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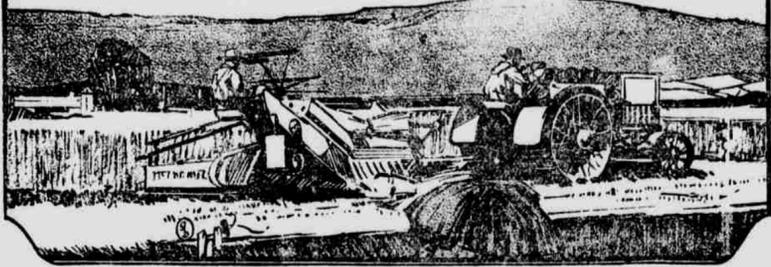
The steady flow of power from your tractor depends very largely on correct lubrication. The high operating heat (a normal condition with tractor engines burning either gasoline or kerosene) makes necessary a special oil.

Socony Tractor Oil is a special lubricant painstakingly developed to meet the difficult service conditions of tractor engine operation. It has been thoroughly tested by the leading tractor manufacturers. They recommend its use. It minimizes wear, vibration and noise, and keeps the engine powerful.

If you wish your tractor to return you the highest crop dividends, use Socony Oils, Greases and Fuels. Sold where you see the red, white and blue Socony Sign.

There is a SOCONY LUBRICANT of the right consistency for every mechanical need.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
New York Albany Buffalo Boston



VT. REPUBLICANS AGCLAIM WOOD

(Continued from page one.)

Will in force there. An executive budget system is simply a budget prepared by the President. Not by him personally, for no man's life would be long enough to do that; but the various departments bring to the President their estimates, and then there is a general co-ordination by the President, his assistants; the members of the cabinet, who know the various needs of the government, some more pressing than others; knowing the resources of the government and the probable income, are able to sit down and build up an harmonious whole, a well co-ordinated budget in which those departments which most need money will get what they need, and those whose demands are less urgent will get less.

AMERICAN BUSINESS
More production is the great cry of the world to-day and production we must have. It is the main remedy for the high cost of living. Increased production means prosperous business; prosperous business means a prosperous and contented labor; combined they mean national prosperity. We must encourage American business at home and abroad. We must stop the tearing down of business, the idle talk against big business. No business is too big to be encouraged if it is good business, business which is helpful to the people; and no business is too small to be controlled and regulated if it is bad business and injurious to the people.

America has been developed almost wholly by private initiative, by private enterprise, and we must continue this policy under wise governmental regulation in our future development.

FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE
We want a strong, dignified, foreign policy; not a bullying policy or a quiescent one; but a policy which will give American citizens wherever they may be, so long as they are living within the laws of the land of their residence, a feeling of confidence that their government is behind them.

We want a foreign policy such as Theodore Roosevelt developed so tersely and characteristically when he said, "Speak softly but carry a big stick." We will go far with such a policy. We want a foreign policy seeking peace and friendly relations with all nations, believing in arbitration, not seeking trouble; but a policy which will look after our own people.

MILITARY POLICY
Our military policy will depend very largely on our foreign policy. Our foreign policy is not aggressive; consequently our military and naval establishments do not need to be the "largest in the world."

We do not want a large army. We want a small but highly efficient one. I recommend to Congress an army of from 300,000 to 320,000 men. This would be double the size of the army we had before the war, and little more than a third the size of the army of 575,000 men recommended by the administration. An army of 575,000 men would cost us \$1,000,000,000 a year and I can see no reason for it.

Then we must have a good navy, always ready. Now the biggest navy in the world; but a sufficient one. We want a good, small army sufficient for the police needs of the nation. The national defense act has declared that we are to keep our militia. Hence, the size of the army and navy will be the militia and as long as we have it we must loyally support it.

Back of that we must have our reserve corps of officers, men who have had training. We have them now in these youngsters who have been through the great war. Then we must have the millions of war made and stored for an emergency. We must remember that you cannot do things overnight; and that modern war comes like an avalanche, not like a glacier.

