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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION, Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, JANUARY 24, 1918.

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.

It is difficult to tell just what is going on within the Austrian realm. We may be sure, however, that the Kaiser is keeping his finger on the pulse of all the people there as well as in his own dominion.

Ex-President Roosevelt urges passage of the bill for a war cabinet, fathered by Senator Chamberlain, democrat, so that "we may never again be caught utterly and shamefully unprepared." He would have the administration tell the whole truth to the country and speed up. So say we all.

President Wilson has asked for price fixing on a scale hitherto unknown in the bill he has placed before the agricultural committee of the House. We have done well in some of these directions, but we should not carry price fixing too far. We should see how the coal situation developes throughout the winter before adopting price fixing by the wholesale. However the President should be given every authority to weed out profiteers who have monopolized the food situation.

VERMONT IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE

The conjunction of Vermont's two members of Congress at the Dairymen's banquet was a somewhat unusual event. Their presence and addresses afforded our people an excellent opportunity to see at close and new range how the State is represented in the national House of Representatives at this time in this period of war. Both men have taken on new strength with experience in the halls of national legislation, and it is probably safe to say that at no time in the memory of the present generation have we had two men in that body better able to hold their own on the floor than our present members. Both men are figuring prominently in connection with the war. Congressman Greene, a leading republican member of the House committee on military affairs, has been with us so many times that all of our people know of his speaking ability. Man of the people of Burlington and vicinity neard Congressman Dale of the second district for the first time. He had a wonderful message from the battlefront in France and from our Vermont boys. He stirred the emotions of his hearers as they have not previously been stirred, and Congressman Dale takes a new place among the State's most effective orators.

COAL AND THE AUTO INDUSTRY

Just as a host of people had decided that a falling off in the demand for autos might be experienced this season along comes the fuel stringency and the taking off of a host of trains from the railroads to impart an impetus to the use of the auto. Uncertainty about trains is said to have reached even to the Florida winter resorts. With the railroads forced to reduce their passenger service, it is not surprising that tourists would rather rely upon their motor cars for their pilgrimage in the South. Many tourists are considering it a patriotic duty to winter in Florida, where little or no coal is required, and where the greater portion of all food consumed is grown in the State. A northern farmer can journey to Florida in his "flivver," after his harvest is gathered in October and November, plant a crop in that State by Christmas, anad dispose of it before spring planting time in the North.

The fact that there will be no train south from Burlington between eleven o'clock at night and eleven o'clock the next forenoon under the new schedule will naturally start an increased activity in auto travel to and from Burlington in this direction as soon as the roads are passable, if indeed it does not revive the project of the extension of trolley accomodations between Burlington, Vergennes and Middlebury. With the abridging of train accommodations in all parts of the country in a similiar way, the aggregate result must be an enormous addition to what would have been the normal demand for automobiles the coming summer.

NAMES OF OUR NEW WARSHIPS.

Vermont has abundant reason to know, that for a considerable period it was customary to name a new man-of-war after a State. Uncle Sam's navy like the Champlain fleet of peace has a "Vermont."

Secretary Daniels has varied this custom giving five battle cruisers now under construction the titles of several historic ships of the old navy. Battle cruisers Nos. 1 and 2 and are to be called Constitution and Constellation respectively, while the old vessels now bearing those titles, both built in 1797, will hereafter be known as Old Constitution and Old Constellation. Although the Constitution of which Captain Samuel Nicholson was the first commander, has been given a prefix to her name, the frigate will always be known as "Old Ironsides." Battle cruiser No. 3 will be called the Saratoga, No. 4, Lexington, and No. 5, Ranger. The present Saratoga has been renamed the Rochester, and the Ranger is now known as the Rockport.

