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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 16. WANTED. When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

The New York World celebrates the return of the New Jersey Bull Moose to the republican elephant house as "the return of the prodigal son." Unfortunately the high price of meat under this democratic administration makes it imprudent to kill the fatted calf.

All of the cabinet members except Secretary Bryan are said to be opposed to Secretary Daniels' order regarding honor on board American war vessels. Possibly Mr. Bryan would be willing to compromise on grape juice provided the same liquid is used to christen our warships. Just at present it looks as though Uncle Sam's bird of foreign relations had been taking something stronger than the Hymanic beverage.

United States District Attorney Alexander Dunnet of St. Johnsbury is announced by the papers on the east side as one of the probable candidates for Congress to succeed Congressman Plumley, who has stated his determination not to be a candidate for reelection, as is State Auditor Horace F. Graham, in addition to the list of possibilities already named. Evidently there is to be no lack of good timber in the second district, especially as other aspirants are said to be grooming for the race. As believers in "home rule" we are debarred from "offensive partisanship" in the second district, but we venture the assertion that the other candidates will know the gentlemen named have been in the running, if the contest is undertaken.

WHEN A REFERENDUM IS NOT A REFERENDUM. The official proclamation now appearing in the Vermont papers to the effect that the act providing for "the erection of a building for the State Library and Supreme Court and other State purposes" shall take effect on July 1, 1915, affords another illustration of a referendum that is not in reality a referendum. In addition to that involving the question of direct primaries submitted to the people of Vermont in March.

Communications printed in these columns and in other Vermont newspapers shortly after the March meetings showed conclusively that many voters supposed at that time they were voting either for or against the erection of such a new State building in addition to the present State House, and not merely whether work should begin on July 1, this year, or July 1, one year later, a choice which in itself had not the slightest consequence for the voters or taxpayers.

The submission to the voter of the proposition to build a new and separate building as well as to rip up the present State House in the form adopted was predicated on the possibility that the taxpayers might be caught napping and would forget to insist upon the introduction of a bill at the next session of the Legislature to repeal the act in accordance with the vote of the people last March. Indeed a campaign has already begun to show that the vote was not against the project, but merely postponing work one year, which is absurd.

In the meantime it will behoove the party in power in the Legislature to avoid further efforts of indirection of this kind, for sooner or later the people will grow tired of being fooled thus and make it manifest in a way which can not be misunderstood.

CHIEF JUSTICE POWERS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Once a Vermonters always and in all ways a Vermonters is an adage that knows no variableness nor shadow of turning. The elevation of the Hon. George M. Powers to the headship of the Supreme Court of Vermont has no more lessened his usefulness as a trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College than it has diminished his enthusiastic devotion to his alma mater. When an outside influence would assail the integrity of the state university, while at the same time besetting our commonwealth and libeling our people, Chief Justice Powers does not hesitate to challenge the false statement.

The fact that the venerated United States Senator Justin S. Morrill was a

EXTRA SESSION AND PRIMARIES HERE AND THERE.

The people of Vermont are able to pay for the provision of direct primaries, if they can secure what they want. The taxpayers of Vermont have no surplus money to throw away upon an extra session of the Legislature, if our experience is to be that of New York, which has had repeated extra sessions of its Legislature and is still without genuine direct nominations of candidates for public office by the voters individually.

Only a few days ago the New York World said that, "Upon the issue of direct primaries alone, Governor Glynn should call the Legislature together again in extra session. Year after year the people have demanded reforms in primary laws that would enable them to choose candidates themselves, instead of voting upon candidates presented by the bosses. The primary bills urged by Governor Glynn and desired by thoughtful men of every party were badly needed. If promises mean anything, their passage was promised by the three leading parties."

That sounds almost like a description of the situation in Vermont following the election of 1912 in which republicans, democrats and progressives alike called for direct nominations by the Legislature.

The democratic New York Times in discussing this issue said, "Since an extra session of the Legislature must be had, it would be folly for Governor Glynn to limit it to the miserable issue that gives it occasion. The appropriation to fatten the offices of economy and efficiency, both created to give places for Tammany lieutenants and their underlings, should be denied. The Governor has urged in a special message the passing of the direct primary amendments. If the direct primary law is left as it is without bi-partisan watchers, without samples of proposed nominations to be sent in advance to the voters for their intelligent choice, and without the opportunity to choose candidates on the first registration day, when a large vote may be polled, the primaries will be boss-ruled."

