

THROUGH OF 8,000 SAW ROOSEVELT IN BARRE TODAY

Bull Moose Candidate for President of the United States Spent an Hour Here During His Whirlwind Tour of Vermont.

WAS LATE IN ARRIVAL FROM ST. JOHNSBURY

Colonel Was Given Hearty Reception--In the Interval Before His Arrival Progressive Candidate for Governor Spoke.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT Candidate for President of the Progressive Party, Who Spoke in Barre Today.

Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States and candidate for the same honor this year in the newly-made Progressive party, formed at Chicago, spent an hour in Barre to-day and was greeted by a throng of 8,000 people who were massed in the east side of the city park triangle.

The Colonel came by automobile from St. Johnsbury, where last night he closed a strenuous day's campaign of his three-day tour through Vermont. His arrival was at 10:10 o'clock, which was an hour after the schedule. The crowd had been waiting for longer than the hour, but the local committee of arrangements had previously received word that his departure from St. Johnsbury was to be delayed until 8:30 o'clock, thus giving him a good night's rest.

At 8:30 he left the Scale town in the automobile of Dr. H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, which had transported him through the greater part of his tour of the state. The trip over the hills was made in good time, and was much enjoyed by the former president. He was accompanied by an Associated Press representative and personal attendants. His arrival in Barre was unannounced, as the carrying automobile crept up at all but deserted Main street; but a few cheers here and there told the waiting multitude at the foot of Mosser street that the famous Bull Moose had come.

The car was at once driven to the residence of Dr. C. E. Camp, which is just opposite the Church street schoolhouse, where the speaking stand was located. This move was a disarrangement of plans, as it had been intended to stop at the City hotel, but the sight of the gaily-decorated automobile may have misdirected the driver of the car, as he went straight past the hotel. Nevertheless, the reception at the Camp residence was most hearty, as A. W. Allen, of the local committee, was there. The Colonel was cheered, and he waved his hat in acknowledgement and showed his famous set of teeth.

He was ushered into the house and after a short stop emerged, entered the waiting automobile and was whisked around the park on up Scott Main street to the rear of the edifice, as the crowd was so solidly packed in the street that it would have been difficult to get through. On mounting the platform, Col. Roosevelt was enthusiastically cheered and many waved their hats and some their handkerchiefs. The ex-president bowed and waved the black federal hat with undignified pleasure, and after shaking hands with the members of the committee on the platform he was seated for a few moments.

One of the features which met his gaze as he looked about was a sign in huge black letters attached to the building just over his head. The sign read: "Let the People Rule." The stand was decorated with the national colors.

One Huge Mass of People. Massed in front of the platform was probably the largest audience ever gathered together in Barre. The double "tree" Church and Washington was packed full of humanity; the eastern end of the park held hundreds and the church lawns and steps were occupied with others of the eager throng. They had become somewhat wearied with their long wait; but the time had been passed with listening to the strains of the Barre Citizens' band, which was forced to go through a considerable part of its repertoire because of the delayed arrival of the speaker. The band started playing at 8:45, and from then until 10:15 it kept it up with intervals of rest.

The crowd was well handled by Chief Snelgar and an augmented police force. Traffic squads kept teams, automobiles and bicycles off all the streets leading to the speaking stand, thus avoiding much of the confusion which might have been incident to the event. When Col. Roosevelt mounted the stand, a cordon of police kept the throng back a reasonable distance from the platform.

strides made by the Progressive party since the convention in July, and he referred to Roosevelt's trip through Vermont and of the enthusiasm which he had stirred up. They call him a "dangerous man" in some places in Vermont, declared the speaker, but the same sentiment is not held in the country at large. They call him a "dictator" but if he ever dictated it was in behalf of the people against the bosses.

While Rev. Mr. Metzger was speaking, the platform was occupied by Dr. Barnett, R. A. Hoar, S. D. Allen, J. P. Marr and Edward Ward, local members of the Bull Moose party.

Roosevelt's Speech. Rev. Mr. Metzger introduced the speaker by saying, "Here is Colonel Roosevelt; he needs no introduction."

