WHITE RIVER JUNCTION

Population of Town Is 4,703, Increase of 450 in 10 Years.

The census enumerators of the town of Hartford have completed their work and their report shows a total population of 4,703, an increase of some 450 over the population of 1910.

Hiram Quimby of Concord, N. H., is an income tax expert at the First National bank, where he will be found until March 15.

The Vermont state tax commissioner has named Wednesday, March 17, as the time set for holding the listers' school of instruction in White River Junction.

H. S. Bullard of Burlington is to be found at the Hartford Savings Bank & Trust company, where he is assisting all callers in making out their income tax returns.

The first two carloads of cedar posts for the town highways have arrived from Greensboro and have been unloaded near the White river bridge. The posts, as a whole, are of fine quality.

Privates Williams and Smith of the regular army recruiting service and on duty for some time past in the Junction, received orders from Camp Devens Saturday to continue the office for an indefinite time. The territory of the local service covers all adjoining New Hampshire and Vermont towns.

Mrs. Charles Gibbs is the owner of a purebred Angora-Persian cat which she recently brought from El Paso, Tex. Never before had the cat seen snow until its arrival in town and it was for the timebeing keenly interested in it. It was very anxious to get into the open and toss the snow about with its front paws and endeavor in every way to play with it.

The office and lobby of the Junction house, together with all the adjoining rooms and departments, has been given an attractive coat of paint. The ceilings of the office and lobby are in ivory, with Athol green walls. The cafe and the cigar department and wash rooms are especially attractive in their harmonious shades and coloring.

Frederick H. Babbitt of Bellows Falls and one of three candidates out for the nomination for governor of Vermont on the Republican ticket, was at the Junction house Saturday afternoon and there met a host of friends and supporters. Mr. Babbitt was at one time a resident of the Junction and owner of the Union station restaurant.

C. D. Williams was in Boston Tuesday to attend the annual meeting and banquet of the Past Presidents' club of the New England Laundrymen's association, of which organization he was at one time the president.

Miss Charlotte Armstrong of Montreal is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Johnson.

V. C. Terrien of West Lebanon is at the Mary Hitchcock hospital, Hanover, where he underwent an operation, and at this writing is recovering and in a short time will be able to be removed to his home.

Mrs. M. G. McLoud and two children returned to their home in Essex Junction Tuesday after spending several weeks with her son, R. H. McLoud, and family of West Hartford.

Mrs. E. N. Newton left West Hartford recently to spend some time with her mother in Sherburne.

Mr. and Mrs. Artemus Clifford of Pomfret were called to West Hartford last week on account of the illness of their daughter, Mrs. A. L. Dow.

Gertrude Barrows of West Hartford returned to her school in South Royalton Monday, after a week's vacation at her home.

Mrs. Herman Lussier and daughter of Newport, N. H., are spending a few days at the home of John Veynette of Quechee.

Miss Inez Dow spent the week with friends in Windsor.

The Misses Marion and Emma McElroy have been in Woodstock for some time on account of the illness and death of their father.

Mrs. Frank Brown of Strafford was called here last week to care for Miss Hattie Brown, who has been ill but who is now recovering.

News was received from Claremont recently of the death of Mrs. William Waterman. Mrs. Waterman will be remembered by many as an old resident of Quechee.

W. G. Chamberlain of Quechee is entertaining his brother from North Adams, Mass.

William Baldwin of White River Junction has been in Sharon helping his brother.

A number of Dartmouth students who came up on the train from Springfield Sunday afternoon were unable to get to Hanover except by walking up the track. The liverymen here refused to send teams to Hanover, the roads being so bad, and no train has been able to get up through since Friday night. There has not been any train in from Boston since late Friday night up to late Sunday night. Only one train arrived in White River Junction over the Central Vermont, No. 8, Saturday morning, and it followed the snowplow down and arrived here between 4 and 5 p. m. Saturday.

Simple Enough.

Slater was absorbed in the evening newspaper when his young son's crying disturbed him.

"What is that child howling for now?" he demanded irascibly.

