

# THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

The People's Rights—A Representative Democracy—The Union and the Constitution Without Any Infractions.

VOL. L. NO. 6. WHOLE NO. 4457

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

Woodstock, Vermont.

Printed Saturday Morning

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

### BASEBALL.

The Woodstock-Lebanon High school game last Saturday was a tragic close of the season for the home team. It was a spirited and even contest for the first five innings. Then Mr. Brady, the local professor of pitching, who had held the enemy completely in check up to that moment, weakened, and the visitors batted and ran bases until they were near exhaustion. Ten runs for Lebanon. "Scraper" Moore replaced Brady in the seventh, and only two Lebanons got around in the remaining sessions. Score, Lebanon 12, Woodstock 1.

### STATE SOCIALISTS

Nominate a Ticket—Woodstock Man for Second Place.

The Socialists' state convention, attended by about 25 delegates from various parts of Vermont, was held at Bennington Saturday and nominated the following ticket:

For governor—Fred W. Smiter of Barre.

For lieutenant-governor—Allan P. Bourdon of Woodstock.

For state treasurer—John McMillan of Burlington.

For secretary of state—William Healey of Westerville, Barre town.

For auditor—John M. Jewell of Proctorsville.

For attorney-general—A. D. Kimball of Hardwick.

The platform demands for this state equal suffrage for both sexes; the initiative, referendum and recall; abolition of child labor and of night work for women; better legislation for the insurance of working people against accidents and disease; abolition of the poll tax and educational reforms.

### Universalists to Meet.

The Green Mountain Association of Universalists will meet at Felchville Tuesday and Wednesday, June 18 and 19.

Rev. H. L. Canfield of Woodstock will deliver an address, "Some of Vermont's problems and how to solve them," and Mrs. Emma Slayton of Woodstock will read a paper, "The graded school for the village and country church."

### The Hartland Nature Club.

All the pleasant anticipations for the June meeting of the Ottawa-Quebec river were fulfilled last Saturday, the eighth of the month, when the Hartland Nature Club met at the junction of the river with the Harlow brook. The exquisite beauty of the brook was a revelation to the club; for the members had scarcely expected to see a cascade as lovely as many a world-famed one, or to find a real beach and an island. But these attractions were there, and much beside. An unusual number of plants, such as blueberry, checkerberry and pyrola grow in the woods, also beds of the beautiful twin-flower and rare violets. Near the river, is a long, flat meadow with a fringe of trees by the bank. Among the latter are native box-elders and a sycamore; while, in the water, by the island, grows the curious yellow water-crowfoot. On Harlow brook an asterella and a pelia were gathered, and a long tailed jumping mouse was seen.

Three different members found the pink Silene nivea, new to Vermont. Viola sororia, new to Hartland, was discovered in a moist copse, and a burrowing spider was observed in his lair—a tube probably an inch in diameter.

At noon about twenty members and their friends enjoyed a picnic luncheon, after which the literary program was carried out.

Mr. Rugg presented the principal topic, "The Aspidium," and this he treated very entertainingly, using fresh ferns in illustration. A charming letter from Miss Hattie Smith,

in California, was read by the secretary, Miss Rogers.

Among birds reported were pheasants, plovers and wood thrushes, a North Hartland; a towhee and a whippoorwill, in the Weed district; five orioles in one tree, at Hartland village, and a herring gull that was seen on the Black river near Springfield, Vt. Mr. John Webster stated that the river fishermen report an unusual number of black bass in the Connecticut this season.

It was voted to observe Children's Day, Aug. 10, by holding a picnic at Summer's Falls, inviting all Hartland children and other young people to attend.

The next meeting July 13, will be held near the Penniman farm on the Connecticut river.

### Governor Mead a Candidate for Vice-president.

Gov. John Abner Mead is a candidate for vice-presidency of the United States. According to a story from Rutland printed in a Boston paper, he made a definite announcement to that effect Monday, after having repeatedly denied that he had ambitions in that direction.

In his authorized announcement he says:

"I have consented to allow the use of my name before the national convention at Chicago on June 18 as a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for vice-president of the United States. I have not in any way sought the nomination but have allowed my friends to use their own good judgment."