The Colonel said in part: "My friends, men and women of Vermont, I am glad to have a chance of coming to your state to make my plea for your rights. I believe that no greater cause has been championed by any man since the Civil War, and to a peculiar degree I am enabled to make my plea of good citizenship. We appeal to every man, regardless of party affiliations of the past. We stand for the fundamentals of good government and because your state contest is an uncommon state contest, I have come to address you."

"Men have come to me within the last few days and said, 'We are going to vote our state ticket next Tuesday and cast our ballot for you in November.' My reply is that you are not for me! You are not helping me, I said, and you are not helping my cause. People outside won't know how you intend to vote in November, if you stick to this plan at the polls next Tuesday. Vote your party ticket without regard to the cause of Progressivism in September and you will give heart-balm to every reactionary in the land. If you fail to begin your support of right principles the coming week, you will bring joy to many foes who are turning their eyes on the outcome in Vermont."

A Fling at Penrose and Archbold. "Take for instance Penrose and his side partner, Archbold. What a precious couple! It is men of their stamp who are going to be glad that you vote as they do, and that they are going to vote, giving happiness to every Penrose and every Archbold in the country. Those men object to me for reasons that are partly personal—and I can say this without too much flattery. Their chief objection is because I am in good faith, because I am trying to stand for you and attempting to make general the rights of the people to rule. I am trying to bring nearer the day when social and industrial justice shall be parcelled out to all alike in this kind of ours. Meet of the stamp of Penrose and Archbold know that if the people really get control of the governmental agencies in this nation, their days are over. They know the cause for which we stand and they are striving against that which will rule out the boss as a permanent political agency. We do not say that our plans are infallible. Their successful fulfillment depends entirely upon the people. We know that under our platform, if you want to make our government good, you can do so. And if you want to keep bad people out of power, you can do so."

"Under the present system, the boss retains his almost limitless power whether or not the people so desire. In Pennsylvania, as in three out of every four states, I beat the bosses. We carried the people, but the bosses carried the national committee. I carried Washington and I carried Arizona, by a 6 to 1 majority, but the bosses carried those states against me. They stole 90 votes and would have stolen 100, if necessary. Now what concerns me is to get a chance for the people to say for themselves what they want. Before the primaries I said that if the people decided against me, I would have nothing to say; but if the bosses decided against me, I would surely have something to say. I am saying it. "They Stole the Nomination."

"They stole the nomination from me, but that isn't the most consequential aspect of the whole affair. They stole from the people, stole brazenly, and now, friends, I wish you would read the Progressive platform and compare it with platforms of the two old parties. You will find two vital points upon which we differ. First, we face new issues of today and not the issues of the buried past. You won't find planks in the old platform that deal with labor as ours do. Our second point of disparity is that we make definite promises and promise nothing we cannot fulfill. Take, for instance, what we stand for

in the way of social and industrial justice. We call explicitly for an eight-hour day for women workers. And we don't say we stand for it with the knowledge that the higher courts of the nation will declare it unconstitutional. We claim that the people have the right to say and to make their representatives respond to their well-thought-out sentiment, and that the people shall say whether the courts shall be instruments for defrauding our social justice. In New York we passed a law limiting women's working hours to ten, with no work to be performed after 9 o'clock at night. It wasn't the best law ever passed, but the best that could be passed under the circumstances. And yet the New York court of appeals declared our law to be unconstitutional. Well, we are going to have the right to cut women's hours down to less than ten and to keep them from working nights at all. And we are going to contend that the people have the right to say whether they shall be enforced or not.

"In the same way we are declaring a law dealing with continuous industries, whereby there shall be one day of rest for every one and three shifts of eight hours each, instead of two shifts of 12 hours. We are going to declare against the labor of children and that prisoners shall have their earnings applied to the support of their families. When was police commissioner in New York. The brute who beat up his wife was put in jail for thirty days, well fed during this period, while his wife and children were almost starving. I would have liked to hurt him physically, but that was impossible, of course. We can't do that, so we will make such people work and give their wife and children the benefit of their labors."