We have already shown how in New York the Legislature attempted to fool the voters by giving them an alleged direct primary law, yet providing that party committees should designate official candidates, as though the State committee in Vermont should say what name should go on the primary ballot as candidate for the nomination for governor. We here have hints of other pitfalls to avoid.

It is one thing to promise a direct primary. It is altogether another thing, as our New York neighbors are discovering, to secure genuine direct nominations.

Governor Glynn has called an extra session of the New York Legislature for May 4, but he has ignored direct primaries and limited the action of the Legislature to State finances. In other words, Governor Glynn has done precisely the opposite of what the Times hoped he would do, by confining legislative attention to the flesh pots, and letting direct nominations go by the board.

On the other hand Vermont has no such provision as that enabling the Governor of New York to limit the work of an extra session of the Legislature. The Governor of Vermont is empowered by the constitution simply to "call together the General Assembly, when necessary," and our lawmakers can sit as long as they see fit and take up any amount of general business regardless of expense and the near approach of a regular session at which general legislation can be enacted. If the two houses can not agree as to adjournment, then the Governor can declare them adjourned.

There is no more guaranty in Vermont than in New York, however, that an extra session called together for the purpose of providing direct nominations will perform that duty. Under these circumstances the question has suggested itself to us whether it might not be possible for the newspapers of Vermont to print a direct primary bill to be prepared by competent authority and after manifest popular approval submit the same to the members of the present Legislature for the purpose of securing pledges of support. We gladly offer our columns for this purpose.

In this way public opinion would have abundant opportunity to work out its full effect; and discussion would disclose the weak points, if any existed in the plan formulated. The people of Vermont could thus learn in advance whether they were to secure genuine direct nominations or not without going to the expense of a long session of the Legislature for the purpose, with the possibility or probability of securing "nothing but leaves," as has been the case repeatedly in the Empire State.

If the opponents of direct primaries in the present Legislature, who repudiated their party platforms by defeating direct primary legislation, are hoping to emasculate whatever direct primary bill is presented to them at an extra session or load it down with red tape or make it impracticable or wholly objectionable, then the people of Vermont should have a chance to know it in advance and act accordingly.

If the people can not secure genuine direct nominations now, then it will be better to wait eight months for a Legislature elected on this issue to draft a measure adapted to our needs, since we ought to be able to struggle along for one more election as we have existed for decades, and competent authority shows that possibility.

If we can get a genuine direct nomination measure at a regular session then let's have it, but the time for guessing on this important issue at the expense of the taxpayers is past. We can tell better whether an extra session is worth while when somebody has given the people an idea as well as some assurance of what they will get for their money.

Member of the trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College for a third of a century, actively participating in the arrangement of curriculum as well as in the management of its finances, and that he repeatedly helped refute attacks precisely like those now aimed at the institution by the Carnegie Foundation, is the unanswerable reply which Chief Justice Powers makes to the false critics of the university to-day. The names of other Vermonters of illustrious fame and noble service to the commonwealth as State trustees of the university and agricultural college would alone serve to answer the libellous assertion that funds of the institution had been diverted from the agricultural college to the medical college, but when the Carnegie Foundation seeks to show that the University of Vermont has forsaken the ideal which Justin S. Morrill had in mind in establishing the college, and that no stronger refutation could be secured than the testimony of Senator

Morrill himself, whom Chief Justice Powers quotes at length on this very point. Note the directness with which Senator Morrill with prophetic vision as well as timely appreciation of perils existing at that time answered the assaults of former years and of the present in these words, uttered at the university commencement in 1895, as quoted by Chief Justice Powers:

"In some States there may have been established colleges, so-called, where instruction in agriculture is provided with very little else. If so, it is to be regretted, as it would be a non-compliance with the fundamental conditions of the act of 1862. * * * All farmers and their sons should also rigorously protest against the mockery and the pretense of substituting for a liberal education, instruction solely related to agriculture, as though farmers should have only one idea, and be contented with an institution having less equipment than a college of even the lowest grade. * * * and that colleges should not like timid

horses, have blinders to hinder them from seeing anything on either side of them, while men everywhere are reaching out in all directions for wider knowledge."

That is what Justin S. Morrill said in part to those who in his time dared to charge that the University of Vermont was not true to his ideal, and that funds were being diverted from their true purpose, and his words were just as true in 1914 when the Carnegie Foundation report was made as they were twenty years previous.

Again we rise to inquire whether Secretary Furst of the Carnegie Foundation was correct when he said the Vermont education commission endorsed the statements made in the report of the Carnegie Foundation as well as its recommendations.

