

To Him Who Spends All He Earns the Time Will Come When He Cannot Hope to Earn All He Spends—Poor Richard's Almanac

ONE MORE DEATH TODAY INCREASES WASHINGTON DISASTER TOLL TO 108

Searchers Believe All Bodies Have Been Removed from Wreck of Knickerbocker Theatre—Some of the 133 Known Injured in a Serious Condition and Not Expected to Recover.

HEAVY SNOW ON ROOF CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

Audience of 300, Roaring with Laughter while Comedy Film Is Being Shown, Instantly Blanketed by Debris of Twisted Girders and Shattered Timbers.

Washington, Jan. 30 (By the Associated Press)—The death toll from the Knickerbocker theatre accident Saturday night was increased to 108 today by the death of Miss Mary Forsyth, a resident of Washington, one of the city hospitals. One hundred and thirty-three are known to have been injured.

By daylight searchers had explored almost every nook and corner of the debris without finding any more bodies and it is believed that any further increase in the number of deaths would result from the passing out of injured, many of whom are in a serious condition.

The marines who were rushed to the scene a few hours after the accident were withdrawn before dawn and the soldiers who struggled through miles of snow from Fort Meyer Saturday night began leaving today.

Two house of representatives of pages, Leverett Sprout, nephew of Representative Sprout, and Cutler Lakin, both of Chicago, were among the killed.

An investigation of the accident by a senate committee was proposed in a resolution introduced this morning by Senator Capper, republican of Kansas, a member of the senate District of Columbia committee.

Under the rules the resolution was referred to the committee of audits and control.

Supporting the resolution, Senator Frelinghuysen, republican of New Jersey, said that the investigation should be widespread and should include the entire district. The government he added, knew from persons knowledgeable that many buildings in Washington were fire traps which at any time might be destroyed with the loss of many lives.

It is stated that the committee prepared to act today on a resolution which declared that while the snow was extraordinary in quantity, no explanation that the unusual weight on the roof was the chief cause of the collapse appears to be unrealistic.

Washington, Jan. 29. One hundred and twelve lives were lost in the Knickerbocker theatre last night when the roof, weighted by more than two feet of snow, collapsed and buried patrons of the house under a crushing blanket of concrete, plaster and steel, according to unofficial, but carefully checked records.

Ninety-two of the victims had been identified when the first searchers approached the scene. The end of their long search of the debris. Nine additional bodies of those who had succumbed to injuries after rescue lay in city hospitals.

At least a number equal to the killed, suffered injuries, in many cases such that the victims if they recover, will be maimed for life. The list of the injured total of 134 to-night and of these fourteen were recorded as having serious hurts.

Without regard to their own risk, soldiers, marines, sailors, police, firemen and citizen volunteers had fought their way beneath the wreckage over practically the whole floor space of the auditorium.

The exact number in the theatre, when the steel and concrete roof buckled and fell under its three foot load of snow probably never will be known. The stories of perhaps a hundred who got out unharmed have been reported. These accounts for a few more than 200 in the audience that was roaring in laughter at a film comedy when the roof fell to them like a blanket, carrying down the front of the wide balcony in its crash.

Normally the theatre has had every seat filled at that hour and nearly 2,000 persons was its capacity. The same unprecedented snowfall which brought death to the venturesome few, kept the many at home. Street car traffic had been abandoned and streets and sidewalks were all but impassable with drifts.

The building stands in an acute angled corner at Eighteenth street and Columbia road, northwest, the heart of the most favored residence section of the city. The narrow niche of the stage on which the screen was hung was backed into the corner angle, while to the left from the stage, the line of the auditorium wall runs in a straight line

for some 200 feet down Eighteenth street. To the right the wall follows the slow curve of Columbia road for about the same distance and at the far end, paralleling the stage front, the back wall completes the auditorium proper also about 200 feet in length.

This whole space stood roofless to the sky a moment after the first sound of the breaking roof gave warning above the music of the orchestra. There is only one survivor thus far who has told of having heard that warning and seen the first powder handful of snow sift down over the head of the orchestra leader in his seat well forward on the main floor, he roared for the doors at the back.

Most of the bodies were recovered from the floor of the pit beneath the wreckage of the balcony or from the front of the balcony itself. Following the rule of not on picture audiences and with an almost empty house to pick from, those on the main floor and grouped themselves in the seats just below the front of the balcony. The front and back rows were almost empty.

At the point they had chosen, the danger proved to be just double. Few of those seated there could see through the front. Particularly in the wreckage of the balcony or from the front of the balcony itself. Following the rule of not on picture audiences and with an almost empty house to pick from, those on the main floor and grouped themselves in the seats just below the front of the balcony. The front and back rows were almost empty.

