The WEEKLY FREE PRESS, three cents per copy, 50 cents for six months, $1.00 per year postage paid.

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office, 186 College street. Full advertising rates sent on application.

Accounts cannot be opened for subscriptions. Subscribers will please remit with order. Names are not entered until payment is received, and all papers are stopped at the end of the time paid for.

Remittance at the risk of the subscriber unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to the publishers.

The date when the subscription expires is on the address-label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested. The receipt of the paper in a sufficient receipt for the first subscription.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

TERMS.....$1.00 a year in advance.
DAILY by mail $4.00 a year in advance.
RATE IN CANADA:
DAILY.....$4.00 a year in advance.
WEEKLY.....$2.00 a year in advance.
FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION, Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, VT., APRIL 11, 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.

FARM LABOR

Through the action of the federal government, what promised to be a famine in farm labor has apparently been averted. The work of the United States employment service of the department of labor is bringing relief to conditions that until recently were the cause of grave concern.

Scarcity of farm labor may still be felt in some sections. Where this is the case the greatest publicity should be given to the fact that the employment service stands ready at all time to co-operate with the farmers in remedying the trouble.

In any community suffering from a scarcity of farm labor, an application to your rural route carrier or your postmaster will bring a blank form that, when properly filled out and forwarded to Washington according to directions, will put that community in direct touch with the employment service. The heads of this service wish the country to know that to date the service has been able to supply labor to meet all calls, and hopes to be able to meet all future calls.

Farmers needing help and unable to secure it, should not hesitate to call upon this department, which was created primarily for their relief. The government is urgent that no land in the United States lies idle this year if it is possible to bring it under cultivation. To this end, farmers who, with the proper help, would be enabled to increase their acreage of crops, should avail themselves of the employment service and exert themselves to the utmost to produce bumper crops.

WISE DIVISION OF WAR WORK.

If German spies have in reality been tampering with the products of our aeroplane factories, as lamely stated in government excuses for failure to bring about results at all commensurate with the time and vast amount of money expended, they may have builded for us better than they knew. According to advices from Washington we are to have more real team work on the part of the allies in connection with the production of aeroplanes and other war necessities.

Under the new arrangement Britain will make battleplanes in which the British are acknowledged to be adept, while Americans turn out other products on which we can work to better advantage. The Senate military affairs committee are at work on a statement, which is expected to be made public, going into the entire production of war supplies, as developed from witnesses who have recently appeared before it.

One feature of the forthcoming report, it is said, will be the substantiation of recent assertions in the Senate that only one airplane had been shipped to the American army in France, while no more than thirty-seven as Senator New stated on the Senate floor—would be in France by July 1 next.

From General Squier, Mr. Coffin, and other aircraft experts the committee is understood to have been informed that arrangements have been perfected by which the manufacture of airplanes will be greatly speeded up within the next few weeks. But there is no assurance that America will have any appreciable equipment of airplanes in France until far toward the end of the summer.

Liberty motor machines, the committee was informed, are not to be used in battle planes, but will be utilized with heavy bombing planes and for those doing photographic and scouting work. The government, it is understood, has adopted the British Rolls-Royce engine airplane for battle purposes, and 6,000 of these have been ordered for the American army.

One point the military affairs committee will bring out, it is reported, is that the United States is to turn out great numbers of bombing, scouting, and photographic planes for the allies, so the latter may devote themselves to building battle planes.

The committee's report is to assume an encouraging tone, it is understood, as to future production by the United States, not alone as to airplanes, but other war devices. The necessity for ships to transport soldiers and equipment will be dwelt upon.

As to artillery production, witnesses before the committee have stated that everything was being done to speed up factories to the top notch. But, as evidencing the necessity for the utmost endeavor, it was pointed out to the committee that the British, in the present German drive, have lost three times as much heavy artillery as the United States has constructed during the entire period of its entry in the war.

Machine gun manufacture is now progressing, the committee is informed so that a considerable output may be expected within the next few months. The light artillery program is also said to be "promising."

All this is a wise application of the long established principle of diversity of industries, in which each unit does what it can best do or do to the best advantage. Manifestly the production of war necessities must be speeded up in the United States to make good the tremendous losses of the allies on the western front as a result of the latest German drive.

Premier Lloyd George of Britain says the figures in connection with the alleged number of guns and prisoners taken and so on. Making all due allowances for Hun juggling with figures, the results show we must be alive, if the Germans are not to win the war while we are getting ready to put a great army in the field in France.

