

# Middlebury Register

Established 1836

Published Fridays by THE REGISTER COMPANY, INC., 84-86 Main St., Middlebury.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter at the Postoffice, Middlebury, Vt.

DONALD TOBIN, MANAGING EDITOR

Subscription Rate: \$2.00 a year, payable only in advance.

Make all checks, drafts or money orders payable to THE REGISTER COMPANY, INC.

The Register telephone number is 158 for business office and editorial rooms.

Advertising copy must reach the office Wednesday night to insure insertion Friday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1922

Yes, we wish you all a Happy New Year.

## Bailey and Martin

The speakership contest will, in all probability, narrow down to a race between Orlando Martin and Mayor Bailey of Winooski. While Grout, who is without legislative experience, will come down to Montpelier with strength from the northeast corner, and while Osgood has many followers in the south end of the state, the most potent strength seems to be divided between Martin and Bailey.

Both of these men have distinct qualifications recommending them for the post, and both are widely and favorably known to the electorate of the state as a whole, as well as to the legislative body elect.

Martin has undeniable strength among the farmers of the state and a large following in the Grange organizations. He has also been very active in his own behalf and when the test comes it is only to be supposed that he will loom formidable on the first ballot. It is doubtful, however, if he will have support sufficient to land on the first ballot. Mayor Bailey has been just as active as Martin in his campaign for the chair and indications are that his qualifications are being seriously considered by representatives in all parts of the state, who recognize in the young, if experienced, legislator, one who not only can serve the state with credit in the position of speaker, but one whose past record shows him to be a man of keen business ability, thoroughly in accord with the state's administration which is pledged through its governor to sound, sagacious, economical and sensible dispatch of business. Mayor Bailey deserves consideration and he is going to get it. In fact, it would not be surprising to see him win out for speaker in the event that Mr. Martin fails on the first ballot.

While Martin has many friends all through Addison county, it is also true that Bailey strength is growing here and at the present time he is looked upon with favor by several of the local delegation.

Bailey means business and is not out on a trading expedient. This is another perfectly good reason for his increasing popularity among the legislators who are soon to elect their leader.

## The Land Feature

In the fight over the bill for adjusted compensation, that ended in the defeat of the measure, there was lack of sincerity on the part of our lawmakers in Washington. Indications now point that deeper thought and more honest consideration is to be given the question of adjusted compensation which again will come before the legislative body, and in the event that the Congress does face the matter honestly and squarely, the American Legion as an organization is perfectly willing to accept the judgment of the lawmakers.

McNary's plan for land settlement is regarded by the best minds in the Senate as the wisest plan for this feature of the program and at a recent conference of Legion heads with Commander Owsley, the Legion expressed a preference for the McNary plan, thus concurring with the opinion as expressed by the Senate majority.

Commander Owsley is to be congratulated on having determined that land reclamation shall remain a part of the four-fold compensation bill. If the recent Legion conference in Washington had done no more than to make this decision, it would have accomplished much.

We hope that the American Legion will hold firmly to this feature in their future fight for compensation. An eleventh hour elimination to strike out the land clauses had considerable to do with the loss of the last measure.

The crimson-trimmed Boston American vies with the Free Press in showing up Middlebury and other Vermont colleges, whose students are hopelessly submerged under a rising flood of "hooch."

In Tuesday's issue there was a marvelous exposé, apparent written from Middlebury, in reality rewritten from the Crooked Old Lady of the Stares.

The progressiveness of the Free Press is again shown by the fact that it "scooped" its nearest rival, the yellow American, by several weeks.

A gasoline tax bids fair to come in for some strong backing in the coming legislature, and such a measure with substantial men behind it will doubtless appear. A tax, which would be collected at the source, so that there is no bother and little burden to the user, would mean a source of road money that would surprise you in figures. Pretty sensible idea.

In the language of the classics, this is "some

## A Democratic Plank

Senator Jones of the State of Washington presented an unanswerable indictment against the Democratic party when in his speech on the merchant marine he quoted that plank of the Democratic platform of 1912 which reads as follows:

"We believe in fostering, by constitutional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the South, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasuries."

Following that quotation from the Democratic platform, Senator Jones proceeded to show that the United States did acquire a merchant marine fleet but at a burden to the people of some three billions of dollars. In making this statement Senator Jones had no intention of being unfair, for he immediately explained that the excessive expense was due to the fact that the ships were brought into existence under the stress and needs of war.

It is true, nevertheless, that the ships were brought into existence and threw an additional burden upon the country. There was no move on the part of the Democrats prior to the war to propose and enact a program which would establish a merchant marine. They have never pointed out and do not now point out a specific method by which a fleet could be built or operated in successful competition with the merchant ships of other nations without placing an additional burden upon the people of the United States.

