THE BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

FIFTEENTH YEAR—NO. 4323 | BENNINGTON, VT., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918. | PRICE TWO CENTS

When You Hear a Man Continually Bragging That He Is Just As Good As Anybody You Don't Have To Travel Far To Find That He Isn't

ANARCHY HAS FULL SWAY IN RUSS CAPITAL

Robbery and Murder are Frequent

FOUR DAYS OF TERROR

First Direct News From Petrograd in 11 Days Shows Steady Change For Worse.

Petrograd, Feb. 7 (Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—Indiscriminate shooting is going on throughout the city both by day and by night, but usually is spot general after nightfall. Pillaging followed by shooting spread last night from Voznesensky Prospect past St. Isaac's Cathedral to Galernaya street, where private apartments were broken into and plundered, culminating in protracted firing between the pillagers and Red Guards. The wounded were taken to hospitals.

Three out of six armed men were caught this morning after shooting the cashier of the weekly illustrated paper Neva, who had returned from the post office with 20,000 rubles. Their motor car upon which soldiers were firing came to a standstill before a hole in the street at Nevsky Prospect and Moyskaya street, where they leaped out and scattered. A militiaman who tried to arrest one of the bandits was shot dead, after which the robber rushed into a court yard and was found in the attic of a house, where soldiers shot him and threw his body into the canal.

Meanwhile a crowd had lynched the chauffeur and soldiers had caught the third bandit. They were about to execute him as he stood against a wall when he was killed by a revolver bullet fired by a sailor. The soldiers afterward bayoneted his body and threw it into the canal. The three others escaped.

HARRINGTON-MATTISON

National Army Man Married Here on Saturday Evening.

One of the prettiest home weddings of the season took place Saturday evening, February 16 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Mattison where their youngest daughter, Esther Almedia Mattison, was united in marriage to Earl J. Harrington.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. L. Dew, pastor of the Methodist church, beneath a beautiful arch of evergreen and flowers. The background for the decorations was a large American flag prettily draped. The bridegroom was in the uniform of the United States army.

Miss Pearl LaFlamme was the maid of honor and Elmer Mattison, brother of the bride, was the best man. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine with veil and carried white carnations. The maid of honor's gown was of pink peau de soie and she carried pink carnations. The wedding march was played by Miss Velma Elwell.

Numerous presents of money, cut glass, silver and linen testified to the esteem in which the bride and bridegroom are held by a large circle of friends.

Refreshments were served to about a hundred relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington made their departure amid a shower of rice and confetti for a short wedding trip and upon its conclusion Mr. Harrington will return to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

WEATHER FORECAST

For eastern New York and western Vermont, fair and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Party who picked up black pocket book Saturday, please return to 109 Bradford Place and receive reward. 281x

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished rooms. Modern conveniences. 115 School street. 280

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

STRIKE ENDED AT REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT

Rebukes Ship Builders For Their Act

TELLS THEM TO WAIT

Says They Should Leave Issue To Board and To Not Do So It To Aid the Enemy.

Washington, Feb. 17—President Wilson in a telegram today to William L. Hutcheson, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in which he rejected the labor leader's request for an interview, summed up in seven words the attitude of the Administration toward the striking shipyard carpenters and other working men who might hamper the nation's war program. They were:

"Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?"

Mr. Hutch[illegible] prompt. In [illegible] dent he said he w[illegible] to induce the st[illegible] joiners to retur to work. A[illegible] from New York received in other quarters contained the prediction that the strike would end with tomorrow.

Asserting that the government had pledged itself to the [illegible] ing the best [illegible] labor and the [illegible] against "lawless and conscienceless profiteering" on the part of capital, the President made it evident by the tenor of his message to Mr Hutcheson that, in his mind there was no course open to strikers as patriotic Americans except to return immediately to their duties and leave the settlement of their demands to the Government's Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

President Wilson's message to Hutcheson is as follows:

I have received your telegram of yesterday and am very glad to note the expression of your desire as a patriotic citizen to assist in carrying on the work by which we are trying to save America and men everywhere who work and are free. Taking advantage of that assurance, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the fact that the strike of the carpenters in the shipyards is in marked and painful contrast to the action of labor in other trades and places. Ships are absolutely necessary for the winning of the war. No one can strike a deadlier blow at the safety of the nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the shipbuilding program.

