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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

WANTED.
When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 2,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Now that a stage has been held up in Orleans county, we can no longer point the finger of scorn at the western frontier, or even to windy Chicago.

Congressman Langworth, of Ohio, who has returned from Hawaii, pronounces a fake the alleged interview in which he was made to say that President Roosevelt might be induced to accept a third term. He adds that there is not the slightest ground in his estimation "for believing that the President has changed his mind on this subject." Coming from the son-in-law of the President, this utterance has marked significance.

The Los Angeles Times says the fish and game commission of California reports that it has collected \$35,000 from the sale of hunting licenses, which indicates that about one out of every dozen inhabitants of the Golden State thinks he is called upon to go out and kill something. It adds that eighty thousand hunters in the field at one time would put the rest of the population up tall trees or into cyclone pits. If President Maxwell Evans of the Vermont State Fish and Game League had his way nimrods and fishermen in the Green Mountain State would be obliged to secure a hunting license and thus help to promote the fish and game interests of our commonwealth.

SWOLLEN FORTUNES AND PROSPERITY.

Whenever the government begins the investigation of an industrial combination like the meat trust the public is warned that the prosperity of the whole country is threatened. Without exception a "swollen fortune" is involved when the calamity howl is raised by such men as Rockefeller and Harriman. These people evidently would have the people believe that swollen fortunes are necessary to our country's industrial success, but the soundness of their claim is seriously questioned. Investigation has shown that a large part of the foreign trade of these great combines is secured by selling products abroad at a price lower than is charged at home. To retain this trade the heads of the combines wish to be left unmolested and allowed to pile up unlimited wealth.
Foreign trade secured on such terms is not worth the price. If American oil can be sent across the ocean and sold in Europe for less money than it is sold in Burlington and yield a profit, then the people of Burlington are paying too much for oil. If it is sent to Europe and sold at a loss the oil should be kept at home.
It cannot be claimed that swollen fortunes are necessary to supply home markets. The average American is able to pay the legitimate cost and a reasonable profit on whatever he consumes and that is all he should pay. The amassing of a swollen fortune in this country is usually accomplished at the expense of the American consumer and it is a positive damage to him.
Greater than the financial wrong are the discriminations secured and the monopoly maintained by combinations able to make such enormous profits as the Standard Oil company has made. So we investigate has shown that not one of these great monopolies has been acquired by legal methods. The great concentration of wealth effected by them has created an ever increasing class of discontented citizens and workmen. Their discontent is not caused by actual suffering or want, because laboring people never lived better than they do today, but because they are convinced the makers of these great fortunes are not obeying law or aiding in the cause of industrial liberty. They do not complain of what a man wins by industry and sagacity but of what he gets by the exercise of unfair privileges.
America's prosperity is threatened by swollen fortunes. Therefore the cries of calamity that are raised to frighten the investigator away should not be heeded. So far as they stop discrimination, over-capitalization and monopolistic robbery they are adding to the stability and true prosperity of

the land, and helping to rid the country of the serious danger of ill-gotten wealth.

DISEASED MEAT STILL SOLD.

Although the Legislature of 1906 made an effort to stop the sale of diseased meat in Vermont there is abundant evidence that this much desired result has not been accomplished. Of the 200 or more slaughter houses in the State that are doing an interstate business on a small scale about half have been visited by the United States meat inspector for this district, and not one of them was found to be conducting according to federal regulations. As a result of this discovery the offending slaughter houses have been forbidden to do interstate business.

The federal inspector has no control over meat produced and consumed in the State and these butchers simply give up their interstate business and continue to kill and sell meat in Vermont without any improvement in sanitary conditions or any safeguard against diseased meat.
Only one federal inspector is located in Vermont but he reports conditions that are alarming. He is on duty at the rendering plant in this city and he says that he finds about one in twenty of the animals killed there to be infected with tuberculosis. None of this diseased meat gets into market because no meat is allowed to come out of this slaughter house unless passed by the federal meat inspector and this officer has an expert on duty there at all times. It is evident that if five per cent of the cattle killed at the Burlington Rendering company's plant are diseased, about the same proportion of the cattle killed at the common slaughter houses elsewhere in the State are likely to be similarly diseased, but we seldom hear of butchers destroying a carcass because it was found to be diseased.

