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TERMS: \$1.00 a year in advance, DAILY by mail \$1.00 a year in advance.

WANTED: When you want anything advertised in the new special column of this paper, some bargains are offered there.

A survey of Vermont is to be conducted under the auspices of the Parents-Teacher association, the Federation of Women's clubs and the Vermont State Medical society.

The people of Vermont without regard to political affiliation will extend congratulations to United States Senator Carroll S. Page.

A CLOSE CONTEST: The fourth week of the New York Herald's presidential canvass continues to indicate a very close contest.

Conditions are such that it would be hazardous now, with the straw vote campaign incomplete, to make a definite prediction.

The straw votes and the inquiries made by correspondents for the Herald indicate at this writing that Mr. Hughes has the better of the situation in New York, Illinois and Indiana.

You have doubtless noticed that this campaign is utterly unlike anything which ever went before.

Two years ago State Auditor Horace F. Graham performed a helpful and appreciated service for the taxpayers of Vermont by causing the preparation of a comparative table of State expenses and revenues from different sources for each year from 1901 to 1914 inclusive.

On the other hand, the European economic alliances will put those countries in a more favorable position than ever before to show their products into the open markets of the United States.

One of the most important facts to be borne in mind in this connection is that the European war has had a tremendous influence in teaching efficiency and conservation on all kinds of resources to the warring powers.

Moreover, Germany and Austria are now demonstrating their ability to be self-sustaining. If with millions of men in the field the Teutonic allies have learned to provide themselves with the necessities of life, what enormous production may we not expect from those countries and others now taking similar lessons.

Then again the governments of the belligerent European countries have taken over the control of industries to a marked degree. When peace comes the European powers will surely retain control of those industries during a long reconstruction period, with labor working at peace for the distance paid them as soldiers.

How can the workingmen and the farmers and the manufacturers of the United States hope for a moment to compete under conditions like these with the products of the countries named enjoying the degree of free trade indicated by the list just enumerated?

not what should be done, not only for the benefit of the taxpayer but also in the cause of efficient government.

It would be late, for example, to ascribe the increase in the general expenses in the State from \$59,642 in the

EMPTY DINNER PAILS SURE AFTER WAR ENDS.

The most important problem facing the people of the United States to-day, is the situation which will exist in this country following the conclusion of the European war.

It makes little difference, if the working man has a full dinner pail to-day, provided he knows he will be out of work to-morrow. If the manufacturer knows the demand for his ammunition and other war supplies now going to Europe will surely stop as soon as the war ends, he is already making his plans accordingly.

In order to get at the gist of this whole situation, let us try to picture what would happen, provided European peace should come this winter. The first effect in the United States of peace in Europe would be the cancelling of orders for American guns and shells, and other necessities of warfare.

These may be termed direct influences operating in the United States as a result of the ending the European war. Let us now turn to some of the indirect influences sure to make themselves felt in this country following peace in Europe.

The products of men now fighting will come into the markets of the United States as well as seek a field in other countries. Thanks to the Wilson-Underwood tariff, based on the theory that protection is unconstitutional, free trade is extended to many of the commodities which the re-energized nations of Europe will pour into the United States and other markets.

Our democratic friends may tell you that there is no such thing as free trade to-day, but the list of free goods provided by the Wilson-Underwood tariff tells the story. These include the following manufactured products: Agricultural implements, bagging for cotton, barbed wire fence, blankets, boots, brass cash registers, cast-iron pipe, clapboards, composition, cotton gins, darning needles, explosive substances, films, flat rails, flax, galvanized wire, glass plates or disks, gloves, glue, gunny bags, hand sewing needles, harness, saddles, hones and whetstones, horseshoe nails, horseshoes, iron or steel bands, iron nails, leather, linotype machines, lubricating oils, machines for spreading tar or oil, mowers, paraffin, photographic and moving picture films, plows, reapers, sewing machines, shoes, spikes, stone, tacks, threshing machines, typewriters, wagons and carts, wearing apparel and yarn.

The farmers are forced to compete with the following free trade list: Bacon, beans, beef, broom corn, buckwheat, corn and cornmeal, cream, fats and grease, fowl, fruits or berries, grasses, hams, hides, lard, meats, milk, mutton, pork, potatoes, roots, seeds, sheep, wine, tallow, timber, wheat, wool.