All the other unions engaged in this indispensible work have agreed to abide by the decisions of the Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board. That board has dealt fairly and liberally with all who have resorted to it. I must say to you very frankly that it is your duty to leave to it the solution of your present difficulties with your employers and to advise the men whom you represent to return at once to work, pending the decision. No body of men have the moral right in the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not act upon this principle, you are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whatever may be your own conscious purpose.

I do not see that anything will be gained by my seeing you personally until you have accepted and acted upon the principle. It is the duty of the government to see that the best possible conditions of labor are maintained, as it is also its duty to see to it that there is no lawless and conscienceless profiteering, and that duty the government has accepted and will perform. Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?

Woodrow Wilson.

Yiddish.

Yiddish is a term used to designate a language which is spoken at the present moment by some millions of people. Strictly speaking, Yiddish is not a language, nor a dialect, but a jargon—the jargon used by Judeo-German communities dwelling chiefly in Germany and Russia, and by the immigrants coming from those countries to the United States. Yiddish owes its existence to the persecution to which the Jews were subjected in Germany at the time of the Reformation. Its essential basis is high German, with an admixture of Hebraic and Slavic elements.

WAR AND THE FARMER

Paper Read at a Recent Meeting of the Dorset Grange.

For maintaining freedom in the world today there are three imperative necessities, men, munitions and food, and the latter takes up no small consideration. The American farmer is confronted by the real problem of keeping the supply of food going steadily forward and the war has forced him to find energy and work for definite results in much larger fields than formerly.

The cry has been, "produce more, stop waste and use less," and certainly during the past year every farmer interested in the solution of the problem, has devoted his powers to raising crops to the limit of production, and even now is working hard to overcome his appetite by patriotic self-control in saving food.

Farmers have done and are doing their bit to the fullest and this in the face of questions of grave importance to him.

He has been told that he should not raise more crops than he can take care of. His of course means with his customary help, which hitherto he has always been reasonably sure he could depend on. But the wastes of war have made inroads upon his reserves, and labor has gone with the military forces or with the young men who have sought work in munition factories or with other concerns that will pay him more than any farmer can afford.

[illegible] farmer cannot compete with [illegible] or these other trades [illegible] for shorter [illegible] is natural that [illegible] labor to in- [illegible] shed short- er hours. [illegible] ting will be necessary [illegible] because hands are [illegible]

[illegible] planted by machi[illegible] all our ingenuity must be exerted to produce practicable machines and tools that will take the place of men in farm labor. But here the farmer must face the high cost of metals, fuels etc., and the agricultural manufacturer cannot obtain iron and steel sufficient to make the quantity of machines the farmer world need in 1918.

The subject of fertilizers was discussed at our last meeting, so we already know that some of the chemicals essential in commercial fertilizers are obtainable in bulk or at reasonable prices. However, the wise farmer has bought freely and early enough so that he may be quite sure of delivery altho present transportation is somewhat spent.

When the land is prepared, the farmer working from 14 to 16 hours a day with what help is left him, after the draft and other factors have taken their quota, will find the question of scarcity of good seed confronting him. In corn especially he should consider the kind that matures early. It would seem that there should be a revival of grain raising. The extremely high freight rates add greatly to the present exortionate prices of feeds. During the recent severely cold weather, there were some near this vicinity who were unable to procure any feed whatever temporarily, and were obliged to feed the fine seed corn which had been saved for next spring's planting. Thus if one has raised and saved, he may yet be assured of larger harvests, when such weather conditions have to be met. And then if crops come, through to harvest and are sent to the foreign countries, it is not a pleasant prospect to reflect that they may be destroyed en route in the submarine threatened zones.

The corn crop in this country last year was said to be larger by millions of bushels, but the quantity of milling corn was reported to be only half the normal crop because cut down by frosts, which has thus cut down the farmers consumption also.

The indication for last year's potato crop was for greatly increased production, but the yield proved nowhere in proportion to the acreage on account of early frosts and the lack of fertilizers, and is it to be wondered at that fear haunted the farmer lest the government would fix the price of potatoes below the cost of production? The high cost of burlap and barrels has been a handicap to producers. A sack that will hold two bushels of potatoes costs 25c even at second hand. The marketmen try to compel the farmer dealing with them to furnish these containers without charge, but in turn the marketmen charge extra for the bags or barrels when they sell, and the farmer does not even receive back the "empties." Counting the losses from blight, field freezing and from the recent cellar freezing, it would seem that seed potatoes

(Continued on Page Three)

WARNING OUT FOR ANNUAL TOWN MEETING

Articles to Be Acted on Tuesday, March 5

FEW NEW SUBJECTS

Tax Rate, Medical Inspection, License Issue and Highways are the Leading Issues.