The fact of the matter is that the Democratic plank above quoted was not written and adopted in good faith. It was intended to deceive the voters of the country and quite likely was successful in that particular. It may have contributed and probably did contribute to the success of the Democratic campaign in 1912. Promising something for nothing has frequently been a successful mode of procedure in both private finance and in politics. Few of the promoters of something for nothing have ever made good, and in its failure to make good its promise of 1912 the Democratic party is no exception.

Senator Jones stated the experience of every one who asks the question, "Do we want an American merchant marine?" when he said that the universal reply is in the affirmative. The trouble is that there are too many people who are willing to accept the Democratic theory that we can get a merchant marine for nothing or that it can be operated without any financial encouragement from the government in competition with the subsidized merchant fleets of the other leading nations of the earth.

As the Chicago Tribune suggests in discussing the ship subsidy bill, the logical course is to try it. The plan can be abandoned after a few years, if it proves a failure. It need not be a life-long policy.

The present course means certain failure. Following the subsidy plan is a good business policy—for a trial, at least.

## Highways and Railways

President Harding is right in his assertion that costly highways should be made feeders rather than competitors of the railways, and that would be the case if they were really built for the use of farmers. The railways are really highways—public highways, for the government regulates rates and puts the rates so low as to pay less than a reasonable return on the value of the property. The public maintains these rail highways. If that same public builds stone highways paralleling the steel highways, it doubles the investment without improving the facilities in proportion.

What the farmer wants is a good road from his farm to market, and his market is at his nearest railway station. There will never be money enough to build all the roads that are wanted and needed, and if we are to do the most good with the money that is spent, it should be used first on the roads used by farmers to get their products to the railroads. That, however, has not been the general rule. A large proportion of the high class improved highways run parallel with the railroads and afford convenient thoroughfares for tourists but provide relatively small transportation for farm produce. The interstate and transcontinental highways are desirable additions to our transportation facilities, but the local roads which will aid the farmers most should not be overlooked or disregarded.

A British court has decided that equal rights for women mean equal responsibilities and equal treatment from the law, hence a woman has been condemned to hang for murdering her husband. We have an equal rights bill now before Congress, and the question is, Do the sponsors of that measure entertain opinions similar to those of the English judge? Then, there are such matters as dower, alimony, etc., that might be considered.

Bryan wants the electoral college abolished and superseded by direct election of President. One thing can be said respecting this indorsement of the Norris amendment and that is that Bill certainly has had experience.

In his fervent denial of the charge that France is militaristic, Mr. Clemenceau should take time to explain why his country does not ratify the Washington armaments treaty.

It begins to look as though the fellow who wrote, "If Winter Comes," was not so far out of the way, after all.

Hays gives Arbuckle a chance to "come back." The exhibitors say "no." But the people will decide.

## From The Study Desk

Three events in the local celebration of Christmas are especially noteworthy—the illumination of a community tree, the singing of Christmas carols about the streets, and the reading of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" at the Community Service on Christmas Eve. The illumination of a community tree has become quite a general custom throughout the country. The traveler who has occasion to pass through our larger American villages after night-fall, during the Holidays, is not infrequently reminded of the time of year by the bright cheer of the community tree. It is a distinctly modern innovation—at least in its present form—dependent upon modern equipment for its success. Even the indoor tree in church and home has been made much more attractive, and immeasurably less dangerous, by the substitution of the electric lamp for the flaming candle of former days. The tree on the village green here in Middlebury is admirably located to meet the holiday need. The fact that it is a permanent member of our local family of trees, and not some temporary sacrifice to the occasion, adds to our satisfaction. All through the year we remember how it looks at Christmas, and doubtless the remembrance helps keep the Christmas spirit in our hearts the year around. The illumination is generous and well-designed, emphasizing the graceful beauty of the tree itself, and bringing Christmas cheer to the very heart of the town.

The singing of carols on Christmas Eve is not, like the electrically illuminated community tree, an innovation. It is an ancient custom that singers shall go about the streets on Christmas Eve and sing carols beneath the windows of the villagers. Tradition demands that a candle be lighted and placed in the window, and outside, in the pale candle-light, the singers gather. The Student is told that in at least one home in Middlebury this year the carol singers found the Christmas candle burning. It is a beautiful custom, and worthy of imitation. Let us see to it that in many windows next Christmas Eve the hospitable candle welcomes our friends who bring us the joy and blessing of the Yule-tide music. For blessing it is, and no less, to the sick and shut-in, to have the privilege of hearing the carols.

Surely no one who renewed acquaintance with Old Scrooge, and Bob Cratchit, and Tiny Tim last Sunday night came away without really being better and more generous for the experience. Charles Dickens made the whole English-speaking world his debtor by writing this delightful story. Conditions and environments change greatly with the passing of the years, but there are certain spiritual characteristics which are common to all the ages. Some of these permanent values have found expression in "The Christmas Carol." The suggestion that the reading of this classic on the Sunday night before Christmas be made a regular part of our Christmas celebration in Middlebury is worthy of unanimous adoption.