It is understood that John L. Lewis of North Troy, Vt., will present his name to the convention.

### HARTLAND.

Mrs. V. D. Fraser and Mrs. Owen Houghton and son of Woodstock spent June 4 with Mrs. W. M. Houghton.

Edward H. Giles is a guest of relatives in Providence, R. I.

W. H. Giles, our R. F. D. carrier, is enjoying a two-weeks' vacation. His substitute, Mrs. W. H. Giles, is carrying the mail during the time.

Mrs. W. M. Houghton and son Leo spent a part of last week with Mrs. S. D. Houghton in Woodstock.

Mrs. D. A. Ladeau is ill with nervous prostration and under the care of Dr. Ward.

Mrs. C. E. Ward is sojourning at New Britain, Conn.

Mrs. H. Lohmann is substituting for Miss Penniman in the primary school.

Miss Minnie B. Barbour, who has been teacher of singing in Randolph public schools for the past six years, is with her parents for the summer vacation. In September she begins her duties as teacher of music in Montpelier public schools.

Miss Charlotte M. Crawford of Windsor spent last Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Crawford.

Mr. Mahoney of Windsor, agent for a work on "The Titanic," is boarding at F. R. Crawford's.

Hon. A. L. Chamberlain of Lebanon was a weekend guest of his sister, Mrs. H. A. Walker.

A union service will be held in the M. E. church Sunday, June 16, at 10.30 a. m. Professor Smith of Burlington will preach a temperance sermon.

Twenty-two pupils took the state examination for free tuition June 6 and 7.

Miss Laura Nelson and niece, Miss Laura Gill, attended the pageant at Battleground June 9.

Mrs. Ellen M. Goodwin of Windsor was a recent guest of Miss Clara A. Lamb.

Miss Ida Maynard and Lillian Chamberlain were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Buckman.

Miss Abbie W. Buckman returned from a five-months' stay in Manchester, N. H., June 9.

Dr. S. E. Stevens is at his home, Spring Lodge, for a time.

### Mayor Clement Resigns.

Mayor Percival W. Clement of Rutland has forwarded a letter of resignation to City Clerk H. B. Whittier. He was elected in 1911. His attempts to improve the city's water supply have twice been voted down and he gives this as a reason for his last official act.

## Office of the Secretary of State

The following nine proposals of amendment to the constitution of the State of Vermont were proposed by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) and were concurred in by the house of representatives (a majority of the members thereof concurring therein) at the biennial session of the general assembly which convened on the first Wednesday of October, A. D. 1910, and are hereby published agreeably to the provisions of article twenty-five of the articles of amendment of said constitution.

I hereby certify that the following are true copies of said proposals of amendment as appears from the files of this office. Witness my hand and the seal of this office at Montpelier this fourth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

GUY W. BAILEY, Secretary of State.

### Proposals of Amendment to the Constitution of Vermont

#### PROPOSAL TWO

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That article II of the amendments to the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Article II. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor: if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections in writing, to the house, in which it shall have originated; which shall proceed to reconsider it. If upon such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present of the house shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other house, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of the members present of that house, it shall become a law.

But, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it; unless the two houses, by their adjournment, within three days after the presentation of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case, it shall not become a law.

#### PROPOSAL THREE

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of article 24 of the amendments to the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Article 24, section 1. The general assembly shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday next after the first Monday of January, beginning in A. D. 1912.

Section 2. The governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor of accounts, senators, town representatives, assistant judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be elected biennially, on the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, beginning in A. D. 1914.

Section 4. The term of office of senators and town representatives shall be two years, commencing on the first Wednesday next after the first Monday of January following their election.

Section 5. The term of office of the assistant judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be two years, and shall commence on the first day of February next after their election.

And that a new section, to be known as section 6, be added as follows:

Section 6. The persons who shall be severally elected in 1912 to the offices mentioned in this article shall hold such offices until the term of their successors elected the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1914, shall begin as herein provided.

#### PROPOSAL FOUR

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That section 14 of chapter 2 of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 14. The votes and proceedings of the general assembly shall be printed (when one-third of the members of either house think it necessary), as soon as convenient after the end of the session, with the yeas and nays of the house of representatives on any question when required by five members, and of the senate when required by one senator, (except where the votes shall be taken by ballot), in which case every member of either house shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes.