Secretary Furst has not assigned a reply. Is there a member of the Vermont education commission who is ready to reply in the affirmative or negative? Somebody stands guilty of libelling Vermont, and we are somewhat anxious to see just who will join Secretary Furst in pleading guilty, by silence or otherwise.

REPUBLICANS "COMING BACK." The more one studies the returns from the by-elections of this week the more certain is it that the Republican party is "coming back." The seventh district of New Jersey, known as the "Passaic district," which Congressman-elect Drucker carried by a republican margin of 6,000 on Tuesday, elected Bremer by a democratic plurality of over 2,000 in 1912. The Wilson administration had adopted O'Byrne, the democratic candidate as its "very own," and yet here we have an apparent change in favor of republican policies of about 7,000 votes.

This change was made in the face of the constantly reiterated assertions of the prominent democratic speakers that the eyes of the whole country were on this election and that there could be but one interpretation of a triumph for Drucker, the republican candidate.

Congressman Covington declared that the defeat of O'Byrne would be taken as an indication of a break in the democratic lines, and he asked that the voters stand together to show that democracy meant what it did when Woodrow Wilson was sent to Washington.

Senator Lewis, who spoke in Vermont at the dedication of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas in Brandon, conceded the question to be whether every newspaper in the country should be given opportunity "to say New Jersey, the home of the President, has repudiated him at the end of fourteen months of his administration."

Senator Lewis himself thus interpreted the result in advance and more, for the very fact that this appeal to State pride failed to swerve the voters from their convictions emphasizes the extent of the reaction in public sentiment and the way in which republicans are "coming back."

Here is how the Brooklyn Eagle, independent democrat and an ardent supporter of President Wilson's policies, views the outcome in New Jersey from a strategical point of view: "Much, therefore, was staked upon the outcome, not against the wish of the President. He cannot rail that seal from off the bond. He assisted in the making of the bed. As he himself 'joined the issue,' nothing remains to be said except that he was unfortunate in his selection of a battleground. For there are many mills in Passaic, and manufacturers have a preference for revision upward. Moreover, the district is one to which gerrymanders can 'point with pride.' It was artistically carved. It was anything but an ideal spot for the administration to choose, even for a skirmish, to say nothing of a real tug of war. Strategists make better selections. Also, they take into account the possibility of having to beat a retreat, and do not close the door on explanations. It will be long before we shall hear the last of O'Byrne."

It is also significant that while James A. Gallivan, the democratic candidate for Congress, was elected as was anticipated in a strong democratic district, nevertheless every candidate for the position was constrained by public sentiment to repudiate Mr. Wilson's surrender of America's complete sovereignty over the Panama canal in response to England's demand, despite the declaration of the second article of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, that the United States "shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction" of the canal by this nation, showing that "national honor" is not at stake as insisted by the repeaters.

From whatever point of view one may view the outcome of the by-congressional elections of the present week, therefore, the administration's policies stand to lose. The Republican party, which stands for the integrity of the American market for the products of American labor as well as the integrity of American soil and American sovereignty, is about to vindicate its right to serve the people as well as to exist, and by November the movement will reach a grand swell of victory.

OUR NATIONAL DISGRACE.

We are hearing a great deal about the national honor and the administration's foreign policy, in connection with the Panama tolls question. Would it not enhance the national honor and promote any sound foreign policy, if the present administration would cease to send as exhibits to represent us in the capitals of the world the living evidences of the foulest tail with which our politics is to be charged?

During three presidential administrations there has been a consistent effort to make our diplomatic service a profes-

sion which young men could study for and enter with some assurance that the work would be permanent and that skill and experience would count for something. The Wilson-Bryan administration has undone all that, and opened the service up to political spoilsmen.

Here are the cold facts of what happened in South America. Congressman Peters of Massachusetts gave these facts and many more on the floor of the national House of Representatives while the spokesmen of the administration sat by unable even to question the accuracy of what was stated.

In Bolivia we are represented by John D. O'Rear, who was "born in Mexico, Mo., and has lived there ever since." His experience, according to information furnished by the man himself, is confined to the practice of law in Mexico, Mo., and to service on the democratic State committee. Horace G. Knowles, whom the administration removed to make room for O'Rear, is a graduate of Delaware College and a lawyer, who entered the consular service in 1888, and since that time has been minister to Nicaragua, minister and consul-general to Santo Domingo and minister to Bolivia. Thus he has had a training of twenty-five years in the foreign service.