As soon as the European war ends, Canada as well as all Europe and the rest of the world will begin to compete actively with American farmers as well as American manufacturers in factories and mills and American manufacturers will begin to feel anew the pinch of sharp competition, which caused so many of their number to shut down their works following the passage of the democratic tariff-smashing act.

Many of those American mills continued closed until the European war brought new business to them in the shape of orders for ammunition and other war supplies.

We of Burlington and vicinity can readily recall how the American Woolen mills at Winooski started up on larger time when war orders came, and how the Champlain shops were started up to make boxes for the allies, and so on.

What relief can our democratic friends under the leadership of Mr. Wilson afford under such conditions? They can not inaugurate a protective tariff, because they have declared protection to be unconstitutional, and the European war, as Mr. Hughes well declares, has not changed the Constitution of the United States.

The anti-dumping measure improvised by the Wilson administration is aimed merely at discriminating surplus disposal and can not protect the labor or the industry of the United States from the standard goods of the cheap labor of Canada or of the old world.

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financial year of 1901 to \$128,561 in 1906 or more than 30 per cent, to the increased cost of living. Nor has the increase in our population warranted any such multiplication of lavish expenditure.

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WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

Contemporary Discusses the Cost of the Administration of Justice in Vermont.

(From the St. Johnsbury Caledonian.) The increase of expenses in the judicial department of the government from \$21,887.73 in 1901 to \$47,576.39 in 1915 is revealing serious consideration by the citizens of Vermont to adjust the litigation in the State.

The two directions in which people are calling for more expenditures rather than less are those for education, which aggregated \$96,471 last year, and roads on which we spent during the twelve months no less than \$85,085. It would be interesting in this connection were there time to inquire whether we are getting the most possible out of our highway expenditures, but that must be reserved for another day.

The departments and directions in which expenditures are either unquestionably high or capable of manifestly material reduction are as follows: Administration of Justice, \$78,238; penal institutions, \$407,496; legislative expenses, \$134,309; health, \$151,921; insane, \$466,899.

The expenses of the administration of justice, which were only \$436,887 in 1901, jumped to \$573,462 in 1910, \$333,149 in 1911, \$283,656 in 1912, and \$267,576 in 1913. Under this heading the detective service started with \$1,915 in 1907, and jumped to \$9,188.55 in 1910, to \$23,522.18 in 1912, to \$24,769.19 in 1913, to \$25,573.99 in 1914, but dropped to \$17,742.89 in 1915 and to \$19,126.36 in 1916.

The military department expense was: \$19,498 in 1907, \$36,694.49 in 1909, \$41,752.29 in 1910, \$46,503.77 in 1915, and \$53,491.67 in 1916, not including the expenses connected with the Mexican war expedition.

The legislative expenses were: \$81,759.19 in 1907, \$14,233.30 in 1909, \$18,794.29 in 1911, \$30,577.12 in 1913, and \$32,499.48 in 1915.

The principal sources of revenue for the State during the biennial period are as follows: Taxes on savings banks and trust companies, \$1,341,541; railways, \$1,693,903; automobile fees, \$94,129; insurance companies, \$84,386; national banks, \$155,690; fines, fees in courts, etc., \$181,503; liquor license fees, \$136,422; telephone and telegraph companies, \$94,920; express companies, \$2,502; corporation license taxes, \$62,795.

On page eight of the treasurer's financial statement for the year ending July 1, 1916, appears an item which will give many Vermonters old chills. It is brief, but pregnant with financial woe.

Administrative expenses—\$17,576.66. Covering the same period to July 1, 1911, the cost was \$38,065.94. Going back over a term of years, we find the costs steadily increasing, from \$20,026 in 1901, to \$29,333 in 1915, and then on up.

Vermonter taxpayers will do well to stop and ask themselves the searching question: "Why?" There more crime in the State? Is there substantially more litigation? Is justice cheaper? Have any of the measures responsible for these terrific increases been successful in aiding the cause of quicker and cheaper justice for the poor litigant?

The Herald pauses for an answer, but finds none. On the contrary, it seems quite reasonable to expect that the cost will continue to climb steadily to the half million mark and beyond, and give in a State no larger in population than a third-class American city and no better able to stand the heavy annual cost.

Extending the jurisdiction of the municipal courts, establishing a workmen's compensation act, increasing the number of judges and simplifying to some degree the legal procedure governing courts were expected to work an improvement.

Another thing done so far, and apparently the Legislature will convene in January with the same old problem to face, viz. another failure of legislative expedients to reduce the cost of courts.

