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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Vermont is promised a bumper grass harvest, and with an abundant supply of hay the Green Mountain State is always prosperous.

General Pershing's reply to a Mexican emissary has the right ring: "I take orders only from my government; make that plain to Carranza."

Advises from England confirm the reports of the great need of wool in that country. Vermont would be in a position to help provide wool for other countries, but for the fact that we rather raise and protect dogs than sheep.

The manner in which the Vermont National Guard is responding to the call of the President of the United States for armed assistance speaks well for the officers and men individually as well as for Adjutant-General Titlow and Colonel Reeves, who have the matter directly in charge. Vermont never flinches at the call of duty, even though in the "Charge of the Light Brigade." It may be true "some one has blundered."

COURSE OF THE ROOSEVELT REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Roosevelt republican committee, of which Col. F. E. Burgess of Burlington is a member, has done the patriotic thing by swinging into line for the republican candidate for the presidency of the United States. Mr. Hughes has received the following communication from George V. L. Meyer, chairman of the Roosevelt republican committee: "The Roosevelt republican committee was organized to support Colonel Roosevelt in his advocacy of Americanism and preparedness, and to unite the Republican party upon him as its candidate because of his leadership in the presentation of these principles. The republican national convention has strongly enunciated these principles in its platform, and the committee feels that the chief purpose of its existence has been accomplished. Charles E. Hughes, the candidate of the Republican party, stands upon this platform, and the committee therefore urges every loyal republican and every citizen who believes in Americanism and preparedness to support him.

"The committee has finished its work, but its individual members will give their earnest support to Mr. Hughes. The committee expresses its complete confidence that Mr. Hughes will be elected to the presidency in November." The Roosevelt republican committee had separate headquarters in the Congress Hotel in Chicago as distinguished from the Progressive party headquarters in the Auditorium. It worked upon its own lines, seeking the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt by the republican convention. The course adopted by Chairman Meyer and his colleagues will unquestionably help pave the way for the complete reuniting of the party and for the triumph which he predicts in November.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

The outstanding feature of the situation as regards our Mexican relations is the establishing of the fact that when we went into Mexico it meant war. No matter how this situation may have developed or what mistakes may have led up to the present crisis, the only thing for the American people to do at this time is to prepare themselves for the worst.

The immediate cause of the present critical stage of the conflict was General Trevino's message to General Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force, that any movement of American troops from their present position to the south, east or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal to begin warfare.

Compliance with this mandate meant nothing but the retirement of the American expedition, unless we are to consider the impossible alternative of standing still. Retreat under existing conditions is unthinkable.

WHAT MR. ROOSEVELT HAS DONE FOR AMERICANISM

Excessive speed is not conducive to thorough observation or philosophy. Political events during the past two months have been happening so rapidly the public has had no chance to appreciate their significance. For the casual observer two great political conventions in Chicago tried to come together and failed. The student of politics and government, however, realizes that the two wings of the Republican party are actually coming together, and that the apparent evidences to the contrary find a counterpart in the dashing together of two mighty streams, which are temporarily sundered by the recoil, while all the time their waters are gradually mingling and finally flow on in one mighty river.

Nay more, the party movements of the past few months have simply been the outward evidences of that process of nationalization which is making one glorious nation out of the best blood of a host of foreign nations. Theodore Roosevelt never took a greater part nor did more helpful service for the American people in the promotion of this process of amalgamation of races than during the progress of the campaign preceding the national conventions in Chicago.

When Roosevelt challenged Americans to heroic service "hyphenated" Americanism was rampant. We had German-Americans, French-Americans, Irish-Americans and an endless series of foreign sympathizers on American soil, giving allegiance to foreign potentates or rallying about opposition to foreign rulers. All other political leaders in a position to talk seemed to fear to speak out for fear of antagonizing votes. That was what Roosevelt meant by "pussy-footing."

When Roosevelt spoke out for aggressive Americanism, the Republican party had not a single great leader in a position to take the leadership in this cause. The head of our nation in reply to the demand for preparedness for national defense, had invited foreign aggression by speaking of the American people as a nation "too proud to fight." Roosevelt forced President Wilson to right-about-face, and in the course of the President's western tour he was moved even to call for the greatest navy in the world.