The inspector further reports that he finds tuberculosis in some Vermont hogs. This is no surprise to him because he says that at most slaughter houses a herd of hogs is kept and all the waste of slaughter is thrown to them without regard to whether it is diseased or not. The feeding of milk from diseased dairies also infects hogs. We therefore have no assurance, except the honesty of the butcher and market man that we are eating healthy pork.

Meat is being brought into Burlington daily from slaughter houses which have been refused the right to conduct interstate commerce business on account of their filthy conditions. We have therefore no guaranty against the sale of this diseased meat. There is no vested local authority to secure an efficient inspection of this meat. The health officer can inspect meat markets inside of the city but diseased meat sent here is usually "stripped" or trimmed so as to conceal any evidence of disease. The pure food and meat inspector can inspect the slaughter houses but he would find no evidence of disease unless he surprised the butcher before the latter had concealed it.

In the State board of health alone rests the possibility of a remedy for existing conditions and if that body finds it lacks necessary power, the people will have to wait until the next Legislature meets before they can secure the necessary legislation to insure healthy meat. In the meantime we must study the most effective methods of making the sale and use of diseased meat impossible.

HIGHER SHIPS AND HIGHER GUNS.

The levitation of peace huts heretofore no less renowned than the warship. When the Lusitania was setting the pace for ocean greyhounds and at the same time demonstrating what the biggest steamship could accomplish, her owners little dreamed that they were also solving a problem for war fleets and helping to revolutionize methods of marine warfare. It now transpires that the English government, which has been slowly watching the evolution of the turbine principle as applied to propulsion of steamships and developments in connection with giant battleships, has decided to construct still larger warships than any yet produced.

Word comes from Portsmouth, England, that the dockyard authorities there have received from the British admiralty plans for a new battleship of the Dreadnought class, and that work is to be begun upon her immediately. It is also announced that another battleship of the same size as the foregoing is to be constructed simultaneously at the Devonport dockyard. With the completion of these ships Great Britain will have six great battleships of the Dreadnought class. These latest battleships will be larger, however, by 1,000 tons than the original of the class, and it is understood that they will carry 15.5 inch guns instead of 12 inch, the ruling caliber of the heaviest guns of most great warships.

It would be interesting to know to what extent English authorities on naval architecture were impelled to take rapid advantage of latest developments by the recent announcement that Emperor William of Germany had made new resolutions to provide Germany with a gigantic fleet of warships. It has been known for a number of years that the Kaiser had dreamed dreams of the time when Germany would be in the first rank among naval powers, but it was not generally supposed that his visions of prowess on the water would materialize in the near future. His recent victory on a parliamentary appeal to the people seems to have imparted new impetus to his inordinate passion for powerful armament. He now feels that he has the support of the German people for his colonial policy, and as we of this

country are rapidly learning, it is impossible to maintain a policy of territorial expansion and especially of colonial aggrandizement without a formidable fleet to intimidate, or at least hold in wholesome respect, enemies and encroaching neighbors. William has long had the men and the guns and now he has the money too. Why should he not build a powerful navy in accordance with his fondest dreams?

England has long acted on the principle that her navy should equal in strength those of any other two European powers. To keep the peace necessary to put this theory into practice she must build warships faster than her neighbors. France has been appropriating enormous sums for the construction of various kinds of war craft during the past few years, and Germany has been keeping well up in the procession. England knows that France will endeavor to keep ahead of Germany, and in order to outstrip both in new additions to her fleet she must double her efforts. Hence her decision to take advantage of the demonstration that the limit in size of ocean craft has not been reached and to enlarge the Dreadnought class.

What significance has this race among the European powers in the construction of battleships for the people of the United States? It means simply that if we are to retain possession of our immemorial islands on the other side of the globe and at the same time keep our place on the seas, we must also construct more battleships. There is no other alternative. Either we must drop out of the race or we must keep well in the front rank of the progressive naval powers.

