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WANTED. When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper.

The paramount question in Democratic circles now is whether Mr. Bryan will also fling his hat into the ring.

The Democratic fight seems to be between Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson at present, but Gaymer of New York will probably hold the balance of power at Baltimore.

Dr. Arias, the Panama minister, is attempting to buy five hundred rifles from this country. He says that his country wants them for use in its approaching presidential election.

One side of the contest for the presidential nomination has hardly received the comment and acclamation it deserves. That is the more physical endurance shown by the contestants.

THE DILLINGHAM BILL. When Mr. Raymond, in addressing a gathering of men in this city the other night, stated that the old style questions of statesmanship had been pretty well threshed out and that the problems likely to confront this country in the future would be economic rather than political, he was not thinking particularly of the question of immigration.

Whether this factor has caused unusual interest to be attached to the senatorial contest in Burlington certainly it is that an unusual number of candidates have appeared, in spite of the fact that a considerable number of our people have favored throwing the extra senator this year to the north side.

Hon. H. S. Peck announces his candidacy for the State Senate. Judge Peck represented Burlington in the last House and the excellent service he performed in that capacity helped to qualify him to well represent Burlington and the county in the Senate.

Another candidate, who is well and favorably known not only in Burlington but also throughout the county and State is Judge E. C. Mower, who has been urged to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Congress.

The fact that he has been considered well qualified to represent the first district would speak well for his ability to serve Chittenden county in the State Senate.

Still another candidate who would make a popular and creditable as well as efficient member of the State Senate is State's Attorney Henry B. Shaw, who has begun his canvass for the honor of helping to represent Chittenden county. Mr. Shaw has shown himself to be a faithful and efficient public servant, and he would unquestionably represent the county ably and well.

Each of these three candidates is a graduate of the University of Vermont and the State university will have loyal support no matter which may be chosen.

The name of W. B. McKillip has been prominently discussed in connection with the Senate, and if elected he would have the courage of his convictions and do good service in that body in behalf of the city and county.

Mr. McKillip has not yet definitely decided, however, to be a candidate. It had been supposed that F. E. Burgess would be a candidate for the Senate until within a comparatively recent period, but he informs us that his business affairs take so much of his time now that it would be impossible for him to attend the increasingly long sessions of the Legislature without seriously interfering with his own private interests.

As we understand the situation Colchester's right this year to the senatorship that would naturally go to the

their way to the places where they are needed. Foreign cities have grown up within our principal ports and there in congested quarters, in squalor and filth and lack of work settle down to a life that is often worse than the one they have left. Or if they do find work and exact high wages it is not that they may rise to the American scale of living but that they may stow away wealth and return rich to their own land. To break up such conditions it may be thoroughly American to limit incomes to those who will be most likely to take full advantage of the opportunities which our country offers and become Americans. This in brief is the aim of the Dillingham bill.

SELF-RULE FOR VERMONT. One of the slogans of the new political propaganda is that the people shall have genuine self government. This is something that can not be too thoroughly realized. There is never danger that the people shall rule themselves more than they should, in the true sense of the term, for though they may make mistakes at times, these in the end will always remedy themselves.

The people of Vermont especially believe in self government and home rule. They inherited this spirit from the Green Mountain Boys of the colonial period, made glorious by the deeds of Ethan Allen and his colleagues, and the State will not easily be led away from the ideals then established.

How would it be, if a band of rich capitalists in New York were to say: "We were unable to handle the New Hampshire Grants, but we can send money into the State now and rule the territory by securing control of the ballot box?"

Would not such a spectacle stir the blood of the present sons of Vermont? Now let us go a step further and suppose that a certain crowd of capitalists were to say: "We want a national law-maker that will carry out our bidding, and we may get one in Vermont, if we are willing to pay the price."

Would not the people of Vermont resent any such imputation? Let us go a step further and suppose that the very people who are howling that the people should be given self rule should give the lie to their pretensions by sending harvester trust money into Vermont to elect a national lawmaker.

What would the answer of the people of Vermont be to such a proposition, and what should their answer be?

CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE SENATE.

Burlington bids fair to experience an unusually lively and spirited campaign in connection with the State Senate. Chittenden county has gained one senator as a result of the reapportionment following the census of 1910, and considerable discussion has arisen as to what disposition should be made of the extra senator.

Hitherto Burlington has been conceded one senator while the territory south of the Winooski has had another and the north side the third. The question has been debated whether the fourth senator should be passed around beginning with the north side, or whether in view of the large population of the city a concession should be made to Burlington.