Then began that pounding process which has helped more than any other national influence in years to force foreign-Americans to become Americans. The pulpit and the press joined with public speakers in crying down any element of our citizenship that would separate this nation into groups representing foreign nationalities. It soon became evident that no "hyphenated" American could hope to give the slightest allegiance to any foreign power and live and do business in the United States, just as it was soon demonstrated that no government could hope to exist in Washington that was "too proud" to fight for the protection of American life and the recognition of the American flag and the respecting of American rights everywhere.

To no one man does the American people owe this revival of American Americanism more than to Theodore Roosevelt. To no one man does the Republican party owe its restoration to its historic position as the party of advanced progress and championship of human rights and social justice than to Theodore Roosevelt.

From time immemorial the Democratic party had been the party of conservatism, the champion of what had been rather than of what should be, the worshipper of the past rather than the prophet of a greater future. Under the cry of State rights as opposed to a strongly centralized government—a cry which we heard revived in the recent St. Louis convention in connection with the contest over the woman suffrage plank—under the slogan of personal liberty and individual effort as opposed to a paternal government, the Democratic party had opposed many of the measures of progress that ran counter to State rights and to individualism. Opposition to paternal government would have ruled out government control of railroads, protection of the public from grasping monopolies and such measures for the promotion of the public health as pure food legislation.

When Theodore Roosevelt came into the leadership of the Republican party, his first task was to overcome Mark-Hannism. The interests by furnishing the sinews of war had obtained a stranglehold upon the Republican party. The party was rapidly falling behind in the political race and becoming the conservative party while the Democratic party under the leadership of W. J. Bryan was rapidly taking as its own espousal of the political humanities, and becoming the progressive party of the country.

It was not long before Bryan began to charge Roosevelt with stealing his issues. Roosevelt championed the rights of the consumers as opposed to monopolistic producers, and they have short memories who cannot recall the audible sighs of relief with which the trusts greeted the retirement of Theodore Roosevelt from the presidency in 1908.

The struggle between the two wings of the party at Chicago in 1912 was in part the result of a personal quarrel between Taft and Roosevelt. It was more largely, however, a battle to the death between the conservative and the progressive elements in the party.

With the advent of the presidential contest of 1916 this struggle was resumed. The hope of the conservative bosses was to force the nomination of a man of conservative leanings like Burton of Ohio or Knox of Pennsylvania or Root of New York. The hope of the progressives was to force the nomination of Roosevelt.

Republicans of the Penrose and Barnes stamp did not want Hughes and they fought his nomination to the last. The Root contingent from New York knew that they could not look for "pork" from Hughes, but they feared Roosevelt still more, and they and their colleagues from other States took Hughes as a compromise.

The moment Hughes could speak without stultifying himself by becoming a candidate for the presidency while a justice of the Supreme Court and thus dragging the supreme bench into politics, his voice rang out clear and strong in behalf of undiluted Americanism and in protest against the sacrifice of the lives and rights of Americans in Mexico, concerning which his friends knew he had long felt the strongest resentment.

It is now evident that Hughes is the only man who could have hoped to reunite the republicans and progressives. His nomination was logical as well as practical. Roosevelt forced the nomination of Hughes, and the progressives have been led by Roosevelt gradually from demands for his own nomination to the acceptance of Hughes. Immediate declination by Roosevelt would have meant the nomination of another candidate by the progressive convention in Chicago and the consequent certainty of the re-election of Wilson. Roosevelt has handled this situation with a master hand, and the greater you picture his desire for his own nomination; the greater you make his renunciation and his service to the Republican party at this time.

You have only to read the reports from different States of the turning of progressives to Hughes to see how thoroughly Roosevelt did his work. You have only to study the trend of events to-day to see how Roosevelt's influence has helped to keep the Republican party the progressive party of the nation, and forced even the democracy to adopt his ideas to stand any chance of success.