The first vessel in the navy named the Saratoga was a sailing ship, and built in 1814, having been sold ten years later. The second Saratoga was built in 1842, and was used for years by the public marine school of Philadelphia. Eight years ago, the New York, the oldest armored cruiser in the navy, was renamed the Saratoga, when the dreadnought New York was authorized at that time. There have been several vessels in the navy called the Ranger. The first was built at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, in 1777, and was the flagship of John Paul Jones.

We are reminded in connection with this name that a host of people would like to see a live John Paul Jones at work carrying consternation to the fleet of the enemy as did that famous American naval hero.

VERMONT MEN FOR VERMONT REGIMENT.

Inspired by the patriotic example of the brave men who helped make Vermont commands famous in the Civil War many of our boys at the outbreak of war with Germany sought the opportunity to emulate the example of the fathers by making the name of the Green Mountain State illustrious in this war. For reasons that appealed to them the federal military authorities decided to distribute the troops of different States promiscuously and the Vermont troops to a certain extent lost their identity.

Of late a change in the attitude of the war heads has become apparent. We have noticed that the troops of Vermont and New Jersey and so on were being brought together and the same thing is true in other directions. The following appeal from Captain E. W. Gibson of the 1st Vermont infantry is self-explanatory:

"We have before us the very best opportunity to fill up our Vermont regiment. You know of course, that the selective service regulations, provide that a man within draft age, may voluntary induct himself into the service, by going to his local board, and taking the physical examination. If he passes, and selects the infantry branch of the service, he will be sent to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., where he can join the 1st Vermont. Arrangements have been made here, so that every draft man from Vermont will come to this regiment.

"Of course every physically fit man, put down in class one, will be called within a short time. He cannot escape service. By doing now, what he will have to do in a few weeks, he will be entitled to the additional State pay, and the satisfaction of being a volunteer.

"I am told by the officers who have recently returned from Vermont, that the method of self induction is not understood by the people, so I am writing to many of the newspaper men of the State, asking their co-operation in a campaign of education, so that every man who will be called can fully understand his right to enter the service immediately. Of course, every man outside of the draft age, that is, 18 to 21 and from 31 to 40 years old, may go to the nearest recruiting office and enlist for the 1st Vermont and be sent to Camp Greene.

"I would like very much to see Vermont's quota for the next draft filled through voluntary entry into the service. After a short time some officers from the 1st Vermont will go into the State for the purpose of encouraging the registrants to joint immediately. I feel confident the FREE PRESS will give this movement loyal support. I believe that with the united support of all the newspapers of the State, we can fill Vermont's quota for the next call.

"Very truly yours,

"E. W. GIBSON,

"Captain 1st Vermont Inf."

This change in the general situation reopens to the prospective soldier boys of this State the opportunity to put the name of Vermont again at the forefront and to make it necessary for the troops from other States to hustle in order to keep the lines well closed up.

We call the attention of registrants in this State especially to this chance to keep Vermont troops together as volunteers. Apply to your local boards at once and follow the directions in other respects thus provided by Captain Gibson. Keep near the Stars and Stripes and always remember that Vermont was the first State that fought to get into the Union, as it was one of the first to fight to keep the Union, and it will be the last to surrender to Kaiserism and Hun frightfulness.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

Remarkable List of Admirals Vermont Produced for an Inland State.

(From the Brattleboro Reformer).