Thaddeus A. Thompson, appointed to Colombia, was born in Texas in 1853 and has always lived there. He is a planter, ranch owner and locator of public lands. He has never held any public position. James T. Dufresne (displaced) was born in 1851, was graduated from Cornell and Columbia University law school, was appointed commercial agent in Aix La Chapelle in 1871 and was promoted to be consul in 1880. He has since been consul at Calao and Lepido, consul-general at St. Gall, law clerk in the department of state, consul-general at Singapore and minister to Colombia.

Edward J. Hale, appointed to Costa Rica, is a newspaper man who was born in North Carolina seventy-five years ago and has lived there ever since. Lewis Einstein, who was displaced, was born in 1871, has received two degrees from Columbia University, was appointed secretary in the diplomatic service at Paris in 1893, was then successively secretary at London, at the Moroccan conference, at Constantinople and at Peking. In 1911 he was promoted to be minister to Costa Rica.

William E. Gonzalez, an editor, appointed to Cuba, was born in Charleston, S. C., and has lived there ever since. The report of the treasurer of the democratic national committee, page eight, chronicles that Gonzalez brothers of Charleston contributed \$50 to the democratic cause in 1912. A. M. Beaupre, whom he displaced, was born in Illinois and was appointed, after an examination, secretary to the legation and consul-general at Guatemala in 1887, was successively charge d'affaires, secretary of legation and consul-general at Bogota, minister to Colombia, minister to Argentina, minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, and minister to Cuba, making a record of sixteen years in the foreign service of the United States.

James M. Sullivan, appointed minister to the Dominican Republic, is a criminal lawyer in New York, of whom Colonel Harvey says, "he achieved eminence by defeating 'Bald Jack' Rose in the notorious Becker trial and that his cousin is a contractor interested in railway concessions in the Dominican Republic." W. W. Russell, who is displaced, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1859, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and has been civil engineer and surveyor in South America, Mexico and the United States. He was appointed secretary of the legation at Caracas in 1896, has been secretary and then charge d'affaires at Panama, minister to Colombia, minister to Venezuela, commissioner to Ecuador and minister and consul-general to the Dominican Republic.

Charles S. Hartman, appointed minister to Ecuador, is a lawyer of Bozeman, Montana, who was a member of Congress from 1897 to 1899, when his service was apparently confined to a number of speeches on the subject of free silver. In the course of one of these he refers to the fact that "the condition of Mexico, a silver-using country, is so much better than that of the United States under a gold standard" that he feels that a dignified silence on the part of the gold men would be beneficial. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., whom he displaced, was born in Connecticut in 1877, received two degrees from Columbia University, is university scholar in Indo-Iranian languages, university fellow, was appointed second secretary at St. Petersburg in 1902, was successively secretary and consul-general at Bangkok, secretary and consul-general to Roumania and Serbia, secretary at St. Petersburg, Tokio and Mexico, and minister to Ecuador.

William H. Leavell, appointed to Guatemala, is a minister of the gospel, born in South Carolina in 1856, and living in Texas. Is a friend of Postmaster-General Burleson and Colonel House. R. S. R. Hitt, displaced, was born in 1874 and is a graduate of Yale and Harvard Law School, was appointed to a secretaryship at Paris in 1902, served at Berlin, at Rome, and again at Berlin, and as minister to Panama, Venezuela and Guatemala.

Madison R. Smith, appointed to Haiti, was born in Missouri in 1850 and has been a lawyer, newspaper man and member of the sixtieth Congress. He displaced Henry W. Furniss, who was born in 1868, holds four university degrees, and in 1898 was appointed after examination consul at Bahia, and in 1906 minister to Haiti.

John Ewing, appointed to Honduras, was born in Alabama in 1887, has lived in Missouri and Louisiana, has been almost everything from customs broker to road-overseer and newspaper man, contributed \$500 to the democratic campaign fund in 1912. "Incidentally his

brother Robert Ewing is democratic national committeeman from Louisiana and the political boss of that State. Charles D. White, whom he displaced, is a graduate of Princeton and of two German Universities, was appointed secretary at Buenos Ayres in 1904, then served successively as secretary to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, Christiana, Havans and to the arbitration tribunal at The Hague, and was made minister to Honduras in 1911.

Jefferson L. Benjamin, appointed to Nicaragua, was born in Georgia in 1871, and has been a physician at Steamboat Springs, Colo. George T. Wetzel, whom he displaced, was born in 1872, is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, and a veteran of the Spanish War, was appointed in 1907, after examination, secretary to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, served successively as secretary at Panama, diplomatic advisor to Admiral Kimball, secretary at Mexico, on service in the division of Latin-American affairs, again at Mexico, assistant chief in the division of Latin-American affairs, and minister to Nicaragua.