The other outstanding features of the situation all seem to point to expectation of early hostilities on a broad scale. In the first place, it is to be noted that Americans are pouring out of Mexico in every direction, and the transport Sumner has been despatched to Tampico to take all Americans from that port. The state department has instructed Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt to do everything possible to get Americans out of Mexico before the break comes.

Another interesting development is the apparent flaming of all northern Mexico into burning patriotism in response to Carranza's ultimatum to the United States and his invitation to all factions to unite in opposition to the Americans.

In this emergency various State militia organizations will be called into immediate service, but even this move will not fully meet the exigencies of the situation. The militia can not be sent into Mexico, but that force can be used to advantage for the purpose of guarding the frontier and thus releasing the regulars now performing that service for duty in Mexico.

For a time the United States will be in an embarrassing position owing to lack of adequate forces with which to meet the situation in Mexico. The Mexicans have been engaged in warfare for years now and much of their country is an armed camp. Owing to the immense distances to be covered it will require a large force to guard our communications unless the war department draws the advance lines back toward the border, where a smaller force can be utilized to better advantage. This, manifestly, will mean the surrender of valuable ground from a military point of view, for the territory now occupied must be taken over again, once it is relinquished.

For a time various humiliating experiences are liable to come to the American people in connection with Mexico, but once the die is cast, there can be no question of the outcome. The Mexican problem may as well be solved now as later, and the sooner it is settled the better will it be for both Mexicans and the American people.

GREATER ECONOMY NECESSARY.

Two facts stand out clearly and conspicuously in connection with the administration of Vermont affairs. We can not wisely increase the taxes on corporations. It follows that we have about reached the limit of income for the State treasury for general purposes. On the other hand, we are sure to face increased demands for appropriations for public improvements and better service in various directions. Under these circumstances it will be absolutely necessary for the next governor's administration to economize wherever this can be wisely done.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

CAN'T BLAME HIM. He got aboard the car and chose an isolated place. And guarded well the basket that he held upon his knees. Regarding with suspicion every new arrival's face. And grew extremely nervous when the crowd began to squeeze. He held his treasure closely, watching over it with care. It was not a bundle of jewels or a kindly ransom note. And he was not custodian of stock and bonds so rare. But he was only taking home a pound of steak that night. —Brooklyn Eagle.

SAFETY FIRST.

"Do you know why the little chickens come out of the eggs, dear?" "Of course I do. They know they'd be boiled if they stayed in." —Boston Transcript.

EVENTUALLY, NOT NOW.

"You have declared for prohibition, haven't you?" "Yes, replied Uncle Bill Bettletop. "I also sing 'I Want to Be An Angel,' but I ain't in any great hurry about it." —Washington Star.

WOULDN'T DO.

"Why did the manager fire her?" "Well, you know he is strong for decorum on the stage. Prides himself on his long-skirted chorus." "Well?" "She came in late and tried to go on in street costume." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

MAKING A MATCH OF IT.

Mary—What color are you going to get your summer frock? Jane—Oh! Something that goes with khaki—Passing Show.

THE STORY TELLER.

ALLIES TOO SLOW.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick was talking about the war. "The allies are too slow," he said. "They will win in the end, but dear me, how terribly slow they are!" "The allies remind me of a train that stopped one day in the heart of the country. After it had stopped a long time, the conductor sauntered through the smoking car. "Say, conductor, what's the matter with this train?" a passenger asked. "We're takin' in water," the conductor answered. "Oh, we are, eh?" said the passenger. "Well, then, why the deuce don't you get another teaspoon?" —Philadelphia Bulletin.

TRY ANYTHING ONCE.

During the hearing of ex-parte matters in Judge Donlan's court one day last week some of the lawyers tried to hurry Billy Meyer in some business he had on hand. The sedate young attorney took his time, and made it as long as possible. "Don't get in a rush," he cautioned the others. "You fellows remind me of Miss Matilda Snowball; you've heard about her, haven't you?" "No, what about her?" Attorney Vaughn asked. "Why a friend of Matilda's called her up on the phone and said, 'Miss Matilda, I got a very important question to ask you. Will you marry me?' " "Yes, sir, I will," said Matilda; 'who is it, please?' " "Now you fellows just wait till I get through here—don't be so impatient like Matilda." —Anaconda Standard.

