

WILL REMOULD DEFENCE BOARD

President Decides on a Thorough Reorganization of the Council of National Defense and a Rearrangement of the Duties of the Council Itself are Expected Within the Next Week or Ten Days. The Move, Frequently Rumored, Has Been Definitely Planned and Has the Approval of the President, According to a Trustworthy Report.

COUNCIL TO BE MADE SMALLER

Washington, June 19.—A complete reorganization of the advisory board of the council of national defense and a rearrangement of the duties of the council itself are expected within the next week or ten days. The move, frequently rumored, has been definitely planned and has the approval of the president, according to a trustworthy report.

In the shift and redistribution of duties an effort will be made to centralize authority in a board of about seven men, who will be responsible to the president and the cabinet directly. It is expected that the powers of the seven will be further centralized later with a view to vesting the actual management of the war in a board of from three to five men, as has been done in England and France.

There is no thought of eliminating the advisory board, which is generally recognized as having rendered valuable service.

In the haste which was necessary at the outset of the war, however, a great number of committees were created, some of which have not functioned properly, and others of which are of little use. In the past few weeks several strong men have developed who will probably get more power, while others who have not shown strength will probably be shelved.

One of the first objectives of the reorganization will be the correlation of the work of the American and other allied purchasing departments with a view to stopping the unnatural boosting in prices of food and war supplies.

BIG DONATIONS FOR RED CROSS

Two Vermonters Offer Conditionally \$10,000 Each—Donations Available if Ten Others Give Like Amounts.

Burlington, June 19.—Chairman Redfield Proctor of the Vermont chapter, announced yesterday that two citizens of Vermont have offered to donate \$10,000 each to the Red Cross war fund provided ten other men or women in the state will give a like amount. If successful in securing these donations, it will mean a neat nest egg of \$100,000.

Since failure to secure the required number of \$20,000 contributions may mean the loss of \$20,000 every Red Cross worker will be especially urged to see all those who to their knowledge would be able to make a \$10,000 contribution.

At the Red Cross headquarters early yesterday—the first day of the one-week campaign to raise \$200,000 in Vermont as a Red Cross war fund—the records were headed with a donation from Huntington Center of \$93.88. Almost simultaneously a fund of \$85 was turned in by the telephone girls of Burlington, the amount being raised at a dance held by them a few days ago.

White River Junction reported \$300 early in the forenoon. Reports from all over the state began to come in late yesterday afternoon of the progress of the work conducted by the various chapters, the results not being tabulated as yet.

The workers were enthused and encouraged by press reports of the splendid response coming in from big corporations, the latest news showing a total of over \$11,000,000 subscribed to the war fund, before the actual campaign began. It is hoped that business concerns in this state also will fall in line with substantial donations. Vermont's share amounting to \$209,000 means that each day must average more than \$28,000, and to accomplish this the wholesome patriotic burden must be borne equally, each paying what he or she can afford. It means the broadest of charity on a real business basis.

H. W. Slocum, director of the Vermont chapter, says: "The enthusiasm in Vermont and throughout New England is very encouraging. In the six New England states, 123 cities will conduct intensive campaigns. Many of them expect to over-reach their allotments. Springfield, Mass., was approximately \$150,000, but has set out to raise \$200,000. The latter figure is all that is asked from the entire state of Vermont, and the indications of a successful campaign are very encouraging."

PERSHING BUSY AT WORK

At His Desk in Army Headquarters in Paris.

Paris, June 19.—Major-General Pershing put in an uninterrupted day of work at his desk in the American army headquarters in the Rue Constantin yesterday. It was the first day since his arrival that he has not had numerous formal and social calls to make.

The Making of a Famous Medicine. Few people realize that over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually in making Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these herbs all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their medicinal properties are at their best.

APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

Are The Four Fruits Used in Making "Fruit-a-Tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good". On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is entirely different from any other preparation in the world, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives", is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

CENTRAL EUROPEANS IN UNITED STATES

Germany Leads in Foreign-Born or Enemy Countries, But Males of That Nationality Are Small Percentage.

The natives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey now residing in the United States aggregate approximately 4,662,000, or about 4 1/2 per cent of the total population of the country.

The foregoing total is announced by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce, as the result of a calculation based on the census figures of 1910, the reports of the bureau of immigration for the period between 1910 and the present time, and the estimated mortality during that period. Although it is not possible by this method to determine with absolute exactness the number of natives of the countries named now living in the United States, it is believed that the results obtained represent a reasonably close approximation to the facts.

These 4,662,000 foreigners are distributed, according to country of birth, as follows:

Germany	2,349,000
Austria	1,376,000
Hungary	738,000
Turkey	188,000
Bulgaria	11,000

It is impossible to say whether the proportions of aliens—that is, persons who have not applied for naturalization certificates—among these foreigners are approximately the same in 1917 as they were in 1910; but, assuming this to be the case, the number of male aliens 21 years of age and over included in the above total would be approximately 964,000, or about 3.2 per cent of the total number of male inhabitants of the United States 21 years of age and over. The distribution of these aliens, according to country of birth, would be as follows:

Germany	136,000
Austria	447,000
Hungary	280,000
Turkey	83,000
Bulgaria	8,000

The proportion of aliens among male Germans 21 years of age and over is very much smaller than the corresponding proportions for the other countries named, having been only a little more than 11 per cent in 1910, as against approximately 63 per cent for Austrians, 74 per cent for Hungarians, 82 per cent for Turks, and nearly 90 per cent for Bulgarians.

Corn Meal and Water Not a Preservative. There is no corn meal and water preservative for vegetables. A report to this effect recently published, and credited to the United States department of agriculture, probably originated from the fact that a mixture of corn meal and water had been used by a department specialist to start the lactic-acid ferment in cull potatoes put up for feed in the form of silage. This starter has been used in the case of vegetables fermented for food but it is not the preservative, the specialists explain; it only starts this ferment. It is not recommended for household use, however. The same purpose is better served, as recently announced in connection with the fermentation process of preserving vegetables for food, by the addition of a small amount of vinegar, which keeps injurious bacteria down while the natural lactic-acid ferment starts.

Pershing's Ancestors Were Good Alsatians. General Pershing will not be in an entirely strange country when he sets to work to drive the Germans out of Alsace, for 168 years ago his forefather, Frederick Pershing, was a good Alsatian. There is a road outside the village of Beauman still called Pershing road.

Frederick Pershing and his brother, John, landed at Baltimore on Oct. 2, 1759. Family records show these two brothers lived on a farm where Greensburg now stands.

John Pershing was one of the ninety-four patriots who took the oath of "fidelity and allegiance" to form a regiment which was the nucleus of Col. Proctor's Westmoreland provincials, and carried the standard of the rattlesnake.

General Pershing is the fifth in line. His father and grandfather were born in Maryland. In 1835 the general's father went west and settled in LaCade, Mo., where the general was born.

Foolish Talk from a Physician. An address before the American Medical association in which sympathy for the weak or disabled was condemned is of the kind that the majority of the profession would certainly not defend. Medical men speak with a certain authority and when they say things that are plainly opposed to the conclusions of the simplest process of the lay mind they do a grave injury to their brethren. In the address referred to the speaker is quoted to this effect:

"Our system of emotional education is wrong. The boys of America are being taught to be kind and gentle and to love cripples, so when the boy develops in adolescence he has not the strong subconscious hate that the Greeks had for the deformed and the diseased. His viewpoint is changed so that he is likely to fall in love with a degenerate. But if he had been brought up in a virile manner he would fall in love with a good, strong girl."