Dorman B. Eaton Kent, nephew of the noted lawyer and publicist who lived in Brattleboro many years, is doing a large amount of historical work of particular interest to Vermonters, and one of his recent compilations relates to the 10 admirals of the United States navy who came from this state. Admiral George Dewey, born in Montpelier Dec. 26, 1837, the hero of the battle of Manila bay in 1898, naturally holds first place, and second to him is Admiral Charles E. Clark, born in Bradford August 10, 1843, who brought the Oregon around Cape Horn from California in the Spanish-American war in record time and had his vessel stripped for action on arrival in the waters of the West Indies. Admiral Henry T. Mayo, born in Burlington Dec. 6, 1856, is the present commander of the Atlantic fleet. Following are the other admirals from Vermont, with place and date of birth: George T. Emmons, Clarendon, Aug. 23, 1811; Stephen Rand, Norwich, May 11, 1844; George A. Converse, Norwich, May 13, 1844; George P. Colvocoresses, Norwich, April 13, 1847; William G. Temple, Rutland, March 23, 1824; George W. Beaman, Rutland, May 7, 1837; Franklin C. Prindle, Sandgate, July 8, 1841; Edward Fahner, Weathersfield, March 1, 1836. All of these were either rear admirals in service or were promoted to that office upon their retirement. There is also Commodore Simon B. Bissell, who was born Oct. 28, 1808, and who has often been mentioned as a native of Vermont but of whom the Vermont Historical society has no proof of the place of his birth.

The Bolsheviki may be all sorts of things, but it does no good to say so. Calling them names gets us nowhere.—Massachusetts Springfield Republican.

FACTS ABOUT PALESTINE

Only 110 Miles in Length—Ancient Israel Even Smaller.

Viscount James Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, in a recent communication to the National Geographic society, gives a succinct idea of the size and physical characteristics of Palestine, which is now under the protection of the British empire, since the occupation of Jerusalem. A part of Viscount Bryce's communication is issued by the society from its Washington headquarters in the following war geography bulletin:

"No country has been so often or so minutely described by travelers of all sorts of tastes and interests as Palestine has been; and this is natural, for none has excited so keen an interest for so long a time and in so many nations.

"As we have all at some time or other read much about the country, it may well be thought that nothing now remains to be said about Palestine, except by archaeologists, whose explorations of the sites of ancient cities are always bringing fresh facts to light. But if all of us have read a good deal about the Holy Land, most of us have also forgotten a good deal, and our ideas of the country—ideas colored by sentiments of reverence and romance—are often vague and not always correct.

"It may, therefore, be worth while to set down in a plain and brief way the salient impressions which the country makes on a western traveler who passes quickly through it. The broad impressions are the things that remain in memory when most of the details have vanished, and broad impressions are just what an elaborate description sometimes fails to convey, because they are smothered under an infinitude of details.

"Palestine is a tiny little country. Though the traveler's handbooks prepare him to find it small, it surprises him by being smaller than he expected. Taking it as the region between the Mediterranean on the west and the Jordan and Dead sea on the east, from the spurs of Lebanon and Hermon on the north to the desert at Beersheba on the south, it is only 110 miles long and from 50 to 60 broad—that is to say, it is smaller than New Jersey, whose area is 7,500 square miles.

"Of this region large parts did not belong to ancient Israel. Their hold on the southern and northern districts was but slight, while in the southwest a wide and rich plain along the Mediterranean was occupied by the warlike Philistines, who were sometimes more than a match for the Hebrew armies. Israel had, in fact, little more than the hill country, which lay between the Jordan on the east and the maritime plain on the west. King David, in the days of his power, looked down from the hill cities of Benjamin, just north of Jerusalem, upon Philistine enemies only 25 miles off, on the one side, and looked across the Jordan to Moabite enemies about as far off, on the other.

"Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the State of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles; and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own so much history—that is to say, so many events that have been recorded in the annals of mankind.

"Nor is it only that Palestine is really a small country. The traveler constantly feels as he moves about that it is a small country. From the heights a few miles north of Jerusalem he sees, looking northward, a far-off summit carrying snow for eight months in the year. It is Hermon, nearly 10,000 feet high—Hermon, whose fountains feed the rivers of Damascus.

"But Hermon is outside the territory of Israel altogether, standing in the land of the Syrians; so, too, it is of Lebanon. We are apt to think of that mountain mass as within the country, because it also is frequently mentioned in the psalms and the prophets; but the two ranges of Lebanon also rise beyond the frontiers of Israel, lying between the Syrians of Damascus and the Phoenicians of the West.