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As we understand the situation Colchester's right this year to the senatorship that would naturally go to the

north side is not questioned. F. E. Bigwood, one of Winooski's progressive merchants and ex-representative, is regarded as the probable choice of his town for this honor, and if he is selected for this position, his town as well as the county will be assured loyal and valuable service.

If the additional senator is conceded to the north side this year, Underhill and Westford may contend for the honor. E. W. Henry, a leading merchant of Underhill, who represented his town faithfully and well in the House a few years ago, will be that town's choice, while it is understood that John E. Allen, a nephew of Hon. Heman W. Allen of this city, will be Westford's choice. Mr. Allen, who has also represented his town, has had varied experience in connection with the schools, having been county examiner under the system that formerly prevailed.

Charlotte is the town in rotation entitled to the senator from the south side this year, and the names prominently considered in that connection are those of Joseph Quinlan, Williams Foote and Representative Byington.

It is evident from the foregoing that an unusual degree of uncertainty will attend the selection of Chittenden county's four senators this year, but with so much excellent material available the country is sure to have able and creditable representation at the State capital.

THE BEST POLICY. News that six great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan, have arranged for a series of advances to the Chinese government, totalling about fifty million dollars, brings to mind a previous financial dealing between China and this country, in which the United States set a new standard of international ethics.

The facts were substantially as follows: China had to pay for the depredations of her subjects during the Boxer uprising. The nations put in demands based upon the claims which had been presented to them by their citizens. China agreed to pay the claims, and the method of payment was to hand over a lump sum, equal to the sum of all the claims, to the representatives of the powers for them to divide it, and then distribute it in their own countries as they saw fit.

The American government after receiving its indemnity proceeded to pay of the claims of its citizens as fast as they were proved, and after all claims had been paid had a large sum left over. Other nations may have had like experiences but it never occurred to any of them under like circumstances to return the money. Our government sent the money back to China, "while all the world wondered." China was more surprised than anyone, and decided to recognize the friendly act by investing the money in the good work of educating young Chinamen in this country.

The result of this act of business honesty is that the youngest nation, and, excepting the half dozen great nations, the richest of all in possibilities, recognizes one tried friend—the United States of America. It is said that a Chinaman never forgets a friend, and never forgives an enemy. If the civilization of the next era centers in its activity around the Pacific, as many students say it will, that little instance of square-dealing will be found to have paid a thousandfold.

This is simply a long way of saying that it pays for nations to be good, a proposition which would seem simple enough, but one that the world has been slow to learn. The line of conduct which left us in possession of the canal zone at Panama was full of complications and can not be summed up in a passing judgment.

It is barely possible that the high-handedness involved in getting what we wanted when we wanted it in that case may in the end cost us more in the diminished confidence of Central and South American nations than the zone itself is worth.

That case tends to indicate that even this enlightened country is not always in the right. But thus far our record has been a remarkably good one. And the result of this record is a national asset of no mean value. Our treatment of Spain, the disposition we made of Cuba, the fight for the "open door" in China, our treatment of weaker countries, and our attitude toward peace, have seemed to nations steeped in the old diplomacy the outcome of an unreal and visionary policy, or else a deeper duplicity than the world has ever known,—they are not sure which.

But these things have convinced them that we have a policy, and that the policy is our own; and because of that they give us respect and place in their councils.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT VERMONT'S NEED. We ventured the assertion the other day that the greatest need of Vermont at the present time is not more laws but measures looking to the material development of our commonwealth. It is gratifying to note the extent to which this fact is being appreciated on every hand, and judging from platform announcements it is safe to say that the next administration will pay particular attention to progress along these lines. Here is how the Bennington Banner states this need in language different from that used in these columns:

"The present state campaign is full of great issues. The census of 1910 has shown us that nearly three quarters of our towns are falling behind

in population and business enterprise. Something must be done to overcome this if possible. A marked increase in serious crime and especially crimes of the baser sort has indicated an increase in degeneracy in some sections of the State and tends to show that in some places the decrease in population has been attended by a breaking down of moral fiber. Every nerve should be strained to overcome these evils. The increased registration at the industrial school and other tangle along the same line have proved that Vermont is not doing what it should for its orphaned and worse than orphaned children. Are we going to do anything about it? The State needs a great sanitarium where may be cared for the indigent victims of tuberculosis in its advanced stages. Shall we neglect the responsibility? We are sending the victims of drink and drugs to jail and prison and punishing their families by extracting their scanty earnings to pay fines and costs. Is this right? Untold millions of Vermont money are being sent out of the State for investment because our tax laws are not favorable to the man who wants to buy a home, a farm, or to establish an enterprise in this State. Shall we give up trying to better Vermont conditions?"