"He wants his own way," said Mrs. Slater.

"Well," argued Slater, absent-mindedly, as his eyes fell on a particularly interesting item, "if it's his, why don't you let him have it?"—London Tit-Bits.

Fresh-Air Fiend.

Conductor—This transfer's expired some time ago, madam.

Passenger (snappily)—No wonder, with not a single ventilator open in the car.—Boston Transcript.

Farther Away.

Mrs. Howles—I've decided that Edith shall have her voice trained in Europe.

Howles—Certainly; but isn't there some place in Asia?—Boston Transcript.

SOUTH ROYALTON

Leon Skinner, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is somewhat better at this writing.

William Farnham, who has been in Windsor for some time, is at home.

Raymond Bingham is at home from Lyndonville, where he has been attending the agricultural school.

Mrs. Rial of Montpelier is with her daughter, Mrs. Julian Goodrich.

Among those who have been ill and are able to be out again are Prof. Beal, Supt. V. K. Brackett, Albert L. Benedict and Charles W. Richardson.

Mrs. Chester Sanborn, who has been with her daughter in Three Rivers, P. Q., for some time, has returned to her home.

The Delta Alpha class of the M. E. church met with Mrs. Charles Hutchins Wednesday evening for their annual business meeting. After the business meeting a short literary program was given, and refreshments were served.

Wednesday evening, March 10, the Orpheus society of the Methodist church will serve a supper at the church parlors from 5:30 to 7:30. Following the supper, a musical program will be given.

Miss Lucy Eaton is in Burlington for a short time.

Raymond Washburn, who has been ill nearly all winter, was stricken with pneumonia and died Wednesday evening. The funeral was held at the home Friday afternoon, Rev. W. C. Christie officiating.

Monday evening, March 8, Rev. Walter Davenport, district superintendent, will speak to the three M's at the M. E. church vestry, after which the 4th quarterly conference of the church will be held.

Russell B. Whitcher.

In Newbury, lime kiln neighborhood, after an illness of about six months, Russell Burdett Whitcher, eldest child and son of James Rodger and Gertrude Whitcher, passed from this life at 6 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1920, aged 14 years and 10 months. The cause of his death was what is known to the medical fraternity as endocarditis. There were also pneumonia complications and, at the close, embolism of the brain.

After more than five months of battling with the disease, the best of medical skill in constant attendance, together with the services of a trained nurse, it was thought for a time that the victory was gained; and the hearts of the family were made glad in what seemed to be evidence that speedy recovery was in progress; but suddenly there was a change for the worse, and in one short week the end came.

Russell was a manly young man, and mature beyond his real age. He possessed much natural ability and some real genius. Without an instructor he had gained a fine mastery of the violin and also possessed a talent for poetic composition. The writer of this is in possession of a copy of a poem written in playful mood as a letter to one of his aunts, which composition possesses much of real merit. He loved books generally, and the current literature of the day, and he was remarkably well posted in the published news of the day. A lover of home, he preferred to spend his evenings there with his books and music rather than in other society. In his loss a great vacancy is felt. Few young men could be more greatly missed in the home circle. But there are mitigating facts which go far to assuage the grief which would otherwise be too keen a sorrow: Russell had come to trust the Redeemer and to know the spiritual reality of God's presence. He resigned himself cheerfully to the call and fell asleep with a smile of radiant hope beaming from his countenance, which encouraged a feeling of comforting assurance to bystanders that there would be an awakening to the realities of a life in a better world than this.

Of the family circle he leaves to mourn his loss, besides the father and mother, a sister about nine years of age, and four little brothers. Funeral services were held from the home at 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 1, Rev. W. T. Bailey of South Ryegate officiating. Burial was in the family lot in the cemetery near by, beside the little sister who died 10 years ago. A portion of that sacred spot where sleep the mortal remains of nearly all of the former inhabitants of old No. 12, the generation of our fathers now all gone. How true is the language of scripture: "Man like unto a vapor that appareth for a little season and then vanisheth away." Allow here an admonishing thought: Are we of the generation following, making the world better by our living in it? J. C. W.