"Perhaps it is because the maps from which children used to learn Bible geography were on a large scale that most of us have failed to realize how narrow were the limits within which took place all those great doings that fill the books of Samuel and Kings. Just in the same way the classical scholar who visits Greece is surprised that so small a territory sufficed for so many striking incidents and for the careers of so many famous men.

"Palestine is a country poor in natural resources. There are practically no minerals, no coal, no iron, no copper, no silver, though recently some oil wells have been discovered in the Jordan valley. Neither are there any large forests, and though the land may have been better wooded in the days of Joshua than it is now, there is little reason to think that the woods were of trees sufficiently large to constitute a source of wealth. A comparatively small area is fit for tillage.

"To an Arab tribe that had wandered through a barren wilderness for 40 weary years, Canaan may well have seemed a delightful possession; but many a county in Iowa, many a department in France, could raise more grain or wine than all the Holy Land.

"There is one stretch of fertile, level land 20 miles long and from three to six miles wide—the plain of Escraelon. But with this exception it is only in the bottoms and on the lower slopes of a few valleys, chiefly in the territory Ephraim from Bethel northward and along the shore of the bay of Acre, that one sees corn fields and olive yards and orchards. Little wine is now grown.

"Such wealth as the country has consists in its pastures, and the expression 'a land flowing with milk and honey' appropriately describes the best it has to offer, for sheep and goats can thrive on the thin herbage that covers the hills, and the numerous aromatic plants furnish plenty of excellent food for the bees; but it is nearly all thin pasture, for the land is dry and the soil is mostly shallow. The sheep and goats vastly outnumber the oxen. Woody Basham, on the east side of Jordan, is still the region where one must look for the strong bulls."

BABY CARRIED OF IN LAUNDRY.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Employes of a Detroit laundry were preparing to throw a wagon load of soiled laundry into a vat of boiling water to-day. The cries of a three-month-old baby boy suddenly halted them. The baby was found in the mass of clothing.

Meanwhile police headquarters were notified by Mrs. George Cole that her baby had been kidnapped from her front steps.

Mrs. Cole explained that every Monday she placed a basket of soiled linen on the steps for the laundry man to collect. The baby was placed on top of the laundry for an airing. The baby worked its way down under a sheet and when the collector arrived he picked up the basket, tossed the laundry and baby into a heap of linens in the wagon and drove on.

HOW TO MAKE EGGS GO FURTHER.

In the December Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, a writer says:

"Eggs are high, and likely to be higher, on account of the price of grain and labor. There are many ways of economizing in the use of eggs and still having good food too.

"When breading fish, cutlets, or any similar food to be fried try beating one egg and adding two tablespoonfuls of cold water to it in place of using two eggs, or set half of an egg aside and use one tablespoonful of water with the other half. Roll the oysters, or whatever is being prepared, in this and dip in flour or crumbs the same as usual."

VERMONT NOTES

News Items of the State Gathered Here and There.

WINTER CARNIVAL AT NORWICH.

The date of the winter carnival to be held at Northfield has been changed from the last of January to the 11th and 12th of February, on account of the late opening of many of the schools. During the evening of February 11 a dance will be held in Dewey Hall, Norwich University, the details of which will be announced later. The start to the steak roast will be made at about 11:00 a. m., February 12, the roast itself taking place at 12 o'clock. The competitive events will begin at 2:00 p. m., and will consist of the following events: Snowshoe relay race 220 yards, four men on a team; ski run for distance; snowshoe race for girls; obstacle race for boys, snowshoes; free for all snowshoe race. These events will be followed by a baked bean supper, a glee club concert and a dance. Those schools who desire to take part in the carnival should send to the carnival committee the names of those coming and the number of entries in the various events. Arrangements are being made to entertain all high school students who attend either in fraternity houses or in private homes, free of all expense.

RED CROSS DRIVE IN CALEDONIA.