Those further back on the main floor probably all escaped. The beams that supported the back end of the balcony did not let go their clutch on the wall. The wide sweep of seats they supported tilted down until the wreckage below took the weight of the front. Particularly in the wreckage of the balcony or from the front of the balcony itself. Following the rule of not on picture audiences and with an almost empty house to pick from, those on the main floor and grouped themselves in the seats just below the front of the balcony. The front and back rows were almost empty.

One interesting theory is based on the fact that the girl organist had just concluded a solo of the intermission between the first and second performance. It is said that the great organ rumbled the finale in strong tones that vibrated throughout the structure. That this vibration in itself might have been the cause of the collapse of the roof with its tons and tons of heavy snow is being given consideration.

Harry M. Crandall, president of the corporation controlling the Knickerbocker theatre, and A. E. Betzel and Harry Buckley, officers of the theatre, issued a joint statement. They expressed themselves as situated. They added:

"The Knickerbocker is the prize of our circuit. Constructed at no limit of cost before the war, among the best material and engineering brains were secured to make this house a model for theatre architecture and construction. The structure was subject to and passed every inspection and test."

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DIRECTOR J. E. WEEKS FAVORS PAROLE PLAN

Head of State Institutions Says Records Show Prison Policy Satisfactory.

Montpelier, Jan. 30.—Judge John E. Weeks, director of state institutions, in commenting upon the state policy in prison management relative to its effects upon inmates, after they leave the institution, says: "I feel and know from a personal knowledge that the inmates go out from the institution feeling that they have had a square deal with the administration and by reason of this receive a new light and, in a majority of cases, desire to live better lives."

Director Weeks says that any inquiry made as to the effect of the prison policy can be best answered by the records kept at the institution. Commencing with the administration of Gov. Allen M. Fletcher in 1913 and following through three successive administrations, Director Weeks says there have been 883 prisoners released. He classifies this number as follows: In 1913-14 there were returned on breach of parole 16 persons; in the same period there were six persons returned on new sentence; in 1915-16 the number returned on breach of parole was 25 and on new sentence none. In 1917-18 there were 16 returned on breach of parole and eight on new sentence. In the period of 1919-20 the number returned on breach of parole was 29 and on new sentence 12.

Commenting upon the last period mentioned, Director Weeks says: "The administration of 1919-20, of course, does not compare favorably with the other administrations, as it includes the state prison and house of correction. Judge Weeks says the entire number of prisoners released only a fraction of 1 per cent have been returned to the state prison and of this percentage 9.8 per cent went back because of breach of parole and 3.8 per cent on new sentence."

The director says "no information is on record regarding incarceration in another state. It is, however, small, as we have means of knowing somewhat of the inmates' lives after they leave the prison, and I feel that these records are sufficient to convince anyone of the advisability of continuing our present system."

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DEFEATS HOOSAC SCHOOL

Bennington High Wins on Visitors' Floor by 46 to 20.

Bennington high school defeated the Hoosac school on the Hoosac basketball court Saturday afternoon by a score of 46 to 20. Bennington showed better basketball in the opening half and secured a lead that the Hoosac boys were unable to overcome, although the latter scored more frequently in the final period. Summary:

Table with columns: HOOSAC, FG, FP, TP, and Bennington players: Elmendorf, Russell, Webber, Laughlin, McKelar, Wycokk.

Table with columns: BENNINGTON, FG, FP, TP, and Bennington players: Polson, Cronin, Ransom, H. Levin, Summer, S. Levin, Walker.

Referee—Mullen. Timekeeper—Adam.

KIVLAN—LEE.

Wedding at Former Home of Bride in Bennington.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Elizabeth Lee and Henry Chester Kivlan of Fitchburg, Mass., took place Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lee on Branch street. Rev. James A. Perry of the M. E. church officiated at the ceremony.

Miss Lee and Mr. Kivlan were attended by Miss Effie Kula, who acted as bridesmaid and Edward Harrison, who was best man, both of Fitchburg. The bride was prettily gowned in a blue tulle dress trimmed with steel beads. The bridesmaid, a classmate of the bride, was becomingly attired in blue crepe de chine.

The wedding ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast with only immediate relatives and friends of the bride in attendance.

Miss Lee is a graduate of the training school for nurses at the Burbank hospital, Fitchburg, and has since graduating become a registered nurse, having passed the Massachusetts state board examination with high honors. She resided at the home of her uncle up to three years ago and while in Bennington was an active member of the Bennington Girls' Club.

Mr. Kivlan is a popular young man of Fitchburg and at the present time is employed in Boston as a decoration estimator.

Mr. and Mrs. Kivlan left on the afternoon train for Montreal and vicinity where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will reside in Boston.

They were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts which were bestowed upon them by their many friends in Bennington and Fitchburg, who wish them a long and happy married life.

COLLEGE NIGHTS AT THE "Y"

Williams Men Laud Alma Mater at Social Gathering.

