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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

The inspection of the 5,163 eating places in New York which has recently been undertaken by the health department of that city is expected to do much for the benefit of the public health. Proprietors will be given a printed card on which the inspector's rating of the establishment will be plainly marked and would-be diners by patronizing only the restaurants which are rated as good may feel that they are running only the ordinary risks of indigestion, etc.

The success, or, rather, lack of it, which is being experienced by the recruiting officers of the United States army in their endeavor to secure the 20,000 recruits authorized by Congress on March 19, may be taken as a fair indication of the prosperity, even though it is false prosperity, which the country is now enjoying. In the seventy-nine days immediately following the authorization of the increase up to and including June 2, only 8,652 recruits were secured, despite the constant strong campaign which was carried on to stimulate enlistment. The total number of applications during this period of time was 39,154.

FLAG DESECRATION.

The New York magistrate who sentenced Bouck White, who has achieved considerable notoriety as an agitator, to a term in jail in addition to the payment of a fine, for his desecration of the United States flag at the Church of the Social Revolution in New York recently, and who held nine other participants in the ceremony for further trial, deserves commendation for his action. Our flag can never be shown too great respect and it is to be regretted that in the tumultuous activity of to-day there appears to be a lack of time, although we trust not inclination, to accord it the honor with which every true citizen must regard it. This country can well do without such persons as those taking part in such a disgraceful and dishonoring performance, even if, as is contended, the action was intended as a religious ceremony to symbolize the merging of the peoples of the earth into a universal brotherhood and not as an insult to or desecration of the flag. The fact that a man may become a fanatic is no reason why the forces of law and order should permit a crime to go unpunished, especially when the fanaticism asserts itself in this way.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The woman suffrage movement in this country appears to have reached the crest of its wave of popularity and to be now receding. The refusal of the republican convention to incorporate in its platform the plank offered by the newly formed woman's party fixes the attitude of the Republican party towards the granting of equal suffrage by constitutional amendment, while the repeated statements of the President that the suffrage question should be settled by the States makes it hardly probable that the democratic convention will favor the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Woman suffrage was defeated in some of the larger eastern States at the last autumn elections after strenuous campaigns by the suffrage associations and the movement does not appear to be making appreciable headway in the West.

There are many voters who favor the granting of the suffrage power to women in theory, but who doubt the advisability and practicability of the added expense of a doubled electorate with the same differences of opinion as now exist among male voters. Should the time come when the women of the country exercise the suffrage power, it will mean neither a social nor any other sort of revolution, but merely an added number of voters with widely divergent opinions.

WHY DO THEY DO IT?

Among the phenomena which have gained notice in the press of the last few days are: the feat of a man in Middlebury who picked up a bushel of hail stones after a big storm and the ovation to Roosevelt at Chicago when the mention of the colonel's name by the temporary chairman of the progressive convention started applause which lasted an hour and thirty-three minutes. Gathering a bushel of hail stones in June and cheering the mention of a man's name for ninety-three minutes are both record-breaking performances. They also come under the head of useless occupations, but the hail stone harvester, trivial as his task was, deserves the greater credit for having done something worth while. He at least is the creator of a local tradition. But what man deserving congratulations or laudation, be he the father of a first-born son or the commander-in-chief of a victorious army, is entitled to one hour and thirty-three minutes of consecutive applause? It seems incredible that men with immortal souls, and at best only a few years of life ahead of them, could waste that length of time in thus approving any man or any deed. Real applause comes like the flare that lights the sky in a thunderstorm. It is sudden and explosive appreciation. It has no advance agents or publicity scouts. It naturally dies as suddenly as it begins. The hour-and-thirty-three-minute performance at the Chicago Auditorium was, of course, a staged affair, and the cue was Teddy's name. Time was when men gathered for the performance of some great task did not think it amiss in setting aside an hour and a half in which to implore Divine guidance and inspiration to aid them in the successful accomplishment of their work.