#### PROPOSAL FIVE

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That section 20 of chapter 2 of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 20. No person ought in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony, by the legislature, nor to have his sentence upon conviction for felony commuted, remitted or mitigated by the legislature.

And that section 11 of chapter 2 be amended by omitting the words "and murder" where they occur therein.

#### PROPOSAL SIX

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That there be added to the constitution a new amendment to be known as article 29, as follows:

Article 29. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office of profit, the election to which is vested in the general assembly, nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the people.

#### PROPOSAL SEVEN

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That a new amendment be added to the constitution, to be known as article 30, as follows:

That wherever the words "judge" or "judges" are used in the constitution of Vermont or amendments thereof, to designate a judge or judges of the supreme court, the words "justice" or "justices" shall be substituted therefor, as the case may require.

#### PROPOSAL NINE

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That a new amendment be added to the constitution, to be known as article 32, as follows:

Article 32. The general assembly may pass laws compelling compensation for injuries received by employees in the course of their employment resulting in death or bodily hurt, for the benefit of such employees, their widows or next of kin. It may designate the class or classes of employees and employees to which such laws shall apply.

#### PROPOSAL TEN

Resolved by the senate (two-thirds of the members thereof concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Vermont be and is hereby proposed to the house of representatives, namely:

That a new amendment be added to the constitution to be known as article 33, as follows:

That the judges of the supreme court be and are hereby authorized and directed to revise chapter 2 of the constitution by incorporating into said chapter all amendments of the constitution that are now or may be then in force and excluding therefrom all sections, clauses, and words not in force and rearranging and renumbering the sections thereof under appropriate titles as in their judgment may be most logical and convenient; and said revised chapter 2 as certified to the secretary of state by said judges or a majority thereof shall be a part of the constitution of this state in substitution for existing chapter 2 and all amendments thereof.

## LEAVE FOR OLYMPIC JUNE 15

Date of Sailing of Athletes is Tentatively Announced in New York—Steamer is Chartered.

The date for the sailing of the American Olympic team is tentatively announced as June 15. The committee has chartered the steamship Finland for the trip, and the boat will be elaborately equipped for the accommodation of the athletes. A track one-eighth of a mile in length will be laid out for the runners and there will be ample spaces assigned for jumping pits and arenas for the shot-putters and weight men. The boat has a fine gymnasium and a large swimming tank.

The Finland will serve as a hotel for the team from the time the boat sails from New York till it docks there on its return. The boat will arrive in Stockholm about ten days before the opening of the Olympic program on July 6 and will leave on its return July 18, three days after the officials close the festival.

The Finland is a larger craft than either the Barbarossa, on which the American athletes sailed to Athens for the Olympic program of 1906, or the St. Paul, which took them to London for the Olympic games of 1908. Accommodations will be reserved for 300 passengers in addition to the athletes, as the treasurer hopes to pay at least part of the expense of transporting the team by revenue gained from other passengers.

## CHIEF MYERS AS A SLUGGER

Mission Indian is One of Most Wonderful Batmen in Game Today—Valuable Player.

Manager McGraw did not get Chief Myers as cheap as Connie Mack procured some of his stars, and though the Little Napoleon had to fork over a stiff sum for the slugging redskin, Myers is now worth about ten times



Big Chief Myers.

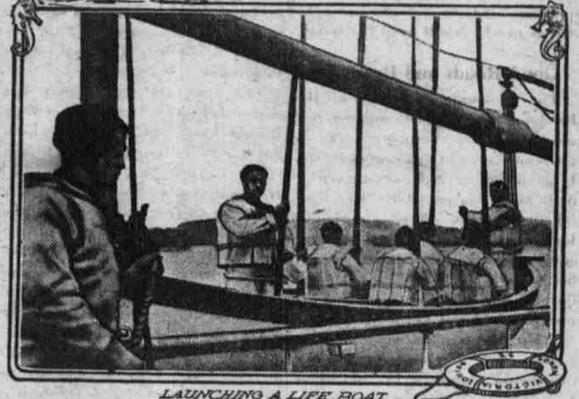
the amount John J. paid for him. The "Big Chief" is one of the most wonderful batmen the game ever produced, and if he continues to hit at the remarkable pace he has set this season, he is likely to shatter all batting records in baseball. Day after day the Mission Indian peels off two or three hits, and generally draws a pass or two on the side, as the pitchers as a rule transfer him to first when runners are on the bases. From being a green-catcher with plenty to learn, as Myers was in 1909 when he joined the Giants, the chief has worked his way to the front, and is now not only the most valuable player on the Giants, but promises to become the most valuable player in the National league before the season is over.