Saturday night at six thirty, a group of thirty of the young men of the village sat down to a supper at the Y. M. C. A. It was the third in the series of college nights and Williams College was the topic for discussion. The menu consisted of boiled ham, corned beef, mashed potatoes, pickles, olives, cheese, cake and coffee. It was served by Gen. Sec. Winslow.

After the meal postmaster Paddock introduced "Jack" Leonard, who told something of the history of Williams college, what it stood for, the story of its gradual growth, and what the graduates of Williams really mean.

He spoke briefly on the entrance requirements among American colleges. He did not claim his college was the only one but admitted it was one of many. However, he gave many good reasons why a man should go to Williams.

Then, Mr. Perry, who had said grace, introduced Henry Noyes of Gloverville, N. Y., who gave an enlightening talk on "mixing business and religion."

He showed how he had mixed his fish business with religion and the advantages in so doing. He declared that he did not care what creed a man belonged to as long as he had the love of God in his heart. He made a stirring appeal that each young man affiliate himself with some church. Upon the conclusion of his speech, Jack Leonard, Mr. Perry and Mr. Noyes were given a rising vote of thanks by the boys.

MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS OUTLOOK FOR KNIT GOODS

Threatened by Working Conditions in Other Towns

MUST MEET COMPETITION

Concerns in Other Centers Have Increased Working Hours and Cut Wages

The following is submitted for publication by the secretary of the Bennington Manufacturers' association:

A meeting of Bennington manufacturers was held last Saturday to consider the competitive conditions brought about by the recent increase in working time to 54 hours per week and proportionate reduction in rates in Cohasset, Utah and other centers of manufacturing kindred to those in Bennington.

It was the consensus of opinion that Bennington manufacturers must meet these conditions to prevent business being drawn away from local mills to those able to produce at lower costs.

MARRIED IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

Bennington Merchant Bridegroom at Picturesque Ceremony January 27.

St. Joseph's Syrian church, Lawrence, Mass., was the scene of a gay and picturesque wedding Friday afternoon when Miss Manera Abechakra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Abechakra of Lawrence, was married to George Salem, the Park street merchant.

The bride's sister, Miss Louise Abechakra was bridesmaid. H. Joseph of Bennington was best man. A reception and dinner was tendered to the couple in the evening at the bride's home.

The couple came to Mr. Salem's home on Park street the following morning. Another reception was given on Sunday in their home. They received many and valuable gifts. Guests were present from Rutland, Troy, North Adams, Lawrence and Springfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Salem will make their home over Mr. Salem's store, corner Park and Scott streets.

ARLINGTON

J. H. Williams of Rutland was in town Tuesday. T. J. McHugh of Boston was in town one day last week. R. E. Tinkham of North Bennington was in town Monday.

B. R. Crampton of Grand Rapids, was in town Tuesday. F. J. Stuenkel spent the week-end with his family here.

Thomas G. Porter of St. Johnsbury was a recent visitor in town. E. J. Edward of Portland, Maine, was in town on business Tuesday.

R. J. Lavale, traveling salesman, of Rutland, was in town Wednesday. The Misses Ruth Cullinan and Marion Morrissey were weekend guests of Miss Elizabeth Cullinan.

Edward E. Phillips has been ill for about a week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Howard.

Miss Marjorie Pike of Sunderland is boarding at M. S. Goewey's, and attending the local High School. L. R. Chase of Norton Mills, Vt., and J. J. McGlew of Boston, were Sunday guests at the Arco Inn.

Miss Ellen Conroy has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Hayes of West Arlington. Fred Farnham was in Troy last Sunday to visit Mrs. Emily Cook, who is a patient in the Samaritan hospital.

Mr. William E. Hitchcock and son Philip visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lakin, Thursday afternoon. James H. Murphy of Boston, the contractor who had charge of the building of the new school spent a few days in town last week.

The Ladies' Altar society of St. Coloman's church will hold a card party at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, February 1. Refreshments will be served.

F. O. Estes, local dealer for Apperson motors, has purchased the Deming property on Main street and is having the house repaired preparatory to occupying it.

NATIONAL GUARD COMPANY RANKS SLOW IN FILLING

Local Situation Difficult to Understand

CAPT. L. H. BOYD EXPLAINS

Addresses Young Men Who Have Signed Muster Roll of New Howitzer Co.

There was a meeting of the young men who have joined the new howitzer company at G. A. R. hall Sunday afternoon, when Capt. Leon H. Boyd spoke briefly upon the purpose of the organization and the difficulty that is being experienced in filling the ranks.

The objects of the company, said Capt. Boyd, are to train the young men of this community that in case they are ever needed in the service of the country they will not only possess the needed experience but will also be fitted, mentally and physically, for that service. Much of the loss of life and hardship of the recent world war were primarily due to the fact that it was necessary to put in the field men who had lacked both mental and physical training. They did not know what to do and they did not know how to care for themselves under the changed conditions.

