

# THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

The People's Rights—A Representative Democracy—The Union and the Constitution Without Any Infractions.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1912.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE  
Woodstock, Vermont.

Printed Saturday Morning  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

County Fair Attractions

New features for the Windsor county fair, Sept. 10, 11 and 12, are as follows:  
Tuesday afternoon, 2.30—Farmers' race; standing start, no whip, one half mile heats, best two in three. Purse, \$8, \$4, \$3.  
Bicycle race: One three-mile heat, eight to enter, six to start. Prizes—Cup, bicycle lantern, bicycle bell.  
Thursday afternoon—In view of the grandstand and between horse race heats: Obstacle race, purse \$3, \$2, \$1.  
Three-legged race—Boys 15 years old and under; 100 yards; purse \$1, 50c.  
Pie-eating contest—Boys eight years old and under 16 years. Purse, \$1, 75c, 50c.  
Tug-of-war—Woodstock vs. Bridgewater; purse \$5.  
Make entries to Geo. W. Merrill, Woodstock, Vt., on or before the first day of the fair; if on fair day, at ticket office before 11 o'clock.

MILKING CONTEST  
For boys not over 17 years of age. Three cash premiums and three ribbons. \$8 first, \$5 second, \$3 third. Ribbons, V. H. C.; H. C.; C.  
For girls not over 18 years of age. The same premiums as above.

Bankers Hold Summer Meeting

The annual summer meeting of the Vermont Bankers' Association was held at White River Junction Friday, Aug. 16, with an attendance of about 65. An automobile trip was taken in the afternoon, followed by a meeting of the executive council and a business session.  
An address of welcome was given by Charles M. Cone, of Hartford, with a response by ex-Gov. W. W. Stickney, of Ludlow. A roll call and an address by Prof. W. A. Scott, director of the school of commerce, University of Wisconsin, closed the program.  
The officers elected are: President, A. G. Eaton, of Montpelier; vice-president, C. P. Smith, of Burlington; secretary, C. S. Webster, of Barton; treasurer, L. D. Wells, of Orwell.

A banquet was served in the evening at the White River Tavern, Alfred E. Watson, of Hartford, being the toastmaster.

HARTLAND.

A masquerade party consisting of a concert and dance is to be given at the hotel hall on the evening of Aug. 30, by the young people. Williams' orchestra will furnish music and the concert will begin at 8.15 p. m. Dancing 50c per couple. General admission to those who do not take part in the dancing, 10 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fancy and three children of Westmoreland, N. H., are guests of her father, C. H. Hoisington.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hoisington and son of Springfield are guests of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Royce.

Miss Laura Nelson and nephew, Stanley Gill, attended the pageant at St. Johnsbury, August 18.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Underwood entertained the following at tea Aug. 17: Miss Florence H. Sturtevant, Will Boardman, Albert M. Sturtevant, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Durphey, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wilson, Master Wilbur and Miss Ruth Durphey.

Mrs. Eva Maxham Woodward and Master Clarke Keeley of Brown's Mills, N. J., are with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Maxham.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hoisington (nee Lottie Gould) have returned from their wedding trip.

S. F. Sturtevant of Philadelphia, Penn., is a guest of his cousins, W. R. Sturtevant and family.

## Gubernatorial Vote in Vermont.

Below are given the names of Vermont's governors since 1856, and the Republican majority over all each received. Presidential years are marked with an asterisk:

*1856—Ryland Fletcher	22,121
1857—Ryland Fletcher	14,588
1858—Hiland Hall	16,805
1859—Hiland Hall	16,700
*1860—Erastus Fairbanks	20,246
1861—Frederick Holbrook	24,167
1862—Frederick Holbrook	25,654
1863—J. Gregory Smith	16,478
*1864—J. Gregory Smith	19,302
1865—Paul Dillingham	18,716
1866—Paul Dillingham	22,822
1867—John B. Page	20,162
*1868—John B. Page	20,331
1869—Peter T. Washburn	20,353
1870—John W. Stewart	20,806
*1872—Julius Converse	25,319
1874—Asahel Peck	20,303
1876—Horace Fairbanks	23,662
1878—Redfield Proctor	16,986
1880—Rowell Farnham	25,012
1882—John L. Barlow	19,830
*1884—Samuel E. Pingree	21,850
1886—Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	18,318
*1888—William P. Dillingham	27,619
1890—Carroll E. Page	12,698
1892—Levi K. Fuller	17,956
1894—Urban A. Woodbury	27,311
1896—Josiah Grout	26,930
1898—Edward C. Smith	22,773
*1900—William W. Stickney	29,788
1902—John G. McCough, no choice; elected by legislature.	
*1904—Charles J. Bell	29,543
1906—Fletcher D. Proctor	14,164
*1908—George H. Prouty	26,817
1910—John A. Mead	15,739

