

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

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

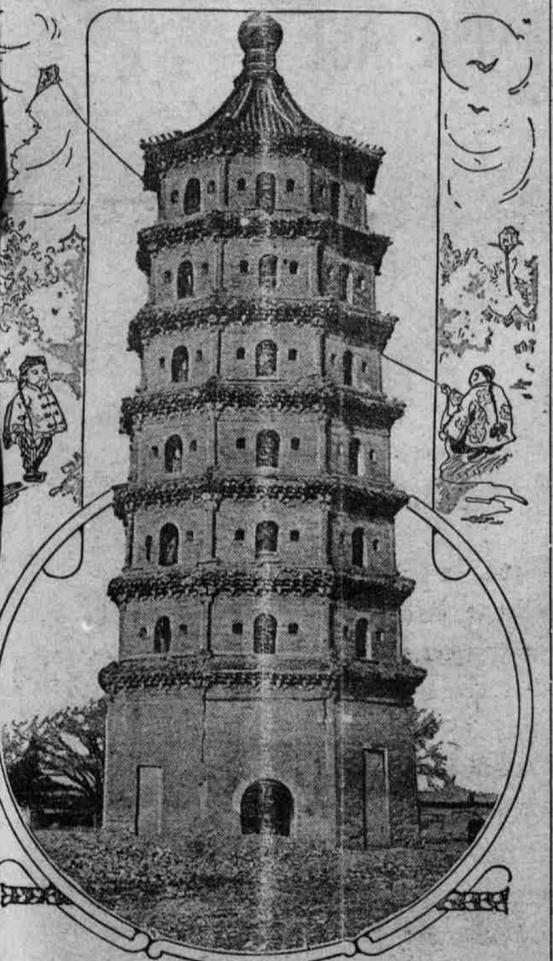
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Glimpse of Real China

ET us put aside the official goggles of Peking and the Jerusalem of Chinese worthlessness and notice some of the ripples stirred by the little white stone western progress that has been oiled into the well high stagnant of Chinese thought. The point impact is small, but the ripples are banding. Geographically, almost in the very heart of the yellow empire, nestles a beautiful summer resort. The lovely, little bungalows, imposing churches and school buildings, telephones and telegraphs scattered over this garden level 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, seem as though dropped from the hand of some giant fairy, and there so when we consider that a hundred years ago there was not a Protestant Christian in China, writes Edward Well Haynes in the Philadelphia Record.

But during the hot, trying days of every year at this summer resort of Ling, just off the great yellow plateau, over 100 miles below Hankow, the "Chicago of China," come 100 foreigners, consisting mostly of missionaries, interspersed with American, English and German government officials and tourists from all over the world, gather for two or three months to regain depleted strength and store



A Chinese Pagoda

energy for another year's onslaught against Chinese apathy. All travelers to Kuling must go by way of the Yangtze to Kiating, the river port, whence they go over and the hills toward the south for several miles to Kuling, and these journeys to and from that Mecca of health are as interesting and helpful as the residence there.

Luxurious Boats.

While American consul at Nanking took this journey, "Lazy John" had gone to bespeak the coming of the summer months, and one early morning of June found myself at Lakwan, the port of Nanking, the southern capital of China, awaiting the up-river steamer toward Hankow.

These boats are models of luxury. The staterooms are large, the berths ample beds, your servants are always free passage, wine is served at meals, electric bells, fans, lights vie to be nearest at hand—in every convenience and luxury abound.

When our vessel docked at the bank, native passengers began crowding on board, and luggage-carrying coolies were clamoring for pay. Groups of card-playing, opium-smok-

Some of the More Important Acts of the Legislature.