"I Am Unconstitutional," They Say. "These are concrete proposals of what we actually intend to do, and we can and will do them if we get into power. Every performance is judged by the performance of the man who has had many assaults upon me. Chief among these is the contention that I am unconstitutional, with reference to the purchase of Panama lands, the settlement of the coal strike. Just a word about the latter incident."

"Back during the big coal strike I got in touch with the miners. The owners told me that I should interfere. But I did not interfere. The governor of Massachusetts appealed to me to avert the disaster which impended if the strike were not settled, and I made up my mind that I would be a delinquent to my duty if I hesitated because I could find only the spirit and not the letter of the law to bring about the settlement. I was president of the time, and I made up my mind to avert this disaster which so imminently threatened the people. I met the miners and the owners, but the first conference did not amount to anything, although the miners behaved better than the owners. I must say, well, I got old General Scofield put in command of soldiers and told the mine owners that I would run the mines as they see fit, and that the miners would come back at their old wages while I had the differences amicably settled by an arbitration commission. Word of my plans reached the operators, and they came back in much better spirits. You know much of the remainder. In Wilkes-Barre, a report in which both the owners and the laborers were interested, stated that conditions in the coal district were much improved."

"I believe that this is the kind of stewardship which a president should exercise, and it is this spirit of progress which is the life of the platform upon which I stand. It is the only platform whose promises can be performed, and it is the only platform which promises social justice to all people."

Not Attacking Capital. "The statement that I am attacking capital is all a lie. I stand by capital as long as it is in danger of injustice, but it must deal justly in turn. I have been made an ass by an ass made upon me by Penrose and Archbold. But I will not deal with the personal assault. Upon receipt of the news, I immediately wired the sub-committee at Washington and asked for a hearing. Only one member could find it convenient to hear me; the rest were suddenly called elsewhere. That one member was Senator Champ Clark in Montreal one night, and I advise you to hear him. All other members scattered to the four winds of the heaven, and Archbold of a sudden felt called to go to Europe. I have written a letter to each of those men, which will be ready for the press next Monday. I hope it will give the widest publicity. I hope that even the members that have been scattered on the other side will print it as a matter of news. I do not ask them to favor me editorially, but simply request them to forget Wall street long enough to print the news."

"The Penrose and Archbold affair is really an attack on a man who is dead. I would call your attention to the testimony of Penrose and Archbold. "Penrose advised the Standard Oil to contribute to the campaign because it didn't want to incur the hostility of the administration. I have repeatedly stated that I am never hostile to any corporation so long as it is honest. Why, then, would the Standard Oil company stand in fear of hostility? Because it was strictly honest. The testimony of these two partners shows they paid money only to escape being held accountable for disobeying the law. And now they are simply complaining because they didn't get what they paid for!"

"I wish I could say longer and delve deeper into the reasons why the Progressive movement deserves your support. We appeal to every business matter every farmer, every wage earner and every man in Vermont, if he is honest to his state and honest with himself, to consider these things. If he wants to be ruled by bosses or if he feels he can't rule himself, then we want him to stay with the party of the bosses, where he belongs. If you feel you can take part in self-government, then I ask you to come with us. Young men and old, veterans of the Civil War, who fought for Abraham Lincoln and people's rights, we ask you to face the future and stand with us because we are standing for you and bringing near the day of social and industrial justice."

Miss Edna McFarlane and Ray E. Rich of Williamstown were married at that place yesterday by Rev. John Irons, pastor of the Congregational church. They left for Burlington and vicinity to-day on a wedding trip.

Vermont Mutual policyholders are asked to remember that assessments are due on or before September 1. R. G. Robinson, agent.

MAY BE NO ELECTION ON FIRST BALLOT

If That Is the Case in Barre City Representative Contest the Polls Will Be Opened Immediately on Notice from City Clerk.

The Vermont biennial election will be held next Tuesday, Sept. 3. In Barre the polls will open at 6 o'clock in the morning, and in the election for city representative will remain open until 3 in the afternoon, while the polls will close on the state and county elections at 5 o'clock.

