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BURLINGTON, VT., MARCH 4, 1920.

**WANTED**

When you want anything, advertise in the special column of this paper. See page two. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about.

The remarkable spectacle of a combination between democrats and republicans irreconcilables to prevent the ratification of the treaty of peace. The latter do not want the treaty under any consideration and the latter do not want it to go to the President and die in his hands under any consideration. Hence their common aim is to kill the treaty in the Senate at this time.

**GOVERNOR DEVELOPMENTS**

The governorship race in Vermont this year is a new illustration of the old adage that it seldom rains but it pours. Three candidates have already appeared, and the lists are not yet closed. President James Hartness of the State Board of Education made his formal announcement in the Free Press Wednesday Feb. 23. The Hon. F. H. Baabitt made his formal statement of candidacy in the afternoon papers of the following day. The announcement of the candidacy of Mayor Curtis S. Emery of Newport, already foreshadowed in our editorial columns, appears on our telegraphic pages this week. There may or may not be others. It is a free field.

One of the interesting developments of the governorship situation is the announced determination of Lieutenant-Governor Mason S. Stone not to be a candidate. Among other things he found that some had understood if elected lieutenant-governor he would not seek the governorship at this time. He is therefore keeping faith, even though he may not have understood when speaking of his feeling on the subject in 1918, that he was absolutely pledging himself out of the running.

Be all this as it may, Lieutenant-Governor Stone believes after thorough study of the situation that he could be of even more service to Vermont in Washington than at Montpelier. Later on he may be a candidate for a place on the Vermont congressional delegation.

The candidates for the republican nomination for governor are all respected, high-grade men, and we understand the intention of all of them is to conduct a clean and creditable campaign.

So far as we are concerned, it is almost entirely a question of which man can do the most helpful service for Vermont at this time. Others are as much entitled to their opinion as are we. We believe we are safe, however, in assuming that the big things done by Mr. Hartness in various other directions and in other fields of public service are an earnest of what he would do for Vermont, if elected governor.

**WOOD, COOLIDGE AND OTHERS**

Whenever a group of public men get together these days the first question asked of them as a rule is, "Whom did sentiment seem to favor for President?"

The meeting of the State republican committee is no exception to the rule. This question asked in republican Vermont naturally assumes that republican possibilities are had in mind by the inquirer, although political managers keep an eye on developments on all sides of the political fence.

**VERMONT NEEDS A REAL LIVE GOVERNOR TO DO THINGS**

For years the people of Vermont regardless of party have longed for a genuine business administration of the affairs of the commonwealth. They have seen the results of the play of mere politics in wasted opportunities and in the building up of political machines instead of the building up of the State. In these latter years the commonwealth has been plunged by mere politics into the depths of humiliation.

Under these circumstances the people, regardless of party, have renewed their appeal for the substitution of business principles for politics. They have done this the more, having seen mere politics retard the wheels of justice, and even raise the question whether a high public servant could be called to account for wrong-doing in official position.

In the meantime you and we have been clamoring for real constructive statesmanship in Vermont. We have longed for the wisdom and the patriotism of the fathers of early Vermont combined with the progressiveness and the go-ahead spirit of a New Vermont. We have seen taxes mount by leaps and bounds and the proceeds frittered away in various ways, while our roads and our schools and other important State interests actually suffered on account of lack of funds. We have yearned for the advent of some progressive spirit who would lead us out of this slough of despond and apparent helplessness as a people into a new age of development as a really Greater Vermont.

The other day a leading lawyer of Orleans county, who looks at things from a broad standpoint, said to the writer that if a really strong man with vision, initiative and ability to do big things, like the Hon. James Hartness of Springfield could be induced to accept the governorship, Vermont would be put on the map again. If any of the others mentioned were to be nominated and elected, he thought things would probably go in Vermont in about the same old way. He doubted, however, if Mr. Hartness could be induced to take the governorship.