In 1856, with three presidential candidates—Fremont, Buchanan and Fillmore—Fremont was given a majority of 28,447, increasing Ryland Fletcher's majority for governor upwards of 6000. In 1860, Lincoln increased Fairbanks' majority 4525, and four years later was given a majority of 29,097. General Grant's majority was 32,112 in 1868, the largest ever given a presidential candidate in Vermont prior to 1896, when McKinley rolled up a majority of nearly 38,000. Mr. Taft's majority four years ago was 26,450, or 367 less than Governor Prouty had received two months before.

Examination of the majorities given the governor in presidential years shows that following the election of 1864, when the state had so many soldiers in the field, the Republican majority constantly increased up to 1884, when Governor Pingree dropped below the 22,000 mark and Grover Cleveland won out for president in the following November. In 1888, Governor Dillingham's majority was 27,618, General Harrison defeating Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. In 1892, the Republicans touched low water mark with less than 18,000 majority in September, and Cleveland was elected for the second time. Roosevelt's majority in 1904 was 29,031, when Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the presidency, polled 9777, the smallest vote cast by his party in Vermont in half a century.

## McCormick Claims Vermont.

Medil McCormick returned to Progressive party headquarters in Chicago from New York, and declared that Colonel Roosevelt would carry New York because of the feeling among up-state Democrats against man active in Mr. Wilson's behalf and antipathy of up-state Republicans as to President Taft.

"President Taft will not carry a single New England state, not even Rhode Island. The Republican state ticket will run third in Vermont", he said.

## BANKING BY MAIL.

The Hyde Park Savings Bank insists that deposits sent to that bank are absolutely safe.

No depositor ever lost a dollar by sending money through the mails to the Hyde Park Savings Bank.

## PROCTORSVILLE

The Democrats of Covenish have nominated the following ticket: For representative, Walter B. Atherton. Justices of the peace: Don C. Pollard, B. J. Spaulding, E. G. White, James P. Greene, A. S. Burbank, G. A. Grant, Leon S. Gay.

Town committee: Fred D. Pollard, S. E. Emery, M. V. B. Slack.

England has 20,727 elementary public schools with 5,500,000 pupils. The 1912 budget for education is \$72,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is for teachers' old age pensions.

Political Advertising.

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## Every Vermont Farmer

Should Realize that the Republican Party in Vermont Has Endeavored to Its Utmost to Advance the Interest of the Agriculturist.

For the past four years the State has had an efficient and painstaking agricultural department whose work will compare favorably with that of any agricultural department in any state in the Union.

The Republican party believes it should enact still further legislation of benefit to the farmers, knowing that prosperity on the farm means prosperity in the shop.

The Republican party at its State Convention adopted a plank in its platform that has the welfare of the farmer at heart, and this plank deserves the attention and consideration of every Vermonter on a farm. In part it reads:

"VERMONT SHOULD SPARE NO EFFORT TO MAKE THE MOST OF HER OPPORTUNITY AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE. IN EVERY REASONABLE AND PRACTICAL WAY, THE STATE SHOULD ENCOURAGE THE UPLIFT OF AGRICULTURE AT THIS TIME."

With the past record of the Republican party before us and its still further desire to be of assistance to the farmer as expressed in the plank above quoted, the Republican State ticket deserves the vote of every farmer in the State at the September election.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Burlington, Vermont, August 19, 1912

## How to Keep the Deer Away.

J. D. Davis of Fairlee has a large garden full of good things which deer find very palatable. He doesn't want to kill the deer, or have a fuss with the state over damages, and he got out of his difficulties by sprinkling common sulphur between the rows of vegetables, the deer quitting the garden at once.