In case there should be no election for city representative on the first ballot, Clerk Mackay will so announce from the city clerk's office after receiving the election returns from the various wards and having them certified to, after which the clerk will notify the ward officers that there was no election and authorize them to re-open the ballot boxes for two hours for a second ballot, stating the time for the re-opening and the time for closing. Majority is required to elect.

The candidates for city representative are: Democratic and Labor party, Richard Grigg; Republican, John W. Nelson; Progressive, Alex. Gordon; Socialist, Thomas C. Mercer.

The Candidates. The various state and county tickets to be voted for are as follows:

Republican Party. For governor—Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish. For lieutenant governor—Frank E. Howe of Bennington. For state treasurer—Edward H. Deavitt of Montpelier. For secretary of state—Guy W. Bailey of Essex. For auditor of accounts—Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury. For attorney-general—Rufus E. Brown of Burlington.

For representative to Congress, second district—Frank Plumley of Northfield. For senators—Fred L. Laird of Montpelier, E. B. House of Berlin, George W. Wallis of Watfield.

For assistant judges of county court—William J. Clapp of Barre City, George H. Dale of Waterbury. For judge of probate, district of Washington—Frank J. Martin of Barre City. For state's attorney—J. Ward Carver of Barre City.

For sheriff—Frank H. Tracy of Montpelier. For high bailiff—Arch Batchelder of Plainfield.

Democratic Party. For governor—Harlan B. Howe of St. Johnsbury. For lieutenant governor—Herbert C. Comings of Richford.

For state treasurer—Martin A. Brown of Wilmington. For secretary of state—Jeremiah C. Durick of Fair Haven.

For auditor of accounts—Lewis W. Johnson of Burlington. For attorney-general—Burton E. Bailey of Montpelier.

For representative to Congress, second district—O. C. Sawyer of Sharon. For senators—Dr. M. F. McGuire of Montpelier, A. L. Hewitt of Berlin, F. C. Luce of Waterbury.

For assistant judges of county court—George H. Hastings of Watfield, Dr. H. S. Carver of Marshfield. For judge of probate, district of Washington—Frank J. Martin of Barre City. For state's attorney—Harry C. Shurtz of Montpelier.

For sheriff—P. H. Brown of Barre. For high bailiff—M. K. Price of Middlesex.

Socialist Party. For governor—Fred W. Sutor of Barre. For lieutenant governor—Allen P. Boudon of Woodstock.

For state treasurer—John McMillan of Burlington. For secretary of state—William Healey of Westerville.

For auditor of accounts—John M. Jewell of Proctorville. For attorney-general—Alphonse D. Kimball of Hardwick.

For representative to Congress, second district—Chester E. Ordway of Proctorville. For senators—William Scott of Barre, John Callahan of Barre, John McWilliams of Graniteville.

For assistant judges of county court—George Rock of East Barre, Carl S. Nute of Barre. For judge of probate, district of Washington—John Cumming of Barre. For sheriff—John Healey of Graniteville.

For high bailiff—John Davidson of Barre. Prohibition Party. For governor—Clement F. Smith of Morrisville.

For lieutenant governor—Fred A. Collins of St. Albans. For state treasurer—Eugene M. Campbell of Lyndonville.

For secretary of state—Arthur S. Gallup of Burlington. For auditor of accounts—George C. Thrall of Rutland.

For attorney-general—Roney M. Harvey of Montpelier. For representative to Congress, second district—Elmer E. Phillips of St. Johnsbury.

Progressive Party. For governor—Fraser Metzger of Randolph. For lieutenant governor—M. L. Aelstine of Fairfield.

For state treasurer—Harry S. Howard of Burlington. For secretary of state—John M. Blake of Barton.

For auditor of accounts—Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro. For attorney-general—Richard A. Hoar of Barre.

FUNERAL OF RUNAWAY VICTIM. That of Mrs. Raymond Gokey at St. Monica's Church To-day.

A HEAVY LOSS AT WOODSVILLE

Central House and Dwelling Destroyed and Church Damaged

FIRE STARTED IN HOTEL

Flames Were Discovered Shortly After 3 O'clock This Morning, and They Made Rapid Progress Through the Building—No One Was Injured.