There can be no possible defense for such an under-educating treatment of all deformity and of complete lack of intelligence or imbecility as though they had a necessary relation. There are children that never give evidence of the possession of any intellect. They are in some cases a menace to the whole community, and at best their presence in the home is a terrible ordeal, without any apparent good result to any one. The time may come when all such will be entirely isolated.

BRITISH DEMAND AIR REPRISALS

Mass Meeting in London Shows Change of Sentiment FOR RETURN RAIDS ON ENEMY

See No Other Way to Stop the Killing of Non-Combatants

London, June 19.—Public demand for reprisals against Germany for her aerial murder raids yesterday reached such a point that it was believed the government would be forced to take cognizance. A tremendous popular sentiment for a Franco-British raid on some such German city as Berlin or Frankfurt to avenge the murders of British women and children by German aeroplanes and Zeppelin piracy of the past week has developed.

A mass meeting Sunday in the London opera house demanding such reprisals was attended by thousands. A British airman declared, with the England's supremacy in the air on the western front, such raids over open German towns could easily be accomplished.

It represented the almost complete psychological change in the temperament of the British people which has followed the latest German raids. While heretofore there has been a sincere desire not to commit barbaric acts simply because Germany indulged in them, now there is a rapidly growing sentiment among the people for reprisals that will force Germany to desist in her campaign against women and children.

Billing was one of four members of Parliament at the meeting who demanded a revenge on the Huns. Commander Billing said that with the help of France, Great Britain could send large fleets of air craft over Germany and bombard fifty cities every day for a week. He added that they could not only bomb them but could destroy them.

LANSING DEMANDS COCCHI'S EXTRADITION

Government Officials Are Confident That Italy Will Grant the Request.

Washington, June 19.—The state department yesterday sent a cable message to the Italian government asking for the arrest of Alfredo Cocchi, alleged murderer of Ruth Cruger, the New York school girl. The message said that additional evidence had been obtained against Cocchi and that formal extradition papers would be sent.

The state department assumes that its request will be granted, though Cocchi may have a preliminary hearing in Italy before he is sent back to this country. Officials of the department refused to discuss the case, but it is known that they are confident that the Italian government will order the extradition of Cocchi.

Some persons here pointed out that in view of the government's acquiescence to Italy's requests in the case of Porter Charlton, who killed his wife at Lake Como and was returned to Italy after escaping to America, the Italian government could not consistently refuse to aid the American authorities in meeting out justice in American courts to Cocchi.

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But what kind of a world would this be if children were not "taught to be kind and gentle and to love cripples"? Does the scornful doctor suggest that the young men about to go forth to fight for their country, when some of them return minus an arm or a leg, be treated as objects of "strong sub-conscious hate" by the children of the nation—in some

WOMEN! READ THIS!

Lift off any corn or callus with fingers and it won't hurt a bit.

Your high heels have put corns on your toes and calluses on the bottom of your feet, but why care now?

This tiny bottle holds an almost magic fluid. A genius in Cincinnati discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Small bottles of freezone like here shown can be had at any drug store for a few cents. Don't limp or twist your face in agony and spoil your beauty, but get a little bottle of freezone and apply a few drops on your tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you can lift it off with the fingers.

Just think! You get rid of a hard corn, soft corn or a corn between the toes, as well as hardened calluses without suffering one particle. You feel no pain or irritation while applying freezone or afterwards. It is magic!—Adv.

cases by their own children? The mere statement of such a possibility disposes of it.

The ideal of the ancients was a sound mind in a sound body. It is the ideal of our own day. And we are doing things the Greeks never dreamed of to secure those ends, not for a favored few, but for the great masses of men. The same spirit of altruistic service that builds hospitals for the sick, asylums for orphans and philanthropic institutions for the unfortunate of all kinds, also equips gymnasia and playgrounds, organizes boys' scouts and girl scouts.

If the world ever accepts any such doctrine as this physician teaches and carries it to a logical conclusion it will have no further use for the doctors themselves.—New York Evening Sun.