As the readers of the Free Press saw in our news columns last week, Mr. Hartness has yielded to the appeals of a host of admirers of his ability and attractive qualities and consented to become a candidate for the governorship. We believe this announcement was received throughout Vermont with a distinct feeling of relief and satisfaction. We base this statement on what Mr. Hartness has done as well as his own splendid qualities and qualifications for eminent and efficient public service.

We recall the visit of Mr. Hartness to Burlington a few years ago to speak before the Chamber of Commerce, as well as his later appearance here to address the aviation enthusiasts of Vermont. On both these occasions, he was urged to move to Burlington. It was felt that here was precisely the kind of man we needed to lead us in the developments of community spirit. He had made Springfield known in the old world as well as throughout the American continent by his building up of great industries in southern Vermont.

It was argued, from pure selfishness on our part, that Mr. Hartness could do for Burlington and northern Vermont what he had already done for a community and a region handicapped by lack of transportation and where most men would deem great industrial development and public works practically impossible.

It is to be borne in mind that there was no politics about this effort to get Mr. Hartness to locate in Burlington. It was due entirely to recognition of his merits as a man and as a public citizen and as a real builder of industrial empire, through his energetic business and administrative capacity. It was a sincere tribute to ability and efficiency combined with broad vision.

What great business, industrial or commercial concern in Vermont would not jump at the chance to secure such a manager as James Hartness? The business of the State of Vermont is all the more in need of such an executive head as he has shown himself to be. When the services of such a man can be secured there should be no question of his selection for the highest and most important public service that can possibly be performed for our commonwealth.

But we like to think of the executive head of our commonwealth as something in addition to a business man of rare ability and success. States take pride in pointing to their governors as men of broad sympathies and wide activities as helpful citizens. James Hartness is such a man.

During the struggle of united America against German autocracy and militarism combined the patriotism and public spirit of Mr. Hartness came to the very forefront. He was an active worker for the support of our American boys fighting our battles for us in France. Recognition of his ability as a great administrator led to his election as food administrator for Vermont. He was also chairman of the Vermont committee of public safety. His fitness was thus recognized by both State and nation. Our own people will readily recall the satisfactory manner in which the difficult problems involved were handled in Vermont.

Later on his recognized ability and initiative resulted in his selection as America's member of the allies aircraft board. This war service took him to France and there as well as at home he worked faithfully and efficiently for the support of our American soldier boys. The supreme thought with each of us then was not politics, but how to save democracy and humanity. That was the time when we chose men for service on their merits, not on account of their politics or yours or ours. That would seem to be a wise test to which to tie now in peace as well as when we felt we absolutely needed the services of our most efficient men to save flag and country.

It is no accident that Mr. Hartness was made chairman of the State board of education, or that he was recently reappointed for a period of five years. A narrow inefficient man might get into a position like this by accident the first time. You cannot conceive, however, of such a man being reappointed to such a responsible position as head of the educational system of a State like Vermont. Whatever may be our shortcomings in other directions, Vermont has always taken a high rank in its educational ideals. Mr. Hartness is recognized as a broad, many-sided man.

What Vermont needs above all other material things, however, is a man who will do for the entire State in a broad way what Mr. Hartness has accomplished for the development of Springfield and the region round about through his public-spirited works and his sweeping vision of possibilities of development and his ability to put his ideals into material form. Your region needs just such a public policy; so does ours; so does the entire State. You feel it yourself, just as do your neighbor and his neighbor.

Mr. Hartness says it is his intention to submit to the people of Vermont his program of progress for our State and his proposition to solve various Vermont problems. That is characteristic of the man. He believes in taking the people of the commonwealth into his confidence. He believes in publicity and letting the people know about their own commonwealth's affairs. He not only thinks but acts to the point.

If Mr. Hartness is nominated and elected governor of Vermont as he should be without question, we believe he will help to usher in a new era of progress and development. He will in short give us the kind of administration for which, regardless of party, we have all been yearning.

conference held as a result of the widespread and popular demand throughout the State. Petitions required will be circulated immediately and filed.