William Jennings Price, appointed to Panama, was born in 1871 in Kentucky and has practiced law there ever since. H. P. Dodge, whom he displaced, was born in Boston in 1870, was graduated from Harvard and the Harvard Law School, served successively as second secretary and as secretary at Berlin, secretary at Tokio, minister at Honduras and Salvador, minister to Morocco, chief of the division of Latin-American affairs in the department of state and minister to Panama.

D. F. Mooney, who was appointed to Paraguay, is a lawyer, born in Ohio in 1865, who has since lived there. N. A. Greystad, displaced, was born in Norway and prior to his appointment in 1911 as minister to Paraguay and Nicaragua had been a newspaper man. Taking the countries in alphabetical order, he is the first among those displaced who had not worked up to his position.

Horton McMillin, appointed to Peru, was born in Kentucky seventy years ago and has resided most of his life in Tennessee, was twenty years in Congress and had been governor of his State. Henry C. Howard, displaced, was born in Kentucky in 1860, holds two degrees from Columbia, and was a county judge in Kentucky when appointed.

Urginary has been given a delegation separate from that of Panama and John L. De Saules, former football star and organizer of Wilson clubs during the Wilson campaign, has been given the place thus created.

Preston McGoodwin, appointed to Venezuela, was born in Kentucky in 1880 and has lived most of his life in Oklahoma. He is a newspaper man. Elliott Northcott, whom he displaced, is a West Virginian, born in 1859, was appointed minister to Colombia in 1899 and thereafter has served in like capacity in Nicaragua and in Venezuela.

Facts are the strongest argument. Does it promote the national honor to have the foreign service of the country bartered away and the men who have worked up in it thrown out to make room for spoils politicians?

APPEAL FOR MONEY.

Funds Needed at Once to Continue Fight against Caterpillars.

There is only a short time left in which to fight the caterpillar as the warm weather will soon be here and the worms will be walking about the limbs of the fruit trees and making general havoc. The Kifka club has been doing an excellent work in helping exterminate this pest by offering small cash prizes to boys who will bring in the egg masses of the worm that contain the germs from which countless millions of caterpillars will soon be born. Up to date the boys have brought in 1,500 of these egg masses and they have been destroyed. The Kifka club voted \$100 to exterminate the pest and the fund is now nearly exhausted. The recently organized "Clean Up, Paint Up" committee has undertaken to render financial assistance to the Kifka club and takes this opportunity to make a special appeal to the people of Burlington to send in their contributions to assist in the good work of the boys. Large contributions are not desired, but a lot of small ones are, and the money should be forthcoming immediately if it is to do any good. The money may be sent to the Free Press or to the Kifka club direct. This appeal should be of interest to all owners of orchards, large and small.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Centennial to Be Observed in Baltimore in September.

(Special from Baltimore to the Indianapolis News.)

"Pink tea patriotism" will find no place on the program for the celebration of the centenary of the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which will be held in Baltimore in September. The discussion concerning the phraseology of the third stanza of the national anthem, which more than once has been criticized as bearing harshly on our British cousins, has been revived. Here are the offending lines:

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion A home and a country should leave us no more? Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution. No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave.

And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

While some of our school readers print the "Star-Spangled Banner" with this stanza omitted, Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, president of the National Star-Spangled Banner centennial commission, has taken an emphatic stand and stated that he has no sympathy with the suppression of the offending stanza. He says that the singing of the third stanza will be distasteful to our English friends, the mayor has replied in the following terms:

"I think we must bear in mind that Key's poem, 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' is a war anthem, inspired amidst the smoke and din of battle, for men in strife, about men in strife. It is not the story of an Italian sunset or an afternoon tea. Recognizing this fact, I do not think that the average Englishman is of such delicate susceptibilities as to be offended by any line of it, any more than the singing of 'Gods, Blessings' by the tars on battleships in New York Harbor would meet with the disapproval of any American endowed with ordinary common sense. Robert Burns's favorite poem, beginning 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' is much loved and quoted in England, notwithstanding that it teems with reproaches against that country. I am certainly not in favor of any alteration, interpolation or excision of any stanza or literary production of established value—least of all the 'Star-Spangled Banner' anthem."