VERMONT'S PART IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The part taken by Vermont in the republican national convention of 1916 is highly creditable to the party and it redounds to the prestige of our little commonwealth. Indeed it is safe to say that no State had greater influence in the national councils of the party in proportion to its size than the Green Mountain State. Not since the days of United States Senator Redfield Proctor and the part Vermont under his leadership played in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison in 1888 has our State take a more conspicuous and influential share in shaping the course of the party than did the Vermonters under the leadership of Theodore N. Vail.

The Vermont republicans first centered the attention of the country on themselves by breaking away from Weeks as the "New England candidate," precisely as they broke away from Thomas B. Reed of Maine in 1896 and set the seal of their approval on the candidacy of William McKinley. The State convention asked the Vermont delegation to work and vote for Hughes, and the delegation had hardly reached their headquarters at the Sherman, when they began to organize in order to carry out the mandate of the voters of the State. Indeed every Vermonter in sight, on the delegation or not, was drafted for service in behalf of the State's favorite.

In a short time the Vermont delegation was in touch with the delegations of every other State, each member of the organization having been assigned certain States for investigation and report. The delegation learned how many votes Hughes was assured on the first ballot, and how many he was likely to receive in the final analysis. This work was complete on Wednesday. From that time on the missionary work consisted of meeting movements to force the hand of Hughes or to make his nomination impossible.

Bank Commissioner Frank C. Williams of Newport was the chairman of the special Hughes committee, and his well known ability as an organizer came into excellent play, but no man in the Vermont or any other delegation did more effective service than Mr. Vail. The wide acquaintance of Mr. Vail in different States and his intimate business relations with leading men in many States made it possible for him to get into prompt and effective touch with influential republicans and make his work count materially for the choice of Hughes. California was one of the States with which Mr. Vail got into touch, this being another case of "hands across the continent," as when Vermont and Oregon joined as the only two States to put their disbelief in "pussyfooting" into actual practice by stating their choice for Hughes in unmistakable terms.

When it came to the formulation of the Republican party's declaration of principles again Mr. Vail's ability and influence combined enabled him to take a leading part. Mr. Vail was one of the members of the committee on resolutions to favor a woman suffrage plank. He had recently had occasion to consider the subject of a merchant marine in another connection, and he was primed to act intelligently on that subject, which is one of the chief problems confronting not only the party but also the nation at this particular time. Matters of business and finance came easy to a man of Mr. Vail's pre-eminent ability in both fields, and it would be interesting to know to what extent his services helped shape the republican national platform for the campaign of 1916.

The fact that Vermont was one of the only two States in the Union to stick by the Republican party and Taft in 1912 made it the butt of considerable pleasantry for a time after that contest. For a time republicanism was not in favor even in Chicago. When the Vermont delegation of 1916 visited Chicago, however, they found an entirely different atmosphere. The Green Mountain State was hailed on every hand as one whose republicanism rings true every time. Governor Whitman of New York, who was able to lead only a part of his delegation, spoke in terms of the highest admiration of Vermont as an "original Hughes State." He liked the thorough way we do things up here.

Another marked contrast found by Vermont as between conditions in the Prairie City in 1912 and 1916, might have been attributed to the protracted rain of three days, but for clear weather the first day. This was the conspicuous absence of State delegations headed by scores of bands playing "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and pouring into Michigan avenue from every direction, as in 1912. When the Vermont delegation reached the scene of the national convention in 1912 the entire lake front opposite the Auditorium and the Congress hotels was one dense sea of animated and enthusiastic humanity cheering and waving flags, and shouting for Teddy or hurrahing for Taft.

When the Vermont delegation arrived in Chicago this year, there was not a single street procession for any candidate whatever in sight. Not until Thursday evening did enthusiasm find vent in a clash between rival candidates, and this took the form of an attempt on the part of the adherents of Senator Sherman of Illinois, who spoke at the recent Vermont State republican convention, to tear down the Roosevelt banners in rival headquarters in the Congress, with the cohorts of Fairbanks from the Indiana headquarters interested firing parties on the side lines.