JIMMY UP TO DATE.

Jimmy, an office boy in a downtown office, approached his boss one morning last week: "If you please, sir." "Well, Jimmy?" "My grandmother, sir." "Aha, your grandmother; go on Jimmy." "My grandmother and my mother." "What? And your mother, too. Both very ill, eh?" "No, sir. My grandmother and my mother are going to the baseball game this afternoon and they want me to stay home and mind my little kid brother." Jimmy got the afternoon off.—Boston Traveler.

FARMER CORNING'S GOOD YEAR.

Farmer Corning was asked whether he had had a good year. "Good, yes," he exclaimed. "I had four cows and three hogs killed by railway trains and two hogs and eleven chickens killed by automobiles. I cleared \$1,000." —Puck.

DEMOCRATS AND MILKMAIDS.

Aunt Polly, the Ladies' Home Journal's says, did not care to mix politics with business, and her example may be profitable to some persistent talkers during the coming campaign. She was talking to the cow list, and her politically excited son found her there. "Maw, you're a democrat, ain't you?" he asked. She made no answer, but he persisted: "Say, Maw, ain't you a good democrat?" "Finally she said, emphatically: 'I ain't nothin'. I'm a woman milkin' a cow. You go in the house and shut up!'"

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He got aboard the car and chose an isolated place. And guarded well the basket that he held upon his knees. Regarding with suspicion every new arrival's face. And grew extremely nervous when the crowd began to squeeze. He held his treasure closely, watching over it with care. It was not a bundle of jewels or a kindly ransom note. And he was not custodian of stock and bonds so rare. But he was only taking home a pound of steak that night. —Brooklyn Eagle.

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Central Vermont Ry

Time Table in Effect Sept. 12, 1915.

TRAINS LEAVE BURLINGTON.

- 4:10 a. m., daily, for Montreal and Chicago.
7:15 a. m., except Sunday, for Boston, Springfield and New York.
7:25 a. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury and Portland.
10:10 a. m., except Sunday, for Richmond, Montreal and Ottawa.
10:10 a. m., Sunday only, for St. Albans.
11:05 a. m., daily, for Boston, Springfield and New York; for New London, week days only.
4:30 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury.
4:40 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Albans, Rouses Point, Ogdensburg, Richmond and Montreal.
6:55 p. m., daily, for Montreal and Chicago.
6:55 p. m., Sunday only, for White River Junction.
11:40 p. m., daily, for Boston and New York.

Worth Thinking About. See what \$5.00 deposited each month in THE BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK. At 4 per cent. interest would mean to You! WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

DUE ATTENTION. is given during the summer months to the requirements of those leaving the city and desiring to have dividends or interest collected and forwarded to them without charge. THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO. City Hall Square—North "SAFETY FIRST."

Loans on Vermont Farms a Specialty. This bank specializes in making loans on Vermont farms at not to exceed sixty per cent. of the value of the real estate. WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK. Organized 47 years. No. 11 Winooski Block, Burlington, Vt.

TO SAVE TIME. send your deposit by mail to the Home Savings Bank. 4% Interest Paid HOME SAVINGS BANK, Burlington, Vermont

MR. HUGHES'S RECORD. No Catering to Antagonistic Machines. —A Man Who Does Things and Does Them Well. (From the New York Mail, Frog) In these days of political self-seeking, of tumult and shouting, there is some thing refreshing in the vision of a man so devoted to his high calling of justice, so aloof from the political game, that he not only refuses to participate in it and refuses to authorize anyone to participate in his behalf, but even refuses to say one word to supply a platform on which he could be judged. WE TRUST MR. HUGHES. Some one's record and the qualities it disclosed showed in Americans. —How Willie, what are asteroids? "I know, teacher. They're the things the doctor puts out of your nose when you folks want to make a good boy of you." —Baltimore American.