BRADSTREET'S VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

Reports to Bradstreet's for the week state there is not much change in the general condition of labor. Manufacturers are fairly well employed. Seasonable trade has been affected by weather conditions. A smaller amount of business has been done at the millinery stores than was reported for the same period of last year. Reports from maple sugar makers in Franklin and Orleans counties indicate that about a pound to the tree has been gathered so far but in a number of instances not much work has been done. In the back and hill towns a large amount of snow is reported and travel is bad. Reports from both the wholesale and retail trade are also fairly good.

Burlington reports a reasonably good amount of work on hand and in prospect among the manufacturers of interior finish. Several building contracts have been commenced. At Richford one of the furniture manufacturing plants is to increase its capacity by building an addition to its plant. The garment industry has under consideration the enlargement of its plant. At Newport the wool working plants are fully employed. Other plants are reasonably well employed. Reports from veneer manufacturers report demand is a little less than usual. Reports from the wood manufacturing plant at Barton state that business is not quite up to normal. Normal business is being done in the maple sugar orchards in this vicinity as weather conditions have not been good. At Hardwick the strike at one of the granite cutting plants is still reported. Retail trade at that point is reported only fairly good.

CLEAN UP SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of the Free Press: Dear Sir: Along with the agitation for a "Paint Up and Clean Up Week" in Burlington, will you permit me to say a word about cleaning up our country districts?

Severe disposal is very poorly done if attempted at all. Open pits which discard all sorts of opportunity for the "typical fly" about. Waste of all kinds is exposed to the open air, water supplies both from brooks and wells are contaminated by sewage from outhouses and barnyards. Lastly, and I say it with my positive knowledge, dead animals are left exposed in the open fields to rot and decay. Driving through the township of Iffnessburg only last Sunday, I saw two dead horses lying in a field not 50 yards from the road. My attention was first called to them by the vile odor which was wafted along for a half mile or more. Such instances as this are common. Often when animals are "buried" they are merely covered with hay or are buried in a manure pile.

It seems to me that something ought to be done to stop such practice. Cannot the health officer force the burial of dead cattle and the correction of some of these other evils? If not, why not?

Hoping to see this in print under your "Letters from the People," I am, Very truly yours, E. A. DILLON.

THE COMFORTS OF THE MODERN FARMER.

(From the Rutland News.)

"Ten comforts that pay their way on a farm." This is the title of an advertisement in a popular periodical. Among the "ten comforts" thus enumerated are: Running water; typewriter; telephone; gas engine; sewing machine and automobile. The others are specialties pertaining to agriculture. Similar comforts were urged by Commissioner Charles A. Prouty in his excellent address at the annual banquet of the Vermont farm association, and he added a bathroom, with toilet facilities.

Those who watch farm periodicals and observe the frequency of such items will quickly conclude that farming isn't such a backward occupation. As a matter of fact the modern and up-to-date farmer is leading the progress of the nation, and of tomorrow will be still farther in advance.

The sewing machine invaded the farm a long time ago. The telephone quickly followed. The telephone has removed one of the great drawbacks of farm life—long lines. It has welded the farms into compact communities. The gas engine has been a wonderful factor in farm life. The development of the automobile has carried the gas engine along with it and farmers have not been slow to utilize this cheap, portable and convenient means of power. Coincident with the introduction of the gas engine has been the development of various systems of water supply. It is so simple now to install a supply system of Vermont hillsides that the farmer who is running water is coming to be recognized as a necessity on the farm.

The automobile has long found its steady west among the farmers of the middle West. In the East it has been a little slower to get a foothold in the farming districts, but there are ample evidences in Vermont and elsewhere that the automobile agent's best "prospects" these days is a farmer. Cars are going out into the country and are making good and paying their way. The attitude of the Vermont Legislature toward automobile legislation in recent years has been almost wholly toward the widespread and increasing use of automobiles, both as commercial and pleasure vehicles, by means of agricultural lines.

With such progress being made upon the farm, the boasted comforts and attractions of city life are rapidly falling into insignificance. To live in the country is coming to be a mark of distinction.

WAS VERY PRECISE.

The conversation at a recent social session turned to precise people, when Congressman James Monahan of Minnesota told of the experience of a doctor in New England town. One day a man called on the doctor and gave him a detailed account of his kink twists and distresses. "What do you think, doctor?" asked the patient when the physician had concluded his examination. "Would you advise me to saturate myself with medicine?" "No," answered the doctor, "what you need more than anything else is to live in the shape of a precise person." The doctor returned the compliment, thoughtfully, "but would you mind telling me what is the shape of your ailment?"—Philadelphia Telegraph.