honesty, courage and unwavering faith—religious faith in the Marxian gospel, which takes the place of the Christian martyr's hopes of paradise, except that it is less egotistical. He has as little love for liberty as the Christians who suffered under Diocletian and retaliated when they acquired power. Perhaps love of liberty is incompatible with wholehearted belief in a panacea for all human ills. If so, I cannot but rejoice in the skeptical temper of the western world.

ARMISTICE SIGNED.

Between Finland and Russia—Signing Took Place at Dorpat.

Helsingfors, Finland, Aug. 13.—An armistice between Finland and Russia was signed at Dorpat to-day.

Confidences.

First Girl—I like a man with a past, he is so interesting.
Second Girl—That's true, but he's not so interesting as a man with a future.
Third Girl—I like a man with a present, and the more expensive the present is the more interest I take in him.

REPUBLICANS FILED ASSENT

After Being Notified By Vermont Secretary of State's Office

ONE DEMOCRAT TOOK NO ACTION

H. W. Varnum of Jeffersonville Had Been Mentioned for U. S. Senator

H. W. Varnum of Jeffersonville, whose name had been mentioned on the Democratic ticket for U. S. senator in the primaries, has not filed his assent to allow the use of his name and it is not expected that he will file it. Saturday morning when some of the papers of the different candidates did not arrive at the secretary of state's office, Deputy Myrick called up those who did not have petitions enough or had not filed their assent and all of the candidates in both Republican and Democratic tickets filed their assent and enough petition, so they were inside the provisions of the law.

PEARL BUTTON INDUSTRY.

That of Mississippi Dependent on Preservation of Certain Fish.

"Complexity of modern industry is aptly illustrated by the fact that your pearl buttons are dependent upon preservation of certain Mississippi river fish," says a bulletin from Washington, D. C., headquarters of the national geographic society.

This economic curiosity is explained in a communication to the society by Hugh M. Smith as follows:

"The perpetuation of the fish supply in the Mississippi and its tributaries involves a very important industry besides fishing. Investigations conducted for the bureau of fisheries years ago showed an intimate relation between certain kinds of fishes and the mussels, which yield valuable pearls and support a pearl-button industry which gives employment to about 20,000 persons and has a product worth from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000 annually.

"The young mussels, of microscopic size when thrown off by their parents in myriads, need to pass the first weeks of their independent existence on the gills of fishes. If the fishes are not present at the proper time, the mussels cannot survive. Furthermore—and this is a most interesting feature of the co-relation of fishes and mussels—the young of particular kinds of mussels require the gills of particular kinds of fishes as nurseries.

"The black bass is best for several sorts of mussels, the crappies for several others, the catfish for others. The skipjack, a kind of herring, is the only known host for the best of all mussels; and as this fish is not, by any means, abundant, its maintenance is of prime importance to the welfare of the button industry. In 1919 more than one and a half million skipjacks were rescued.

"The peculiar requirements of the young mussels having been carefully determined, the bureau of fishes has gone extensively into the business of artificial propagation of pearly mussels by a method which is a vast im-

provement on nature. The spawning mussels, held in ponds, are at the critical period provided with the special fishes needed for the attachment of the young. The fishes obtained in the rescue operations are turned into the ponds at the time the mussels are spawning and become thickly inoculated. They are then liberated in the open water and distribute themselves and the mussels throughout a wide stretch of river. Thus two important branches of the bureau's work go hand in hand.

"The artificial propagation of freshwater mussels is one of the functions of the United States fisheries biological laboratory located on the Mississippi river near Fairport, Ia. Each year from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 young mussels are thus brought in contact with the gills or rescued fishes and given a proper start in life. The maintenance of the mussels supply is thus being greatly aided.

"That this work is not a mere experiment, but is yielding practical results, is shown by various pieces of evidence. For instance, pearl buttons have been made from Mississippi river mussels grown from larvae that had been black bass less than two years before and had been under constant observation. These mussels would have attained full commercial size at the age of four and a half years."

SALVATION ARMY REORGANIZED

In Order to Put it in Better Position to Meet the Enlarged Demands on It Since the War.

New York, Aug. 16.—A far-reaching reorganization of the Salvation Army, designed to put it in a position the better to meet the enlarged demands that are everywhere being made upon it since the war, has just been announced by the executive officials of the body here. The new era upon which the Salvationists are entering involves not only a complete redistribution of personnel, but also a re-structuring of the entire country for the Army's administrative purposes.

Remaining as head of all the Salvation Army forces in the United States is Commander Evangelina Booth, who has rendered 15 years of service here. She continues as commanding officer of all the Army's forces in the United States and Hawaii, but with enlarged authority delegated to her in recognition of her successful direction of the war-time efforts of the organization both at home and abroad.

For administrative purposes the country has been divided into three territories, and eastern, central and western, with headquarters respectively in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Colonel William Peart, who has long been chief secretary in the United States, will leave New York with a promotion to commissioner and assume charge of the Army's work in the central territory. To New York as ranking officer comes Commissioner Thomas Estill, who heretofore has directed the Salvationist activities for the entire western half of the country from Chicago. The commanding officer for the new western territory will be Colonel Adam Gifford, formerly in charge of the work in New England, whose promotion to the rank of lieutenant commissioner will take effect with his assumption of his new post.

Among other important transfers of higher officers are the following:

Colonel William A. McIntyre from New York to Boston in command of the New England province.