In the light of recent developments it does not require a prophet or the son of a prophet to see that in all human probability Congress will be asked during the session which begins in December to appropriate a large sum for the construction of additional battleships. The Pacific cruise of our fleet of heavy war craft in connection with recent developments in naval circles abroad, means more battleships for Uncle Sam, if it means anything. It not only means more battleships but it also signifies larger ships and heavier guns, for to oppose thirteen inch guns with ten-inch guns would be to throw money away. No wonder disarmament has now attractions for a majority of the nations of the world.

REFORM IN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)
In many of the southern States there is virtually no republican organization. The party there has enough members to fill the Federal offices and to go to national conventions, but on many beyond this number. And the leaders have an interest in keeping the party small, so as to hold the number of delegates for themselves down to the lowest possible limit. For Roosevelt in 1904 only 8,000 votes were cast in Florida, 6,000 in Louisiana, 3,000 in Mississippi, 2,500 in South Carolina, and that was the case in several of the other southern States. And yet these handfuls of office-holders and their retainers, who can never cast an electoral vote, have as much weight in nominating candidates for president as is exerted by many times their numbers in the States which add to the electoral college.

The injustice in this virtual discrimination against northern communities is rendered more striking by the scandals which attend to many of the southern delegations. Except in 1900 and in 1904, when the nomination was decided in advance, a large number of the delegates from the South were believed to be purchasable by the highest bidder. In some conventions many of them were purchased, and in one or two conventions different candidates, excluding from one segment to another, and refusing to stay out of the race, were named. There are excellent reasons of various sorts why the communities which elect republican presidents should be given a dominant voice in nominating them.

THE POWER OF THE BLACK VOTE.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)
The recent republican State convention in Kentucky refused to endorse Taft for the candidacy in 1908, although most of the republican voters in that State favor him, and a majority of the white population of the State are believed to prefer him to any other person for the candidacy, except Roosevelt. It is said, however, that negroes threatened to cut the State ticket in the election of 1908, and that this was the reason why it refused to declare any preference for any body, although it recommended the selection of somebody in accord with Roosevelt's policies. The reason assigned for negro hostility to Taft is his connection with the order to disband the black troops for the Philippine incident. It is also canvassed the negroes hold the balance in many States which are usually republican—New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and others. Kentucky, which has 75,000 negro voters, and Kentucky is one of the southern States in which the negro who wants to vote is allowed to vote. While the Kentucky republican convention was refusing to endorse Taft, his rival, Senator Foraker, was delivering the annual commencement address at the Wilberforce University, in Ohio. The leading negro college in the middle west, and he was condemning the stand taken by Roosevelt and Taft in the Brownsville matter. It is said that the negroes are organizing in Ohio to fight Taft in the primaries in that State so as to defeat him.

DEEP SEA TRAGEDY.

Why is it that the ocean means death? That's what I'd like to know; It may be that the lobster Has plucked its underloins.
—Chicago Journal.
And maybe it is just the pain That thrills its bosom wide, What time it shudders at the bar And thinks of last night's tide.
—Cleveland Leader.
Perhaps you'd mean a bit yourself Of new and then a whale, Escaping from a swordfish, Should lash you with his tail.
—Philadelphia Ledger.
The fickle ocean woeed the moon, They to a person fled, The sound you hear is only this: The moaning of the tied.
—Lippincott's.

GUBERNATORIAL TALK.

Interesting Possibilities Suggested at Various Points on "the East Side." (From the Northfield News.)

One would almost think, from the tone of some of the up-to-date State papers, that General Manager Turner of the Rutland State newspaper, and his will undoubtedly have strong support in various quarters. He has been much before the public as holding public office, though practically without legislative experience, and is a large man of most respectable

Finally, the best congressional timber in the second district today, from the standpoint of sheer ability, overbearing strength in himself, is Hon. Charles A. Proctor of Newport and the Interstate Commerce commission. No available man living could immediately take such a national House as Mr. Proctor, and he would grow every hour. As a trust buster and corporation regulator he out-classes Roosevelt himself, and his name as a razor-edged and deadly courageous dismemberer of monopolistic

FOR GOV. FLETCHER D. PROCTOR.

