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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY MAY 21.

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 3,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

F. I. FISH FOR CONGRESS.

New interest is injected in Vermont politics by the announcement that F. I. Fish of Vergennes is a candidate for congressman from the first congressional district of Vermont. As national bank examiner, Mr. Fish has had opportunity to learn public sentiment at first hand and has also greatly extended the circle of his friends and admirers. Of his ability to serve in that position there is no question but the burden of proof rests on him to show that he has the strength to defeat the present incumbent.

EDUCATION IN VERMONT.

Notwithstanding the many discouraging features often mentioned it can be safely said that the cause of education in Vermont is looking up. There exists among the teachers of Vermont to-day a uniformity of method and a unity of purpose that gives it a stronger power than has existed heretofore in the State. Teaching is passing from a mere makeshift to get temporary support to a life profession which requires a greater degree of efficiency. As the result of an effective campaign for the awakening of public sentiment in the cause of the public schools, conducted by State Superintendent Stone, the people of Vermont understand the needs of the public school and are in closer sympathy with the purposes of our present educational leaders. The response of recent legislatures to the demand for better school laws has given improved educational methods a wider influence.

THE LAW PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS FROM THE MORE SPARSELY SETTLED COMMUNITIES TO CENTRAL SCHOOLS HAS ENABLED STUDENTS WHO IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN LEFT TO THE CARE OF CHEAP AND INEXPERIENCED TEACHERS, BECAUSE BETTER ONES COULD NOT BE AFFORDED, NOW TO ENJOY THE ADVANTAGES OF THE BEST TEACHING IN THE TOWN.

THE PASSAGE OF THE LAW BY THE LAST LEGISLATURES ENABLING TOWNS AND DISTRICTS TO COMBINE IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF A TRAINED SUPERINTENDENT HAS PROVEN A GREAT BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. LAST YEAR TWENTY DISTRICTS WERE FORMED AND WITHOUT EXCEPTION LAST YEAR'S SUPERINTENDENTS HAVE BEEN RE-ENGAGED FOR THE COMING YEAR AND WE UNDERSTAND AT AN INCREASE IN SALARY IN NEARLY ALL IF NOT ALL CASES. FURTHER ENDORSEMENT OF THE LAW IS SHOWN IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SEVERAL NEW DISTRICTS THIS YEAR.

ANOTHER REAL BENEFIT THAT IS SURE TO FOLLOW IS THE ENLARGED FIELD FOR MEN IN THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE STATE. AS AT PRESENT ORGANIZED EACH DISTRICT DEMANDS THE SERVICES OF A MAN AS NO WOMAN WOULD BE ABLE TO COVER SO LARGE A TERRITORY. THE SALARIES FOR THIS WORK RANGE FROM \$1,250 TO \$2,400 A YEAR AND SO OFFER A FINE COMPENSATION TO ALL WHO ENGAGE IN THE WORK. IT IS SURE TO PROVE OF ADVANTAGE TO THE CHEAPER SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT WHERE INCOMPETENT TEACHERS HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN EMPLOYED BECAUSE THESE TEACHERS ARE NOT LEFT TO THEIR OWN RESOURCES BUT ARE PUT UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF A TRAINED TEACHER WHO CAN INSTRUCT THEM IN THE BETTER METHODS AND INCREASE THEIR EFFICIENCY.

WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT THE STATE IS SPENDING MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS IT IS GETTING MORE FOR ITS MONEY AND IT IS NO TIME FOR REACTION OR DISCOURAGEMENT. A FIRMER PUBLIC SUPPORT, QUICKENED PUBLIC INTEREST AND A CLOSER SYMPATHY BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND TEACHERS ARE SURE TO CARRY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VERMONT TO A STILL HIGHER DEGREE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT, VALUE AND USEFULNESS.

SOME SERIOUS FIGURES.

The actual consumption of coal in this country has not been so great as the waste and destruction of coal in mining and we are consuming about 450,000,000 tons a year. Of this amount we are getting only five to fifteen per cent. of its potential energy.