We also need water storage and power development, the furnishing of frequent object lessons for the farmers of the present so that they may be able to derive greater revenue from their soil than at present.

These are all intensely practical issues, and it behooves us to see to it that the next Legislature is made up of men who will co-operate with a progressive administration in carrying out these and other commendable policies looking to a Greater Vermont.

BIRDS AS CONSERVATORS. (From the Brattleboro Phoenix.) Something a great deal more substantial than sentimental regard for the preservation of game is to be urged in support of a bill which has been favorably reported to both houses of Congress to provide federal protection for migratory birds. Although these measures are being earnestly supported by sportsmen, the most powerful arguments in their behalf are agricultural and economic.

The preservation of the birds is essential for the preservation of vegetation, for the birds, and the birds alone, can be depended upon to keep insect pests in check. How serious an inroad these insect enemies are is stated in a striking way in the report of the Senate committee in favor of the pending bill. It is pointed out in that report that the loss to the country through insect pest amounts to \$89,000,000 annually, an amount sufficient to rebuild and endow the 69 existing colleges in the United States, and to build 32 new universities with an endowment of \$10,000,000 each. As effective measures for the prevention of this appalling annual loss can not be hoped for through state legislation, the imperative need of national legislation is only too apparent.

Employer (to new man)—Has the cashier told you what you have to do in the afternoon? New Man—Yes, sir. I was to wake him when I saw you coming.—London Opinion.

THE COMING OF THE MACKAY-BENNETT. ("As she entered the harbor of Halifax the bells of the city were tolled."—News Item.) Let the bells toll, From bare Newfoundland to the Golden Gate, As that dark vessel from the blue sea rolls Brings up her ghastly freight.

Toll for the dead brought home To no such dreariness as they looked to find, Toll for the dead that still must grope and roam Where the deep sea-streams wind.

Toll for the great ship gone To seek her harbor in the sunned shore, Or voyage through the green gulfs, on and on, Aimless, forevermore.

Toll for the pomp that fell, The flower-sold luxury and sleek delight, Careless of low heavens or the whitening swell— The laughing Sybarite!

Toll for the maddening speed That flew straight on where death in ambush lay! Yet speak, oh, bell-tones, of a nobler deed, Before you die away!

No coward fear, no strife! Toll proudly for the brave hearts bravely sped, Manhood that could not pay that price for life— Woman and childhood dead!

For them, let the bells toll! No stone may ever mark their burial spot, But while true greatness speaks from soul to soul, Theirs shall not be forgot.

Pride, greed, self-love go down, As the Titanic foundered in the main, And plain, strong ways that save man's life its crown Come back, come back again! Wendell Phillips Stafford in the Washington Evening Star.

THE CLASS PERIL. (From the Hartford Times.) The only thing which savors of radicalism in the announcement of his program by the new socialist warden of Naumuck is the statement: "We will work at all times for the protection and promotion of working class interests." That may easily be construed as a declaration of class feeling and an indication of an intention to differentiate in class favor. As such it is hardly in accord with those principles of Americanism which all of us like to enunciate.

And yet we can recollect very few political platforms or little legislation which has not been advocated on the primary theory that it would benefit himself so largely that he will be therefore all classes indirectly. The assumption will enable the manufacturer to benefit himself so largely that he will be able to pass down increased benefits to his employees. Innumerable measures have been propounded for the benefit of the farming class. Our complicated marine laws have been framed and sustained for the benefit of the shipbuilder and the seagoing class. We are as quick to recognize class benefit as anybody, but we have denied it to ourselves by adhering to the theory that a benefit to one was of necessity a benefit to all.

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At dawn she stood, her heavy hood Flung back, in the ferryboat, To watch the rebel raiders ride. Her rebel love with his men beside, His kiss on her mouth and throat.

Like some wild spell the tempest fell, Like some dark curse night came; For hours she heard the warring dead, Whose batteries opened overhead With thunder and with flame.

And now again, in the wind and rain, She tolled at the creaking oar, Oh, what had she heard in the night and storm Whose voice was that, and whose the form That galloped to the shore?