The inhabitants of the Town of Bennington, qualified by law to vote in town meeting, are hereby notified and warned to meet at Library hall in said Town on Tuesday the 5th day of March, 1918, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to transact the following business:

1. To see whether the town will vote to empower and authorize the selectmen to appoint one or two road commissioners, the number to be determined by the town in said meeting, or whether the town will vote to elect one or two road commissioners.

2. To see if the town will vote to elect one Library trustee.

3. To see if the town will vote to elect a lister to serve one year in addition to the lister to be elected at said meeting for the term of three years.

4. (a) To see if the town will vote to elect a second constable. (b) [illegible] how many grand jurors the [illegible] vote to elect for the year [illegible]

[illegible] To see if the town will [illegible] a collector of taxes. [illegible] the town will vote to [illegible] orders.

[illegible] all Town officers, including [illegible] of the Town School Dis[illegible]

6. To vote by ballot in the manner provided by law upon the following questions. A "Shall license be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town?" B. "Shall licenses of the fifth class be granted in this town?"

7. To hear reports of the town officers.

8. To see what sums are necessary to be raised for the following purposes, viz: for the laying out, maintaining and repairing the highways of the town and for the payment of a state highway tax; for maintaining the schools and school houses, and for the school purposes of the town and for the payment of a state school tax; for the payment of any indebtedness and interest thereon; for the support of the poor; for the maintenance of bridges and of winter or snow roads; for the prosecution and defense of the common rights and interests of the inhabitants of the town, for the other necessary and incidental current town expenses; and the payment of a county tax as required by No. 256 of the Acts of 1917 and the payment of the direct state tax as required by No. 17 of the Acts of 1917; and to vote a tax upon the Grand List of the town for the payment thereof.

9. To see what sum, if any, and not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, in excess of the amount of the highway taxes now required by law, the town will vote to appropriate to be expended for permanent improvements of its highways in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 171 of the Public Statutes of Vermont, and amendments thereto.

10. To see what, if any, additional sum the town will vote to appropriate for the permanent improvement of highways within said town, and if any appropriation is voted, to determine where the sum shall be expended.

11. To see what, if any, sum the town will vote to appropriate from its general fund for the purpose of maintaining the highways of the town for the purpose of co-operating with or securing the benefits of the state patrol system for patrolling and maintaining selected roads.

12. To see if the town will vote to have medical inspection of the schools of the town.

13. To see if the town will vote to install a uniform system of public accounting as recommended by the officials so appointed by the Governor under the act of 1915.

14. To see what sum, if any, the town will appropriate for the planting or protection of shade trees, pursuant to the provisions of No. 75 of the Acts of 1904, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Protection of Shade Trees."

15. To determine at what time the tax bills shall be delivered to the treasurer of the town for collection.

16. To see if the Listers for 1918 shall be paid for their services September 1st, next, and what sum per day shall be paid to the town officers, the town clerk, and the board of civil authority for their services for the coming year.

17. To see what sum, if any, the town will vote to add of, or for the purpose of maintaining a public library or libraries therein and also, to determine how the same shall be distributed.

18. To see what sum, if any, the town will vote toward the expenses of observing Decoration or Memorial Day.

19. To transact any other business found necessary when met.

Dated at Bennington, Vermont this 18th day of February, 1918.

J. O. Burt,
Frank Cromack,
Walter R. White,
Selectmen of the Town of Bennington.

STOREHOUSE BURNED

Sunday Morning Fire at Hoosick Lumber Company's Place at Hoosick Falls.

The storehouse and offices of the Hoosick Lumber company at Hoosick Falls were completely destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The fire was discovered by Mr. Slade, the woods boss for the company, who was sleeping in a room over the office.

The Bagley family who lived in a tenement over the storehouse had a narrow escape. The loss is estimated at between $4,500 and $5,000. The building will be rebuilt.

THRIFT ESSAY

"How I was Successful in Practicing Thrift."