- Laws permitting inquests and exceptions by the State in criminal case.
- Electrocution substituted for hanging in punishment of murder.
- Juvenile court created.
- "Blue sky" investment law.
- Veterinaries required to have licenses.
- Licensing of pawnbrokers.
- Special taxation laws for encouragement of orchard and forest growing.
- Uniform warehouse receipts act.
- Uniform negotiable instruments act.
- Creation of commission to overhaul system of education.
- Law relating to heating and ventilation of factories.
- Factory inspection law.
- Board of conciliation and arbitration.
- Limited hours of labor for women and children.
- Ten-dollar wage exemption from trustee process.
- Law to prevent persons engaged in the liquor traffic from holding public office.
- Direct or preferential primary law to be decided by referendum.
- Regulation of electric energy generated in the State to give Vermont users first chance to buy it at reasonable prices.
- Created office of state purchasing agent.
- Repealed jury option and made death the penalty for first degree murder.
- Plurality election of representatives after third ballot.

MAYOR IN UNIQUE POSITION

Four Political Managers Who Had Rendered Valuable Service All Seek the Same Job.

"I suppose you're very happy, now that you're elected mayor?"

"Well, I can't say that I am. I thought I would be, but it hasn't worked out that way."

"But you got such a splendid vote. It ought to make you feel happy to think the people have such confidence in you."

"That is cheering, of course. It is fine to know that the majority of the whole people believe in you. Still, I'm not altogether contented."

"I can't understand it at all. Here you've been elected to the highest honor in the community; you have splendid opportunities to do good work; you may graduate from this position to broader service for the state, and possibly from the state to the nation. You ought to be happy if anyone is."

"I know it. But I'm not. The fact is, I am up against it. I have four political managers who did splendid service for me, and each demands the same job."

Hints to Housekeepers.

Don't try to become accustomed to a smoky furnace. It can't be done.

Spots on the parlor walls may be treated effectively by hanging pictures over them.

The only sure way to get a good line fence between your property and your neighbor's is to build it yourself.

In extreme cases it has been found possible to induce a landlord to make needed repairs by writing to the papers about him—but not often.

One advantage in living in a house with a narrow frontage is that you have less snow to clean off your walk.

Agreed With Him.

Here is a bit of cross-examination dug up by a jovial lawyer from his fund of reminiscences:

Q—Now, what were the exact words used by the prisoner when he spoke to you?

A—He said he stole the watch.

Q—No, no. He wouldn't have used the third person.

A—But there was no third person; only the two of us.

Q—Then he must have said: "I stole the watch."

A—Beggars, maybe he did, but he didn't squeal on you.

Forgetful.

The children had been reminded that they must not appear at school the following week without their application blanks properly filled out as to names of parents, addresses, date and place of birth. On Monday morning Katie Barnes arrived, the tears streaming down her cheeks.

"What is the trouble?" Miss Green inquired, seeking to comfort her.

"Oh," sobbed the little girl. "I forgot my excuse for being born."—*De lineator.*

Doubtful Compliment.

The lady had just been introduced to her partner at a holiday dance and was talking to him vivaciously. "Tell me," she said, "who is that terribly homely man over there?"

The gentleman looked. "That," he said ponderously, "is my brother."

"Oh!" gasped the lady in horrified amazement. "Pardon me. Really, I hadn't noticed the resemblance."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

How It Happened.

"He is very wealthy, isn't he?"

"Indeed, he is."

"And yet, everything he used to try would turn out a failure."

"It was one of his failures that made him rich."

"How in the world?"

"He invented a new style submarine and gave it to the world its first unsinkable boat."

Jogging His Memory.

"Of course you remember Florence, Gus?"

"Florence? Er—let me see, Oh, Dip!"

"Well, what is it?"

"Where was it we found that rare old wine while we were in Italy?"

"At Florence."

"Oh, yes, my dear Brownson, I remember Florence perfectly."

Hasty Conclusion.

Beautiful Maiden—You think I'm an angel, Geoffrey, but some day, perhaps, you will find out that I am an exceedingly trivial, ill-natured, commonplace mortal.

Disconsolate Lover with (trembling eagerness)—Then you do intend to marry me, do you, Lillian?

Papa's Waterloo.

Young Pops—Dearest, what did your father say when you told him of our engagement?

Daphne Sweet—Darling, it was too funny! He gulped a few times, and then turned to the parrot. "Polly," he said, appealingly, "please help me out!"—*Judge.*

Factory System.

"My new forewoman goes around and kisses all the girls every morning. It makes them enthusiastic about their work."