IN 1907 53,000,000 TONS OF IRON WAS USED AND THE KNOWN SUPPLY OF IRON ORE AT THAT RATE WILL BE EXHAUSTED BEFORE 1940.

The waste in mining and reduction of gold ranges from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and the increase in the production of gold does not keep pace with increase in such staples as corn, cotton, wheat, sugar, iron, coal, copper, silver, lead and zinc.

The water ways of the country, rivers, canals, lakes and coastal channels aggregate between \$5,000 and \$6,000 miles and only half of them are in use.

About 30,000,000 horse power of the water power of the country is developed, while it is possible to develop 150,000,000 horse power.

About twenty per cent. of the timber cut is left in the woods to rot because it is not profitable to move it at present prices.

The above are facts brought out in the different addresses before the conference for the conservation of natural resources which closed in Washington Friday. In them are several lessons which the American people must learn speedily if this country is to maintain its industrial prosperity.

The wasteful methods which have been followed in the past must be discarded and greater economy in the production of raw material must be practiced. Water power must be developed to take the place of coal, not only to save the coal but to cheapen the cost of production. Waterways should be developed to enable a reduction in the cost of transportation. The necessity of these things is evident and in meeting them is a greater field for American ingenuity and accomplishment than any which has been open to past generations. In presenting these conditions before the people the conference has done a valuable work and every practical suggestion for meeting these conditions will increase the value of its work.

DISEASED CATTLE PROBLEM.

The statement that about \$40,000 has been paid by the State during the past year for cattle affected by tuberculosis which were killed by order of State veterinarians has caused considerable comment. In talking of the matter people should consider not only last year's expenditure but the expenditures of all the years since the law was enacted. It will be conceded that the sum of \$40,000 is but a small part of the State's expenditure for this purpose and that the expenditure of this amount of money should give beneficial results.

When results are considered, however, the findings are not at all satisfactory. It certainly cannot be said that the disease has to any appreciable extent been eradicated or that there is any safe way to prevent the introduction of the disease into a healthy herd which has withstood the test, except by keeping it isolated. The manager of one of the largest cattle buying firms of this State said recently that in buying cattle in certain sections of the State he found it necessary to figure upon forty to sixty per cent. of his purchases being diseased, and seriously diseased as a general thing. In these sections there are creameries in operation and if any patron should have his herd tested and all diseased cattle killed he must either keep his milk at home or else use the diseased milk of his neighbors to feed his hogs and calves and so bring the disease right back to his healthy cattle.

The most serious defects of present methods are the lack of uniformity of the application of the test, the possibility that a scheming man can buy cattle for the express purpose of having them killed and paid for by the State at a profit and that he can keep stock which he suspects is diseased until a time when it will be most advantageous to him to have it tested and killed. The provision of a voluntary test will never prove effective and it would seem as though it was time that the Legislature should limit the time in which herds may voluntarily be tested and then require a uniform test to be applied to all herds and all condemned cattle slaughtered without compensation to the owner. If every cattle owner in Vermont knew that after a certain date his herd of cattle was to be quarantined until he could prove that it was free from disease he would become an active supporter of the policy of exterminating tuberculosis among the cattle of Vermont.

A VERMONT OPPORTUNITY.

J. J. Hill in his strong address before the conference of governors at Washington showed conclusively that this country is facing an increased cost of coal and at the same time a rapidly diminishing supply of this great store of fuel. Unless some more perfect method of combustion by which a greater per cent. of heat potentially can be secured is quickly developed, the cost and scarcity of coal will seriously hamper the great manufacturing enterprises which now depend upon it, and a resort to some cheaper form of power will be necessary.

Vermont is richly endowed with the cheapest form of power, namely water power, and only about half its water power is developed to-day. As the cost of fuel is increased elsewhere the high cost of transportation, which is a serious handicap to Vermont industry, will become less and less of a barrier to successful industry in this State. Just as far as this becomes true the water power of the State will increase in value. So it seems reasonable to predict that there is likely to be a chance for profitable investment in water power sites in this State.