Woodsville, N. H., Aug. 31.—The Central house was destroyed, the Episcopal church was badly damaged and a dwelling house in the rear of the hotel was destroyed in a fire which raged in the heart of this place at an early hour to-day, the loss being in the vicinity of \$25,000. The fire broke out shortly after 3 o'clock and probably started in the kitchen through that structure and then communicated to the dwelling house in the rear and to the church. The house was occupied by Engineer Bagley of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad. The hotel was owned by Chester Abbott, and the insurance on the property was \$9,000. No one was injured.

POSTOFFICE CLOSED SUNDAY.

Under Instructions From Head of Department to Postmaster Bisbee.

The policy of the Barre postoffice under the new law relating to Sunday closing is outlined in the following communication from Postmaster Bisbee to-day: Editor of The Times: The postoffice appropriation act passed by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, provides:

"That hereafter postoffices of the first and second classes shall not be open on Sundays for the purpose of delivering mail to the general public, but this provision shall not prevent the prompt delivery of special delivery mail."

This law and its effect on business has been discussed to a considerable extent; and has been sometimes referred to as an "order" of the postoffice department; but it is a law enacted by Congress.

The instructions sent out by the postoffice department for the guidance of postmasters are as follows: "Under this law you will close the general delivery, carriers' windows and lock boxes, and discontinue all deliveries by carriers on Sunday."

While the letter of instructions contains directions as to the treatment of mail in transit, and other matters that do not pertain to the work of this office, it contains the only orders received at this office from the department pertaining to the matter.

To close the lock boxes to the general public at this office, means to close the lobby to the public. Until otherwise instructed the lobby to this office will not be opened to the public on Sundays. The city letter carriers will make their usual Sunday collection from the street boxes, and that mail will be dispatched as usual.

Mail arriving with special delivery stamp attached will be delivered by messenger, as heretofore, on Sundays. Edward W. Bisbee, Postmaster.

HORSE AND DRIVER WERE SUSPENDED

L. O. Allen and His Racer Al Harris for Allen's Alleged Abusive Language to Starter Upton at Middlebury.

Middlebury, Aug. 31.—Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the great Addison county fair and it was a red letter day for the lovers of good clean races, as every one of the events advertised was exciting enough, and close enough to keep the great crowd interested to the very end. It was estimated that there were between 8,000 and 10,000 present.

The flying machine flights by George Schmidt were again the feature of the hippodrome events yesterday. Schmidt made two flights and at the conclusion of the last one he continued on to Rutland his home, making the trip from the fair grounds to Rutland in 27 minutes.

L. O. Allen and his horse Al Harris were suspended by starter Fred Upton from the National Trotting association for one year, for alleged abusive language to Upton during the 2:25 pace.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Francis McLeary left this noon for St. Johnsbury, where he was called to attend the funeral of his grandfather. Mrs. Mary Garvey of Upper Pearl street left to-day for St. Albans, where she will visit for several days at the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Marriot of that place.

Gordon Smith of Canadagua, N. Y., arrived in this city last night for several days' visit with friends.

A. J. Snyder of Brooklyn, N. Y., a former resident of this city, arrived here yesterday for an indefinite visit. J. W. McDonald of Hill street left last night for Keith, P. Q., where he was called by the death of his uncle, Angus Melver.

All those who have presented their name or those intending to go on the ride to Berlin pond under the auspices of the Epworth league are requested to meet at the Methodist church Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Rev. and Mrs. Albert Abbott, who have been visiting in the city for the past few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Oliver of Glenwood avenue, returned to-day to Peacham.

Thomas Davidson of New York, for some time clerk at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, arrived in this city last night for a few weeks' visit at the home of his parents.

Karl Forsell, the noted cornetist, will render several solos at the French estate land sale Monday.

BARRE'S LABOR DAY CELEBRATION PLANS

Provided the Weather Is Auspicious a Big Observance of the Day Will Be Held—Hugh Frayne Is Speaker of the Day.

The annual celebration of Labor day in this city and vicinity is to be observed Monday at Intercity park. At the meeting of the Central Labor union last night the final arrangements were completed for the observation and it is anticipated that the event will be the most successful in the annals of the body, providing the weather is auspicious. At the park sports and games will be held and in the evening a grand labor day ball has been arranged.