The membership of the coming Legislature seems likely to comprehend the usual number of lawyers, several of them of legislative experience and many of them of more than ordinary ability. Inasmuch as the present half-heavy system of courts has failed to reduce the existing results, it seems clearly the duty of sense-forward and competent members to lead the lead in a radical, sweeping movement to cut down the high cost of the administration of justice.

If the Herald might offer a layman's opinion, it would revise its suggestions of merging the superior judges in the supreme court, abolishing the office of appellate-general and abolishing certain appellate courts which are mere political appendages of corrupt and dishonest politicians and serve to adequate public end.

If the lawyers do not see it to lead in this important matter, The Herald has a notion that the laymen will.

That the town of Rochester in Windham county is one of the leading tale mining centers of the entire country, is perhaps realized by few outside the Vermont yet we have the official statistics of the government and recurring news items to bear out the acquisition of two farms and the mining rights on a third farm in the town of Rochester, being secured for the purpose of extracting the tale in the operations already under way.

More over, we learn from the government statistics that the States of New York and Vermont produce 90 per cent of all the tale mined in the United States, with the latter State leading with 75 per cent and Vermont 15 per cent. Outside of New York, Vermont produces far more tale than all the other States combined.

The leading source of the production of granite and marble. The monthly output is reasonable because in the year 1915 Vermont mined 21 per cent of the granite in 1915, whereas New York mined only two per cent in the same period.

The coming up of these mines in the Rochester and East Granville sections is a further indication of the promised enlargement of this industry. Not all of Vermont's tale is mined there, but probably the greater part of the business of the States is centered there where the mines are located, the people of the State will read with pleasure that Vermont is going ahead rapidly in this line of industrial occupation as well as in others.

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The downward path is easy only for those who are inclined to take it.

It becomes much easier to get along with others when we have grasped the fact that at least some of the faults that we see in them we have ourselves.—Albany Journal.

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Teacher—Robert, how is it you haven't your lesson? It couldn't have been so very hard to learn.

Bob—No, please, teacher, it wasn't because it was so hard to learn, but because it was so easy to forget.—Boston Transcript.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT

See what \$5.00 deposited each month in THE BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK At 4 per cent interest would mean to You!

Table showing the growth of a \$5.00 monthly deposit at 4% interest over 1 to 7 years. Year 1: \$60, Year 2: \$120, Year 3: \$180, Year 4: \$240, Year 5: \$300, Year 6: \$360, Year 7: \$420.

Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person. Deposits received from \$1.00 to \$5,000. Write for further information.

C. F. SMITH, President, P. W. WARD, Treasurer, F. W. PERRY, Vice-president, E. S. IRHAM, Assistant Treasurer.

Extra Dividends

Three extra dividends to depositors in our savings department during the past three years!

And this on top of interest at the GUARANTEED rate of four per cent. This sort of treatment is appreciated and emphasizes the "mutual" feature of this bank. What is your account elsewhere yielding?

THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO

Deposits \$2,597,052 Assets \$2,867,166

WINGOSKI SAVINGS BANK

No. 11 Winooski Block. We shall be pleased to give you further particulars. Deposits made on or before November 5th draw interest from November.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

FRANKLIN WAS RIGHT when he said, "What of care does more damage than want? Knowledge! Care for your spare dime—save them—and you soon have a good accumulation of dollars. Your account is inviolate 4 per cent interest paid.

THE STORY-TELLER.

THE LESSER NILES. The conversation at a recent dinner in Washington turned to the bright sayings of the rising generation.

A DOG RESCUE PARALLEL. A hungry customer seated himself at a table in a quick-kitchen restaurant and ordered chicken pie.

VERMONT A GREAT TALE STATE. (From the Barre Times.) That the town of Rochester in Windham county is one of the leading tale mining centers of the entire country, is perhaps realized by few outside the Vermont.

THE ONLY THING. The district trustee, an addresser at a school in Ohio, "addressed" said "I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most wonderful things of the human world, and that is the whole world."

IN THE DARK. The only man she knew who had her up on the phone and said "Hi, Ruth! Well, guess who's in?"—Scribner's Magazine.

IN THE SAME BOAT. "Was is me, she won't have me, but has been rejected". "Mine, too. The laundry declines the responsibility of washing it any more."—Kansas City Journal.