AMERICA FOR THE FIRST TIME SERIOUSLY FACING WAR

The people of the United States spent the first year after their entry in the European war in wasting opportunities for preparedness in vain hopes for early peace. We ought to have been warned by the experience of Britain, which, despite Kitchener's injunction to Briton at the outset to be prepared for three years of war, went on for two years in the belief that the defeat of Germany when the time came would be an easy matter. The British people to-day are paying the penalty on the western front of their unreasonable and ill-founded hope of an unearned peace.

The people of the United States are illustrating anew the force of the adage that it is always darkest just before the dawn. The philosophy of this figure applied to a national situation is that the people are not moved until things get so bad as to arouse popular indignation. Then the people bestir themselves and an era of improvement immediately begins to dawn.

President Wilson has manifested gratifying evidences of waking up to the real seriousness of our situation not only in his utterances, but also in his executive acts. The appointment of a number of expert aids for Secretary of War Baker, who is now in Europe, promises to remedy a situation which was rapidly becoming impossible of prolongation.

Charges that Secretary of War Baker and other government officials had engaged in a campaign of wilful misrepresentation as to the conditions of the nation's aero preparedness in an effort to conceal from the public the failure of the department are contained in the report of a special committee of the Aeronautical Society of America.

According to this report, not only has the secretary of war been guilty of making statements calculated to give other than an accurate impression of existing conditions, but he is charged in specific instances of making direct and wilful misstatements of fact.

The charge is further made that to date the Liberty motor is not completed, that a large number of the accidents on Texas flying fields are avoidable and due to bad management faulty machines and poor inspection.

The further charge that there is "an aeronautical trust," which has a monopoly of government business, is contained in the address made by Frederick W. Barker, president of the society, who presided at the meeting.

The report of the committee, appointed in August of last year, starts in by saying that "as time went on the committee saw with dismay the issuance of statements by the government, which it was compelled to regard as untrue.

"A still more threatening feature of the situation appeared to be the growing lack of coordination between the engineering and the production departments, clearly indicating that neither realized the nature of the work which they had to do and the means by which success in such an undertaking could be accomplished.

"As men familiar with the art and having information concerning the military use of aircraft, the committee was frankly horrified to find that American aviators, the flower of the youth of this country, might be sent up ultimately in inferior planes—sent virtually to certain death."

Picture the Germans contemplating this sort of situation in the department which was to make the air on the western front black with American aeroplanes in 1918, and then consider the closing paragraph of President Wilson's eloquent and patriotic speech in Baltimore:

"Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteousness and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

Substitute for the word "force" any one of the elements which go to make up a nation's ability to use force and you have the President's utterance reduced mathematically to its lowest terms. We would then have the President saying: "Germany has said once more that aeroplanes shall decide; there is, therefore, but one response: aeroplanes shall decide," and so on. How empty would be such a threat in our present situation!

Now suppose we substitute another weapon of force and picture the Kaiser as saying that guns shall decide the war, or that men shall decide the war, or that ships shall decide the war. By making any one of these substitutions or substituting all four—men, guns, ships and aeroplanes—for the general term of force, and we see how little we have accomplished during the last year in time for the present drive.

Americans as a people have been forced by this same German drive on the western front, however, to realize as never before how little separates us from German victory and and how criminal has been our tardiness in throwing our whole resources into this struggle at once in order to make sure of the overcoming of Prussian frightfulness.

American realization of the serious nature of the struggle immediately confronting us is demonstrated right now by the spontaneous and enthusiastic response throughout the United States to the appeal for an oversubscription to the third Liberty Loan. There never has been so prompt response in any other nation. The effect must still further increase the German regret that America had been forced into the war.

We are at once moved by our realization of the serious nature of the conflict facing us to promise to throw 2,000,000 American troops into the field in Europe, instead of waiting for a long period of intensive training on this side of the Atlantic. America did not win independence by holding the untrained colonists until a great army could be given thorough technical military training before sending them against the tried and disciplined troops of England. As soon as a body of men were ready for service in our Revolution they were put where they would do the most good.

We are now complying with the mandates of the best military minds of the world by sending our troops to France where they will get at once the kind of training they will use and not something they will have to unlearn before being put into the field against the Prussians.

We are speeding up the production of ships and guns and all sorts of munitions of war as well as the construction of aeroplanes. In view of the moral effects of the bombardment of Paris with a long distance weapon, it is gratifying to note that the American government is already at work on the production of a number of huge guns of a type and power beyond anything previously conceived.