There will be two baseball games played with the Barre Athletic club of this city participating in both of them. The East Barre Athletic club will be the opponents of the local aggregation in the forenoon, the game commencing at 10:30. The afternoon contest will be started at 4:15, the Logan Squares of Montpelier, which team defeated the strong Hardwick A. C. at Hardwick this week, will cross bats with the B. A. C. The choosing of an official to act as umpire for the games has not been determined.

Between the hours of the baseball games the field and track athletic events will be contested. Running broad jump, running high jump, hop, step and jump, boys' race, girls' race and the 100-yard dash will comprise the branches to be included in. Of interest to a great number will be the football competition for the state championship for five-a-side teams. The Graniteville Chips, Rangers, Bonaccors, South End A., and South End B., will struggle to obtain the championship honors. There will be various amusement stands erected on the grounds and shooting and quoiting will be in order.

In the afternoon at 1:30 Hugh Frayne, speaker of the day, will deliver an address on vital issues of labor issues. Frayne is a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor and is known throughout the country as one of the most fluent and well-posted orators connected with the national labor body.

The Barre Citizens' band will leave this city at noon, boarding the car at south end and riding through to Montpelier. The musicians will dispense music while progressing through the main thoroughfare of this city and doing likewise at Montpelier.

The accommodations for transportation to the grounds are excellent. The traction company has promised the necessary cars to facilitate the travel going and coming. For the benefit of those in the town a special train will be sent over the Barre railroad from East Barre, Westerville and Graniteville. The train will leave East Barre at 8:45 a. m., Westerville at 9:05 a. m., Westerville at 9:10, arriving in this city at 9:35 a. m. The train returning will leave this city at 8 p. m.

The stands for the shooting competition will be a \$4.00 pair of shoes, the event being open to all. The first football game will be started at 12 o'clock.

The refreshment committee composed of Silvia Card, Arthur L. Pierce and George Richards has arranged to have it possible for the picnicers to procure refreshments of all kinds from stalls that have been erected.

The day's celebration will be brought to a fitting close with a grand ball at the Howland hall. Riley's popular full singing orchestra will furnish music for the dancing.

The committee in charge of the sports is as follows: Fred Sutor, John S. McDonald, James Gall and W. D. Smith. The following compose the grounds committee: James Gall, John Gallagher, John Bjorn and Henry Powers.

INVITATION WAS ACCEPTED By Central Labor Union From the Various Churches of Barre.

The communication from all the churches of Barre, signed by Rev. George H. Holt, for the other pastors, extending an invitation to all laboring men to attend services at some of the Barre churches to-morrow evening, was read and accepted last night at the regular meeting of the Central Labor union. All the pastors have chosen subjects of interest to laboring men and each hopes for a goodly hearing.

The proposed telephone operators' bill was received and read and met with the approval of those present.

The meeting also voted that steps should be taken to secure the services of Keir Hardi of England, M. P., who is now traveling through part of this country on a lecture and observation tour. It was the voice of the meeting to commence communications and obtain his services at an early date.

Mr. Hardi is known internationally through the interest manifested by him in the English Parliament benefiting the laboring class. Should Hardi come to this city it will be an opportunity, that one should not miss of listening to his eloquence.

Republican Italian Rally Held. The Republican Italian rally held last evening in the Miles' hall was attended by a good-sized audience, who gathered to hear C. Cobiainchi of New Haven, Conn., editor of the L'Indipendente, discuss the national and state political issues. Mr. Cobiainchi was introduced by Angelo Scampini. In his discussion, Mr. Cobiainchi flayed both Roosevelt, the Bull Moose nominee for president, and Wilson, the Democratic nominee, and upheld Taft and the Republican policies. He termed Roosevelt the so-called tariff man and was opposed to Wilson because of his stand on the tariff. He maintained that the tariff was a protection to the laboring people of the country.

The speaker signed his approval of Allen M. Fletcher for governor of the state and John W. Gordon, who is candidate for city representative on the Republican ticket.