Water power, however, has its defects, and the chief one is its irregularity. There are at this season of the year streams running down the hillsides that would turn a powerful wheel but in a few weeks from now the same streams will be nearly dry. The steepness of the hills at the same time prevents any exten-

sive system of storage and the streams as a result are useless. Nature however has a way of conserving water power and that is the retention of the rainfall in the forests. The greater the forest protection around the sources of any stream the greater the uniformity in the water flow.

In these facts are shown the direct advantage that Vermont can secure through the establishment of some practical system of reforestation. At least a quarter of the land of Vermont that has been used for agricultural and grazing purposes in the past would be more valuable than it is to-day if it were given up to the growing of timber and it would soon be covered with young trees if its present owners would stop trying to feed it down to the dirt for the scanty support of cows and young stock. Within ten years its value would begin to make a rapid increase and at the same time it would add greatly to the value of any stream flowing away from it. Under its present use it is steadily diminishing in value because it has been almost completely robbed of its productivity.

Vermont's supply of water power will never be exhausted because it comes from the moisture laden winds from the Atlantic ocean and as soon as they strike the Green Mountains their moisture is precipitated. This will continue as long as wood grows or water runs. If Vermont will only allow the development of these natural forest water reservoirs it can bring its prosperity from the winds and the clouds and greatly increase its industrial importance. Isn't it time that the residents of the State begin to agitate a change from the destructive methods which are so rapidly destroying our natural wealth to a steady and consistent development of the natural wealth we have so long ignored? We say yes.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

A magnificent cathedral can not be studied to advantage by one standing close to its portals. It is only when the observer takes a position far enough from its walls to afford him the right perspective that the structure's fine proportions stand out in their full beauty. As the White House conference recedes into the past it is possible to look upon the event as a whole and to obtain a far more adequate conception of its significance for both State and nation than could have been gained from a close view of any one day's sessions or the consideration of any one of the topics discussed.

It was supremely fitting that this conference embracing the interests of the entire country should have been opened with an invocation to the God of nations by the venerable Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, whose life spans so large a part of our national existence and whose public service covers the periods of our development from a struggling republic into one of the greatest nations. As one member of the Vermont delegation in the conference stated, it was an impressive coincidence to see the venerable author of "The Man without a Country," opening this great conference called for the conservation of the resources of the country.

It was a wonderful spectacle to see gathered in conference in the famous East Room of the White House the President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the President's cabinet, the justices of the United States Supreme Court, United States senators, members of the national House of Representatives, the governors of practically all of the States, the active leaders of our great political parties, presidential candidates of both parties, many of the nation's great "captains of industry," men of business and financial genius like Andrew Carnegie, masters of the great problems of transportation like J. J. Hill of the Great Northern; Hammond, the greatest mining engineer ever known; Pinchot, whose magic wand causes forests to spring up in different parts of the country, and a host of other men whose names are household words throughout the land.

With one or two exceptions, possibly, this great gathering of national savants forgot their political differences, industry, finance and transportation, and handled the questions at issue as a body of impartial students.

It was worth while to call a conference of this kind to hear Andrew Carnegie, the uncorrupted king of the steel industry, advocate water transportation because it would for one thing tend to save building railroads and thus postpone the threatened exhaustion of iron ore. It was worth while to see the great political leaders of the country like Roosevelt and Bryan and Hughes and Johnson and others forget their political differences, and join hands for the common good of the people.

The conference of governors was called by President Roosevelt primarily for the purpose of promoting the conservation of the natural resources of the nation. While marked progress was made in the direction indicated, the conference accomplished a far greater purpose in proving as before that this is indeed one nation, economically as well as physically and politically. As Governor Hanley of Indiana in the course of his impromptu address so clearly showed through quotation from the Scriptures no member of our national body can say to the other, "I have no need of thee," and the increasing spirit of nationalism growing out of the discussion of interests common to all found final expression in the magnificent outburst of patriotic sentiment on the part of Governor Glenn of North Car-

olina, who rejoiced that there is now no North and no South, no East, no West, but a glorious nation of States, as inseparable as the States themselves are in destructible, bound together by economic ties as well as by the powerful sentiments of brotherhood and patriotism.