"She's quite pretty. I think it would increase the enthusiasm if she extended the plan to embrace the men."

No Help for It.

Wife—Why did you tell the Batesons that you married me because I was such a good cook, when you know I can't even boil a potato?

Hubby—I had to make some excuse, my dear, and I didn't know what else to say.

Dinner Files into a Man's Door.

Lawrence Walls of New Castle, Del., secured his Christmas dinner in a most unusual way. During a storm the day previous a mallard wild duck, weighing more than four pounds, driven by the wind, struck the back kitchen door of Mr. Walls' house, causing the door to open. The fowl was captured, and the next day it graced the table, forming a conspicuous part of the Christmas repast.

RACE THAT HAS STOOD STILL

Explorer Tells of His Visit to the Dolphin and Union Straits Eskimos—A Primitive People.

Our first day among the Dolphin and Union Straits Eskimos was the day of all my life to which I had looked forward with the most vivid anticipations, and to which I now look back with equally vivid memories, for it introduced me, a student of mankind and of primitive men especially, to a people of a bygone age. Mark Twain, Connecticut Yankee went to sleep in the nineteenth century and woke up in King Arthur's time among knights who rode in clanking mail to the rescue of fair ladies; we, without going to sleep at all, had walked out of the twentieth century into the country of the intellectual and cultural contemporaries of a far earlier age than King Arthur's. These were not such men as Caesar found in Gaul or in Britain; they were more nearly like the still earlier hunting tribes of Britain and of Gaul living oblivious to the building of the first pyramid in Egypt. Their existence on the same continent with our populous cities was an anachronism of ten thousand years in intelligence and material development. They gathered their food with the weapons of the men of the Stone Age, they thought their simple, primitive thoughts and lived their insecure and tense lives. Their lives were to me the mirrors of the lives of our far ancestors whose bones and crude handiwork we now and then discover in river gravels or in prehistoric caves. Such archaeological remains found in various parts of the world, of the men who antedated the knowledge of the smelting of metals, tell a fascinating story to him whose scientific imagination can piece it together and fill in the wide gaps, but far better than such dreaming was my present opportunity. I had nothing to imagine; I had merely to look and listen; for here were not remains of the Stone Age, but the Stone Age itself, men and women, very human, entirely friendly, who welcomed us to their homes and bade us stay.—*V. Stefansson, in Harper's Magazine.*

When Women Indulge in Repartee.

Repartee is a delicate instrument, a fine product, a thing of hints, lights and shadows. Anybody who does not believe this, please stand up. Apparently, everybody agrees to the description. Wherefore there is now related the example of the crudest repartee ever indulged in by man or woman.

It was in a western city, a place which had risen to the dignity of having "fashionable suburbs" in which the inhabitants resented the arrival of people who "did not belong." One day there appeared in the community a woman who had lots of money and a fine and ornamental lack of tact in dealing with her neighbors. She called and called and called on the women in the suburb which was "fashionable," and, strange to relate, she could never find them "in."

One woman particularly disliked her, and was never to be seen. At last the newswoman met the one who had avoided her in such marked manner.

"My dear," said the avoider. "It is such a pity that when you call I am always out—always."

Responded she who had been snubbed: "Out of your home—or your head?"—*Popular Magazine.*

Had Heard Enough.

Fair Elizabeth tripped blithely into the country postoffice.

"Now, I want to know," she demanded, with a telltale blush, as she handed the clerk a pink communication addressed to her lover, "how long it will be before I get an answer to this letter?"

"That depends," he answered. "If he's in jail they will let him write once a week or, maybe, once a month only. If he's dead broke he'll have to wait till he can earn the price of a stamp, and I have no data upon which to base an opinion of his earning capacities. If he's ill in bed he may not care to dictate his heart's sentiments to a cold, disinterested third party, and if it's smallpox they won't let him write at all; ditto if he's dead. Then, again, if he's got a new girl—"

At which moment he realized that the fair Elizabeth had frown.—*Tit-Bits.*

Strictly Truthful.

They are already asking for jobs on the ground of party services rendered. One of the successful candidates tells us that yesterday morning he was approached by a rough neck whom he positively knew to be a member of the defeated party.

