

# Spring Medicine

New Needed by Nearly Every One to Purify the Blood and Build Up Strength.

Few come to these trying spring days without weariness, debility, that "tired feeling," caused in large part by impure, de-vitalized blood. Change of season often "takes all the strength out of me," as many people say. The tonic and blood purifier needed is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It quickly dispels that exhausted feeling, enriches the blood and benefits the mental, muscular and nervous systems. In a word, says a druggist, "Hood's Sarsaparilla is our most dependable restorative."

Only the best tonic and purifying ingredients used—roots, herbs, barks and berries, such as physicians often prescribe. A record of 45 years successful use. It will do you good. Try it this spring. A mild laxative, Hood's Pills.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

IS THE IDEAL SPRING MEDICINE.

### 10-FOOT DROP OVER DAM.

Swanton Youth Was Standing in Boat When Current Swept Him On.

Swanton, April 5.—Alison Sisco, a young boy of this village, Saturday afternoon took a 10-foot drop over the dam here on the Missisquoi river in a rowboat, with no more serious effects than a severe fright and a good wetting.

The boy was standing in the boat some distance above the dam where men were working with some logs. Before he realized, the craft swung into the current and was well on its way toward the dam. He was standing up and the men on shore called to him to sit down. As the boat swept over the falls Sisco had presence of mind enough to place his weight in the stern. This undoubtedly kept the craft from overturning, and when it struck it glided out from under the fall of water.

Considerable water was shipped but not enough to sink the boat, and the boy was brought ashore safely after



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"No-To-Bac" has helped thousands to break the costly, nerve-shattering tobacco habit. Whenever you have a longing for a cigarette, cigar, pipe, or for a chew, just place a harmless No-To-Bac tablet in your mouth instead, to help relieve that awful desire. Shortly the habit may be completely broken, and you are better off mentally, physically, financially. It's so easy, so simple. Get a box of No-To-Bac and if it doesn't relieve you from all craving for tobacco in any form, your druggist will refund your money without question.—Adv.

the craft grounded on a sandbar several hundred yards below the dam.

## BOMBS PLANTED ALL OVER BERLIN

Mysterious Parcels May Have Been Set By Communists

### REIGN OF TERROR PERHAPS PLANNED

Max Hoelz, "German Robin Hood," Suspected of Being in Plot

Berlin, April 5.—Mysterious parcels containing explosives have been discovered during the last 24 hours by the police in various sections of Berlin, in private residences, on door steps, in hallways and along the tracks of the elevated railroads. Each was supplied with a fuse ready to be lighted.

Police officials declare that the German communists had planned a reign of terror here during the recent disorders in central Germany. Their purpose, it is declared, was to frighten the bourgeois class and encourage timid comrades to join the revolt. Belief is expressed that Max Hoelz, known as the "German Robin Hood," supplied local communists with explosives from central German coal mining districts and assertion has been made

## HE NOW BELIEVES IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Teacher Of "New Thought" Healed By Fruit Liver Tablets

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. "I am not in the habit of praising any material medicine as I am an advocate of 'New Thought'; but some time ago, I had such a bad attack of Liver and Stomach Trouble that I gave up thinking I did not have it and took 'Fruit-a-tives' or Fruit Liver Tablets. Most gratifying was the result. It relieved my liver and stomach trouble, cleaned up my yellowish complexion and put new blood in my body. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the highest result of 'New Thought' in medicine."

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that he personally drew up a plan to spread terror throughout Berlin.

Hoelz is reported to have been in this city several weeks ago and it is declared that at that time he informed local communists that another revolt would break out in central Germany and that he expected them to take the outbreak as a signal for disorders in Berlin. Precautions taken by the government authorities, however, prevented the communists from carrying out their part of the plan and it is supposed that they have been getting rid of the explosives entrusted to them.

## LEGISLATIVE WORK REVIEWED

State Highway Board Bill Called the Most Outstanding

### MANY STARTS BUT FEWER FINISHES

The Legislature Was Noted for Uncompleted Performances

The following summary of the work of the 1921 legislature at Montpelier is prepared by E. F. Crane, a reporter of the Vermont Press bureau, in which The Barre Daily Times was a member:

To summarize numerically, out of 538 bills introduced, 116 in the Senate and 442 in the House, 383 (77 Senate and 306 House) have reached Gov. Hartness. Of this number, the governor had signed 282 and vetoed five up to final adjournment. Five were recalled from him and taken care of through substitution, etc.