Colonel Stephen Marshall from Minneapolis to New York in command of the Metropolitan province, including eastern New York and northern New Jersey.

Colonel William S. Barker from national property secretary at New York to command of the Minneapolis division.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Stanton from mid-western social secretary with headquarters at New York to command of the Pittsburgh division.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Atkinson from Boston to command of the Atlantic division.

Lieutenant Colonel John W. Cousins from Denver to command of the Seattle division.

Lieutenant Colonel George Davis, formerly head of Chicago Training college, to command of the Denver division.

Brigadier Wesley Baillie from New York to command of the Cleveland division.

Brigadier Herbert Roberts from Kansas City to command of the Cincinnati division.

Brigadier William Andrews from Hartford to command of the Des Moines division.

Brigadier Andrew Crawford from Atlanta to command of the Western Training college and San Francisco division.

Brigadier William G. Anderson from Albany to command of the Chicago division.

Brigadier Edwy White from Buffalo to command of the Milwaukee division.

Brigadier George Casler from Newark, N. J., to command of the Indianapolis division.

Brigadier David Dunham from Cincinnati to command of the St. Louis division.

Brigadier Samuel Withers from Cleveland to command of the Albany division.

Major Henry D. Bale from Minneapolis to command of the Baltimore division.

Major William Halpin from Philadelphia to command of the Buffalo division.

The list of new appointments was submitted to General Bramwell Booth during his recent visit to this country and received his approval.

Schoolboy Translations.

Miserere, Domine!—Oh, heart-broken schoolmaster.
Charus a son goat.—To each the goat he deserves.—Boston Transcript.

PLANTS' "HUMAN" SIDE.

Some of Them "Walk" and Some Also "Fly."

In a recent book, Royal Dixon maintains that plants have "a human side." He tells of plants that walk, plants that fly—or at least use airplanes to enable their seeds to fly, of plants that fish, that keep servants and domestic animals, that use animals for transportation, that forecast the weather and tell the name of day and accomplish many other marvels that seem to ape human intelligence.

We know, of course, that plants are not really "human," as that term is usually understood, and that they are not even on a par with animals that we consider so far beneath us. But it is admittedly hard to tell just where to draw the line between plants and animals, and men, and the more one studies nature with an open mind, the more there does seem to be some sort of intelligence and feeling common to all living things.

Samuel Butler, in one of his books, maintains that both plants and animals actually do possess intelligence, not merely of a human sort, but in some particulars above the human standard. He accounts for all such marvels as those mentioned above by explaining that the plants know exactly what they are about—that they do what they do because, in the course of long and shrewd experimentation, they have found that that is the best way for them to get along. Likewise with animals. The chicken creates an egg, he says, because the chicken has learned exactly how to do it with a definite purpose in view; and the egg in turn, creates a chicken because the egg knows by oft-repeated experience just how to go about that wonderful task. The acorn produces an oak because it wants to do it, and knows how. The flowering plant knows all about bees, and produces flowers especially designed to attract them and have them distribute its pollen.

The knowledge of the plant or animal is all the more perfect, Butler argues, because it is so largely "unconscious." We ourselves only know perfectly, he reminds us, those things that we have done so often that we have learned to do them automatically. That is the way with the bees and ants. When you are conscious of knowing a thing, he says, you do not know it at all.

There is infinite interest, recreation and stimulation to be found in observing our plant and animal brethren. The world is a great deal bigger, more varied and more wonderful than any petty round of business, society and politics.—St. Joseph's Gazette.

Vermont.

From pilgrimage, whence comes the wand'rer home.

O! let there be some relics rare,
O! let some thoughts and recollections roam

Once more, mid scenes both good and fair.

And then, when other things have had some way,
O! then insist there's more you want.

Insist the pilgrim turn about, and say
Some words in tribute to Vermont.

Point to the mountain ranges, high and green,
And ask: "Now will you please relate

"What fresher, fairer forests have you seen
Then these in our Green Mountain state?"

"For waters deep, more great and good and grand,
"The pilgrim needs must seek in vain

"Those waters deep, which sound our western land,
"Our charming, beautiful Lake Champlain."

"Yes, more than this—the ponds and falls and streams
"Are picturesque, and useful too;

"They meet the vision that we see in dreams
"With what is real in Nature's view."

"What heritage of monumental rocks
"Have been unearthed by wondrous drill!

"And—cut and carved from massive, shapely blocks,
"What specimens of sculptor's skill!"

"And then, there's something that is very sweet;
"A thing which all sane people want:

"The maple sugar cannot well be beat,
"This special feature of Vermont."

"And on New England's old historic coast,
"They look to these Green Mountain farms

"For many products—and they're sure to boast
"Of farmer boys, when called to arms."

So, now, when comes the wand'rer back once more,
To fair Vermont—think not om- thought,

That, in those other states, along the shore,
Their soldier boys more bravely fought.

Vermont is modest, but she makes good show
In Nature, commerce and in art;

And when her boys are asked to go,
At county's call, they do their part.

The pilgrim learns one thing, to see and know,
That lovely scenes are in the heart.

And that, without them there, a deadly foe
Calls sternly: "Rise and do your part."

So mid these lovely ranges, high and green,
What greater tribute can you want,

When pilgrim cries: "Naught fairer have I seen,
O! thou, magnificent Vermont!"

—Mary E. Templeton.



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