

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Berger might find a seat out in the park. Is some other college nursing a "Mr. Brown"?

Still there is no fear of immediate breaking of the armistice between the United States and Germany.

If Bryan can "come back" in such assertive fashion, there's a chance for Jess Willard and a few others.

Our apologies to Rev. Wesley G. Mead of Montpelier! May he fool the newspaper men for many, many years to come!

Sh-h-h-h! Don't scare the United States senators! There's a chance for agreement on ratification. Let the nation keep strict silence for a brief space to permit the Senate to stay on the job without fright.

Clemenceau's refusal to shake hands with the German delegation at the signing of the treaty of Versailles marks, without a doubt, the sentiment of the French people. They are still not reconciled to the German invader.

The determination of the Socialists of the fifth Wisconsin district to continue to send Berger back to Congress "until Hades freezes over," as they graphically declare, means that they have a considerable chore ahead of them.

The death of Maud Powell, celebrated violinist, takes one of the world's leading musicians of the present day, but so long as the records last Maud Powell will still live. Only a doleful note is added to the records after the death of the maker.

School children of to-day have the privilege of living in the era when the treaty of Versailles was signed—the treaty which formally brought to a close the greatest war in history thus far. The signing of that treaty will be considered as a great event in history.

Mention of the name of Herbert Hoover for the presidency is perplexing and very embarrassing because it is scarcely possible to say which party Hoover would represent in such a contest. A sure way out of the difficulty would be for both parties to nominate him, which is, of course, out of the question. But it goes without saying that whichever party took Hoover as a standard bearer would enter the contest with a great deal of prestige notwithstanding the doubt in popular mind as to his party allegiance. There would be a host of independent voters in that case.

It harked back to the days of the war to have the report come over the sea that travelers coming out of Germany reported another revolution had taken place in Germany and that the government had been overthrown. In the days of the censorship during the war such a blind report might have been expected, inasmuch as Germany closed the avenues of communication very closely and refused to let the world know what was going on inside; but in the days of peace, 14 months after the cessation of hostilities and on the very day when formal peace was being declared at Paris it seems strange enough to have "reports by travelers" precede the wire dispatches and the wireless communications. How much longer is Germany going to keep up this secretiveness which has been wrapped about her since the late days of July, 1914? That the "reports by travelers" was grossly overdrawn and were corrected by accurate communication later does not alter the strange situation very appreciably. Communication from Germany ought to be as free as from other nations of Europe.

If the suspension of the five Socialist members of the New York Assembly was based on the action of the House of Representatives in Washington in refusing a seat to Berger in that body, the ground is scarcely tenable. Berger and the five Socialists undoubtedly are believers in the same doctrine but Berger was not denied a seat in Congress because he was a Socialist but because he had been convicted under the espionage act, which conviction barred him from participation in the activities of the nation's legislative body. Berger as a Socialist would undoubtedly have been allowed to sit in Congress but not Berger, the man convicted under the espionage act. So, unless the five Socialists, temporarily barred from the New York Assembly, have been guilty of some crime against the government it would seem that the customs of American legislative institutions would permit them to retain their seats, however much their presence might be distasteful to the other members of that body. The leaders of the suspension movement have asked the public to withhold judgment until the full facts

To-morrow is the Last Day. Deposits in our Savings Department made before closing time to-morrow will draw interest from January first at 4 per cent. Save one month's interest by depositing to-night and to-morrow. We are open Monday evening from 7 to 8 and Saturday afternoon until 3, and Saturday evening 7 to 8. The Peoples National Bank of Barre. 4 per cent—The Only National Bank in Barre—4 per cent!

are known, and so it may be possible that there is other evidence which has not been revealed. The public, therefore, awaits that new evidence. POURING OUT LARGESSES ON THE COLLEGES. The "mysterious Mr. Smith" of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proves to be none other than George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., the man who had previously been mentioned as the user of the pseudonym in making bestowments on that and other institutions. Few educational institutions of the country have benefited from single benefactors as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the best part of the matter is that the much-favored institution seems to have merited the confidence placed in it by the famous camera manufacturer. Such gifts as these are to be commended. Yet there is a danger that the act of the multi-millionaires in donating of bequeathing huge sums of money will have a tendency to stop the benefactions from those unable to give fabulous sums and thus cut off a much-needed income for many an institution. There may grow up a feeling among many people that only sums in large figures will be acceptable to the educational institutions of the country and that the comparatively modest bestowments of the less wealthy benefactors-at-heart would be despised or treated lightly. The result of such a feeling might be the drying up of the sources of support for many an institution with the consequent loss of power and capacity to do good for the young men and the young women of the country. However, that feeling is wrong. While a few of the larger institutions of the country are receiving very large sums, the others do not expect to be recipients in like manner. The vast majority of the colleges and universities of the United States are still going on the smaller scale and thinking in smaller figures, while at the same time they are doing their part in maintaining the progress of the nation. They at least are pleased to receive the more modest contributions—in the hundreds of thousands, the thousands and even the hundreds of dollars; and, if the truth were known, it would probably be found that even the great and richly endowed institutions are still glad to receive the small donations, as evidences of loyalty and co-operation if not as an impetus to great experiments. So the big benefactions must not overshadow the small contributions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Wrong Mead Was Referred To. Editor, Barre Times: In your issue of Saturday, you reported me as being very sick, and having been in falling health for some time and that I was now past 70 years of age. Let me assure you in the words of Mark Twain when the newspapers reported his death, "the report has been greatly exaggerated."