McGraw Didn't Consent. Philadelphia fans took off their hats to John McGraw because he "consented" to calling off games to give the Phillies a chance to brace, but it appears McGraw was not agreeable to the postponements and "consented" because the home club exceeded its capacity and said the grounds were in no condition to play on. McGraw has begun agitation to restore to the umpires the right to say when the grounds are fit. In spite of all the Philly complaining, the team they are able to put in the field looks as good on paper as some other teams go through a season with.

Clarke Needed an Actor. "The only reason I traded Campbell for Donlin," says Clarke, "is that we needed an actor on our team. The Giants and Cubs each have an actor, and we are entitled to one, too." Clarke handed this to Murphy when the Chicago owner began to discuss the ways and wherefores of the Pittsburgh-Boston deal.

Association Players Suspended. Five members of the Toledo Baseball club of the American association were indefinitely suspended, according to a bulletin issued by President Chivington. In each case the player refused to sign a contract. The suspended players are Braden, Graham, Booth, Bowers and Bradley.

## OCEAN LANES and THEIR ORIGIN



LAUNCHING A LIFE BOAT

WHEN the survivors of the Titanic were picked up by the Carpathia, which had been summoned to their assistance by wireless less than six hours before, people who could see more than the appalling horror of the tragedy that had preceded the rescue, wondered and said:

"But how fortunate that there was a ship near to pick them up. Suppose there hadn't been?"

As a matter of fact, nobody but a landlubber would have made such a remark. Any man who knew the sea and its ways would have been decidedly surprised had the Titanic's survivors been compelled to wait longer than they did, situated as they were in the direct track of all vessels following what is known as the southern course across the Atlantic. Indeed, the testimony before the senate investigating committee disclosed that at least one steamer had been within nearer range of the distressed liner than the Carpathia, and, according to still other participants in the tragedy passed within five miles of the Titanic before she went down.

Now, if you really are a landlubber and if, conversely, you know nothing about the laws and customs of the sea, you will, like the people referred to above, remark what a wonderful thing it was that so many ships could respond to the Titanic's "C. Q. D." call, and dismiss the whole affair as a remarkable coincidence. On the contrary, there was no coincidence about it—not any more so than if an automobilist on the Merrick road should break down on a lonely stretch out beyond Sayville, let us suppose, and should receive help from a brother of the gasoline fraternity within the next fifteen or twenty minutes.

### A Much Traveled Thoroughfare.

No, the Titanic's misfortune happened to her on one of the most frequently traveled thoroughfares of the many that serve the seven seas all over the globe. Outside of a few thickly frequented marine highways, like the British channel, or certain stretches of the Mediterranean, or our own Long Island sound, the Titanic could not have picked out a better place to sink in, with reasonable hope of rescue in a short time. Had it not been for a slip-up or misunderstanding which has yet to be explained, the nearest ship to the wrecked liner would have been alongside in ample time to take off all her passengers and crew.

Nowadays, as, for that matter, from time out of mind, ships do not stray off certain well defined lanes unless driven to do so by unprecedentedly severe weather. But nowadays this holds true even more than formerly. In former times, the prevailing winds at different seasons, the set of various ocean currents, and similar natural phenomena, played considerable parts in the determination of the great trade routes, just as the location of wells and oases determines caravan routes across the African deserts. Ships naturally steered on courses on which they were most helped by the winds blowing at the different seasons of the year, as well as by currents like the Gulf Stream.