Juice of Lemons! How to Make Skin White and Beautiful

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as sallowness, freckles and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful to smoothen rough, red hands.—Adv.

NEGROES NEED FARM TRAINING

Rather Than the Higher Learning of the Printed Page, According to Opinion of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Investigation of 50 years of educational effort among negroes in the South recently completed by the federal bureau of education and made possible by the co-operation of the Phelps-Stokes fund of New York, emphasizes more than anything else the need of rural education, particularly the education of negro children in agriculture and simple trades rather than the higher learning of the printed page.

The investigation made by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, a specialist in the bureau of education, with a corps of assistants under the direction of Commissioner Claxton, reviews 50 years of effort by public authorities, northern philanthropists and churches, and negroes themselves to educate the black race in the South.

The report says three-fourths of the 8,500,000 negroes in the South live in rural communities, and that there are 3,000,000 negroes engaged in agricultural pursuits, cultivating fully 100,000,000 acres. As owners and renters of land, they are cultivating 41,500,000 acres. This acreage is twice that under cultivation either in Virginia or in New England, according to the report. Nevertheless, the South does not produce enough food to feed itself, drawing on the rest of the country annually for farm products recently estimated as worth \$750,000,000.

"Despite the overwhelming proportion of negroes living in the rural districts of the South," says Dr. Jones, "the elementary public school systems ignore the teaching of agriculture and the simple trades needed constantly on the farms. Few states provide higher schools of agriculture or supplement adequately the federal funds appropriated for the joint operation of such schools for the negroes. The schools conducted entirely by the colored people teach the classics and modern languages when they might rather be emphasizing agricultural and industrial training, and the other private schools as a whole teach farming and its supplemental trades only in a perfunctory way."

"Preparation for rural life is the greatest educational problem of the white and colored people of the South. The rural education of the negro is essential, not only to the welfare of the race, but also to the successful development of the southern states.

"Of the private schools, Hampton institute, Tuskegee institute, and a few smaller institutions are making a genuine effort to prepare pupils for rural life. With very few exceptions, however, the colored schools have failed to develop an interest in rural problems. The large majority have not even tried.

"The explanation of the indifference is in the conviction of the colored people that the way to prosperity and happiness is the study of literary subjects and especially the classical languages. In this way they are following the example of the white people, who are only now beginning to see the error of their belief. This conviction is emphasized by the life of drudgery which the pupils in colored schools have always seen to be the lot of the colored farmers. Their own limited education, also, makes them loath to lose

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No particular disease, but your system lacks tone. Your work drags. Ordinary tasks become hard. You find yourself tired, low-spirited, unable to keep your mind on anything, unable to get sound sleep at night. Debility is robbing you of your power.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

build up the blood. The blood goes to every part of the body and an improvement in its condition quickly improves the general health. The digestion is toned up, the nerves strengthened, the aching muscles made strong and you sleep like a child.

Send a postal card today for Building Up the Blood this valuable free booklet. Address: Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

any opportunity to master the wonders of the printed page.

"It is exceedingly unfortunate that many of the educational leaders of the colored race do not sufficiently appreciate the significance of the remarkable progress of the negro race in agriculture. It is not surprising, however, that the unfavorable conditions under which many of the negroes are working in rural districts should delude the superficial observer into the belief that some urban occupation is to be preferred."

1776! 1812! 1861!

There is an editorial in the July Woman's Home Companion which says: "It would be a good thing to read some of Washington's letters on July 4th, and see the way his great heart was made to bleed by the utter failure of support either from the army or from the people for which he fought."

"To be sure, 395,000 men enlisted for service in the American Revolution at one time or another, to fight an English force that was never more than one-third as large.

"But they fought for a few weeks, and became tired and went home. They were ill clothed, ill fed, ill supplied with ammunition.

"And that 395,000 Washington was almost never able to muster more than 20,000 for effective service at one time; and the capture of Trenton was made with only 4,000.