Across the stream, in the tempest's gleam, Who sent that wild halloo? In the lightning's glare, who was it that The wind and rain in his tossing hair, And his gray cloak torn in two?

Through rain and blast, our fast! our fast! Row down the rushing tide! Look where he rides in the lightning's gleam!

And gloried now to his far halo! But only a horse, with head hung low, A burr of blood on the saddlebow, Comes nickering to her side. —Harper's Weekly.

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ACROSS THE BORDER. (From the Louisville Courier-Journal.) Now this Mexican revolution looks as if it might go it in lines or more.

BEFORE EDISON. (From "The Bits.") Teacher—Who was the first electrician? Pupils—Noah. He made the arc light on Mt. Ararat.

THE HIGHER ETIQUETTE. (From the Denver Republican.) Students at Kansas State Agricultural College are taking a course in table manners.—News Note.

"Rah, rah!" for the classes in dining room here.— \$100 bounty for the "prof" of the table. What odds if the forks at each plate are a score?

To choose the right ones we are able; We are onto the curves, the delectable crooks.

Of the maker of spoons, and the cutter; And, no matter how grand and imposing he looks, We never say "Sir" to the butler.

"Rah, rah!" we're the boys who ne'er shed our coats Nor charge, like an army, to dinner; We've filled endless books with voluminous notes, And our etiquette now is a winner; We've drilled with our napkins and handkerchiefs and poured, We can juggle the junk of the suture; But this is the ultimate triumph we've scored— We never say "Sir" to the butler!

HARD SAUCE FOR PUDDING. Cream one-third cup of butter with one cup of powdered sugar, and when smooth beat in either lemon or vanilla flavoring, or both, and last the stiffly beaten white of an egg. The egg may be omitted, but makes the sauce lighter. Heap the sauce on a small plate lightly without smoothing the surface.

Find out where you want to go, through reading the want ads, before trying to find a place to roam.

VERMONT NOTES.

Robert H. Baker of Brattleboro, for 25 years a barber in that place, died Monday, aged 55 years.

No traces has been discovered of Frank Atkins, who escaped from the house of correction at Rutland last week.

The F. R. Patch Manufacturing company in Rutland is to have a new office building that will be one of the finest in the section.

The term of certificate privileges for entrance to the New England colleges granted to Goddard Seminary of Barre has been extended three years.

A street car in Barre was derailed early Monday morning. The two occupants of the car were uninjured but it was several hours before traffic could be resumed.

Mrs. Eva, three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bertrand of Barre, was killed Sunday morning in her father's barn when a hay rack fell on her, crushing out her life instantly. The rack weighed from 400 to 500 pounds.

A "Greater Vermont" meeting, similar to those held in Burlington and Montpelier, is being planned for Rutland in June. The Rutland gathering is hoped to be representative of southern Vermont.

John O'Brien, 25 years old, a Central Vermont freight conductor, fell under his train at Brattleboro Saturday and it is feared that one leg may have to be amputated. He was attempting to board a flat car by taking hold of a stake which broke and threw him under the wheels.

The past week was the equal of the record for shipments of Barre granite. As many as 40 cars were sent from Barre on several days. Friday a number of youthful miscreants boarded a car and tore from parcels of stone the consignment cards.

Fire Monday afternoon caused a loss of \$2,000 by the destruction of the building used as the shipping department by the Ely branch of the American Fork and Hoe company at St. Johnsbury. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The conditions, needs and prospects of Vermont were presented at a meeting in the Lyman hall at Brattleboro Monday afternoon, when the speakers were Mayor Estee of Montpelier, Albert E. Roberts of New York and Mason S. Stone.

William F. Morgan of Williamstown was sentenced at a special session of Orange county court to nine months at county jail for selling liquor while he was proprietor of the Monument House at Williamstown. He pleaded guilty.

Mrs. Beattie Mitchell has been given a month's parole by Governor Mead from the house of correction, where she is serving two years, having been committed to that institution last January from Chelsea. At the expiration of her parole she will return and serve the remainder of the term.

The Brattleboro pageant, to be held on June 5, 6 and 7, will be given on an island in the Connecticut river, the water forming an important factor both in the setting and action. The pageant will embrace episodes from the history and the traditions of the town from the time of the building of Fort Dummer. About 700 people will participate. "The Contrast," the first American play ever acted on the stage, will be produced. The author, Royall Tyler, died in Brattleboro August 16, 1826.

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