Balked His Desire.

A gentleman and his wife were admiring some college buildings erected by wealthy alumni. Presently they came to a noble hall, over the main entrance of which was a tablet reading, "Erected by John C. Black, as a memorial to his beloved wife."

"Ah," he said with a sigh, "that is what I should like to do for my college." And for the life of him he couldn't understand why his wife suddenly became cold to him.—Boston Transcript.

As Much as a Hat

is needed to cover your head, so is insurance needed to protect your family. It is savings as well as protection if properly arranged. Consult us. National Life Ins. Co. (Mutual.) S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

WILLIAMSTOWN

Scientific Job of Lumber Cutting Going on at L. D. Gale Farm.

Through the foresight of the owner, co-operating with the fair business methods of the buyer, B. C. Hoyt, quite a scientific job of lumber cutting has been done at the L. D. Gale farm. The former owner of the farm, David Gale, was always very careful in his wood lot. His son, the present owner, has followed in his father's footsteps in this respect. With the passing of the years, however, many of the older trees had long since attained their full growth, and if left longer standing, would deteriorate, and hinder the growth of the younger trees. Only large trees of this character have been cut. The sugar orchard proper remains intact. To give an idea of the size of some of the trees, it may be said that two 12-foot hemlock logs contained 900 feet, and two 12-foot maple logs, 600 feet. In one elm tree there were 17 12-foot logs and about 3,000 feet of lumber. The woodcutters, under the direction of the foreman, have been careful about the felling of the trees, so that very little of the young growth has been harmed. Another gang of men has been putting together the top wood and waste from the tops, so that, on the whole, a good, clean job of lumber and wood cutting has been carried on.

WAITING FOR RUSSIAN TRADE.

Representatives of American Commercial Interest Gathered in Nearby Cities.

Copenhagen, March 7.—Representatives of American commercial interests and those of other countries are gathering in Copenhagen and Stockholm as well as in Baltic ports, attracted by the lure of trade with Russia. They think the day is near when the Russian markets will be opened to the world.

As there is scarcely a commodity that Russia doesn't need, the demand for every kind of manufactured article, from hairpins to locomotives, will be prodigious. In the opinion of business men with whom the correspondent has talked, it will take years to satisfy Russia's needs. Owing to Russia's financial and credit conditions and the fact that the people are represented by a government with which the allies say they will have nothing to do, the difficulties of dealing with that country would appear great.

But trade experts in the Baltic states do not regard the situation as hopeless. In Finland a committee of business men has just been formed to study the question with the object of hitting upon a possible basis of trade.

It is generally believed that when trading with Russia is resumed it will be along the primitive lines of barter. Russia is known to have on hand immense quantities of hides and flax which she wants to swap for foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods.

Esthonia has an ambitious program, headed by the proposed Reval-Moscow railway, to become the world's gateway for Russian trade. It hopes also to set up factories to manufacture many of the articles Russia requires. Before the war, manufacturing plants in Latvia and Esthonia employed the best of Russia's skilled labor for working up imported raw materials.

LIKE BACKYARD SQUABBLES.

Are Some of the Verbal Conflicts Between Italian Regulars and D'Annunzio Troops.

Fiume, March 7.—Verbal conflicts resembling those which take place over backyard fences in family feuds occasionally occur between the Italian regular troops and d'Annunzio's arditi on the bridge over a narrow canal which separates Sussak from Fiume.

The regulars occupy Sussak, while d'Annunzio's men hold Fiume. The bridge is but 50 feet long, with a sidewalk on each side and a space of about 20 feet wide for vehicular traffic in the middle. On one side stands a detail of d'Annunzio's guards, while on the other stand the sentinels of the regulars, "loyal to the king." The bridge is barricaded on both sides with several strands of barbed wire placed in such a way that vehicles can pass across only by making a serpentine detour.

An attack from the regulars' side was rumored throughout the poet's domain the other day. The poet himself, with a detail of arditi and several armored motor cars, hastened to the scene.