The names of Lieut. Gov. George H. Proctor of Newport, Allen S. Fletcher of Cavendish, and John S. Turner of St. Johnsbury, have been mentioned more or less frequently of late as probable or possible candidates for governor next year. The Times would like to suggest a name to add to the list, that of our present governor, Fletcher D. Proctor. The head of continuing good work, the officer ever had in mind the Times has not heretofore applied to him in this instance. The Times wasn't an ardent supporter of the governor when he was being considered as a candidate for the nomination two years ago, for it thought him simply a

year ago after the office of the honor there was left to the governor, he was proved an honor to the office fully as much as he has been honored by it. There is in Vermont an honest admirer for Governor Hughes and the post he has accomplished against strong opposition through the Legislature of that State, Governor Hughes merits it, but in a similar way Governor Proctor was influential in accomplishing much through our own Legislature of the last session. Governor Hughes secured the passage of the public utilities bill, Governor Proctor by his active and aggressive advocacy of the railroad bill secured similar results in this State, and while perhaps not working so evenly for the passage, it was only through his knowledge that he would approve that the weekly payment bill was carried in the State against the most aggressive opposition of the railroad and large corporations. Furthermore, the governor has given the State a thorough business administration in all his affairs. It was during his term that the State was saved from a disastrous financial condition by his prompt action in securing the passage of the railroad bill, which has brought them into camp. Gov. Proctor is quoted as characterizing the greeting to the New York executive as "the greatest ovation within his knowledge ever accorded a man by a Vermont audience." Ex-Gov. Stewart of Middlebury is so enthusiastic over Gov. Hughes's speech that he wants it printed in permanent form and distributed so every school boy in Vermont can read it.

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(From the Rutland Phoenix.)
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Most of us who have never seen Gov. Hughes naturally picture him as a man of such intense convictions, inflexible honesty and unswerving determination as to be austere in manner, but his play of wit and humor, his genial personality and his magnetic qualities come as a pleasant surprise to those who met him at the Hotel Putnam.
Gov. Hughes in an address at the Putnam society fair was plain and to the point, and he was declaring himself to be an optimist. He believes we shall have steady, consistent progress, and that to this end there is a growing demand throughout the country for honesty in business and for honesty in public affairs. The American people, he says, while they have a great variety of faults, will not fail in the future "to make the government square with the eternal principles of the ten commandments and the Declaration of Independence." As for the railroad, the governor says that franchises and privileges have been thrown around altogether too carelessly. He says that there is not a railroad in the State but whose right to conduct business comes from the State, and that consequently the State must control the railroads. He says the government must treat every question with inexorable fairness and patient deliberation in seeking truth, but that no man shall have greater advantage than any other.

SIMPLIFYING NAMES OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The subject of simplifying Holstein-Friesian names is receiving serious attention of people interested in that breed of cattle, says the Boston Sunday Globe. At the office of the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian association of America, Frederick L. Houghton, is in Burlington, and as many prominent breeders are located in southern Vermont, the subject is naturally one of the discussion. Houghton says that the trouble comes from the fact that no two animals have the same name under our system of registration. The common practice is to use the same name for a number of animals, and the breeder is driven to select more difficult names. He usually has about 15,000 registered names, the names of the association permit the use of 50 letters in a name, and naturally they have become unpronounceable.

HUGHES RESEMBLES HARRISON.