The five bills vetoed by Governor Hartness were: S. 22, homestead law; S. 23, surviving husband's interest in real estate of deceased wife; S. 85, placing expenses of mentally defective persons upon the state; H. 329, registers' fees and fees of county clerks; and H. 360, enabling minors to contract for and surrender insurance policies. Only one of the five, the homestead law, passed both houses over the governor's veto, and that by a two-thirds majority of only one vote in the House. S. 23 passed the Senate in spite of the veto, but failed to get by the House.

This being the year for submission of proposals of amendment to the constitution of Vermont, it is of interest to note that out of 22 proposals submitted, only eight got out of the Senate and only four of these were concurred in by the House. These are: Proposal one, giving equal suffrage to women; proposal three, providing that the legislature shall designate the manner of filling vacancies in the House of Representatives; proposal five, allowing accused person to waive right of jury trial, and proposal 18, making legal age of women 21 instead of 18.

Things Started But Not Finished. It is yet too early to look back in retrospect and judge the worth of the changes made in the Vermont laws by the legislature of 1921. In five or 10 years, it will be easier to judge. But, looking back now over the session just closed, it would seem to the observer from the side lines that the legislature of 1921 would be more likely to be remembered for the things which it started to do, and did not, than for what it has really done. This is due to a large extent to disagreement on many important matters between the House and Senate.

For instance, the Senate repealed the direct primaries. The House killed the measure. The Senate passed the central normal school bill and a bill increasing the number of scholarships at Middlebury, Norwich and the University of Vermont. The House killed both. The Senate reprobated by killing the Stearns supervision bill and the measure to limit the salary of the commissioner of education, and by so amending the teacher training bill that it was held up until the closing days of the session in a committee of conference.

But outside of the educational fight which, with the mixup over the commissioner of highways, kept the session well stirred up and dominated everything else, the House started to put through an income tax measure, to build a dairy plant, and even seriously discussed establishing an aviation board, but decided not to in each case. The House also passed a bill which would have brought more revenue from banks, but the Senate blocked this and no agreement was reached.

Whether these actions were wise or otherwise is not the purpose of this article to discuss, but attention is merely called to the fact that many of the measures before this legislature which were of state-wide interest failed to become law. This is not saying that no important legislation was enacted at the session of 1921, however.

In the matter of highways and schools, legislation was enacted, even though there is still much difference of opinion as to whether this legislation will bring about the desired results. Time will have to settle that question.

Highway Board. The creation of a highway board of three members, including the governor as chairman and two members appointed by him, the board to choose the highway commissioner and have general supervision of the highway matters of the state, is probably the most outstanding piece of legislation enacted during the session. It is practically the only radical change in the state's policy, with, perhaps, one exception.

This is the change which provides that the women in the state's prison at Windsor shall be removed and shall be placed temporarily in the house of correction at Rutland. A movement toward this end was started early in the session after Mrs. Lillian H. Oizendam of Burlington had visited the prison and reported on the condition of the women there. The report of the committee from the legislature authorized to inspect the penal institutions recommended that the women be removed from Windsor. From the statements which have been made, it is probable that the men and women in the penal institutions will be kept in separate parts of the state hereafter, and the policy thus adopted looks toward the establishment in the near future of a women's prison in some country district, where farm land will be available.

Sunday Observance. Another measure which may, at first thought, seem like a radical change is the Sunday observance law, which prohibits amateur sports on Sunday, but prohibits commercializing the day. This law, however, will probably make no great difference in the observance of the Sabbath. Vermont people have never been Sabbath breakers to any great extent. The purpose of this change in the law was to get off the statute books

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the old Sunday blue laws, which had been found difficult to enforce and to put in their place something which could be enforced.

A law to insure the use of standard time throughout the state was enacted at this session. This will not affect very many communities, as the greater part of the state was on standard time last summer, only some of the larger cities going onto daylight saving. As the section seeking to regulate the operation of train service was stricken out of the bill, no difficulties should arise over this new law.

Poll Tax. One law passed in the closing days of the session will affect many people. This is the reduction of the poll tax from two dollars to one dollar on the grand list. It is estimated by many that the revenue from this law will be even larger than under the old law, with only the men paying a poll tax, as it is said that there are more women than men of voting age in the state.