The republican national convention of 1916 was also a decided contrast to that of 1912 as regards the proceedings in the convention. Four years ago the Taft and Roosevelt convention adherents began to scrap at the fall of their hats in the Coliseum, the selection of a temporary chairman being the basis of the first clinch. This year the national convention proceedings moved on without a single ripple of contest, as did the Vermont republican convention, until a minority report on the national platform was submitted. Reference to the initiative, the referendum and the recall in the substitute caused the minority to be audibly smiled out of court, and when Senator Lodge of Massachusetts stated that the differences had been thoroughly considered during the twenty-four hours measuring the work of the committee on resolutions and the minority report represented simply one man, all hope even of a vigorous contest vanished.

Vermonters who heard the veteran Chauncey M. Depew's address before the Vermont republican organization years ago, would be surprised by the virility and force and stirring eloquence with which he addressed the national convention. This speech by New York's famous "Old Man," now an octogenarian, was an inspiration for the younger members of the party, and his reference to the "elder statesmen" a la Japan's government was a happy hit, especially as he was followed by "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, who gravely announced that he expected to attend "Chauncey's centennial celebration.

Unlike the convention of 1912, that of 1916 did not hinge upon the candidacy of any particular man at the outset. Indeed up to Friday morning the convention had not considered the name of any possible candidate, and the opening gun was the adoption of the resolutions by the republican and progressive conventions providing for a conference in order to get together. The result of that effort is now history.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republican platform adopted at the Chicago Coliseum Thursday leaves nothing to be said. Its brand of Americanism cannot be criticized even by a Roosevelt. There is no mincing of words in its denunciation of the democratic administration's European, Mexican or Philippine policies. It comes out boldly for a protective tariff as a means of restoring revenues, "of which we stand in such dire need." It holds no brief for the Underwood tariff, as seen in the opening sentence of the tariff plank, which reads:

"The Underwood tariff is a complete failure in every respect."

Roosevelt, with Taft, is commended for his consistent carrying out of the McKinley Philippine policy. "The few patriotic democrats," who assisted the republicans in defeating the administration bill to abandon the Philippines, are not forgotten.

In brief, all that the Republican party has hitherto stood for in its character of nation-builder it stands for now. One would have to be fastidious, indeed, to determine wherein the republican and progressive platforms disagree in their declarations of principles, even on the suffrage question. The Moose platform of Wednesday says: "We desire that the women of the country * * * shall have the full right of suffrage." The republican platform of yesterday says: "The Republican party * * * favors the extension of suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself."

THE RIGHT KIND OF PARTNERSHIP.

The recent conference of Massachusetts bankers on Massachusetts farming, which was held at the State Agricultural College at Amherst, is an example of the sort of convention which tends towards the making of improved economic conditions and the right sort of co-operation and of which we should have more in this country. Too often bankers have assembled to talk about rural credits on a basis restricted within the limits of cashiers' desks and including too little of the broad fields and special necessities of the farmers themselves. The purpose of the Massachusetts convention was to bring the farm and the bank into more understanding co-operation and judging from the reports of its sessions the purpose has not failed of results.

Vermont bankers have been among the most progressive in the work of co-operating with Vermont farmers in putting their business and property into such shape that the banks could safely aid them in every way possible. This has worked to the advantage of both parties and banks have often discovered, sometimes even with surprise, what good risks the farmers were under proper conditions, while the farmers have discovered that a corporation even though possessed of neither body nor soul may extend business aid in the friendliest of spirits.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

The usual army of graduates which the United States annually musters at this time is forming and the usual exhortations are being given to those leaving our colleges and universities. The speaker is rare, however, who does not, in delivering a commencement address this year, mark the changed conditions now prevailing and the unusual opportunities in industrial and commercial work which are afforded graduates, in addition to emphasizing the benefits of special training along these lines. The colleges as a whole are to be congratulated upon the way in which they have recognized the country's need for and recognition of the expert, and the way in which they have set about giving to their students the special training required by the world to-day in practically every field of endeavor.

This effort is particularly noticeable in the fields of engineering, agriculture and business. The last few years have marked a rise in engineering education from a field scarcely of college rank to one of university and graduate rank. The colleges are also thoroughly alive to the opportunities of the specialist in the field of agriculture and, especially in the State colleges, great progress has been made along this line. Work of inestimable benefit has been done in the field of business education and even greater projects have been planned for the coming years. The School of Business which Columbia University is to open next autumn is an indication of the recognition of the university of the need of technical courses to supplement general training. The business and industrial world has been quick to respond to the work of the colleges in these fields and has generously supplemented it by affording students opportunity for practical work and by coming into closer union with the educational institutions.

HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS.

That the Republican party has named their strongest possible ticket in Hughes and Fairbanks must be universally conceded. As Governor of the great Empire State Mr. Hughes so conclusively proved that he was of presidential calibre that the people refused to forget him with his retirement to the bench of the Supreme Court. His record of achievements stamps him as a man of the highest ideals and spotless integrity, with a broad outlook on life; a man of deeds as well as of words, who would with unfaltering courage wage a determined warfare for the carrying out of all measures which he was convinced would mean the betterment of the public welfare. The dignity which has marked his demeanor throughout the turbulent days preceding the convention, the deep emotion and ardent patriotism which characterized his speech of acceptance and his prompt resignation from his position on the supreme bench in order that he might devote himself unreservedly to the election campaign are irrefutable evidence that former Justice Hughes believes firmly that it is his duty as an American citizen to accept the nomination and that he must not fail in his performance of that duty.

The argument which the democrats will present in searching for reasons why Mr. Hughes should not be elected, to the effect that the Supreme Court has been dragged into politics, should prove as futile as the claim is false. The greatest elective office within the power of the American people to confer, should have the right to seek its occupant anywhere, and no one can consistently find fault with Mr. Hughes' attitude during the search which ended on Saturday at Chicago. By neither word nor deed did he at any time show the slightest interest in the outcome of the convention and his prompt resignation of his judicial office was thoroughly in keeping with the character of the man.

The selection of former Vice-President Fairbanks of Indiana as Mr. Hughes' running mate will strengthen the ticket politically. Tried in the office and not found wanting, a man of great ability and clean life, Mr. Fairbanks measures up to what a vice-presidential candidate always should be, but oftentimes is not, a man in whose keeping the country would be safe in case of the death of the President.

If Mr. Roosevelt should make positive his tentative declination of the nomination by the Progressive party, he will furnish further and indisputable proof of his high patriotism and win back thousands of his old admirers in the republican ranks whom he alienated four years ago.

With President Wilson as the democratic nominee the contest will be between two men of the highest mental and moral character. There will be no mud-slinging or personalities, but, rather, a campaign in which the voters of the United States will have an unfettered opportunity to express their opinions and voice their wishes on the great questions which confront them at this stage of their national existence.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF VERMONT DID.

The FREE PRESS congratulates the people of Vermont upon the conspicuous part they took in bringing about the nomination of Hughes for the presidency of the United States. This was due in the first place largely to the presidential primary, which made it possible for the country to know absolutely the choice of Vermonters individually. When one said anywhere that the Green Mountain State was for Hughes, there was no room for question or argument. But for the result of the primary any candidate or the friends of any candidate might have made all sorts of claims as to Vermont.

In the light of that result the State republican convention asked the delegates not only to vote, but also to work for the nomination of Hughes at Chicago, and it is unnecessary in the light of what has already been said at first hand in these columns regarding the work of the delegation to say that the injunction was more than obeyed by Vermonters in the Prairie City.

The conspicuous part taken by Vermont in promoting the nomination of Hughes meant that nothing was too good in the national convention for the representatives of Vermont republicans. The Chicago papers continually put the Vermonters in front in their columns and the delegation saw that the ranks were kept well closed up.

A man from Maine who attended the national convention told the writer that his State threw away the chance which Vermont gladly seized. The Pine Tree State's convention was held long before that of Vermont. Instead of taking a bold stand for some candidate, the Maine republicans frittered away their opportunity.

If Vermont had tied itself to the "New England candidate," as did some other States, our delegation would not have been known in the national convention except as a Weeks pawn, and when he withdrew his name, we would have been left on the chips as were other delegates who blindly allied themselves to a candidacy under the specious claim of "New England made."