The lanes used by the great transatlantic liners, however, are governed entirely by the ice-drift from the north. This ice-drift is a regular phenomenon, and clogs the seas as far south as the latitude of Cape Hatteras to a point about 40 degrees west longitude, not very far from the Azores. That is to say, about half the seas between the American and European continents are subject to the peril of the icebergs. Years ago skippers discovered this, and when transatlantic travel began to assume the proportions of an industry, the custom gradually grew up of setting regular routes of travel across the Atlantic, depending upon the presence of ice.

North and South Lanes. The northern, or short lane, is followed late in the year, after all the Greenland floes and bergs have drifted down and disintegrated in the warmer southern waters; the southern or short course is that followed the greater portion of the year, when the presence of ice is a constant menace to navigation. There is not a great deal of latitudinal difference between the two, and there is no attempt to get wholly below the limit of the ice drift, for that would involve an impossible and really futile detour; but the southern course was always regarded

as absolutely safe, until the disaster to the Titanic.

To find the beginnings of sea lanes of travel, you must go far back to the beginning of things, to the days when men first ventured on the sea and pushed timorously from cape to cape, snoring by night and rarely sailing out of sight of land. The Phoenician mariners, who sent their galleys through the Pillars of Hercules and up to Ireland for cargoes of tin, were among the first to map out recognized routes for sea commerce, and one cannot resist a deep respect for their daring in thus exploring a way that their ancestors must have looked upon with wholly superstitious dread.

In the ancient world, it is true, the ocean lanes were not many. Principal among them were the several courses from the Pillars of Hercules, either along the African coast, via Carthage, or the coasts of Gaul, Italy, and Greece, and so on, to the common base of all, the ports of Asia Minor, where the commerce of the ancient world met and was sifted and then redistributed on its way to thousand smaller ports. Countless less important routes branched out from these, carried them on or projected into limited areas of water, surrounded by large populations which had a commerce of their own. In every case the paths of the trading galleys were invariably the same. The middle of the Mediterranean was probably seldom furrowed outside of the few tracks pursued by vessels traveling from one side of it to the other, say from Carthage or Alexandria to Athens or Rome. Men crept along the coasts or rowed uncertainly from island to island, unless they could not help themselves.

And it is strangely true that nowadays, when the ocean lanes are so much greater in number, so incomparably far-flung in character, the same general conditions hold good on the grander scale that has been assumed. The waters of the world—or that portion of it which is to any extent inhabited—are criss-crossed in every direction by innumerable paths followed by vessels, both sail and steam; but it is still possible to find wide areas in which a sail or a steamship's smoke are not sighted for months on end. What vessel blown into the middle of the vast tract in the South Atlantic, roughly delimited by the routes followed by vessels from North American ports to Gibraltar, and by the course of ships from the South American ports bound for Europe, would have any logical hope of assistance?

### Teacher Has Her Own Farm.

Miss Anna Nedobity, teacher at the Franklin school, has demonstrated her ability as a practical farmer by raising asparagus on her five-acre country home near Davis Crossing on the White Bear road.

After 25 years of teaching in the St. Paul public schools Miss Nedobity determined to try her hand at vegetable gardening.

She first decided on the bee industry, but after investigating gave it up because of the amount of time it takes to care for the bees. She then spent a summer on a berry farm to learn how to raise berries. That was abandoned because of occasional failures.

After consulting with experts on farm products she decided on asparagus, because a crop is certain regardless of frost, late spring or dry summer. Then, too, it is easy to take care of, the cutting being left over with by June and nothing is left to do but keep down the weeds until about the middle of August. Miss Nedobity will soon make the first cutting, and she declares she will have a good yield.

Two years ago a modern two-story six-room house was erected, and that time Miss Nedobity has lived there each year from April until December 1. When school is in session she comes in each morning and returns each evening, the farm being 30 minutes' ride from the downtown district.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

New Enterprises in Finland. A shoe factory is starting in Finland with modern machinery, with a daily output of 500 pairs. Workmen largely subscribed the \$50,000 capital. Among other new enterprises are a bobbin factory at Tavastehus; biscuit works at Abo, equipped for a daily production of 1,000 kilos. A steel pen factory just started at Helsingfors is the first enterprise of the kind in Finland.