As to the schools, there was sent to the governor on the final day of the session what was tagged as a compromise bill agreed to by Mr. Stearns of Johnson, who led the fight for the normal schools, and the opposing forces. It is hard to see, however, just where the compromise comes in. No mention is made of the normal schools, or of Johnson and Castleton, in the bill. The matter of teacher-training is apparently left entirely with the state board of education to establish such teacher-training courses as seem necessary in connection with high schools, etc., with the provisions that, if any two-year teacher-training classes are established, the number shall be not less than three, nor more than five. Also, the appropriation for teacher-training is increased from \$35,000 to \$100,000. This gives an opportunity for enlarged teacher-training work, and the state board is authorized to arrange for advanced training for teachers in the colleges of the state.

Although teacher-training classes may be established in the normal school buildings at Johnson and Castleton, it is probable that the normal schools, as a state institution, are dead. If the persistent efforts of their able champion, the gentleman from Johnson, failed to revive them through this legislature, it is very doubtful if any other champion will be able to accomplish more for them in any other legislature.

Among other educational measures which were passed at this session were provisions for allowing school directors to issue permits to teach in cases of emergency; an amendment to the regulation of school age of pupils; the continuance of medical inspection of schools, unless a town votes for discontinuance; including incorporated academy or other institution doing secondary school work among the educational institutions for which land may be taken; allowing increase of tuition for non-resident pupils; and providing state aid for reimbursement of towns furnishing school lunches.

Prohibition Enforcement. Prohibition enforcement was dealt with at this session by a special act which started out as an offspring of the Volstead act, being largely copied after that famous measure, but which was finally passed as amended by Senator Sherburne of Orange county, many of the provisions of the present local option law, with the license features removed, being utilized to form what is said to be a more workable enforcement act than the original one. Another law passed at this session provides that any person convicted of being found intoxicated shall disclose the place where and the person of whom the liquor was obtained. Penalties for driving a car while under the influence of liquor were considerably increased.

With the cooperation of Gov. Hartness, a commission of foreign and domestic commerce was established and has already been doing good work. During the early part of the session a law was passed making Armistice day (Nov. 11) a legal holiday. Appropriations claimed the attention of the legislature of 1921 to about eight million dollars' worth. This is about a million dollars more than the general assembly of 1919 appropriated. It was

found necessary to authorize the expenditure of \$180,000 to meet a deficit for the present fiscal year. The departmental budget measures called for appropriations of slightly over three million dollars. A special budget bill, providing for construction at state institutions, federal aid, etc., called for close to \$1,200,000. Other special appropriations of the legislature in smaller amounts brought the total close to eight million. During the discussion of the budget toward the close of the session, it was announced that the total expenses for the coming two years would be approximately \$7,774,583. Following this statement, the educational appropriation was raised from \$264,000 to \$320,000; the provision for taking advantage of federal aid from \$300,000 to \$400,000 and the bridge fund from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Financial Matters. Revenue for the next two years was estimated at \$5,350,950. This is on the basis of the state tax of 20 cents for the first year and 40 cents for the second, as enacted by the general assembly. This would leave a deficit of around \$2,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1923.

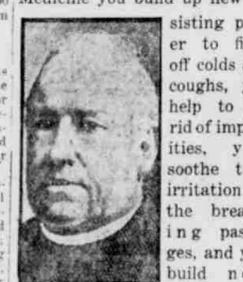
Some of the notable special appropriations made at the session of 1921 were: \$400,000 for eradication of bovine tuberculosis; \$25,000 for build stock barns at the state fair grounds; \$250,000 for construction of receiving ward, refrigeration plant, diningroom, laundry, workshop and for repairing or rebuilding kitchen at state hospital for insane at Waterbury; \$200,000 for state school for feeble minded at Brandon, \$4,000 of which may be used for the purchase of real estate, and the balance for the completion of the construction of a dormitory, for the construction of a service building, and additional dormitory, and installation of steam service in all of the buildings; \$15,000 for completion of highway through Smuggler's Notch; \$100,000 to provide for care and equipment of high-

way machinery received by the state from the federal government; \$18,000 for completion of dormitory at state's

(Continued on third page)

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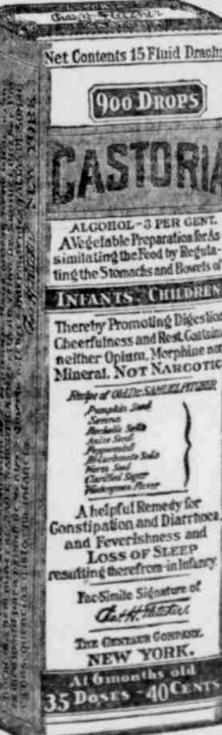


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