At the same time there was a pronounced realization of the fact that the States as such should come into closer touch as well as bring their great influence to bear on the problems of the times in hearty co-operation. The splendid speech of Secretary of State Elihu Root sounded the keynote in this direction. Mr. Root declared that the time had come when the States should fully exercise the rights and privileges reserved to them by the national constitution, and only by the enjoyment of these magnificent privileges and the fulfillment of the duties resulting therefrom could this Union of States reach its glorious destiny.

It was shown that uniform legislation and the adoption of parallel policies in the different States would go far to remove many of the evils which it is impossible to reach at the present time through national legislation. The deplorable conditions resulting from conflicting laws in the various States dealing with marriage, divorce and different other measures of which people take advantage were fully emphasized and the necessity of the adoption of steps to bring about uniformity of policy and co-operation in action was splendidly set forth.

Far-reaching practical results growing out of this phase of the conference will unquestionably follow from the understanding so freely set forth by the governors of the respective States that they will make recommendations along the lines indicated to their respective Legislatures, and, while as Governor Polk of Missouri so humorously intimated, some of the executives have Legislatures which will be just as unwilling to do what is asked of them as is Congress, marked action is sure to follow the adoption of this common seeking of a common end.

As so often happens the most interesting developments of the conference were the unheralded and the unexpected. For example, it could not be known that Mr. Bryan would refer "to no twilight zone between the nations and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both," thus inviting that master stroke of statesmanship and politics by which President Roosevelt showed that his concern "was not for the academic discussion of either the principle of State rights or the principle of national sovereignty, but it is what will best conserve the needs of the people as a whole."

It could not be known that President Roosevelt would take another important stand by declaring amid the plaudits of governors and captains of industry alike that he had asked Congress to pass the necessary legislation to make the waterways commission perpetual and that if Congress did not do this, he would perpetuate the waterways commission himself.

It could not be known that the lieutenant-governor of Texas would create one of the most memorable scenes in the conference by his sly hit at Senator Bailey of Standard Oil controversy fame, explaining the absence of the governor of the Lone Star State by saying that the latter could not be there to discuss waterways because he had to be at home pouring oil on the troubled political waters. This hit at the Standard Oil was

hugely enjoyed by President Roosevelt, who did not hesitate to laugh heartily and otherwise show amusement.

It could not be known that the formal program of the final day of the conference would be partly abandoned by giving these having addresses "leave to publish" in the record to be made of the proceedings and that the love feast of governors of the different States in the occasional participation by the President substituted therefor, would bring out the most splendid play of wit, humor, politics and oratory combined it often falls to the lot of Americans to enjoy.

It could not be known that the atmosphere about the conference would be so surcharged with politics that it could be kept out of the famous East Room with difficulty, or that rival interests like those of Bryan and Johnson would stand forth so plainly as to show through the surface "in spots."

It could not be known that some of the governors would go beyond the scope contemplated by the President and after providing for other conferences at the call of the President, arrange for conferences between themselves exclusively with reference to desirable legislation and other matters of mutual interest and welfare—such conferences are certain to have far-reaching value and significance for the States and the inhabitants thereof.

These and many other features not on the "official program" served to lend interest as well as importance to the conference, and to assure it a place in our national history.

LESSONS FOR VERMONT.

While various phases of the White House conference, already considered in these columns, have interest for all classes of readers throughout the nation the gathering would have little material value for the people of Vermont, if it had no message for them as individuals engaged in tilling the soil, in harnessing the streams for the development of power, in restoring our forest growth, in promoting the improvement of water transportation and otherwise developing the resources of the Green Mountain State. That the conference had such a message for Vermont as well as for other States is evidence of the many sided character of that historic gathering.