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The speeches of Governor Hughes on his visit to our State have created a remarkably good impression. They recall the brilliant and eloquent addresses of President Harrison delivered on his famous trip through the West. In some respects Governor Hughes bears a resemblance to the late President Harrison. He has the same modesty, the same reticence, the same devotion first of all to the public service, and the same reluctance to pose for public plaudits. General Harrison's epigrams gave his speeches a peculiar interest, and it is observed that the addresses of Governor Hughes have a similar sparkling quality. In his speech at the Washington County Fair, at Sandy Hill, he said, among other things:

"We are one people, and we should learn to know that in connection with matters of government there can be no divisions into classes, either according to fortune or according to lot and vocation."
I believe the proper way is to show the people of the State that there is no power that has the strength to defy the will of the people. The people are far-minded; they do not expect the impossible.
Let us have it thoroughly understood that a man walks to political death who thinks of anything but the public welfare in connection with public office.
It is not to be wondered at that the thousands who heard the governor on this occasion cheered him not only as governor, but as "our next President."

AN ENCORE.

(From the St. Johnsbury Republican.)
The Rutland Times would smash the time-honored mountain rye by nominating Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor to succeed himself. In view of the fact that the Times is an ardent supporter of the governor two years ago, makes this suggestion doubly complimentary to Vermont's worthy chief executive.
The Times adds this suggestion: "The governor has given the State a thorough business administration in all his affairs. It was during his term that the State was saved from a disastrous financial condition by his prompt action in securing the passage of the railroad bill, which has brought them into camp. Gov. Proctor is quoted as characterizing the greeting to the New York executive as 'the greatest ovation within his knowledge ever accorded a man by a Vermont audience.' Ex-Gov. Stewart of Middlebury is so enthusiastic over Gov. Hughes's speech that he wants it printed in permanent form and distributed so every school boy in Vermont can read it."

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As to the congressional situation in this district, the paper has no present "candidate." Neither will it have. Later, it will have a choice, after the entries are all in, and the lines drawn, but it is as yet too early. The writer thinks exceeding well of Congressman Haskins. The man and his congressional record are entitled to the most cordial approval. During his past three terms in the national house, Colonel Haskins has thoroughly made good. He has an excellent and satisfactory record. He has not said as much as some in debate, which is also to his credit, but he has been faithful to the interests of his constituents and to the public welfare, and has worked hard and faithfully. He has proven most creditable representative, and it is in line with The Gazette's belief

in State matters that the man who has a record of lots of good work done is of much more value to his constituents than a man of equal ability without the experience.

It is expected that Hon. Frank Plimpton of Northfield will be a candidate against Colonel Haskins, and he will undoubtedly have strong support in various quarters. He has been much before the public as holding public office, though practically without legislative experience, and is a large man of most respectable

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HAVE "DOWN EAST" VISIT.

Buffalo Vermont Society's Annual Picnic at Victoria Park a Most Enjoyable Affair. (From the Buffalo News.)

The 14th annual picnic of the Buffalo Society of Vermonters was held yesterday at Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ont., and upwards of 300 members of this flourishing organization took advantage of the occasion to have a real down East visit at the same time view the falls. Trolley cars were taken at Main and court streets at 1 o'clock, and most of the members went in this way, although some took the trains down. On arrival at the park, the many bulging lunch baskets were deposited on the tables in the grove, and a trip of inspection was made about the beautiful grounds, down the incline and through the great power plant, where all registered in the book which contains the names of many notables from all over the world.

At 5 o'clock luncheon was spread upon tables in the grove, and such a feast. Many of the women are famous cooks and all evidently put in their best efforts on the viands furnished.
After all had finished eating, Acting President Fred Howard announced that the annual election of officers was in order, and the result of the balloting was the selection of Mr. Howard to succeed himself; Nelson O. Tiffany, vice-president; Samuel Bradford, secretary; treasurer, and the Rev. F. S. Pith, chaplain.

The following were unanimously elected to compose the governing committee: John C. Clough, George W. Hill, Dr. S. C. Brown, W. Horton, George P. Wilkes, C. K. Mellen and Charles F. Farnham. Mr. Farnham is the son of former Governor Farnham of Vermont.
Secretary Bradford read a resolution on the death of James K. Hancock and Allen E. Day. The resolution was unanimously adopted.
Samuel Bradford was called upon to recite, and he responded in a manner which indicates that he is a born Deming Thompson. Senator Hill told of his recent visit to Lake Champlain with Gov. Hughes and pictured the hills of old Vermont in a graphic manner. He was warmly applauded.
The cars left the park for Buffalo at 8:30 o'clock.