It is not possible that you have confused me with ex-Gov. John Mead of Rutland, who is reported as being an old man, in falling health and now critically ill? If that be the case, it reminds me of the colored man who, when asked to change a \$20 bill for a gentleman, replied, "I thank you for de compliment, boss, but dat's mo' big money den I eber had in my life."

At the Men's club on Saturday evening, a number of my friends referred to the report in The Times and assured me that I looked anything but a sick man. Rev. F. Barnby Leach and Mayor Shurtliff on my left and Adjt. Gen. Tiltonson, Hermon Hopkins and Dr. Steele on my right might bear witness to the salad, rolls, doughnuts, cheese, olives, apples and coffee with which I was regaled.

On retiring, I dropped to sleep as easily as a tired child, and to-day I am doing a full quota of work in the best health I have enjoyed in many years. Wesley G. Mead, Montpelier, Vt., Sunday, Jan. 11, 1920.

Sure Relief. BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION. 6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief.

CURRENT COMMENT. Not Written for Publication.

The Barre Times, as will be seen by an article appearing elsewhere on this page, still professes displeasure with The Herald for something which does not appear clearly therefrom. It is, however, fairly plain that no serious disagreement exists in regard to the fact that President Wilson is a sick man and will probably never be the personal and political power he once was. As to the taste displayed in the celebrated Moses letter, it is only fair to say that it was not written for publication, neither, as we understand it, was the publication authorized. As to the essential facts, however, there seems to be no reasonable doubt.—Rutland Herald.

Calls Project Extravagant. It is stated that substantially 40 miles of highway have been surveyed by engineers under the direction of Stoddard B. Bates, state highway commissioner, for construction during the present year. This road will be built on funds furnished jointly by the state and federal government. It is stated that the 40 miles prospectively will cost a round million dollars. As far as is known, none of the construction will be permanent, such as of cement or brick, but all of it will be water-bound macadam or gravel. This price of over \$20,000 a mile for this type of road seems like an extravagant and outrageous figure. The modern traffic of heavy motor trucks and fast touring cars is such that no road of the type named will stand up under it for long. Economy would seem to dictate the construction of cement or brick paving at double the cost per mile.—Rutland News.

Danger in Over-Confidence. With Republicans everywhere confident the party will win a sweeping victory next year nothing would threaten success more than cultivation of the belief that it cannot lose. It can lose, of course, although from the present outlook there is no occasion to fear that. But if Republicans in all sections of the country assume that victory is assured, blind themselves to the possibility of new conditions, and go about their daily tasks certain that whoever is nominated will surely win, there is danger of the election being handed to the Democrats.

Reasons for High Prices. Of all the arguments advanced, the most absurd is that business men are in some manner organized to maintain the present high level of values. Singularly enough it is manufacturers and merchants who are doing the most that can be done to prevent high prices. Every one of them is a buyer as much as he is a seller. Tanners want cheaper hides, shoe manufacturers insist upon lower cost leather, and shoe retailers would like to buy shoes for less money. This is a situation common to all other industries. In a general way, it is true that export profits are made on a rapidly rising market and severe losses are entailed on a declining market, but the advantage or disadvantage is only temporary. The time soon comes when the seller is compelled to buy on the new market, which checks his profit or stops his loss, as the case may be.

It is unfortunate that so little is being done to give the public the real, although unpalatable facts regarding the price situation. After the Chicago fire the citizens did not expect to live in their customary manner pending the rebuilding of the city and the resumption of the normal activities of life. During the great war practically the whole world was aflame, billions of dollars worth of property and commodities were destroyed, millions of men were shifted from production to intensified consumption, but many persons appear to think that this economic cataclysm ended with the signing of the armistice.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Suspension of the Socialists. It was after consultation with the attorney-general of the state of New York that Speaker Sweet called the five Socialist assemblymen before the bar of the House and accused them of having been elected on "a platform absolutely inimical to the best interests of the state of New York and the United States." It was upon motion of the majority leader that the five men were suspended until their cases can be heard by a committee of the assembly.

Not with impunity are entire political parties thus proscribed and deprived of their rights under representative government. This day's work may not mean, as Assemblyman Solomon predicts, that "the Socialists will have 50 votes in the next assembly." It would not be strange if they should have more than five. And—5 or 50—they will have the right to sit.

While we are deporting aliens on the ground that they seek to substitute violence for the orderly processes of constitutional government, the New York assembly excludes regularly elected representatives who are citizens, who were chosen by citizens and who have strictly followed the constitutional process. What happened at Albany yesterday was a wanton denial of the fundamental principle of representative government. It was in effect bolshevism masquerading in the livery of Americanism and as gross a violation of the spirit of American institutions as anything the reds are trying to do.—New York World.

Lord Bryce's View. The following is an extract from a letter just received by an American correspondent from Viscount Bryce: London, Dec. 12, 1919. The course that the majority of the Senate has taken is very regrettable. Must we now really abandon the hope that America will enter the league of nations? Personally, I continue in the hope that she ultimately will, and it seems to me that your people have never really had the full case on behalf of the league of nations completely put before them in all its aspects. If they did understand it they surely would compel the Senate to do its best to facilitate America's entrance, even if they thought some reservations, or rather, explanations, were necessary.

I have never been able to see that the covenant of the league contains anything inconsistent with the Monroe doctrine, or calculated to give the league any power over internal domestic affairs, either of the United States or of another country. If it did we should object to it, and certainly Canada and Australia would object to it just as much as the Senate does. I should greatly value your opinion as to the possibility of the acceptance of the reservations in the form which the Senate will finally give them. Some might be accepted, but some go a long way to strike at the foundation of the league.

A Lady Boss. Many a man who declares he'll never work under a female boss labors under a Miss Apprehension.—Boston Transcript.

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