These work in the army, navy and militia; but must consider some form of training for national service—universal training for citizenship, let us call it. The fundamental idea in any system of universal training for national service should embody a plan for a brief period of intensive training, a period of not less than four nor more than six months.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
As a people we are anxious to have definite action taken with reference to the treaty and the League. For myself, I think that we should approve the League with reservations which thoroughly Americanize it—reservations which will leave America absolutely free to follow her traditional policies to control without interference in her own internal affairs—in other words, free to follow the dictates of American public opinion as expressed through the instrumentalities provided by the constitution, which should preserve as far as possible the machinery provided by the League to bring the representation of the people of the nations together to talk things over before they resort to force.

AGRICULTURE
One of the most important problems of our country to-day is that which has reference to the cultivation of the soil. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of large holdings of land, in many instances purely for speculation. In some of the new states, Oklahoma for instance, 50 per cent of the land is owned by absentee landlords. In other States, the average of absentee landlords is over 50 per cent. We must try to correct these

and Central America lie open to us and the door in the Far East is not yet closed, although it is being pushed shut by the tremendous commercial development of Japan.

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conditions and to diminish the proportion of tenant farmers and to have as many people as possible own land. The ownership of land by those who live on it has always been recognized as a great stabilizing force. Those who own land stand for law and order, for stability and for the rights of property. One of the strongest forces for national stability is the ownership of property, and especially the ownership of land. Most serious efforts are being made all over the world today to bring about such distribution of land that the greatest possible number of people may become land-holders.

Agriculture is the principal source of our wealth. The farmers are the stable, conservative element. They stand for good government, for the rights of property and the rights of men. The red flag never flies over a farm house. To decrease in agricultural production is to decrease in the number of people who live and work on the farms, in distress and should not continue. In other words, the food supply should never be allowed to fall below the country's requirements. We ought always to be self-sustaining.

During the war, under every sort of handicap, the farmers of America rendered magnificent service in producing the food necessary to feed not only the United States but very largely our allies. They sent their sons to war and in spite of the shortage of labor and by dint of increased effort they tremendously increased this country's output of food. Had they not done so, it would have been impossible for us to have taken our part in the war. There must be no war which has dragged on and probably been lost. Now the farmers feel that their service was not adequately recognized.

The farmers constitute a full third of our population, and the welfare of the nation is practically bound up with theirs. Yet the benefits of modern civilization have not been extended to our rural communities in any such measure as they have a right to demand.

The farmers have a right to expect from our national administration a competent and intelligent study as to the cost of farm products at home and abroad and should be furnished the necessary facts.

We must keep constantly in mind one most important fact, which is that nothing must be permitted to interfere with the free flow of goods and services. The fixing of prices which will result to the detriment of the farmer. Indeed, price fixing, especially minimum price fixing, should be entered into most cautiously and only when it is certain that good and just terms will result.

I believe, and I think most persons who have given the matter thought will agree with me, that we have permitted too much of speculation to grow up in the handling of life necessities.

As soon as the war is over, officially, it is probable that there will be a flood of immigration coming into this country. Our labor has a right to protection against the hordes which may come here as soon as peace is officially declared, swamping us with people who understand nothing of our institutions, who come here with an idea that liberty means license, and who do not bring past traditions of their own which are desirable. We must see to it that only the right kind comes in other words, we must look into the quality of our immigration as we never have before. As for the Reds who are aliens, we should defer them after due process of law. By this I mean after proper judicial procedure. The American Red must be handled through our own courts.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS
Then again we have our schools. We have not got to take more interest in them. Our teachers in colleges and schools are underpaid from one end of the country to the other. This teaching force in our universities and schools is doing a work second in importance to none that is being done in this country.