Capt. Boyd called attention to the accomplishments that have been made in Brattleboro, a town smaller than Bennington, where there is now established an infantry company, a headquarters company and a band of 50 pieces. Here in Bennington, he said, difficulty is being experienced in securing the 50 men needed for one company.

Lack of interest in the proposed company is believed to be largely due to a misunderstanding. Some of the young men in the village are believed to be holding back for the reason that they dislike the idea of being called out for strike duty, something that is not likely to happen in Vermont. During 40 years state troops have been called out but once for this purpose and on that occasion no ammunition was issued. The guardsmen were merely summoned for the moral effect and to prevent destruction of property.

Some of the young men who are hesitating to become members of the howitzer company may have taken this position because they have a personal dislike for some of those who have already signed the roll. This hardly seems possible. During the war the young men from Bennington rubbed shoulders, fought and died with men from all sections of the United States and it appears rather absurd that they are not ready to "hold up their end" in times of peace.

The federal government pays each and every member a day's pay up to \$60 a year for attendance at drills, thus enabling the young men to obtain some financial remuneration as well as fit themselves for better citizenship. There is, of course, a higher compensation for non-commissioned officers and uniforms are furnished by the government.

The organization of the company means that Bennington will be in line for one of the armories that the State of Vermont is building. These armories are splendid buildings built for the comfort of the guardsmen and offer opportunities for entertainment and recreation that can be secured in no other way.

Bennington during the war always "went over the top." A little of the same spirit that gave the town its nation-wide reputation during the great conflict is apparently needed just now to carry through the howitzer company.

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SMALL MINORITY NEED MORE CO-OPERATION

Forum Speaker Believes Progress Depends on Thinkers

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Less Extravagance by Employer Who Maintains Wage Cuts Is Necessary

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings professor of sociology and history of civilization in Columbia University, was the forum speaker last evening. A splendid and unique practical filled the audience the Baptist church, and was greatly interested in the address upon "Democracy and War." As in the other Forum meetings most of the people remained through the question and discussion period.

Dr. Giddings began by asking if these new experiments of man so hopefully begun are to yield us peace or give us war. We are not as hopeful now as we were about reconstruction. We are going through a period of disillusioning. Many are skeptical as to certain proposals. We may be sure there is no alchemy to secure golden conduct from leaden human nature.

There is no assurance that mere good intentions will give us peace. Good wars do not grow out of "goodness," but out of misunderstandings and inability to get next to your neighbor. There is no way of preventing war except through mind, ability to understand, wisdom. Only as we know more shall we solve these problems. These tangled affairs must be looked into not by persons who want to see what is right, by sentimentalists and theorists, but by persons who have the intelligence to understand what is right. Righteousness is not a simple matter at all.

Dr. Giddings then raised the question as to how competent are the masses of the people to deal with these matters of war and peace. The intelligence test of the million and a half who were drafted into the army representing fairly all sections of the country through a good of light upon this matter. We should remember this was not an educational test but one of intelligence or "gumption." It revealed native brain power.

It revealed a significant figure. Forty-nine per cent of the drafted men were a trifle over 12 years in mental age. Only 25 per cent were of superior intelligence. As to the grade of a good civil engineer or good practitioner of medicine or good all round lawyer—how many could sign enough for that sort of thing. Dr. Giddings held that it was perfectly certain if we are to have successful democracy the great masses of the people have got to take guidance and direction from a capable small minority. The shaping up of things must be effected by persons who have brains, intelligence, cleverness at the best sense of the word.

Reformers have got to get cobwebs out of their brains. Recent elections in New York City and Boston show this.

In respect to the industrial situation cutting wages may be necessary, but at the same time employers have got to dock their personal expenses. There was never a time when there was more ostentatious luxury than the present on the part of numbers of the rich and the employing class. This is not consistent with talk about reducing wages.

Good feeling can't be put over by philanthropy, by providing welfare institutions, or by the adoption of any palliative. There are 60 or 70 millions of people that must be convinced they are being played fair with.

It was Dr. Giddings' opinion that men of great ability in industry and finance were for the most part honest and honorable, and they should have support, loyalty and good will from the people. But so many times these leaders fall in tact. They must account. They must take an example in economy. They must convince the workers they are telling the truth. They must have a real sympathy for their fellow men, not a manufactured, drummed up sympathy.

Dr. Giddings, as other speakers the Forum course, believes that the way out of all troubles industrial, international, is through conference and mutual understanding. But if we are to approximate a warless world we must strengthen the brain power and improve the character of democracy. Dr. Emanuel Storchman of Boston will be the forum speaker on Sunday evening at the meeting of the Second Congregational church.

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