The most far-reaching fact emphasized in connection with the consideration of the conservation of our natural resources is that we as a people are wasting them wantonly in most instances, and in utter disregard of the fundamental principle that no generation can live unto itself alone. It is a law of human life that each generation should take thought of those immediately following; and if this law, which lies at the very basis of race perpetuation as well as of each individual home, were carefully observed, we should have no such problems as were considered so important by President Roosevelt as to justify the calling of the White House conference.

Strangely enough, while many experts in different fields of industry participated in the conference, it remained for Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway to succinctly sum up the situation regarding the waste of the nation's resources as well as to point out the remedies to be employed. Until Mr. Hill spoke, many of the papers read had emphasized the startling conditions attending the waste of our natural resources until there appeared to be danger that the conference would give way entirely to pessimism. Mr. Hill made a comprehensive summary of the way in which the nation's resources were being depleted, and then made the most helpful suggestions in the direction of optimism by showing that it was possible for us to remedy the whole situation.

Mr. Hill, whose benevolent face hardly suggests the hard taskmaster usually associated in the popular mind with the builders of a great railroad system, laid a broad foundation for what he had to say later on by showing that from the sea, the mine, the forest and the soil must be gathered everything material that can sustain the life of man. We are wasting many of our resources in a manner well-nigh criminal. The mineral wealth stored in the earth can be used only once. Coal and iron once exhausted can never be restored.

Vermont has neither coal nor iron and the marble and granite deposits, if ever exhausted, can give place to artificial stone of different kinds, so that our people have little need to worry in that direction. What President Hill had to say about soil exhaustion and waste of timber interests and kindred subjects, however, has a direct bearing on the situation in Vermont as well as in practically every other State.

Mr. Hill dwelt longest and most impressively upon the passing of the farm, upon the comparatively small amount of public lands left, and upon the deterioration, through ignorance of proper farming, of the cultivated lands of every section. The soil had been robbed by the sweeping away into streams of the fertile surface, never to be restored, and the ground had been exhausted by single crop agriculture and lack of fertilization, which was likened to the condition of a bank whose depositors are steadily drawing out more money than they put in. Every year the farms were growing less productive, and facts were brought to show this statement true.

"Were any statesman," said he, "to show us how to add \$7,000,000,000 annually to our foreign trade, it would be the sensation of the hour. The way to do this in agriculture is upon. Our

share in the increase would not be the percentage of profit allowed by successful trading, but the entire capital sum. On the other side stands the fact that the unappropriated area suited to farm purposes is almost gone, and that we have been for the last century reducing the producing power of the country. Nowhere in the range of national purposes is the reward for conservation of a national resource so ample. Nowhere is the penalty of neglect so threatening."

By comprehensive comparisons he showed how the average production of different crops per acre was being diminished in this country and compared these results with the wonderful increase in the production of farms in some of the older countries growing out of the adoption of improved methods of cultivation. He thought we should cultivate better and fertilize more rather than till many acres. He showed how in the island of Jersey land is made to pay over \$300 per acre a year, and while we may not do as well we ought to do far better than we do. Fertilization, feeding more and better stock on the farm and more thorough cultivation are the means urged to prevent soil exhaustion which is making itself felt on the prairies as well as on the farms of New England.

Another lesson for the land owner in Vermont is the need of the preservation of timberland and promotion of the growth of trees that are too small for lumber, thus providing a crop for future harvests of timber. This is a matter concerning which our people need to be educated before it is too late.

Mr. Whipple of New York showed what was being done in the Adirondack region through the reclamation of forest lands, and the clothing of peaks stripped of their timber growth with fresh vegetation, thus husbanding the sources of supply of timber. This course also serves to keep the supply of water in streams stable, making them more adaptable to permanent power plants.

As the supply of coal and wood and oil diminishes and becomes more expensive we must depend more and more upon electricity, and water power for the generation of electric currents must become increasingly valuable with the revolving years.