We boys and girls of the United States did not think of being thrifty until the war began. The European boys and girls have always saved and we must learn a few things from them. We must learn not to buy so much candy and gum. There are many ways by which boys and girls of today can save. They can join the Christmas club which means they put a certain sum of money in the bank each week or they can buy a Liberty bond or Thrift Stamps.

I have bought Savings Stamps with all my pennies which my mother gave me for helping. Now I have forty-five dollars which draws interest in the bank. I picked raspberries for my mother at ten cents a quart last summer. This served two purposes. We conserved the wild berries as Mr. Hoover wants us to and I earned money which is in the bank earning money too. I have helped save ten dollars which our room in school pledged for the Y. M. C. A. fund. I have started to pay for a Liberty Bond with some money I received for my birthday. If I should happen to receive the five dollars I will pay for my Liberty Bond and would be ready for the next issue.

I did not spend so much money on fireworks last year. We have to eat our bread crusts now in order to save wheat to send to Belgium. The nation that is thrifty is the one that is going to help win the war.

Rhoda Southall,
Grade Seven, Div. C

Soup Eating Lost Art.

Owing to the high cost of ingredients soup eating may become a lost art. America today holds the medal for spectacular and musical soup eating. There is no nation we accompanied in the art of eating soup nearly as noisy. No race of people except can eat soup and keep up a steady conversation (without dripping it on the shirt bosom) as successfully as the American. A foreign writer once remarked that he dearly loved to hear an American eat soup. Some nations drink their broth and bouillon in silence or sop it up noiselessly with bread, thus robbing the process of all its interest. But America blows its broth cool, then musically sucks it from the spoon, allowing it to hit the base of the empty stomach with the clang of a pile driver. The way some of us strain soup through our mustaches is decidedly artistic. But, like many of the lost arts of our aborigines, the doom of soup eating is in sight.—Cartoons Magazine.

Patch Up Telephone Poles.

The ever-increasing cost of lumber has led to the use of many devices to save wood. One of the most ingenious is the method to save telephone poles, which rot at the base just above and below the surface of the ground. The upper portion remains sound for a longer time than the base. A short pole, creosoted so as to withstand decay, is placed in the ground beside the old pole and firmly fastened to it. This adds several years to the length of time the pole will serve. The arrangement also serves as a protection to pedestrians; for since the part buried rots long before the upper part, the fall might occur most unexpectedly.—Popular Science Monthly.

HOME TALENT SPEECHES AT FORTNIGHTLY

Program Was the Best the of Winter

SUBJECT, EDUCATION

Miss Amy Cutler, Mrs. George S. Mills, Miss Maude Harris and Miss Bingham Were the Speakers.

The members of the Fortnightly enjoyed a "Home Afternoon" on Saturday, the 16th. Mrs. Ashton, a Vermont director of the General Federation, addressed the Club, making a plea for support of the soldiers' canteen in France.

The committee for the afternoon, Mrs. H. A. Wilkinson, Mrs. W. D. Pelley and Mrs. W. G. Tuttart then presented a program based on the definition of education from H. H. Horne's "Psychological Principles of Education." "Education is to know the truth, to will the good, to appreciate the beautiful, and to experience the Divine."

Miss Amy Cutler read the first paper, a scholarly essay full of helpful suggestions, an interpretation of the first statement of the definition. A people's definition of education represents its ideals. Our ideal as a nation is democracy. To achieve democracy we must first of all look at truth squarely, in a full light that reveals not only facts but realities beneath facts. Next in importance to sending our young men abroad to fight for democracy is the duty of teaching our boys and girls at home to make democracy safe for the world. In order to fulfill the high mission we have undertaken, we must train up a generation of those who desire to know the truth about everything that touches life, governments, peoples, industries, economics, history, and the soul of man.

Miss Moses Harris's excellent paper concerning the power to will followed emphasized particularly the need of specific training in many ways, the need of increasing knowledge in children, undisciplined children and big children, in season and out of season, their individual moral responsibility for the prevalence of the good. For what does it profit a nation if its people are intellectual and intelligent but use their gifts to do or to tolerate evil?

The readings at this point in the program were interspersed by a beautiful selection on the piano by Mrs. A. J. Bubier.

Miss Katherine Bingham, of St. Johnsbury, interpreted the third phase of the definition. "To appreciate the beautiful."

Miss Bingham is an artist-photographer. For seven years she did all of Mrs. Nutting's photographic work. Recently she has provided the photographs for Mr. Crockett's new book on the State of Vermont.