According to the Philadelphia Ledger, there is being manufactured in a great industrial plant located but a few miles from Philadelphia a super-cannon, which it is believed will solve for the allies many artillery problems along the western front. The cannon—it has passed the experimental stage—is being turned out in numbers and will be rushed to the front as fast as completed.

This form of super-ordnance, it is said, will far surpass anything now in use on any western front, either by the enemy or by the allies. Special problems dealing with railroad transportation along these fronts have been solved in fitting out these movable projectors of "canned death" and there also has been special provision made for their use when removed from the tracks of railroads.

We wish the first intelligence of that super-cannon of American manufacture might have been one of its projectiles landing in a leading German city. That is the way the Huns announced their super-cannon. Now that the cat is out of the bag, however, there is nothing against our admiring it.

These and other preparations for war in the immediate future on a great scale are gratifying evidences that at last we are taking this work seriously in hand, and in a way that is most promising for decisive results.

VERMONT NOTES

News Items of the State Gathered Here and There.

FOUND GROUND GLASS IN PEAS.

The family of the Rev. George A. Martin of St. Johnsbury have experienced, and tasted, some of the diabolical tricks that are being perpetrated upon the American people, having found ground glass in their split peas that had been cooked for table use. The peas were bought about a month ago and the discovery was not made until after they had been eaten by three of the family. No distressing results followed and they did not consider it a very serious one, though it might have been worse.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN BURNED.

As the result of an explosion of kerosene, with which the woman was trying to coax her kitchen fire, a mother and two children are dead and two other children are seriously burned at Springfield. Mrs. Andry Maturewitch, a Russian, in an effort to liven up the fire in the range that she might prepare dinner poured kerosene from a can into the stove. The flames spread to the can which exploded in her hands, throwing the burning oil over her. The woman was instantly ablaze from head to foot and four of her five little children who were in the room were terribly burned either in trying to aid their mother or from contact with the oil. Neighbors were attracted by the cries of agony but when they arrived all of the clothing was burned from the body of Mrs. Maturevitch. They extinguished the fire in the childrens clothing. The woman and four of the children, a girl nine and two boys, seven and five, and a baby girl, 13 months old, were removed to the hospital. The mother, nine-year-old girl and the baby died within an hour after reaching the hospital. The other two children are terribly burned but have a chance of recovery. A baby five weeks, old escaped injury.

KICKED BY HORSE.

George Crawford of Derby Line was seriously injured when kicked by a horse he was exercising. In some way, Mr. Crawford got in range of the flying heels of the animal and was struck in the face. His nose and jaw were broken in two places.

COAL IN OTTAQUECHEE RIVER.

Seven carloads of coal are in the Ottaquechee river at North Hartland as the result of a derailment of a freight train on the Central Vermont railway early Sunday morning. The accident occurred at the north end of the bridge over the river and it probably was due to a broken truck. One car loaded with coal, which was in the middle of the bridge, had to be tipped into the river. The bridge was badly damaged, ties being broken. No one was hurt.

HOLD HEARST ON THEFT CHARGE.

Harold Hearst, former Putnam House bellboy at Bennington, brought back to Bennington several days ago from Camp Devens, has been held under bonds of $1,000 for appearance at county court in June on the charge of the theft of jewelry valued at $2,500 from the wife of the proprietor of the hotel, Mrs. P. C. Connell.

TO REBUILD HOTEL BARDWELL.

The Hotel Bardwell in Rutland, damaged by fire last December, will be rebuilt. The plans call for the reconstruction of the building as it was before the fire.

TO HAVE COMMUNITY SING.

A community sing will be held at Brattleboro in front of the auditorium on Thursday evening, under the direction of Frank M. Cram, director of music in the public schools. About 500 school children will participate. Popular war songs and old-time favorites will be sung.

NORWICH CENTENNIAL STAIRWAY.

The centennial stairway Norwich University proposes to build and have completed in time for its 100th anniversary in 1919 is well under way and will cost about $3,000. For many years it has been felt that an imposing entrance should be built. Only a small donation from each alumnus and friend of Norwich is necessary to carry out the project.

GRANITE BLOCK KILLS MAN.

Aelio Naviti, about 20 years old, was killed at the granite shed of the Peerless Granite company at Barre Wednesday, April 3, when a large granite base on which he was working toppled over and crushed him to the ground. The base was 10 by six by two feet. Naviti, was working on a staging cutting some letters in the stone when it tilted. The man jumped, but half of his body was caught under the stone. His back was broken.