RELUCTANT CANDIDATES.

Presidents Who Had the Nomination Forced on Them in the Past. (From Leslie's Weekly.)

If Mr. Roosevelt should be compelled to accept the presidency in 1908, notwithstanding his declaration on the night of his election in 1901 that he intended to retire at the end of the term for which he had just been chosen, he would not be the first candidate who had the nomination forced upon him. Gen. Grant wanted to retain his position as head of the army in 1868, and declared that he had no desire to become President, but the republicans persisted in making him so. He was the choice of the republican voters, and the convention ratified that idea by giving him a unanimous nomination. He accepted it. His opponent in that year, Horatio Seymour, who presided over the democratic convention which was held in New York, told the convention, when he saw a drift beginning to set in his direction, "Your candidate I cannot be. Nevertheless, the delegates went right ahead and nominated him, and he acquiesced in the choice. "Old Rough-and-Ready" Taylor, when somebody in 1847, soon after the battle of Buena Vista, coupled his name with the presidential nomination, said he knew nothing about politics, that he never had voted, and that he did not want the presidency. The Whig politicians, however, talked him out of that mood, and long before the convention met in 1848 he was an avowed aspirant for the candidacy, and he promptly accepted it when it came to him on the fourth ballot.

A few months before William Henry Harrison took Clay for the presidential nomination for 1840 he said he was not looking for the presidency, and also said that the height of his ambition would be to be placed on the second end of the ticket with Clay. Thurlow Weed put Harrison in a different humor, and he offered for the nomination, and he was elected by a landslide. He was the choice of his associates, defeated the popular choice, Clay, and got the nomination to give the prize to Harrison. Jackson was reported to have been indignant at the first man who suggested to him that he might become President some day. He said he knew nothing about politics, and would not accept it if offered to him. His mentor, William H. Lewis, soon induced him to change his mind on those points.

Many things have taken place since that time, when my honorable friend has forgotten, but I remember that he was elected to somebody in the House of commons who drew the "deadly parallel" on him one occasion. Many things have taken place since the election night, in November, 1864, when either Mr. Roosevelt or anybody else could have taken at that time, and many more things since that time, and before the convention of his party, if the convention, voting the sentiment of its party, nominated him, it will be his duty to accept, despite his unpunctuated and oft-repeated desire to retire at the end of his present term. A party is bigger than its largest member, to make low great or excited by may be. Personal preferences must give way when they run counter to the popular will.

GENESIS OF THE FEAR.

The markets in New York are just now yellow with the lunatic fear. Perhaps you have never thought of the birth of this fruit. Here is one story, and it is good until a better one is offered.
The fear was much appreciated by the Romans, as well as the Greeks. Pliny speaks of many varieties, which, even in those days, seem to have had imaginary names. Thus he tells us of pira nardina, a pear with the scent of nard; pira cynchella, a pear of the color of the cinchona bark, and others of the kind. The old proverb, "Plant pears for your heirs," is a line of good advice. The discovery of the adaptability of the quince stock for budding or grafting pears upon.
"That those who plant pears Grow fruit for their heirs." Is the maxim our grandfathers know; But those who sow the seeds of fear, If you graft on the quince The fruit will develop for you."

A GOOD WORD FOR PROCTY.

(From the Waterbury Record.)
The popularity of Lieutenant-Governor Proctor as a man and as a public official has never been doubted, but it was evident at the outing of the Fish and Game League. He is a man of marked ability, of sterling good qualities, and is a strong man with the people. The Lieutenant-governor now appears to be the most formidable candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

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SPANIARDS IN EGYPT.

No less than 20,000 persons in Egypt speak Spanish, though very few of them are Spanish by birth. These Spaniards speaking people are Jews but not the Jews descended from those driven from Spain in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella. These Jews, in due course of time, merged their Castilian into the Arabic, and are closely