WASHINGTON. Campagni Lavoratori. Ricordatevi di votare per il vostro candidato all'legislatura, Richard Grigg, il nome si trovera sulla scheda due volte ma marcate una voce da parte un nome solo.

SCOTCH PICNIC LABOR DAY. Hon. and Mrs. Alexander Dunnett to Entertain at Ricker's Mills.

The Scotch picnic of 1911 proved such a success that Hon. and Mrs. Alex. Dunnett have decided to give another this year and they have invited all Scotch people and their friends to their camp at Ricker's Mills. The trains from all directions connect well to enable people from the south or the north or from Barre to easily spend the day there. A Scotch program will be given and a basket picnic enjoyed, the host and hostess furnishing coffee.

There were 300 there last year and Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett hope for even larger numbers this year.

Weather Prediction. Sunday probably showers; light variable winds.

RAILROADS ARE FAVORED

Said to Indicate H. B. Howe in Favor of Advancing Taxation Methods

AT BIG DEMOCRATIC RALLY

Democratic Candidate for Governor Also Poured Some Hot Shot at Public Service Com. Redmond—D. F. Malone of New York Other Speaker.

An old-fashioned flag raising with red fire, music by the band and much cheering opened and virtually closed the Democratic campaign in this city last evening, when a Wilson and Marshall banner was suspended across North Main street from the Miles block to the Worthen building before a crowd of people that numbered at least one thousand. Afterwards as many as eight hundred went to the opera house and listened to Hon. Harlan B. Howe of St. Johnsbury, candidate for governor, and Hon. Dudley Field Malone of New York, speak on state and national issues. In the midst of a nervous campaign, enthusiasm ran naturally high when the flag first rode the breeze, and the crowd evidently carried its ardor into the opera house, for both speakers were continually applauded.

The Barre Citizens' band was out in force for both events and after marching from headquarters on Prospect street down to Depot square, it turned about and returned to Keith avenue. While the musicians were playing the national anthem, the big flag, with the words "Wilson and Marshall," wheeled along the ropes to the middle of the street, while the crowd below gave up a cheer. Just before the doors of the opera house were thrown open at 8 o'clock, the band gave a short open-air concert, and afterwards occupied seats in the gallery of the house.

Seated on the stage with the speakers were Rev. John B. Reardon, pastor of the Universalist church and Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1910, together with members of the city and state committee. When the band had finished the opening piece, Chairman E. J. Owens called upon Rev. Mr. Reardon, who introduced Candidate Howe and Hon. Mr. Malone in turn. In his prefatory remarks, Pastor Reardon rejoiced that citizens of Barre had been privileged to hear good political doctrine from so many and varied sources during the present campaign. Doctrines which, he claimed, had long been withheld in Vermont. He was proud of being a Democrat, and took a fitting and affirmed his confessed belief in voting for men and measures rather than parties.

In his arguments, Candidate Howe submitted the proposition that all parties, individuals, firms and corporations should pay an equal tax rate. He waded into the tax record of the Republican party, and took a fitting and affirmed his confessed belief in voting for men and measures rather than parties.

Mr. Malone was accorded one of the finest receptions in the way of applause ever noted in this city. Almost from the first sentence, he had the crowd with him, and the unabated interest with which the audience followed the logic of Candidate Howe's arguments was never relaxed after Mr. Malone advanced to the front. He talked about issues here in Vermont with reference to their progressive aspects and declared that Theodore Roosevelt, by his acts or omission or commission ever acts, stood sadly lacking for the essentials that make for real progress.

Howe Waded Into Taxation. At the outset, Mr. Howe pointed out his desire to state the reasons for the unjust law which we live. It was suggested that blacksmiths and carpenters pay more taxes than your prosperous granite cutters and quarryworkers, you wouldn't agree with me. I come with the proposition that every person, firm and corporation should be taxed the same rate on the dollar. For 23 years, the taxation laws have been made for the so-called interests; the people have paid on appraisals and the railroads and other corporations have had the privilege of paying on their gross earnings. They are allowed to keep their own books and keep their gross earnings to themselves, maybe. What would you think of a law

(Continued on second page.)