She spoke first of the increasing importance of beauty in our life today. Because we are working hard, enduring the strain of anxiety and suffering we are more than ever in need of recreation. The beauty of nature is wide-spread, easy of access and costs nothing. How important, then, to train our eyes to see it, and our ears to hear it, in other words, our whole minds and bodies to intelligent awareness of it that we may be re-created. The beauty of nature is in all places, but Vermont is especially gifted. We, like the Psalmist, may see the Heavens declaring the glory of God, and find our own hills a source of strength. Not only in the great aspects of Nature do we find beauty, but the tiniest snowflake, the smallest insect, the most minute part of the most insignificant flower, are beautifully finished and perfect.

God-created beauty, Nature, and man-created beauty, Art, are inseparably linked. Nature is the inspiration for art. Men record on canvas, carve in marble, rear in stately cathedral, pour out in music, the beauty their souls have found in nature, and thus reveal it and interpret it to those who have not hither to gone in search of it.

An exhibition of a generous collection of Miss Bingham's photographs at the close of the program proved her ability to see and pass on the beautiful.

Mrs. George S. Mills closed the program admirably. The subject, "To experience the Divine," had found her with a message. Very briefly, it was this: We have proof that there is Divinity in humanity, because there are nations and individuals, many of them, in the world today, who are greater than anything that can happen to them, who are showing forth in their lives and death the truth shown forth in Christ's life and death, that to lose life in a great cause is to find it. What shall it profit a nation to have discovered scientific truth, to have acquired knowledge, to have worshipped at the shrine of efficiency, if it has never seen God?

The postponed musicale will occur this week Saturday, the 23rd.

DEMOCRATS NAMED THEIR TOWN TICKET

Canoidates For Annual Town Meeting

HONOR R. M. HOUGHTON

Paid Respects to Memory of One of Bennington's Loyal Workers in Party's Interests.

The democratic voters to nominate candidates for the annual town meeting to be held the first Tuesday in March took place Saturday night at Apollo hall and was attended by about twenty-five voters. John F. Mulligan called the meeting to order and read the call. Mr. Mulligan was elected chairman and the organization was completed by the election of Fred C. Martin as clerk. It was voted that nominations be made from the floor and this method prevailed with the exception of making the selections for town grand jurors when a nominating committee consisting of William P. Hogan, A. J. Griffin and Dennis Enright was appointed by the chair following a motion to this effect by Frank P. Nolan. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

Moderator, John F. Morrissey.
Clerk, E. A. Booth.
Selectman for three years, Johnson N. Matthison.
Treasurer, Charles H. Dewey.
Overseer of the poor, George R. Malbert.
First constable, William E. Sears.
Second constable, Ralph H. White.
Collector of taxes, J. George Hulp.
Lister for three years, H. S. Hatch.
Lister for one year, James H. Greenan.
Auditor for three years, Arthur E. [illegible]
Trustee of public money, George F. Dawes.
Trustee of cemetery fund, Charles H. Dewey.
Town agent, Robert F. Healy.
Tree warden, Edgar S. Ross.
Town grand jurors, John Baker, Houghton Rice, J. P. McGurn, Fred Ranney and L. J. Eddington.

The voters from the outside districts nominated the following:

School director, Willard Rose.
Road commissioner in district No. 1, William Mattison; commissioner in district No. 2, Charles Tuler.

The caucus voted to recognize by resolution the long and loyal services to the party of the late Richard M. Houghton.

The town committee was authorized to fill all vacancies in the ticket caused by death, resignation or other causes.

BENNINGTON GIRLS LOST

Beaten by Single Point in Game at Mechanicville.

The Bennington high school girls basket ball team was defeated by the close score of 14 to 13 by the Mechanicville high school girls in a game played at Mechanicville Friday evening.

The Bennington girls led at the close of the first half by a score of 12 to 8 but during the second period their team work was not so good and the home team forged into the lead.

The Bennington team was composed of Misses Brunt, M. Crathern, L. Crathern, Cole, Lyons, Lynch and Hurler. Miss Lynch starred for the Bennington team shooting all the points, five field baskets and three from the foul line. Miss Patterson starred for Mechanicville.

The girls were royally entertained and returned home on an early train Saturday. Miss Bentley chaperoned the team and also officed one-half of the game.