Our country rests largely upon its public school system. We want to keep it up to the highest possible level of efficiency. Our teaching force is fighting that silent battle against ignorance and prejudice, upon the outcome of which depends the future of our country. They are going to be underpaid, and we know it. They are unhappy and discontented, and a great many of the best men and women in the teaching force are leaving. They are going to be underpaid, and we know it. They are unhappy and discontented, and a great many of the best men and women in the teaching force are leaving. They are going to be underpaid, and we know it. They are unhappy and discontented, and a great many of the best men and women in the teaching force are leaving.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN
We have reason to be proud of the work of American women during the war. I do not mean to say that the country where American women did not take hold of the situation with keen energy. American women have entered the political arena all over this nation, and they are going to play a very important part in it. They have been dreaming dreams and seeing visions and hoping to do certain things. Now they are going to have an opportunity to do that. My advice to them is that they go into one of the regular parties, whichever one they believe in; and go in on equal terms with the men. Under no conditions organize by yourselves. Do not split up into little rainbow chasing groups but go into one party or the other, your party or his, if it needs cleaning up, clean it up. You will find a great many people who do not stop to think, who talk about forming new organizations. The organization can be cleaned up from within by the people who belong to it. To split up simply means defeat.

I believe American women are going to level up our American political machine. They are coming in with higher and cleaner ideals. They are going to do what they can to protect women from the intolerable conditions of child labor, conditions which dwarf the physical and mental development of the child. They are going to stand for public and private morality. They are going to see that no one is going to wipe out I hope, organized communism. I hope they are going to take the men whom they dominate generally to the polls and make their vote.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM
The big industrial problem, the problem of labor and capital is a very serious one. It is more serious because of bad leadership, and because of a certain amount of indifference on the part of those who employ and direct labor, toward the conditions under which the toiler works, a failure to visualize the conditions under which he works and his viewpoint.

When I say labor, I do not mean simply the men and women, or the men over the number may be, represented by organized labor, but I mean the eighty odd million men and women who work in this country.

There is much insistence talk about the relations of labor and capital. The politicians try to advance themselves in popular favor by promising things they know cannot be done. We must remember that 70 per cent of those who direct work to-day were workers themselves 20 years ago.

with which we met the problems of the war. At the conclusion of General Wood's speech W. H. Fairchild read the platform which the committee on resolutions had prepared. The platform was adopted on Mr. Fairchild's motion by a dissenting vote. The committee was composed of: W. H. Fairchild, C. A. Chapman, W. A. Root, Charles F. Black, Charles H. Read, W. E. Tracy, L. A. Cobb, Henry O. Carpenter, Frank E. Langley, M. F. Maurice, M. M. Wilson, A. A. Silver, Seth A. M. Gage and G. M. Campbell.

THE PLATFORM
The platform as adopted by the convention follows:
The Republican party of the State of Vermont, through its representatives assembled in convention, again declares its adherence to the fundamental principle of democracy; that all men are created equal and are equally entitled to the orderly pursuit of peace, happiness and prosperity. The rights guaranteed the people by the Constitution of the United States ought not to be denied nor subverted either by great combinations of capital or by great combinations of labor, or by the autocratic or bureaucratic exercise of governmental functions.

We believe that capital, under wise and sane regulations, should be given free initiative in the development of industries and natural resources; and that labor should be paid a fair and just compensation for its performance in the processes of production, based upon its economic value, and given safe and livable working conditions worthy of American freedom.

We favor legislation that will require the children and youth of the nation to be thoroughly instructed, at public expense, in the rudiments of a sound education including the civics of a free government; and urge liberal appropriations by State and municipality to the end that a secondary and collegiate education may be made available to any boy or girl in the land who is willing to exercise reasonable self-denial. And we demand that the instruction given in our public and private schools and colleges shall be of a character to engrain upon the minds of our descendants that the cardinal principles of life worthy to be lived in a free country are fidelity to duty, efficiency in work and fair play toward all.

We believe that the stability of a free government rests in a large measure upon the character of its farming population; and we urge an intelligent governmental survey of rural conditions and the enactment of sane legislation—free from bureaucratic and red-tape fetters—to promote a more inviting environment and make the calling of agriculture sufficiently alluring and remunerative to keep more of the best type of our boys and girls at the old homestead.