The Red Cross drive in Caledonia county is completed and shows 4,996 new members enrolled. The total receipts of the drive were $5,647. Lyndon, the home town of Theodore N. Vaile, national chairman of the drive, leads all other towns in the county in the percentage of membership. St. Johnsbury was one of the towns in the county that raised its money by weekly pledges through 1918 and the net amount of the pledges for the support of the local Red Cross during the year is $5,777.40.

LEAPED FROM TRAIN.

Thomas Starr, being brought back to Barre from Worcester, Mass., by Chief Sinclair of the Granite City, leaped from the train as it was drawing into the station. Starr landed in the snow and when his disappearance was discovered the train was stopped. He was finally found at the home of his parents, and will be given a hearing for alleged complicity in "rolling" a woodsman in Barre last week.

WOULD NOT GIVE WIFE MONEY.

Having given his wife $35 and having promised to work for her support, Raymond Poulen of Barre has been given his parole by Governor Graham from the house of correction. Poulen had earned $35 on road work last summer, employed by the State, and would not turn it over toward the support of his family and would have had to serve his maximum sentence of two years if he had not changed his mind.

NORWICH GLEE CLUB TRIPS.

The Norwich University Musical clubs start on their annual northern trips on February 1. Their trips this year will take in Waterbury, St. Albans, Swanton, Enosburg Falls and Richford. Other engagements are pending in Newport, Orleans, Barton, Lyndonville and St. Johnsbury. They expect to be away from the "hill" at least 10 days. Under the able direction of Prof. A. W. Peach, the various clubs are rounding into form. The Northfield concert will be given on the evening of January 31. A southern trip to be taken later in the year is now pending.

REV. MARTHA C. AITKEN DIES.

The Rev. Martha Chapman Aitken, former minister of the Unitarian Church of Pembroke, Mass., died at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. Carl G. Horst, in Wollaston, Mass. She was born in Montpelier in 1843, and was ordained in 1894. She was engaged in missionary work in Illinois, Wisconsin and Washington for a number of years. Later she was called to the Universalist Church in Cedar Falls, Iowa. The pastorate of the Unitarian Church of Pembroke was offered to her and she came back to Massachusetts. After two years she resigned and had been living with her daughter, Emily G. Horst, ever since. She is survived by her daughter, Emily, and two sons, William J. Aitken of Long Island, N. Y., and Fred H. Aitken of Francistown, Vt.

RUTLAND FAIR IN SEPTEMBER.

Although no dates are decided upon, it is the concensus of opinion of the Rutland County Agricultural society that unless conditions change to a considerable extent the fair of 1918 will be held as usual and probably the first week in September. Reports of the officers for the past year show an added indebtedness of $3,000, caused by the fact that no fair was held in 1917.

RELEASE PUPILS FOR FARM WORK.

At a joint meeting of the school directors of district No. 4, Middlebury, it has been decided to cut the school year to 34 weeks. This will enable the schools to close about May 10 instead of the middle of June as heretofore and will release the pupils for farm work.

HIT IN HEAD BY STEEL WEDGE.

While working on the quarry at Websterville W. J. Coxon was struck in the forehead with a piece of steel wedge, cutting a gash which required two stitches to close. Mr. Coxon was seriously injured.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A. R. Gifford, secretary, announced that at the Rutland meeting of "the Vermont State Conference of Charities and Correction," January 23 and 24, the question of a change in the name of the conference will be brought up for action. One suggestion is: "The Vermont Conference of Social Work." Other suggestions may be made at the time of the business meeting or in writing to the secretary.

HELD ON DEER KILLING CHARGE.

Harry Bishop and Charles Russell of Bennington are held on the charge of illegal killing of deer. Bishop made a plea of guilty to making a false representation to a town clerk when applying for a hunting license and was fined $31.06.

OVER 1,400 SEE EXTRAVAGANZA.