If the people of Vermont would profit by these lessons as they should the value of the White House conference to them would be invaluable. The beauty of the proposition is that we do not need to wait for somebody else to act. The remedy is in the hands of every tiller of the soil and every citizen who has to do with one of the State's natural resources.

ALLIES KEEP UP FIGHT

Senator Burrows As Temporary Chairman Their Latest Move.

President Chose Beveridge—Secretary's Friends Not Worried by Move—Lodge Likely to Be the Permanent Chairman.

A Washington special to the N. Y. Globe says, that the "allies" intend to keep on fighting is shown by the action of the executive committee of the national republican committee in selecting Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Burrows is a conservative, and his speech will not favor any faction unduly. He has never been regarded as a Roosevelt senator, and was selected in face of Mr. Roosevelt's desire that Senator Beveridge of Indiana be chosen for this post.

President has always given to the President the right to select the temporary chairman of the convention on the theory that his speech has to do with what has been accomplished during the administration which is coming to an end, whereas the permanent chairman was conceded to the faction having the greater strength in the convention. On this ground Mr. Roosevelt should have been allowed to name the first presiding officer of the big gathering. It was understood that no objection would be made on the part of the "allies," and that either Senator Beveridge or Senator Dooliver of Iowa would be selected.

Mr. Roosevelt wanted Beveridge, because that gentleman is a warm friend of the President, and has of late assumed to speak for the administration on the floor of the Senate. His speech would certainly have contained glowing praise of the executive. The Taft men, on the other hand, are supposed to have wanted Dooliver. They regarded Beveridge's supposed third term prohibitions with some suspicion, and also regarded his selection in face of Vice-President Fairbanks's opposition, as bad policy.

TAFT MEN ARE AGGRIEVED.

It is thought, then, that the refusal of the sub-committee to name Beveridge as temporary chairman is received by Taft men in a spirit of chastened resignation. But they are put out because, in fact of the promise made, Dooliver was not selected. They believe that this incident shows the irreconcilable quality of the "allies' opposition, and are rather glad of it. For, knowing that a fight is to come, forewarned by this incident, there is no longer any danger that they may fall into a trap through lack of warning.

As for John R. Malloy of Ohio, who has been selected as general secretary of the convention, no objection has been raised. It is true that Malloy has been in charge of Foraker's campaign in Ohio, although for ten years previous he and the senator did not speak. But Malloy has a magnificent voice, and is one of the two or three men in the country who can make himself heard perfectly in an auditorium the size of that in Chicago, filled with a more or less unkind throng.

Senator Burrows will begin work immediately on his speech, although it is not likely that it will be regarded as the keynote speech of the convention, instead, that of the permanent chairman who will be selected by the Taft men. He will be given precedence as campaign manager. Rumor has it that Senator Lodge will be selected for this important post. Mr. Lodge has been a warm friend of

share in the increase would not be the percentage of profit allowed by successful trading, but the entire capital sum. On the other side stands the fact that the unappropriated area suited to farm purposes is almost gone, and that we have been for the last century reducing the producing power of the country. Nowhere in the range of national purposes is the reward for conservation of a national resource so ample. Nowhere is the penalty of neglect so threatening."

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DELICIOUS BANANA CREAM.

This recipe is highly recommended by one of our correspondents; try it for dessert to-morrow.

Peel five large bananas, rub smooth in one tea-cup sweet cream beaten to a stiff froth, then add one 1/2 cup package of Lemon Jell-O, dissolved in one cup of milk, and beat until stiff. Add one 1/2 cup of cherries, serve with whipped cream or any good pudding sauce. JELL-O is sold by all Grocers at 10c per package.

STEPHEN P. GOLDSON'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Grand Isle, ss.

In Probate Court, holden at North Hero, in and for said district, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908.

Ella Griffith Gordon, administratrix of the estate of Stephen P. Goldson, deceased, makes application to said court to extend the time heretofore allowed her to file her account, to sell said estate, and to render her administration account until some future day.