Sulphur does not injure the crops and by some is considered an excellent insecticide. It may be supplemented with a cheap grade of kerosene, the odor of which is very offensive to deer.

It is interesting to note that where fruit trees are freely sprayed with an emulsion of one-half pound of laundry soap mixed with two gallons of kerosene and four gallons of hot water to which, after it is dissolved, is added 15 gallons of water, making a total of 21 gallons, the trees are not molested by deer. It is very beneficial to the trees.

## RUTLAND FAIR.

The big Fair and Carnival will come Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Look for special railroad rates.

## Bishop Hall Suggests a Co-adjutor.

In the August issue of The Mountain Echo, Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall suggests the election of a coadjutor bishop for the diocese of Vermont. The bishop will sail from Liverpool August 31 and land at Montreal September 8. He will proceed immediately to Burlington.

The bishop goes into the situation at length and says the voyage did him a world of good, but that he is easily upset and that in going about Vermont it would be impossible to guard against extremes and changes of temperature.

Oct. 23-25—Annual meeting Vermont State Sunday School Association at Barre.

## Busy at State Fair Grounds.

Many movements are under way on the State Fair grounds at White River Junction in preparation for the Vermont State Fair, which will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Besides the new Morgan Horse Club grand stand and fenced arena and the commodious exhibition pavilion for draught cattle, both of which are now rapidly nearing completion, an addition is to be constructed on the dairy building, where butter tests are to be made.

Morok, the air man, who has never disappointed the crowds that have assembled to see him fly, will make flights each day of the fair. Morok is the builder of his own machine and he will fly it himself at the State Fair.

## New Windsor County Corporations.

Articles of association have been filed in the office of the secretary of state by the Windsor Clothing Company of Windsor with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company will deal in general wares, merchandise, etc., and the papers are signed by R. C. Brown, Windsor; A. A. Lamorey, Barre; Gilbert F. Davis, Abby W. Putnam and Gilbert A. Davis, Windsor.

Papers have also been filed by the Amherst Creamery to deal in butter and similar products at Springfield.

A Hutchinson man announces the discovery that pouring scalding water on chinch bugs will destroy them. Tom Cordrey inquires if the man has experimented by placing the chinch bug on an anvil and hitting with a 40-pound hammer.—Kansas City Times.

Nearly 5000 students from foreign countries studied at American institutions of higher learning in 1911.

## ALASKA HAS MANY FLOWERS

Immense Fields of Yellow Poppies Grow as Far North as the Sea Islands.

Nome, Alaska.—One of the impressions left with the tourist in Alaska is of the luxuriance of the summer verdure, the rich green that suggests an English landscape. This verdure seems strange in a land associated usually with snow capped mountains and glaciers. The profusion of various colored flowers and grasses, the result of from eighteen to twenty hours of sunshine a day, makes this country in summer a surprise and delight.

Every one who goes to Alaska takes a promenade along the famous Sitka walk, laid out by the Russians years ago, on the shore of Sitka Bay and the beautiful Indian river. It is noteworthy, not alone because good roads are scarce in this country but also be-

cause of its beauty. Those who penetrate this "Lover's Lane," as it is called, are charmed with its delights. Immense and aged fir trees border it, mosses and lichens and wild flowers



Where the Wild Flowers Flourish.

grow in the shade and the native berries fringe the pathway. The nature lover is enraptured with the mille and a half of sylvan beauty.

One can understand that such a walk may exist in Sitka, which enjoys warm breezes from the sea to such an extent that the air is always moist.

The surprising revelation is to find wild flowers in the interior, in regions where snow and ice predominate for many months of the year. There are acres of forget-me-nots on mountains 6,000 feet above sea level, so many of them that they make a carpet of blue. You come across deserted Indian villages where the houses, which are built of rough boards, are approached through weeds and poppies so high and so rank that it is necessary to part them overhead in order to penetrate them. Acres of the magenta based poppies lend a bright note to the landscape and it seems to grow everywhere.

Far up to the north, near the snow line on the high mountains, are willows, dwarf alders and birches, while below are firs and spruces, some of them hundreds of years old. Under them is verdure clothing the mountainsides so rank and so green that in imagination one is transported to tropical climates. This is especially pleasing to the eye, after the long, hard winter.