D'Annunzio stood aside while his arditi went forth to battle. They went out on the bridge and called the regular soldiers all sorts of pet names. The regulars in turn returned the volleys of colored verbiage. A few generals appeared on the regulars' side. These were made the subject of increased and heavy verbal fire from the arditi. The latter pressed nearer the generals, rubbed their shoulders against them and otherwise insulted them.

In the thickest of the fight, one of the regulars discovered a choice bit of ammunition and shouted,

"Long live the king."

All his comrades joined in the cheering. The arditi had nothing to reply to that and retreated, while d'Annunzio returned to his palace. The day's "battle" was over.

APPLE PRODUCTION ENORMOUSLY INCREASED

American Northwest Is Producing a Large Part of Nation's Crop.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Apple production has increased enormously in the Northwest since 1900. Last year Washington, Oregon and Idaho, with the help of Montana and Colorado, produced one-quarter of the total crop of the country. With new acreage coming into bearing, the department of agriculture says, it is likely that the Northwest in a few years will be producing a much greater part of the country's total crop.

If big losses are to be avoided in the marketing of the apple crop of the Northwest, government experts say, growers will be forced to give greater attention to equipping their properties with up-to-date storage houses than they have heretofore. Because of increased production and an acute shortage of refrigerator cars last season, growers in the Northwest were unable to move their apples to market and thousands of boxes of fruit were caught unprotected in the orchards by an early freeze, while other fruit remained on the trees and was frozen because there was no place to store it.

A government specialist is now making his headquarters at Yakima, Wash., to personally assist growers who expect to build storage houses during the spring and summer. He is supplied with working drawings of storage houses tested during the last five years.

TELLS OF WHITE HOUSE VISIT.

Abbe Felix Klein Writes in New Book, "In America at the Close of the War."

Paris, March 8.—Abbe Felix Klein, one of the well-known Catholic writers of France, in his new book entitled "In America at the Close of the War," describes his visit to Washington and talk with President Wilson. The visit was made in company with a delegation of French and English clergy, including the bishop of Arras. Describing the meeting, the author says:

"We entered the White House without any formality. Two negro domestics opened the door and a secretary conducted us to the small reception room. The furnishings were very plain, the walls were hung only with the portraits of presidents; prominent in the ornamentation was a bust which occupied the center of the marble mantelpiece—the bust of Lafayette.

"We waited only a few minutes. As the clock struck 4:30, the president entered, bowing and looking somewhat stern, despite his smile. As he welcomed us in a few words, the severity of his expression gradually relaxed. He shook hands with each of us as we were presented.

"The presentation ended, the president addressed us informally for two or three minutes. He spoke in a calm tone, without emphasis, without gesture, and yet there was a note of feeling which stirred each one of us. He said nothing remarkable, but he spoke with that precision of language which is one of his gifts.

"After expressing his thanks for the visit of those representing the religious sentiment in France and England, the president said:

"'Moral force is the greatest of forces. And what a support it gives when one seeks, following the ideal of the allies, only the triumph of right. We are not making war for conquest, but for justice.'

"The president also spoke of the great services rendered by Cardinal Gibbons during the war, after which Mr. Wilson saluted and retired."

Summing up the relations between France and America, Abbe Klein says: "There is a natural affinity between the two peoples which attracts them to each other by certain traits in common, and by certain contrasts which compliment and complete their own characteristics. Both have vivacity of conception, frankness of character, and enthusiasm for the ideal. On one hand there is the keen sense of the practical, quick initiative, and a habit of prompt decision. On the other hand there is the refinement of taste, the art of making fine shades of distinction, the logical order of ideas. The French and Americans will always sympathize in the qualities they have in common; they will always admire the qualities in which they differ.

"France should continue the close relation with those countries which have been associated with her in victory, and principally with the people of the United States, with their greater numbers, greater wealth and greater strength than all the others. If our country, to its great honor and its great peril, constitutes the advance guard of civilization, so America constitutes the reserve power of civilization. At the hour of danger, always possible, we must be able to count upon this succor."