This gratifying result is a new demonstration and vindication of the assertion we have often made that the people can be safely trusted to think straight and decide right, if they have the opportunity. A hundred men representing all conditions in life will think of some things the wisest man in the land would overlook. Indeed, he is not a wise man who neglects to consult often with the man with the hoe and the man with the trowel and the man with the shovel.

We do not overlook the fact that the people of Vermont think about the same as the people of other eastern States, and that is why Vermont verdicts are usually a fair index of the trend of sentiment throughout the northern States as a whole on fundamental questions. The difference is that the people of Vermont insist upon their inalienable right to think and act for themselves, while in some other States self-imposed leaders insist upon letting the people think, but in declining to let them act for themselves.

In the light of Vermont's influence in setting the current toward McKinley in 1896 and again in standing as the "original Hughes State" in 1916, it is entirely safe to say that it will be a long time before anybody ever again tries to promise long in advance the support of Vermont to a New England candidate for the presidency of the United States.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

AT THE RACES.

Mother—"Tommie, you ought to let your governess have the field-glasses first." Tommie—"Why, mother! you know you said she was to look after me."—Life.

THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE.

Business Man (to applicant for job)—"Have you a college diploma?" Applican—"No, sir, but I have several mining stock certificates that might be offered in evidence that I have been through the school of experience."—Puck.

SCANT CONSOLATION.

A German spy was being marched on a very rainy day to the tower.

"What brutes you English are," he said, "to march me through a rain like this!"

"But how about us?" grumbled one of his escort. "It's worse for us. We've got to march back."—London Opinion.

A RADICAL SUGGESTION.

"My dear, would you entertain a suggestion not too radical?"

"What is it," sniffed his wife suspiciously.

"I propose that we throw away all the old medicines that antedate 1900."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

"Did you get damages for being in that street car collision?"

"Sure! A hundred for me and fifty for my wife."

"The missus? Was she hurt, too?"

"Not in the crash, but I had the presence of mind to fetch her one on the head with me foot."—Boston Transcript.

SPEND TIME ON OTHERS.

Some people are so much occupied in going about doing good to others that they have not time to become good themselves.—Father Bernard Vaughan.

CONSOLING.

"What did you say your age was" he remarked, between dances.

"Well, I didn't say," smartly returned the girl, "but, I've just reached twenty-one."

"Is that so?" he returned, consolingly. "What detained you?"—Exchange.

THE STORY TELLER.

QUITE UNNECESSARY.

An American stopping at a London hotel rang several times for attendance, but no one answered. He started for the office in an angry mood, which was not improved when he found that the "lift" was not running. Descending two flights of stairs, he met one of the chambermaids.

"What's the matter with this dashed hotel?" he growled. "No one to answer your call and no elevator running."

"Well, you see, sir," said the maid, "the Zeps were reported, and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"——!" ejaculated the American. "I was on the fifth floor, and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the employers' liability act, sir."—Boston Transcript.

WHEN FATHER LANGUISHED.

Secretary Redfield said at a dinner in Washington: "Business, when government adopts a suspicious attitude toward it, languishes like the father under the clutch of seasickness. A father, noted for his savagery, lay seasick in his deck chair, while his wife read her novel at his side, and their little Tommy played about the deck. After a while Tommy got very noisy. He was rebuked by his mother, but he still kept up his noise. So she turned to help to her husband. 'I wish you'd speak to Tommy,' she said. The seasick man, who ordinarily would have had Tommy across his knee and rearing in a jiffy, said in a hollow, listless voice, without opening his eyes: 'How-d'do, Tommy?'"—Washington Star.

NOT BORN AT ALL.

A small Norwegian had presented himself before a Minnesota school teacher, who asked him his name. "Pete Peterson," he replied. "And how old are you?" was the next question. "I not know how old I tane," said the lad. "Well, when were you born?" persisted the teacher. "I not born at all. I got step-mutter."—Illustrated World.

HE KNEW.

Sunday School Teacher—Who can tell me the name of the great queen who traveled so many miles to see Solomon? (No answer.) Some of you must remember. The name of this great queen begins with an S.

Bright Boy—Oh, I know, miss. It was the Queen of Spades.—Boston Transcript.