ACQUIT DANBY MAN OF BURGLARY

Frank Howard of Danby, charged with the burglary of the summer camp of Rolland Hall last June, was acquitted in Rutland county court April 3.

ANSWER RED CROSS CALL.

Miss Alice Baird and Miss Mary Will of Rutland, who recently enlisted for active Red Cross service, were guests of honor the evening before their departure at a banquet given by their sister nurses graduated from the local hospital.

PRIZE WHEAT CONTEST.

To stimulate the local production of wheat flour so as to supply in far greater proportion than at present the needs of residents of Rutland county, the Rutland County Farm Bureau has announced a prize wheat growing contest with cash prizes large enough to interest the best agriculturists in the vicinity. Senator Redfield Proctor is backing the project, and says that if there is no mill in Rutland county next fall for grinding the wheat into flour, that he would build one in Proctor.

RUTLAND THEATRE SOLD

The Shrine theatre building in Rutland was sold at auction Saturday afternoon, being bought by Charles H. Harrison, cashier of the Clement National bank, for $36,150. The sale included the contents of the building.

ELECTRICIANS TO VISIT LYNN

The Vermont Electrical association will meet at Boston April 11 and 12, the purpose of the gathering outside of the State being to enable the Vermonters to accept an invitation of the General Electric company to inspect its great plant at Lynn, Mass. It is expected that the party from this State who make the trip will number about 20.

LAKE BOMOSEEN LOSES TROLLEY

The Rutland Railroad, Light & Power company is to discontinue its branch trolley line from Castleton Corners to Lake Bomoseen, as a means of conservation. It will not only discontinue the service, but dismantle the road and remove the rails, part of which will be used in repairing other lines and part sold.

THIS AND THAT.

The Armenian-Syrian fund in Rutland is over $900.

The open trout fishing season in Vermont opens April 15.

Albert S. Jones, a former granite manufacturer at Barre, is dead at Phoenix, Ariz.

The Baptist Choral club gave a successful cantata at Rutland on Sunday evening.

The Rutland high school is preparing "All the Comforts of Home" for presentation April 16.

Horace R. Derby of Poultney has been employed for 50 years by the Delaware & Hudson railroad.

John C. Clark of Bennington has refused a re-election as secretary of Mt. Anthony Lodge after 27 years' service.

George R. Brush, for two and a half years one of the managers of the Hotel Bardwell in Rutland, has leased the Hotel Allen at Fair Haven.

E. L. Kerr of Northfield has received news of the death of his brother, the Rev. Charles Kerr, in France. A Baptist minister, he was serving in the Canadian army.

After wearing a plaster cast for many months Miss Blanche G. LaValley, who injured her spine in a fall while hiking in Wilmington, is expected to recover.

Springfield is agitating the matter of a war chest fund.

William M. Sanford, a prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y., who died Thursday, was born in Bennington October 7, 1838.

Harry A. Bartlett, 52, former grand secretary of the New England Order of Protection, died at St. Johnsbury Friday.

John Dorst, a Polander of Springfield, was struck and run over by a freight train on the electric railroad and lost one foot.

The sum of $540 was realized for St. Peter's Athletic association by the presentation of the passion play, "The Upper Room," at Rutland during Holy Week.

A service in memory of Grant Hill Cutler of Rutland, who died overseas, was held at Trinity Church, Rutland, Sunday, in the presence of a large gathering.

George Miner, a native of Manchester, and a graduate of Norwich, is dead in New York. For four years he was on the staff of the late Gen. Levi G. Kingsley of Rutland.

Only six out of 50 milk dealers in Rutland have taken out a license, with the result that there may be a radical reorganization of the force of Rutland's milk distributors.

ADVERTISING A STATE

Vermont Before the Public—Secretary of State Head of Publicity Bureau

Not every State is progressive enough to have a publicity bureau whose business it is to keep the State before the public, particularly the outside public. Vermont is doing that very thing, and it is doing it in a way to attract a great deal of attention. The head of the publicity bureau is the secretary of state. Thus the bureau is just as much a department of the government as any other department. The present secretary of state, Frederick G. Fleetwood, is actually conducting an advertising campaign in many of the leading periodicals. These advertisements are intended to attract the attention of people who may have it in their minds to buy summer homes in the country. Consequently, the bureau is out to exploit Vermont as a real proper place in which to spend the summer. In that the bureau is dead right! Vermont is an ideal spot in which to recreate and to find rest and genuine enjoyment.