Indeed all three of the events here recounted should be incorporated as permanent features of our community celebration of Christmas. It would be well if larger numbers of our local musicians might be interested in the carol singing, and if the reading of "A Christmas Carol" could be given in some hall where all the village might come to hear. These are influences which make for the development of a worthy community spirit, and should be heartily encouraged. Meanwhile the Student expresses the sentiment of the entire village when he extends to the friends who contributed to the success of our community Christmas the assurance of sincere appreciation.

H. C. N.

## VERGENNES

Mrs. L. F. Benton, who has been in ill health for some time, is critically ill. Miss Margaret Hunton of West Haven is with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Quinlan for two weeks.

George Charbonneau, who has been working in Bristol, Conn., for several weeks, has returned to his home here.

Miss Julia Carter, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Carter, has returned to her duties at Montpelier.

Arthur Eagan has returned to Springfield, Mass., after several days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eagan.

Miss Margaret Driscoll, who attends Bay Path Institute at Springfield, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Driscoll.

Lowell Hammond, who is taking a course at Albany Business College, Albany, N. Y., is visiting his mother, Mrs. R. D. Goodridge.

Mrs. Patrick Sullivan has gone to Albany, N. Y., where she will spend several weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Noisieux, former residents.

Mrs. and Mrs. R. W. McCuen of Burlington, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Warner over the holidays, have gone to New York city and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Harrington and son, Robert, a student at Goddard Seminary, Barre, who is at home for the holidays, have returned from Rutland, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Botsford.

Edward Mack of Ithaca, N. Y., who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mack, has gone to Tarrytown, N. Y., to pass some time with his sister, Mrs. Winheld L. Morse, before returning to his duties.

## Wrong Impression.

"No, I never hunt for ideas," the eminent author assured her. "When I feel in the mood for work, I climb to the summit of a hill, and there, with the scent of the mountain pine in my nostrils, I find my inspiration."

"Just fancy!" gushed the girl. "And then you descend and write it all down, I suppose?"

"Indeed I don't. That would be a sure way of losing it. I carry my little typewriter up with me."

"Oh, how good of you! But does she—er—does she never turn giddy or anything?"

## NEW YEAR INSPIRATION

The bright New Year should inspire us all with greater efficiency in saving. Stop the leaks of past extravagance. Make it a rule to bank all surplus cash promptly.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED

Any withdrawals made between the semi-annual interest periods will draw interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent Per Annum for even calendar months without discrimination.

## RUTLAND SAVINGS BANK

RUTLAND, VERMONT

HOME FOR SCHOOL SAVINGS

C. E. PINNEY, Pres.

R. F. PINNEY, Cashier

## National Bank of Middlebury

Established in 1833

Capital \$200,000

Surplus \$100,000

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

## 4 Per Cent Interest Paid

On Savings Deposits, free from taxes. Interest credited February and August. Banking Hours, 9:00 to 3:00. Saturday, 9 to 12. Safe Deposit Boxes to rent.

## SAFE INVESTMENT

You will have no worry over your money if placed in our savings department. This is the ideal form of investment. The principal is secure and interest is paid at the highest rate allowed by law. You can do business with us by mail with safety.

## CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

Burlington, Vermont.

## DEPOSITORY FOR CITY OF BURLINGTON

## WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

SERIES 1923 BECOME DUE JANUARY 1st.

Owners of Certificates held by us for safe-keeping should return their receipts and get their Certificates as they must be signed before the Government will pay them—or call and sign them here that we may collect them for you.

If registered, these Certificates are only payable at the post-office where they were registered.

Money received on deposit on or before January 12th will draw interest from January 1st.

## The Burlington Savings Bank

Largest in Northern New England.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF STABILITY

For the past four years this bank has paid dividends to its depositors at the rate of 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

4 1-2%

4 1-2%

## We Wish You A Happy New Year

Now is the time to start that Savings Account with this Bank. Interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum will be paid our savings depositors for the six months ending April 1st, 1923.

## Addison County Trust Co., Inc., Middlebury, Vermont

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

4 1-2%

4 1-2%

4 1-2%

4 1-2%

## Victory 4 3-4% Notes

Called December 15, 1922

The above notes with letters A to F prefixed to numbers have been called for payment Dec. 15, 1922. We shall be pleased to send these in for you if you will send them to us. All notes now in our care will be attended to.

## 4 1-2% Interest

This Bank will pay its depositors interest JANUARY 1, 1923 at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent for the six month's period ending Dec. 31, 1922.

## WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

63 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS

No. 11 WINOOSKI BLOCK WINOOSKI, VT.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 13th receive interest from Jan. 1st.

4 1-2%

4 1-2%