"Time after time he prepared for operations which might have won decisive victories and shortened the war. And he could not carry them out, because the people who ought to have stood behind him did not prepare for a hard-fought, long-continued war, and could not give him support.

"Few chapters in all history are more depressing than the story of the war of 1812. Not one single important battle was won by the American forces on land.

"At Bladensburg the American militia, behind breastworks, fled at the first volley from a little force of British regulars, not one-third their number. And the British marched across the bridge and burned the capitol.

"We are coming, Father Abraham," sang the men of 1861; but Lincoln, waiting day after day in Washington, cried out in agony of heart, "My God, will they never come!"

"And when they did come, it was to march to ignominious defeat at Bull Run. "They were untrained boys, who had enlisted for 90 days. The war was to be quickly over; no one thought it would be a long war. And because no one



It's Easy to Banish Pimples

Smear Them With Cuticura Ointment Then Bathe With Cuticura Soap

Follow this treatment on rising and retiring for a few days and watch your skin improve. There is absolutely nothing better for the complexion, hands, and hair than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients, if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 17F, Boston." Sold throughout the world.



Purifies Highly Antiseptic

Used as a curative agent for all external skin troubles. Conceals permanent blemishes and reduces unnatural color. Ideal for correcting greasy skins.

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The man who says "just gas" may get a good motor fuel—and he may not.

The reason so many thousands of motorists are saying So-CO-ny, and steering for the Red, White and Blue sign is because the man who buys Socony knows what he is getting—pure power.

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<p>BARRE—Averill, C. W. & Co.; Barre Garage, H. G. Bennett, Prop.; Goodfellow, B. W.; Hastings, J. J.; Jackson, Fritz; Perry Auto Co.; Paquet, G. A.; Papin Bros.; Oldsmobile Co. of Vt. Smith & Cummings; Vermont Trucking & Sales Co.</p> <p>BROOKFIELD—Ellis & Chase Co.</p> <p>EAST BARRE—Crowley, W. M.</p> <p>EAST BROOKFIELD—Bigelow & Son, C. H.</p> <p>GRANTVILLE—Aldrich, E. N.</p> <p>MARSHFIELD—McCrillis, H. D.</p> <p>PLAINFIELD—Comstock, E. C.; Leavitt, E. F.; Maxfield, E. E.</p> <p>SOUTH BARRE—Nye & Worcester.</p> <p>WEBSTERVILLE—Nerney, E. H.</p> <p>WILLIAMSTOWN—McAllister Co., The G. F.</p>	<p>EAST MONTPELIER—Dudley C. P.</p> <p>MONTPELIER—Davis, H. W.; Harris, A. D.; Perry Auto Co.; Peck Bros. Co.; Capital Garage.</p> <p>MORETOWN—Freeman, M. L.</p> <p>MIDDLESEX—Miles, F. B.</p> <p>NORTHFIELD—Cross Bros. Co.</p> <p>RICHMOND—C. S. & Son</p> <p>NORTHFIELD FALLS—Whitney & Co.</p> <p>NORTH MONTPELIER—Pray, G. L.</p> <p>ROXBURY—Richardson, M. E.; Tilden Bros.</p> <p>WATERBURY—Ayers, O. L.; Backus, F. D.; Cooley, D. W.; City Garage; Holmes, C. C.; Smith & Somerville; Talbert, A. D.</p> <p>WATERBURY CTR.—Freeman, H. H.</p> <p>WAITSFIELD—Belden, H. W.; Griffith & Neil; Richardson Bros.</p> <p>WARREN—Brooks, H. W.</p> <p>MOON—W. E. Spaulding, J. L.</p>
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PARENTS

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INSTANT POSTUM

just the thing.

"There's a Reason"

Paris, June 19.—Major-General Pershing put in an uninterrupted day of work at his desk in the American army headquarters in the Rue Constantin yesterday. It was the first day since his arrival that he has not had numerous formal and social calls to make.