GOOD BUSINESS. "There's nothing in monkey business" "All depends on how you make it. I know a fellow who makes a pretty good thing of it up here to show."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DOING HER BEST. "Mrs. Gadabout is a great church girl." "But she is, nevertheless. She biggest matchmaker in the village does everything she can to send to the preacher to be married."—Times-Union.

A PRECAUTION. A young man went to a dentist the other day to have several teeth extracted. "I suppose I ought to take something to coolen the pain, but I'm afraid of this one you use," said the prospective patient. The dentist reassured him, and would up with "You'll only be unconscious two or three minutes at most."

EASIER TO STOP NOW. It is easier to check a bronchial cough now than later. Coughs grow worse the longer they continue. Foley's Honey and Syrup, yielding in throat, relieves inflammation and irritation, restores sore and discharging membranes to healthy condition, opens congested air passages, and affords instant relief. J. W. O'Sullivan, Medical Hall, 29 Church Street.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST CO. BURLINGTON

INVESTING MONEY. People having trust funds want a safe place for the investment of the same. Our savings department affords ample security and the interest gives a substantial income.

E. J. BOOTH, President, F. D. WORTHEN, Treasurer.

JOHN J. FLYNN, Vice-president, HARRIE V. HALL, Asst. Treas.

THE HILLS OF OLD VERMONT.

(By Daniel L. Cady.) The "native" hills of old Vermont. Are 'bout as good as hills can be; They kindly met my opening eyes; I hope they'll be the last I see; When folks get back from 'round the world.

They sorter fill a long-felt want— There's nothing nearer on the map— Than these old hills of old Vermont. They say Vermont if rolled out flat Would equal Illinois in size; But primaries then would cost so much The rich might win and not the wise; Our marble, too, would be soft coal— A thing the Proctors wouldn't want— I think we'd better let 'em stand. The solid hills of old Vermont.

They ain't too green, they ain't too gray; They ain't too high or dry or small; They're awfully pretty in the Spring; But prettier in the fiery Fall; And there's so smooth that you can farm 'Clear up to snowing, if you want, Which isn't true of any hills In any place except Vermont.

If this was some big level State, We'd get the bitter with the sweet; For Henry Ford might live in town, or Dowd's on across the street; We'd have no gum, we'd have no tale— The high school girls would come to school; We'd better leave 'em as they be, The useful hills of old Vermont.

The man that doesn't like these hills Must be tremendous hard to please; Or have a case of what Fred Walls Would call the Engsbury disease; Just stub me "hill dog" if you will— Use any nicking name you want— But I'm in hills my eyes may close Amidst the hills of old Vermont.

OH, the fly is thick and the wheat's forlorn; And the frost has consigned the oats, And the cutworm feasts on the yellow corn. We could grow for our squeaking shorts, And the rain do wash and the sun 'do' bake; And the wind sweeps the burning soil! Thus we hear the plaint and the stomach ache Of the pessimist son of toil.

There will be no fruit for the buds are killed; He scoldings his daffodil song, "With the bunch bugs gone with our crops he killed— They are coming ten billion strong! There are army worms in the meadow grass; And the beetles are here, galore, And the bugs that feast on the garden peas— Will be with us forever!"

But the Autumn days in a blaze of hope; And the barley and wheat and corn; Burst the scorching bins of the man whose hope— Was continually forlorn. There are fruit and cabbage and beets and spuds; In the cellar of him who wailed, For he rolls in money and grub and duds In a year when the crops have "failed."—Harry J. Williams, in Farm and Home.

ANOTHER WAR CALAMITY. (From the Vienna Reuter Despatch.) Austrian beggars are suffering severely from the shortage of small change.

WAR AND SCIENCE. (From the Detroit Free Press.) An Englishman has invented a non-splishable egg-cup for use of one-armed people. War never created a necessity that science didn't meet.

HIS IDEAL. "Look here, Sam, don't you believe that an honest man is the noblest work of God?" "Well, sah, I've done giben up de idea ob bein' de noblest work so 'bout, 's I asks to make a 'hyin'—'Life."

THE TRUTH OF IT. Teacher—Robert, how is it you haven't your lesson? It couldn't have been so very hard to learn.

Bob—No, please, teacher, it wasn't because it was so hard to learn, but because it was so easy to forget.—Boston Transcript.

LED ASHTRAY. (From the Hogwallow Kentuckian.) Atlas Peck started in last week to dig a crater at his home, but abandoned the project after going a few feet down, having found enough fishing worms to last him the rest of the summer.

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