Two capacity houses saw the musical extravaganza given in Rutland under the auspices of the Woman's club, last week, over 1,400 attending. More than 70 appeared in the play.

NEW HONOR FOR REEVES.

Lieut.-Col. Ira L. Reeves, of the regular army, has been appointed a member of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice. "From the country at large," Brig.-Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, adjutant-general of Vermont, has been appointed.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

I have eaten a bale
Of spinach and kale.
And I've never raised a row,
I have swallowed a can
Of moistened bran
And I feel like a brindled cow.
I am taking a snack
From the old haystack
In the evening shadows gray.
And I'm glad, you bet,
At last to get
To the end of a meatless day.

—Washington Star.

BRADSTREETS VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT

Bradstreets Burlington office reports that while the State manufacturers responded to the Government order for five-day closing and did so to co-operate with the plan to conserve fuel, it was done so by many at a loss to themselves as firms, with resultant effect in filling orders. Transportation facilities were further handicapped by record storms for the year. At present the blanket of snow is greater than for any similar period. Not only has this delayed possible moving of traffic but has interfered with country travel. Rural sections find roads for travel such that only a few have attempted to reach city points. Retail trade has felt the effect of this as well as other conditions.

With the opening of the week the granite quarry owners in the Barre district put in force an increased wage scale. There is apparently for the most part sufficient fuel for the prosecution of work at the quarries but severe weather conditions have delayed operations. The reports are that there is considerable business ahead of granite plants for monumental work but for building purposes the demand is still quiet. Marble is moving only fairly well. Slate manufacturers report the production for this year just closed was in excess of that done during 1916 and that there is a fair amount of business on hand.

With collections, they are classed as fair but it is expected that the condition in this line will be slowed up by reason of non-delivery of goods.

The ice crop is being harvested, earlier this year as a whole than for several years. Included in mercantile failures for the week were three bankruptcies, none of which are attributable to any but causes within control of individuals failing.

January 19, 1918.

WEATHER IN 1917

Mean Temperature for Year Two Degrees below the Normal.

The annual meteorological summary for the year ending December 31, 1917, issued by th local office, United States weather bureau, follows:

BAROMETER (IN INCHES).

Reduced to Sea-Level.

Yearly mean, 30.00; highest observed, 30.90, on December 17; lowest observed, 29.12, on December 9.

TEMPERATURE (IN INCHES).

Yearly mean, 40.7, which is 2.3 below the normal for this vicinity. The monthly means were above normal during March, July and August; the greatest departure occurring in July, with an average daily excess of 2.7. The monthly means were below normal during January, February, April, May, June, September, October, November and December; the greatest departure occurring in December, with an average daily deficiency of 10.4. The highest temperature recorded was 98, on August 1; the lowest temperature recorded was 25 degrees below zero, on December 30.

The temperature was 90 or above on five days, viz., three in July and two in August. The temperature was zero or below on 32 days, viz., eight in January, 11 in February and 13 in December.

Highest mean temperature on three consecutive days, 81, July 31-August 2. Lowest mean temperature on three consecutive days, -18, December 29-31.

PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).

One hundredth of an inch or more of rain and melted snow occurred on 152 days. Number of days with a trace or more of snow, 94.

The total amount of rain and melted snow for the year was 31.71, which is 0.15 more than the normal for this vicinity.

The monthly totals were above normal during January, February, March, April, June, September and October, with the greatest monthly excess (2.60) in October. The monthly totals were below normal during May, July, August, November and December, with the greatest deficiency (1.90) in July.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in 24 hours was 1.55 on October 30.

The longest period with precipitation was nine days, January 24-February 1, and November 15-26; the longest period without precipitation was six days, February 27-March 4.

WIND.

The prevailing winds were from the south.

The total number of miles recorded during this year, 96,641; average hourly velocity, 11.0 miles per hour.

Number of days on which the wind attained for five minutes a velocity of 40 miles per hour or over, 20.