Vermont's initiative in advertising itself is something that deserves commendation. It is a pity that all the other New England States do not follow the leadership of Vermont and get into the game of advertising their manifold advantages. The other States should have publicity bureaus just as snappy and wide-awake as Vermont's bureau. Vermont is not more scenic and picturesque than any other New England State. New Hampshire, for instance, has more scenery to the square mile than any other State this side of Colorado. Maine represents a vast area of lakes, mountains, forests and sea coasts to frame its wonderful agricultural possibilities. The three southern New England States, while not so well favored by commanding mountains and expansive lakes and cooling forests of spruce, pine and fir, nevertheless has hilltops awaiting buyers of bungalow sites, and certainly they have seacoast areas of no mean proportions.

Were the truth known New England has all the natural advantages of a summer play ground for all the people east of the Alleghanies. Though a great many people have availed themselves of these advantages, much might be done to attract a great many more. Vermont knows it, and Vermont is out with a real live publicity department to let outsiders know that Vermont wants them to come up and look her over. The State itself is back of a movement to boom Vermont and to make people realize that they ought to come there.

Advertising the advantages of a State is a business proposition, and mighty good business, too. The city that represents the greatest hustle to attract new industries in the city that is both alive and growing. Vermont is out to create more business within its borders, and it will do it because Vermont isn't asleep. The greater the number of people of wealth and influence who come to Vermon to spend their summers, the greater will be the business transacted in Vermont. Every interest represented in the State will be benefited. Unfortunately, a great many farmers do not favor colonies of city people, but the coming of city people invariably enhance real estate values and improve business conditions generally. It would be difficult to find a single instance where this has not been true. Very few agencies have done more to increase rural real estate values in New England than the migration countryward of city people. The migration cityward of rural people depressed farm values more than any other single agency. When people begin to get out of a community land values go down, when other people begin to come in land values go up. Every New England State has suffered enormous losses in wealth by reason of the migration of the rural population, and Vermont has had its share of the losses. Vermont is out to recoup the losses that have been going on during the past 50 years or more. Vermont has the "goods" and it means to find the buyers. The same sort of "goods" are present all over New England, and the State that does the most barking is the State that will market its "goods" first.

DON'T LET IT LINGER.

A cough that "hangs on" wears down the sufferer, leaving him unable to ward off sickness. Jos. Gilliard, 148 Fillmore St., Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I was suffering with a dry hacking cough and a pain in my chest, but since taking Foley's Honey and Tar Compound I have been relieved." It soothes, heals and cures. Sold by J. W. O'Sullivan, 30 Church St.—Adv.

CONTRAST.

Tommy—Aw, ma, I told you not to make me take a bath. Look how plain that hole in my stocking shows now.—Boston Transcript.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS. PAY BEST.

SUPPORT THE GOV'T

Save, Save, Save | Buy Liberty Bonds

and if you must have a part of your savings where it can be readily drawn upon in case of emergency deposit in

The Burlington Savings Bank

That the Bank May Buy Liberty Bonds

COME ONE--
COME ALL

The "DRIVE" for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN is on.

DO YOUR BIT

and make the "ROUNDUP" possible at an early date.

We will receive your subscription.

BURLINGTON TRUST CO.
City Hall Square
(north)

HELP YOUR COUNTRY WIN

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Our Service free.

Third Liberty Loan

We will attend to your subscription free of expense.

Government Plan	Our Plan for Payment
Pay in full or 5 per cent. with application.	$1 a week for 49 weeks buy a.... $50 bond
20%..... May 28, 1918	$2 a week for 49 weeks buys a ..$100 bond
35% .....July 18, 1918	$10 a week for 49 weeks buys a ..$500 bond
40% ..... Aug. 15, 1918	$20 a week for 49 weeks buys a ..$1,000 bond

Write or call at the bank for information.

Winooski Savings Bank

49 years in successful business.

No. 11 Winooski Block. Winooski, Vt.

LENDING THEIR BEST CUSTOMERS

The proceeds of the Liberty Loan, including the greater part of that loaned to our Allies, are being spent for American products—the products of our factories, our farms, our mines, and other industries. In lending to the United States the people of the United States are lending to their best and largest customer and obtaining the safest investment in the world.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

190 MAIN STREET. HOME SAVINGS BANK BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

C. W. Brownell, Pres. E. B. Taft, Vice-President. C. S. Brownell, Treas.

THE STORY TELLER.

FOR PROTECTION.