Whereupon, it is ordered by said court that said application be heard at the Probate Office, in North Hero, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1908. It is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons concerned, by the filing of this order in the office of the Burlington Weekly Free Press, printed at Burlington, Vt., three weeks previous to the hearing hereinafter provided for.

By the Court—Attest,

WILLIAM HAYNES, Judge.

ESTATE OF JED P. LADD.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Grand Isle, ss.

The Honorable Probate Court for the District of Grand Isle, do hereby order, to the heirs and all persons interested in the estate of Jed P. Ladd, late of Alburegh, in said district, deceased.

GREETING:

Whereas application was made to this court in writing by the administratrix of said estate, praying for license and authority to sell a part of the real estate of said deceased to wit, the home farm, situated in the town of Grand Isle, in the State of Vermont, and being in the name of Jed P. Ladd, and by lands of George Bremer and wife, on the east by the waters of Lake Champlain, on the south by lands of Annie V. Reynolds and on the west by lands of Annie V. Reynolds and by lands of I. Booth and supposed to contain 71 acres, be the same more or less, representing to said court that it would be beneficial to the estate of said deceased, to sell said real estate and convert the same into money, and to bring into court the consent and approbation in writing of all the heirs to the said real estate in this State.

Whereupon, the said court appointed and assigned the 4th day of June, 1908, at the Probate Office in North Hero, in said district, to hear and decide upon said application and petition, and ordered public notice thereof to be given to all persons interested therein, by publishing said order, together with the time and place of hearing, three weeks successively in the Burlington Weekly Free Press, a newspaper which circulates in the neighborhood of those persons interested in said estate, all of which publications shall be given to the day assigned for hearing.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said court, at the time and place aforesaid, and there in and consent to make your objections to the granting of such license, if you see cause.

Given under my hand at North Hero, in said district, this 28th day of May, 1908.

WILLIAM HAYNES, Judge.

BOY SCRATCHED DAY AND NIGHT

Eczema Began When a Tiny Baby and Lasted 7 Years—Tore Crusts from Face Till It was All Raw—Screamed with Pain and Could not Sleep—Though Specialists Failed

CUTICURA EFFECTED A WONDERFUL CURE

"When my little boy was six weeks old an eruption broke out on his face. I took him to a doctor and got ointments and raw medicines but his face kept on getting worse until it got so bad that no one could look at him. His whole face was one crust and must have been very painful. He scratched day and night until his face sometimes looked like raw pieces of meat. I was nearly insane with his scratching day and night. Then I took him to all the best specialists in skin diseases but they could not do much for him. He sometimes screamed with pain when I put on the salve they gave me. When he was two years old the eczema got on his arms and legs so that I had to keep them bandaged up and I made gloves for his hands so the nails could not poison him worse. We could not get a night's sleep in months and my husband and I were all broken up. Then my mother asked why I did not give up good doctors and try Cuticura. So I got a set and he felt relieved the first time I used them, and now he is as well as any other child. He used to wake up and ask for Cuticura to be put on when he itched so badly that he could not sleep, and he would say, 'Oh Mama, this makes my face feel so good!' I gave him Cuticura Remedies a good trial and gradually the eczema healed all up and now he is as well as any other child. He is now seven years old and the cure has lasted two months, so I think it will never return. I can't tell you how glad I am that Cuticura did such wonderful work in our case and I shall recommend it everywhere. Mrs. John G. Klump, 80 Niagara St., Newark, N. J., Oct. 11 and 22, 1907."

A set of Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap (21c), Ointment (50c), and Resolvin (50c), will be mailed to you on receipt of ten cents. Sold throughout the world. Please direct all orders to Cuticura Remedies, Manufacturing Co., 111 South Second St., New York, N. Y.

GOOD AND BAD BY TURNS.

At the banquet given by the business men the Rev. Dr. C. R. Hudson told the following story, which made a big hit: Hudson said two men, who had not met for many years, but who had become good friends, were talking about how things had been with them. Each said he had had the usual ups and downs, some good and some bad.