Greatest velocity recorded during any five minutes, 64 miles, from the south on February 23 and March 17.

SKY.

Counting from sunrise to sunset, there were 83 clear, 115 partly cloudy, and 167 cloudy days.

The percentage of sunshine for the year was slighly above the normal for this vicinity.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA BEFORE JULY 1.

Greatest depth of snow on ground at 8:00 p. m., 14.4 inches, January 25 and February 21.

Greatest snowfall in 24 hours, 8.2 inches, March 5.

Last killing frost, May 16.

Last frost, May 16.

First thunderstorm, April 21.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA AFTER JULY 1.

Last thunderstorm, October 28.

First frost, September 23.

First killing frost, October 21.

First snow, October 31.

Greatest snowfall in 24 hours, 7.0 inches, December 14.

Greatest depth of snow on ground at 8:00 p. m., 10.3 inches, December 15.

JOHN K. HOOPER,
Meteorologist in Charge.

HEARD ON THE STREET.

(By a White River Junction Landmark Man).

That a Liberty bond button to-day is a better passport to good society than the swellest dress suit the fancy tailor can make you.

That Ethel having seen much in the newspapers about crop rotation, asks if that is why so many men are sowing their wild oats.

That our noble ally France is nearly out of wheat, and yet many of our people have to be fed their wheat bread at 21 meals a week.

That a Dothan farmer says "a job as farm hand will be unpopular as long as the hired man has to get up in the morning when the boss does."

That glimmerings are beginning to penetrate the think tanks of the Russian Bolshevikists, that the German moon is not made of green cheese.

That the man who is always kicking about the high cost of dressmaking will invariably be found snooping around the best dressed women at the parties.

That the Germans say President Wilson's peace terms are all a case of American bluff, and then they go on to remark that they propose to fight until their last keg of sauerkraut is gone.

That the people who kick most because of delays to passenger trains, are usually the ones who howl most loudly when freight is so held up by passenger trains that the government can't deliver war supplies.

The Burlington Savings Bank

Incorporated 1847

	DEPOSITS	SURPLUS	ASSETS
		1850	
	$3,710.12	$56.34	$3,766.46
		1860	
	$23,750.25	$214.57	$23,964.82
		1870	
	$263,799.55	$9,812.99	$273,612.54
		1880	
	$1,187,609.36	$43,238.43	$1,230,848.79
		1890	
	$2,121,207.11	$170,238.51	$2,291,445.62
		1900	
	$7,000,561.09	$330,685.37	$7,331,246.46
		1910	
	$12,038,461.88	$832,876.95	$12,871,338.83
		1918	
	$16,661,903.91	$1,410,743.54	$18,072,647.45

4% 4%

C. P. SMITH, President
F. W. PERRY, Vice-President
LEVI P. SMITH, Vice-President
F. W. Ward, Vice-President
E. S. ISHAM, Treasurer
C. E. BEACH, Assistant Treasurer

BURLINGTON TRUST CO

CITY HALL SQUARE—NORTH

CAPITAL $50,000—SURPLUS $250,000

Commercial and Savings Accounts—Trust Department

INCORPORATED 1892.

Work, Save and Win

We can help you and thereby help the great cause.

It is a good idea to interest the young people in the War Savings and Thrift Stamps. Patriotism and thrift are both virtues to be cultivated and developed for the good of the nation as well as of the individual.

If you cannot buy Liberty Bonds leave your spare money or savings with us and we will buy them.

We have the War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

Look for this large electric sign over the door.

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

Look for this large electric sign over the door.

Assets over three million dollars.
Surplus over 10% of deposits

Interest at 4% compounded semi-annually Jan. 1st and July 1st.

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THE STORY TELLER.

GOVERNMENT TIME.