"The actuating motive in the decision is that it is the earnest belief of public and party leaders that the sentiment of the nation generally should be ascertained by the most effective means possible. It is believed that legalism primaries afford the best test as to whom the people really want as their candidate. Despite the fact that some of those interested apparently do not want such a test in Illinois, Wood's managers have decided that as Illinois is one of the biggest and most representative States in the Union, its people should be given an opportunity to let delegates know whom they favor for the presidential nomination.

"Popular demand in Illinois for several weeks has been that Leonard Wood should enter this primary. Every party leader worthy of his position wants to know, not guess, whom the voters want and the voters are entitled, through the legalized channel afforded, to express their choice."

This is as true of Vermont as it is of other States. If it could be known whom a majority of the voters of the United States would support, it would be an easy matter for the party managers to decide whom to nominate in order to win at the polls next November.

The act requiring a presidential primary in Vermont on the third Tuesday of May, which falls on May 18, this year, provides that the secretary of State shall cause to be printed on the primary ballot in party columns the names of all presidential candidates for whom nominating petitions have been filed in the same manner and to the number required in case of a candidate for governor.

Under the law the primary must be held, the ballots counted and the canvass and the announcement of the result made in the manner and form prescribed for candidates for nomination for State office. Each delegate and alternate to the national convention elected at the State convention called and held as provided by the act must be furnished by the secretary of State with a certified statement showing the vote cast at the presidential primary for the candidates of the party of which the delegate or alternate is a member.

There is no legal requirement that the delegates to a national convention shall carry out the mandate given by the voters of the respective parties in the presidential primary. The obligation is purely moral. If the voters of the State seemed to be overwhelmingly in favor of any particular candidate, it might be difficult to ignore that verdict in casting the State's vote in a national convention. For this reason we expect to see a lively contest in Vermont's presidential primary.

**BREAKING A COLT IN VERMONT**

(By Daniel L. Cady)

To break a colt and make him know A-how to back and whoa and go, And get him no he's calm and true, And fond of work, and fond of you, And so he'll pull in snow or sand, And so he'll "split the wind" or stand, And so he'll stay inside the road, In case he meets a Turk or load— All this is work, or horsemanship, Whichever word becomes your lip.

You have to halter-string him first, A joyless job, but not the worst; You get the halter on all right, In time, and make the throat-latch tight; Then "round your hand the rope you want," Pull up your pants, pull down your cap, Dig in your heels and hold your breath Prepared to be a-dragged to death— But, Shucks and Pahaw! he doesn't move No more than Venus in the Louvre.

As sure's your name is Reuben Morse You guess you've got a balky horse; You're up against an iron steed, You fear, that hates to learn to lead; "All right, I'll hit him then," you say, "And find who's master, anyway;" And so you hurt the leather bit, A headstall small enough to fit, And after breaking several laws You land that bit a-tween his jaws.

Then back you go and stand behind And push him forward with your mind; You slap the reins and chuck and cluck But soon, by George! you have to duck, For 'round he wheels and bolts a-straight Right at you, full of boss and hate; You dodge behind again and try To rein him, but, Oh! Me! Oh! My! You might as well a-try to rein A summer squall on Lake Champlain.

The next forenoon you go and cut Two spruce three inches through the butt, The same forenoon you lift apart, At knee-bolt point, your old ox cart; On top the forward ex you bolt; The fills you've cut for Mr. Colt; The big long tongue—it's half a log— Sticks out behind to act as "dog;" His Nibs, you guess, will find you've found A way to stop his turning 'round.

You get him 'twixt the shafts at last, And tie him down secure and fast; Again you take the reins and cluck, And wait to see him kick and buck; But no—he never yet has done A thing you thought he would, not one— He strikes a running center trot Right off across your medder lot; Through clover, stubble, muck-bed swale, He speeds with lofty head and tail.