LOCAL LEGION POSTS PREACH AMERICANISM

National Americanism Commission of American Legion Makes Recommendations.

New York, March 8.—Arthur Woods, chairman of the national Americanism commission of the American Legion, made public to-day the report of the commission to the national executive committee of the Legion. The commission, which has its temporary headquarters in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, is composed of the following men: Arthur Woods, chairman, New York; J. Ward Arney, Idaho; Edgar W. Baird, Pennsylvania; Philip R. Bangs, North Dakota; Hiram Bingham, Connecticut; Edson K. Bixby, Oklahoma; Edward A. Fitzpatrick, Wisconsin; A. H. Ganseer, Michigan; Peyton H. Hodge, jr., Kentucky; Charles F. H. Johnson, New Jersey; Frank Knox, New Hampshire; Rogers MacVeagh, Oregon; John MacVicar, Iowa; Fraser Metzger, Vermont; Frank L. Sieh, South Dakota; David E. Finley, jr., secretary, South Carolina.

In making public this report Mr. Woods explained that the members of the commission had confined themselves to general principles, since it was recognized that conditions are so different in various parts of the country that the application of principles to local situations should be left to the individual posts throughout the country. The report, in part, follows:

"It will be the aim to make headquarters of the commission among other things, a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of information relating to methods and policies and to co-operate with other existing agencies which are working for the same ends as the commission.

"The best work the Legion can do will be that of separate posts all over the country, each devoting itself to conditions in its own community and striving to do all it can to promote the public welfare, to stimulate good citizenship by both example and precept, to strengthen the power of other individuals and organizations that are working toward the same end.

Co-operation: "Posts that have not already done so should promptly get in touch with patriotic persons and groups in their neighborhood and arrange to have the Legion work in harmony with them and in such ways as to produce the best results. In many instances it will be found that individual members of the Legion can render valuable service by taking part personally in the good work that is being done by other organizations.

Education: "As knowledge is the prerequisite of enlightened citizenship, and as education is the road to knowledge, we believe that the active support of this commission and of all posts should be given to every effort to stamp out illiteracy in the nation. Love of country and loyalty to its institutions grow from knowledge of them.

"The American Legion should encourage, support and help the schools in teaching to the children the origin and development of American institutions, and the opportunities of American life. The Legion should assist schools by offering to provide qualified speakers from time to time to every school in the nation to preach Americanism, especially on our great patriotic days.

"Posts of the Legion everywhere should interest themselves in the local methods of education, informing themselves, by consulting those best qualified to know and advise, of the needs and shortcomings of the local schools. They should work with teachers, school boards and others in the persistent effort to bring education up to the level needed to afford to our boys and girls the right kind of preparation for life.

Justice: "The only agitator that eventually need be feared is injustice. It should be made plain in all quarters that the American Legion stands for the reconciling of all citizens by the removal of all unjust conditions wherever found.

Immigrants: "Strenuous efforts should be made to teach every inhabitant of America to speak and read the American language, and to help and encourage the use thereof. The story of American institutions and of the opportunities of American life should greet every immigrant as he lands, should follow him through his oath of citizenship, and should be inculcated in every adult American, so that lack of loyalty can no longer be attributed to lack of understanding.

"Wherever there are foreigners, whether they are just landing on the dock or are established in the community, members of the Legion should befriend them and endeavor to help them along on the road toward good American citizenship. In this effort it should be remembered that friendly, man-to-man association will accomplish far more than impersonal effort.

Law and Order: "Since the American Legion stands unreservedly for law and order, it should be the endeavor of every individual member to keep the law, to influence others to do so, and in every lawful way to assist officials charged with the enforcement of law and order.

"Since conditions vary so greatly in different localities it would be unwise to lay down in any detail a plan of action for all posts to adopt. Posts should follow the general principles of this report but should use such ways and means as local conditions show to be most effective.

"All posts should make it plain to the community that they are not assuming any monopoly of patriotism, but that they wish to work vigorously and effectively for all that is best in America, and that they are eager to join forces with all others who have the same aim."