"Well," said the jobber-elect, "what do you want?"

"I want you to remember me when you begin to give out the jobs."

"Why, what did you ever do for me or the party?"

"Didn't I stick up for you all during the campaign?"

"Stick up for me? Why, you're a Republican."

"Sure, but I stuck up for you I'm a bill poster."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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Proposals of Amendment to the Constitution of Vermont to Be Ratified March 4, 1913

FIRST PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to approving, signing or vetoing of bills: Article 11

Every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections in writing, to the house, in which it shall have originated; which shall proceed to reconsider it. If, upon such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present of the house shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other house, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of the members present of that house, it shall become a law.

But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it; unless the two Houses, by their adjournment, within three days after the presentation of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case, it shall not become a law.

SECOND PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to biennial sessions and elections, term of office of governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor of accounts and county officers.

Article 24, Sections 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday next after the first Monday of January, beginning in A. D. 1915.

SEC. 2. The governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor of accounts, senators, town representatives, assistant judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be elected biennially, on the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, beginning in A. D. 1914.

SEC. 4. The term of office of senators and town representatives shall be two years, commencing on the first Wednesday next after the first Monday of January following their election.

SEC. 5. The term of office of the assistant judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be two years, and shall commence on the first day of February next after their election.

SEC. 6. The persons who shall be severally elected in 1912 to the offices mentioned in this article shall hold such offices until the term of their successors elected the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1914, shall begin as herein provided.

THIRD PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to the printing of the journals.

Chapter 2, Section 14.

The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly shall be printed (when one-third of the members of either house think it necessary), as soon as convenient after the end of the session, with the yeas and nays of the house of representatives on any question when required by five members and of the senate when required by one senator, (except where the votes shall be taken by ballot), in which case every member of either house shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes.

FOURTH PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to the powers of the legislature and governor.

Chapter 2, Section 20.

SEC. 20. No person ought in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony, by the legislature, nor to have his sentence upon conviction for felony commuted, remitted or mitigated by the legislature.

And that Section 11 of Chapter 2 be amended by omitting the words "and murder" where they occur therein.

FIFTH PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to the grant, extension, change or amendment of charters.

Article 30.

No charter of incorporation shall be granted, extended, changed or amended by special law, except for such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as are to be and remain under the patronage or control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created. All general laws passed pursuant to this article may be altered from time to time or repealed.

SIXTH PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to the change of the words "judge" or "judges" to "justice" or "justices."

Article 31.

That wherever the words "judge" or "judges" are used in the constitution of Vermont or amendments thereof, to designate a judge or judges of the supreme court, the words "justice" or "justices" shall be substituted therefor, as the case may require.

SEVENTH PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to the power of the General Assembly to pass laws compelling compensation for injuries.

Article 32.

The General Assembly may pass laws compelling compensation for injuries received by employees in the course of their employment resulting in death or bodily hurt, for the benefit of such employees, their widows or next of kin. It may designate the classes or classes of employers and employees to which such laws shall apply.

EIGHTH PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT

Relating to the revision of Chapter 2 of the Constitution.

Article 33.

That the judges of the supreme court be and are hereby authorized and directed to revise Chapter Two of the Constitution by incorporating into said Chapter all amendments of the Constitution that are now or may be then in force and excluding therefrom all sections, clauses and words not in force and renumbering and relettering the sections thereof under appropriate titles as in their judgment may be most logical and convenient; and said revised Chapter two as certified to the secretary of state by said judges or a majority thereof shall be a part of the constitution of this state in substitution for existing Chapter two and all amendments thereof.

Office of the Secretary of State

I hereby certify that the foregoing proposals of amendment to the constitution of the State of Vermont, are true copies of the proposals of amendment to the constitution of said state as proposed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and concurred in by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives at the session of the general assembly held in 1910; that said proposals of amendment were published in the principal newspapers of the state; that said proposals of amendment were submitted to the general assembly of 1912 and were concurred in by a majority of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, as appears from the files and records of this office.

Witness my hand and the seal of this office, at Montpelier, this fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

GUY W. BAILEY, Secretary of State.