We believe in preparedness, whether in time of peace or in time of war, and favor universal military training, not from the militaristic point of view, but as the best method known to our day and generation for inculcating and developing the right spirit in national patriotism and among the bodies and minds of our young men in the direction of sound health, discipline, self-control and obedience to constituted authority.

We view with disquietude the spirit of unrest and discontent now rampant among all classes of our people, which will not be allayed until the inciting causes are abated and a normal and rational living condition is attained. Demagogism in public and private life, false promises, class prejudice, profiteering, gross extravagance in the management of the railroads and other utilities while under government control, political expediency that subordinate the national unity and the national welfare exercised a deadly influence in our public and private life. A re-organization of public policies that will correct some of these evils can be hoped for only in the restoration of the Republican party to the control of the government. But the final redemption of the people from the abnormal and unhealthy condition of mind and estate into which they have fallen rests mainly in the universal adoption and observance of the motto: "Less talk, more work."

We recommend legislation authorizing a national budget. The appropriation of public money haphazardly, without unity of purpose or co-ordination, has resulted in great waste, undue extravagance and burdensome taxation. The sacrifice of the public shall not endure forever. We welcome the women of the country to our ranks as voters, in full faith that the political character of the electorate will be improved and elevated when the female citizens shall have attained unbridled privileges of suffrage in State and Nation.

Republicans are not ungrateful. The gratitude of the nation to its soldiers and sailors has always been exemplified in liberal legislation and by the plaudits of the people. The government should speedily and generously provide for its soldiers and sailors who are in any way disabled by wounds or disease contracted in the discharge of their military or naval duty. But a policy that recognizes military or naval service by a cash bonus system is open to widely divergent opinions. The Congress should approach this question with grave deliberation and should reach its conclusions unmoved by political stress. The ultimate good to the ex-service men themselves, the common welfare of the country in its present financial condition and the influence of the precedent of such a policy on the character of national patriotism, should be determining factors as to the adoption of such a policy.

We deplore the autocratic conduct of the President in negotiating the treaty of Versailles without reference to American sentiment and without representation of American ideas of duty and justice embodied therein. We recognize the duty of our country toward the maintenance of world-wide peace and liberty; but we condemn the League of Nations as an international treaty, because it imposes upon the United States the duty to engage in war in foreign lands, as a matter of international obligation, independent of the national sense of right, and at the dictates of a power other than our own government. We favor the adoption of said treaty with such reservations as shall completely secure American rights and liberties. We favor the proposed defensive alliance for the protection of France against aggression.

The Republican party has been, and is, the best exponent of government of the people, by the people and for the people. Its record has been commendable, deserving of the confidence of the public. It has been loyal to the welfare of the people. Its principles are the principles of the common people who believe in the common good. Proud of its record, confident of its future, we earnestly invite the citizenry, who are tired of the incompetency and wasteful extravagance of the Democratic administration, to ally themselves with the Republican party, thus assisting in the restoration of a safe, sane, economical government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Great responsibility rests upon the delegates to the Republican national convention. It now seems almost fore-ordained that the next President of the United States shall come from the Republican party. Only a malevolent destiny wrought and shaped by pride of opinion, by narrowness of vision, or by the frenzy of disappointed ambition that sometimes stifles the manhood of men, can endanger the political redemption

of the country. The chaotic and distressful state of mankind in many lands, the gravity of social, political and economic conditions the world over, are clamorous calls to thoughtful men to awaken from their dreams of safety and security and to bring forth a leadership of men that will give hope and promise of a continued civilization.