This luxuriance is the result of the long summer days and the fact that for ages the forests have been undisturbed. One log has fallen upon another and decayed, producing a rich vegetable muck in which almost everything will grow. The richness and softness of the soil makes Alaskan wood difficult to obtain and when any large enterprise has been undertaken, as building railroads, the timber, for the most part, has been shipped from Puget Sound.

The wild flowers in this northern country, along the coast and back toward the Yukon, delight with their beauty and fragrance. Far up, near the Sea Islands, are immense fields of yellow poppies, and in other sections there are wild geraniums of a bluish tint, yellow mosses plants, saxifrage and bluebells.

The next convention of the Vermont branch of the American Federation of Labor, which just closed its annual meeting at Montpelier, will be held at St. Johnsbury the second week in August, 1913.

Subscribe for The Age, \$1.00.

## CLOUDS ARE LIKE SNOW PEAK

Heavens at Certain Time of Day Resemble Gigantic Glaciers in the Alps.

Berna, Switzerland.—Whoever has traveled in the western states or in Europe knows the beauty and understands the fascination of snow mountains.

At places like Pau, from which on a clear day the whole range of the Pyrenees is visible, or Berna, from which, when the weather is favorable, can be seen the Oberland Alps, at such places travelers will wait for hours and even for days for the clouds to lift in order to see this sight which is so wonderful. Yet I have often observed at home great white clouds heaped on the horizon which had the same majestic beauty as a distant view of the Alps, the Pyrenees or the Rockies. And no one has stopped to look at them twice or to admire them.

The rosy glow on the Alps at sunset, to see which people will even desert their dinners, the pink glow of



In the Shadow of the Ice Mountains.

sunrise that entices them from their beds in the small hours of the morning—these sights which are so enchanting in their loveliness are surpassed by the coloring of the mountainous cumuli that without going a step out of your way you may frequently see at evening in the western sky.

This thought which has so often passed through my mind was recalled by a sentence written by Sir Francis Younghusband in a book describing Kashmir: "Early in September the atmosphere has been freshened and cooled by the rains which, though they fall lightly in the valley itself, are often heavy in the surrounding mountains. The sun is still powerful in the daytime and the sky unusually bright and clear. But the monsoon will often make a few final efforts. One such day I noted when voluminous masses of cloud rolled up behind the Pir Panjal to a height of twenty-five or thirty thousand feet, their western edges aglow from the setting sun and showing clear and distinct against the background of pinky blue sky, while the great main volume remained dark, heavy and somber, with now and then a split of lightning flashing out, and on the far side, away from the setting sun, threatening tentacles stretched out across the valley in unavailing effort to reach the mountains on the northern side. Under these mighty monsoon masses even the great mountains looked dwarfed and puny. It was a great and final effort of that stupendous natural phenomenon which bears the waters of the Indian ocean to beat upon the Himalaya."

Nothing could give to people who have never seen a mighty range of mountains a better idea of their appearance than the great clouds that pile themselves just above the distant landscape. The soft rounded summits are more beautiful than the sharp outlines of the mountain ridges, but the mountains are so often veiled in clouds that the similarity of effect is striking and often in the neighborhood of some great snow covered range one is uncertain whether it is the actual heights or the clouds that one perceives from a distance.

## WET CHEMICALS FOR FUEL

Inventor Thinks He Has Found Substitute for Coal—Liquid Used to Heat Boiler.

Darby, Pa.—After working on the principle for a long time, George Smith, a well known hot water heater expert, believes he has perfected a compound that will do away with coal as a medium for heat.

Smith's invention, which he says will heat a house at a temperature of 70 degrees in winter and maintain it at that in the coldest winter weather, is an elaboration of the principle of heat generation in water by chemical combustion.

The best units generated play on a wrought-iron boiler, instead of cast iron, and thus have the advantage of heating water quicker because this metal is not as thick and yet it is stronger than cast iron. Once the water is heated to a certain point it begins to circulate through the pipes.

Says There Is No Middle Class. Montclair, N. J.—At the closing session of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs here Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, one of the delegates, a daughter of the late Julia Ward Howe, objected to the use of the term middle class by Mrs. Seth Abrams, another delegate, in referring to the need for playgrounds in cities. "It is a term copied from an English aristocracy," said Mrs. Hall, "and we do not want it. We are a democracy. We have no 'middle class.' We all belong to the first class."