"Well, it was married," said one.

"That's good," said the other.

"Well, it wasn't so good. The woman was a really nice girl."

"That's bad," commented his friend.

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. She had a lot of money."

"That was good," again remarked his friend.

"Well, it wasn't so good, either. I invested the money in sheep and they all laid down and died."

"That was bad."

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. I pulled off the wool and sold it for more than the sheep were worth."

"That was good."

"Well, it wasn't so good, either. I put the money in a house and one night the house burned down."

"That's bad."

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. The woman burned to death in it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"WXYHCHRAZSCHNYM"

"Railway employes are cautioned not to give any information to the curious public, as they may."

"They must be. Even the brakeman seems inclined to make you guess at the names of the stations."—Washington Star.

HIS ROMANENT INFLUENCE.

"It has been told," said Brother Dickey, "that my sermons puts folks to sleep; but that's all right. They ain't doing any harm whilst they do sleep, and it's a real good thing that enough were asleep to see a fire under 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

ALSO THE VEGETARIANS.

If the Connecticut genius who has received a new potato that grows on a vine like a tomato, and is already cooked, will not kindly produce the beefsteak-bearing vine, a million housewives will rise up and call him blessed.—Savannah Morning News.

DELICIOUS BANANA CREAM.

This recipe is highly recommended by one of our correspondents; try it for dessert to-morrow.

Peel five large bananas, rub smooth in one tea-cup sweet cream beaten to a stiff froth, then add one 1/2 cup package of Lemon Jell-O, dissolved in one cup of milk, and beat until stiff. Add one 1/2 cup of cherries, serve with whipped cream or any good pudding sauce. JELL-O is sold by all Grocers at 10c per package.

STEPHEN P. GOLDSON'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Grand Isle, ss.

In Probate Court, holden at North Hero, in and for said district, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908.

Ella Griffith Gordon, administratrix of the estate of Stephen P. Goldson, deceased, makes application to said court to extend the time heretofore allowed her to file her account, to sell said estate, and to render her administration account until some future day.

Whereupon, it is ordered by said court that said application be heard at the Probate Office, in North Hero, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1908. It is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons concerned, by the filing of this order in the office of the Burlington Weekly Free Press, printed at Burlington, Vt., three weeks previous to the hearing hereinafter provided for.

By the Court—Attest,

WILLIAM HAYNES, Judge.

ESTATE OF JED P. LADD.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Grand Isle, ss.

The Honorable Probate Court for the District of Grand Isle, do hereby order, to the heirs and all persons interested in the estate of Jed P. Ladd, late of Alburegh, in said district, deceased.

GREETING:

Whereas application was made to this court in writing by the administratrix of said estate, praying for license and authority to sell a part of the real estate of said deceased to wit, the home farm, situated in the town of Grand Isle, in the State of Vermont, and being in the name of Jed P. Ladd, and by lands of George Bremer and wife, on the east by the waters of Lake Champlain, on the south by lands of Annie V. Reynolds and on the west by lands of Annie V. Reynolds and by lands of I. Booth and supposed to contain 71 acres, be the same more or less, representing to said court that it would be beneficial to the estate of said deceased, to sell said real estate and convert the same into money, and to bring into court the consent and approbation in writing of all the heirs to the said real estate in this State.

Whereupon, the said court appointed and assigned the 4th day of June, 1908, at the Probate Office in North Hero, in said district, to hear and decide upon said application and petition, and ordered public notice thereof to be given to all persons interested therein, by publishing said order, together with the time and place of hearing, three weeks successively in the Burlington Weekly Free Press, a newspaper which circulates in the neighborhood of those persons interested in said estate, all of which publications shall be given to the day assigned for hearing.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said court, at the time and place aforesaid, and there in and consent to make your objections to the granting of such license, if you see cause.

Given under my hand at North Hero, in said district, this 28th day of May, 1908.

WILLIAM HAYNES, Judge.

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