A trainload of newly-drafted men reached their cantonment late in the afternoon. By the time they had passed through the receiving station and the hands of the doctors it was nearly midnight. Several of them were awakened at 4 o'clock the following morning to assist the cooks in preparing breakfast. As one well-built, sleepy drafted man got to his feet he stretched and yawned: "It doesn't take long to spend a night in the Army."—Everybody's Magazine.

NO TIME FOR DEVOTIONS.

Little Margaret lives at an army post, across the road from the company mess. The mess cook is prone to swearing when the bread is overdone. One morning as she rushed into the room, the expression on the little girl's face was one of puzzlement. "Mother," she said, "that cook is an awfully queer man. He says his prayers in the day-time."—Buffalo Commercial.

A FORCEFUL PLEA.

Robert Lansing, secretary of state, tells a story of how an old negro woman made her way into the executive offices at Washington one day recently and implored him, with tears in her eyes, to use his influence to obtain a pardon for her husband, who was in jail. "What's he in for?" asked Mr. Lansing. "Fo' nothin' but stealin' a ham," explained the wife. "You don't want him pardoned," argued Mr. Lansing; "if he got out he would very likely only make trouble for you again." "'Deed, I does want him out ob dat place," she objected, "I needs dat man." "Why do you need him?" inquired Mr. Lansing patiently. "Me an' de chillun," she said, apparently in perfect seriousness, 'needs anoder ham!"—Troy Times.

A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.

The following story is told by Bishop Welldon in his "Recollections and Reflections":

A governess once tried to give her pupils some idea of the relative size of certain distant countries by saying, "Cambodia is about as large as Siam." But when one of the little girls attempted to repeat the information in a written exercise, she put it thus: "My governess says that Cambodia is about as large as she is."

IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

"So you are getting along nicely with your physiology are you, dear," said the lady caller. "How many bones are there in the human body?"

"Two hundred," the child answered.

"My teacher used to tell us 208."

"Well, I guess people ain't so bony as they used to be when you went to school."—Boston Transcript.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE

ALWAYS WELL BEHAVED.

Farmer Bilkins—Thet 'ere pig I bought from 'ere last week 'as bin an' died!

Farmer Giles—Wull! wull! thet's funny 'E niver cut any of them capers when I 'ad un.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

PITY THE POOR HUSBAND.

His trousers were held up with nails,
His shirtsleeves on the flip;
His friend said, "Is she knitting?"
His answer was just "yip."

WHAT BETTER AUTHORITY?

"Daughter, do you think that young fellow is the man for you?"

"Oh, I know it, papa."

"How do you know it?"

"He told me so himself."—Boston Transcript.

THE RULE OF THREE.

Preacher—"Do you go to school, Elsie dear?"

Elsie—"Yes, and I like my teacher."

"What do you learn there, dear?"

"Reading, writing and gozintas."

"Gozintas—what are they?"

"Don't you know? Why, three gozintas 12 four times, five gozinta 15 three times like that."—The Christian Herald.

THE MYSTERY.

A British Warrior in France (to his comrade)—I can never get on them trams what go to that place Complet. They're full up every time.—Sketch.

DIPLOMATIC STUPIDITY.

Mrs. Bing—Just look at this piano. I could write my name in the dust on it!

New Girl—Indeed, ma'am, and it must be fine to be well educated.

REASONABLE.

"Edith, I'm ashamed of you. I saw that young Frenchman kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you tell him to stop?"

"How could I, mamma? You know I can't speak French."—Boston Transcript.

SOMETHING LACKING.

"How does your boy like life in the army?" "Not particulary well. He says he's been in it six weeks now and hasn't once been ordered to do something glorious."—(Detroit Free Press.

A MISFIT.

"I must say this khaki camping skirt is a loose fit."

"You're in wrong, auntie. That is the boy's tent you have on."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RATHER DIFFICULT.

Casey (on retiring)—"Whatever ye do, Norah, don't let me oversiape in the mornin'. If ye don't wake yourself, wake me, anyhow."—Boston Transcript.

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