O'er fodder corn and seeded piece He goes, like lightning steered by grease, On through the goose-pond, towards the woods That 'vide your land from A. O. Hood's; You follow with your legs a-sprung From straddling that cantaloupe tongue; Then 'round he siphons quick and heats A-towards the buildings, barns and sheds, Till, winded by his lobster load, He stops dead still beside the road.

Your wife the whole affair has seen Behind the buttery winder screen; She's felt you snaked, with wifely moan, The length of all the land you own; It seemed to her each fearful step Was far as Dover from Dieppe; As in you go, she hollers, "Move, and going to ask if I was the only girl that would have you!"—Kingston Freeman.

**NOT SO PLATTERING**

They were still out in the conservatory, and Tom had just asked Sally to marry him, and she had said, "I don't care if I do," when she heard the door open. "Tom, dear," she began, "am I the only girl?" "Now, look here, Sally," he interrupted, "don't ask me if you are the only girl I ever loved. You know as well as I do—" "Oh, that wasn't the question at all," Tom answered, "I was just going to ask if I was the only girl that would have you!"—Kingston Freeman.

**CHINESE CUSTOMS**

**Interesting Rites Are Connected with Birth—Vary According to Province**

The difference in customs in as great as the difference in dialect throughout China. The following paragraphs are only general customs concerning a child's birth in the Provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. Even in these two provinces there are variations.

When a home is expecting to have its first baby every one is busy making preparations. According to custom the wife's family is to provide a certain amount of baby clothes, shoes and caps. In rich families they usually supply everything for the child for five or ten years. The wife will be looked down upon by her husband's people if her own family is not rich enough to offer plenty of clothes.

The egg vendor always had a good bargain at the birth of a baby. Three days after the child's family present red boiled eggs to relatives, friends and neighbors. Sometimes two thousand eggs or even more are given away. The eggs are first cooked in boiling water, then dipped into red dye mixed with vinegar and water. The presentation of red eggs is a token that the family hopes that their children will be as numerous as the eggs.

Those who are not busy looking after the eggs are preparing for the baby's bath. Two tubs are made ready, the bigger one for the body and the smaller one for the head. They put into the water of both tubs dragon's eyes and peanuts meaning success in everything and long life for the baby. While the washing is going on the relatives will throw money into the water for the woman servant. Usually they are very liberal on this kind of occasion.

The infant, after being dressed in its clothes, is wrapped up into a bundle with a square wrap. In winter cotton padded cloth is used and in milder weather the wraps are simply linen.

Seven days later the child is to ask blessing from the "bed father and mother." On the table beside the bed are two lighted red candles on candle sticks. Some one takes the little infant and performs the ceremony by bowing toward the bed.

One of the most interesting things is the locket. It is made of gold, silver and jade. On it are the words "long life and riches." Fearing that the child will be hard to rear this locket is used to lock up the little life so that the evil spirit cannot get hold of or harm it. If the child is born in a family whose children died in childhood it is believed that the evil spirits are avenging some wrong that had been done. If a new baby is granted to this home, before the child's birth, his parents go to the neighbors for a few coppers from each. With this money they buy a locket and immediately after the child's birth they put it on the child's wrist or around the neck. This kind of a locket is to remain there until the child is twenty or thirty years old and sometimes it is worn for life. It is said that whenever the locket is taken away the life will end but no one has ever tried, for the superstition is too great.

Another way of preserving the child's life is by the use of a dress made of small pieces of different colored cloth given by the neighbors. The child is safe from harm because this dress keeps away evil spirits.

If a boy is born in a home they will treat him as a girl. They bore a hole in his left ear for earring. If it is a girl they will dress her up as a boy. Sometimes girls wear boys' clothes until they are twelve or fourteen years old. This disguise in costumes makes it easier for the child to develop.