SPECIAL SESSION PLANK ALSO
Following the adoption of the platform Mr. Fairchild read a resolution on suffrage and Congressman Dale said it had come to the convention without recommendation. He therefore placed it on its passage. There was a general discussion among the delegates over it and finally Fred Billings of Woodstock asked to have it re-read because it was not heard in the back part of the room. Frank E. Howe of Benning stated that the resolution provided for a request that Governor Clement call a special session of the Legislature and be called for its adoption. It is the desire of the delegates that the resolution be laid on the table until the end of the other business. Many "yes" and "nos" were heard over the hall and finally Congressman Dale ruled that Mr. Conant's motion took precedence. The motion to table it was voted down and then the motion to adopt the resolution was passed with a roar followed by a standing vote.

THE RESOLUTION.
WHEREAS, the proposed 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving the right of suffrage to women, now needs ratification by only one more State in order to become a part of the organic law of

the land, and WHEREAS, we have full faith and confidence that the voters of the State of Vermont, regardless of party affiliations, would cordially approve and endorse such ratification; NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Vermont, in convention assembled, do respectfully request and urge His Excellency, The Governor of the State of Vermont, to call, at an early date, a special session of the Legislature to consider the ratification of said amendment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of this convention deliver to His Excellency, the Governor, a copy of this resolution. The matter of the resolution being out of the way, Dr. Thomas of Middlebury offered a resolution expressing the condolence of the convention upon the death of Levi P. Morton and appreciation of his services which was adopted.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES
The convention then broke away from the usual manner of doing business and proceeded to elect the delegates although it was past noon. The following delegates were named from their respective counties: Dr. Edwards, P. B. Gardner, C. L. Stuart, Francis Jackson, O. H. Chamberlain, S. S. Cushing, W. F. Parks, R. H. Eron, F. H. Bickford, George Russell, John Stearns, Henry Holt, F. L. Osgood and A. L. Cady.

W. R. Austin placed the name of Major H. Nelson Jackson before the convention as a candidate for the office of delegate to the next session of the Legislature.

(Continued on page five.)

F. D. ABERNETHY

Head of Church Street.

Business hours: 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.



To-day

We are prepared, as always to meet the needs of Memorial Day with an unsurpassed collection of finest quality flags at prices extremely low.

"OLD GLORY" SETS AT \$1.10

The set consists of one fast color printed cotton U. S. Flag, size 3x5 feet; one 6 foot brass tube staff, complete with ball, truck, rope and holder. A very special value.

PRINTED COTTON FLAGS

Made of soft cotton, printed in bright oil colors. Canvas headings with brass grommets.

Size 3x5 feet \$5 each
Size 4x6 feet \$1.08 each
Size 5x8 feet \$2.45 each

MOUNTED FLAGS

These flags are warranted fast color. Made of printed cotton, closely resemble hunting flags, mounted on staff with spear end.

Size 1 1/2 feet long 10c each
Size 2 feet long 19c each
Size 3 feet long 35c each

COTTON BUNTING FLAGS

Made of double warp cotton bunting, sewed stars and stripes. Made in the same perfect manner as our wool bunting flags.

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Size 4x6 feet \$3.15

WOOL BUNTING FLAGS

Made of best quality wool bunting, sewed stars and stripes. Finished throughout in an excellent manner. Canvas headings, brass grommets. Large sizes have strong canvas heading and Manila rope.

Size 2x3 feet \$2.65
Size 3x5 feet \$3.25
Size 4x6 feet \$4.75
Size 6x10 feet \$9.50
Size 8x12 feet \$16.25

FLAG POLES

Made of very fine quality white ash. Extremely serviceable.

6 feet long 75c; 8 feet long \$1.25; 10 feet long \$1.50.

GALVANIZED POLE HOLDERS

Priced at 35c, 50c and \$1.50 each.

To-day

And during the remaining days of the month of May

Unexampled Displays

of

Women's Apparel

(Ready-for-Service)

Tailored Suits—Outer Garments

Blouses and Sweaters

Silk Dresses—Dinner Dresses

Printed Voile Dresses—Gingham

Dresses—Lingerie.

Whether it be a tastefully plain, simple and inexpensive design or the more elaborate conceits for social functions, it will be seen that these displays have been so arranged as to render a most pleasing service.

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