A country Minister was driving a spirited horse through the village, when he over took the local physician on foot. "Jump in, Doctor!" he said, pulling up. "I've got a horse here that goes pretty well." The Doctor jumped in and the parson drove off. The horse did not go well and ended in tipping over the carriage and spilling both the occupants. The Doctor jumped to his feet and felt himself all over to see if he was injured. "Look here," exclaimed the Doctor, "what do you mean by inviting me to ride behind a horse like that?" "Well, you see," gasped the parson, "luckily this time there's no bones broken, but I always like to have a Doctor with me when I drive that horse!"—Chicago News.

NOT HIS FAULT.

The squad of recruits was particularly dense and the sergeant got more and more exasperated of telling his right hand from his left.

Said the sergeant at last. "Now yer bloomin' idiot, hold yer hands in front of yer. Twist them one over the other. STOP! Now tell me which is yer left and hand and which is yer right."

The recruit looked blankly at his hands for a moment.

"I'm blowed if I know," he said; " you have gone and mixed them up."—Everybody's Magazine.

FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

A young couple went to a minister's house to get married. After the ceremony the bridegroom drew the clergyman aside and said in a whisper.

"I'm sorry I have no money to pay your fee, but if you'll take me down into the cellar I'll show you how to fix your gas meter so that it won't register."—Argonaut.

THE STOWAWAY.

A New York bride and groom began their honeymoon by making a trip to one of our southern ports by a coastwise steamer. The young woman, who took a lively interest in the passengers said one day to her husband: "Did you notice the great appetite of that stout man opposite us at dinner?" "Yes," said her husband. "He must be what they call a stowaway."—Harper's Magazine.

HIS MATCH.

An officer of the reserve was tired after a hard day's work, and thought he would like a cocktail, which he ordered. Then he bethought himself of the breach of discipline involved in serving a drink to a man in uniform. Pretty soon the darky returned with the cocktail neatly "doiled up" in a cup surrounded by cracked ice, as orange juice is served. The officer looked sternly at the darky and asked him if he did not know better than to serve a drink to an officer in uniform. "Is you an officer, sah?" said the darky, innocence oozing from every pore of his face. "Fo' de Lawd, I thought you was one of dem Sousa's Band."—Outlook.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

BUY A BOND.

In No Man's Land, on the fields of France
Our boys are playing the game,
And now your country gives you the chance
To show that you're doing the same.
It may be fun to punish the Hun,
But it takes a lot more will,
For it can't be done with a worn-out gun—
An empty shell won't kill.

You'll never forget and you'll ever regret
If this chance you let pass by
To take a share in your country's debt
That Liberty may not die.

MOTHER GOOSE IN 1918.

The queen of hearts,
She made some tarts,
The crust was hard and dry.
For she 'lowed oil
The tarts would spoil
And lard was too blamed high.
—Portland Press.

SOMETHING MISSING.

"So your soldier brother wrote that he was rather disappointed in the French girls."

"Yes; Rob sort of expected them to come upon the scene in dancing and singings groups, as he'd seen them in comic opera."—Boston Transcript.

HIS BAD BREAK.

"And when I'm old," the rich bride sighed,
'Oh, will you love me true?"
The absent-minded groom replied,
"Oh, yes, indeed I do."
—Boston Transcript.

A BOVINE HOARDER.

"It doesn't seem right," said the man with worn-out shoes.

"What doesn't seem right?"

"That a mere cow can afford to wear all that leather."—Washington Star.

A TIMELY HINT.

"Ethel," said her mother, "have you been at my preserves again?" Ethel at once became very busy arranging her doll's hair. "Mother," she replied, "when you were a little girl didn't grandma teach you, same's you have me, not to be 'quisitive?"—Rochester Post Express.

HELPS THE LABOR CRISIS.

"So you approve of the government's action in taking over the railroads."

"Yep," replied Mr. Growcher. "I approve of that and prohibition for several reasons, one of them being that now a lot of people can quit lecturing on the subject and go to work."—Washington Star.

THREE'S A CROWD.

Rookie—There's a young lady wants to entertain a soldier from this camp every Tuesday night, sir. She says she will serve cake and hot chocolate, and will sing and all that. Shall I go?

Sergeant—No. What's her address.—Boston Transcript.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST COMPANY, BURLINGTON

Buy Liberty Bonds

and Help Win the War.

E. J. BOOTH, President. JOHN J. FLYNN, Vice-President.
E. D. WORTHEN, Treasurer. HARRIS V. HALL, Asst. Treasurer.