When the child is a month old the family will give a feast known as the "shaving feast." The child is shaved on this day. The hair is all shaved off except the part in front in the shape of a peach. The barber while shaving must say something good about the child's future if he wants a handsome payment. Months pass and soon the child is able to play with toys. The family will make a test of the child's future. They put different things, as swords, money, pen, book, medicine, needle, thimble, boat and bow on a table. They let the child take whatever it chooses. Of course, this is only playing. If the child takes a pen or a book the parents will be very happy. If it will take any bad thing they will say that this test cannot decide the future.

Sickness always occurs to a baby. If the child is very sick the mother will go to a temple and make promises that if the gods allow her child to live she will consecrate his life to their service as a monk. Sometimes the children die but most of them live and later become monks unwillingly.

Soon comes the child's birthday: "Milk" or noodles is the chief thing served on this day. Servants are sent out, to bring the birthday gifts from friends and relatives. Some families give feasts on this day. The house is very noisy with music or story telling.

After this birthday party, no special thing happens until the child is ten years old. This tenth birthday is always a great celebration—Miss L. O. Fong, in China Bureau of Public Information.

**SHORT AND SHARP**

Ed Painter wants to know how dry a bone is. We're not sure as to that, but we are gradually acquiring a very comprehensive understanding as to how dry bone dry is.—Portland Press.

It may be a long while before the post of Ambassador to Mexico is filled. The diplomatic service doesn't pay very much and it takes a lot of money to compensate a man for going up against a hard nut like Carranza.—Charles-on News and Courier.

When Senator Hitchcock declares that the latest republican substitute for the Lodge reservation is surrender, meaning thereby democratic surrender, the country can only reply that it is not interested in who surrenders to whom, provided the treaty is ratified. Let party prestige surrender, let personal pride of authorship surrender, if only the United States does not surrender its duty in the face of its own and the world's necessity; and that duty is summed up in one word: Ratify!—New York Evening Post.

**THE MELTING POT**

(From Leslie's)

The eastern part of Central Europe is being swept by typhus fever, the victims numbering about 10,000 a day.

The American government has spent \$2,000,000 in the past five years guarding the Mexican border.

The total number of banking institutions in the United States is 23,732, with total resources of \$46,765,255,886.

Heart-breaking scenes occurred at 23,000 stations in China lately when 25,000 half-starved children were shipped away to foreign homes to be cared for.

The Federal Reserve Bank at New York in 1919 earned 100 per cent net on its capital and carried nearly 100 per cent surplus. Profits, not profligating!

During a recent railroad strike in Italy a number of noblemen acted as engine drivers, while a marchioness organized a force of women to clean out the passenger cars.

Of the 90,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war taken by the Russians,

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Seventy-three years of experience has taught us that the bank is safest which serves the greatest number of small depositors. The withdrawals of any one man or group of men from such a bank are a drop in the bucket as compared with the vast amount of its main deposit. Also we feel that this institution having been created by a special act of the Vermont Legislature for the promotion of thrift among the people, can do its duty only by serving first, last and always, the interests of the small depositor. This bank serves thirty thousand depositors with an average individual deposit of \$568.81.

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nearly 375,000 have died in Siberia of smallpox and typhus. The rest are kept alive only by work of Japanese, American and English doctors.

The French government has appropriated \$9,000,000, and Italy about the same sum, for making a tunnel under Mont Blanc joining France and Italy.

Congressman Thibon of Connecticut, an ex-army officer, declares: "There can be no doubt that there has come out of the recent war, more than from any other war, a feeling of antipathy on the part of enlisted men against army officers as a class. There was never enmity to a place in America."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota declares that Congress is rushing country toward "a financial abject Government extravagance, he claims the cause of the high cost of living suggests that \$2,250,000,000 could be saved by abolishing the shipping board, charging 50,000 government clerks, taking 50,000 other steps in retrenchment.

Vice-president Storer, of the Guaranty Trust company of New York, says the railroads should be taken out of field of exploitation into that of economics. He believes that such a present high cost of living is due to billity of railroads to furnish cars to a place in America. Let the people think!