

# The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME XXXII NO. 51

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915

3 CENTS A COPY



Keep a roof of prosperity over your head and help your neighbor to do likewise by trading with him in business.

**You Help Him, and He Will Help You**

HOME TRADE MEANS HOME SAVINGS. This paper is booming this town all the while. HOW ABOUT YOU?

**\$125,000.00 PHOTO PLAY**

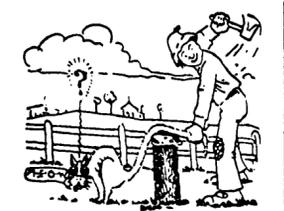
**Antrim People Have Opportunity to See "Du Barry," ---Six Reels**

"Du Barry," Klejne's \$125,000.00 motion picture in 6 reels to be shown at town hall, Antrim, this week Saturday evening, Dec. 11, will attract much curiosity and interest among students of the Louis XV period. Aside from the magnificence of the court scenes, the expensive gowns and beautiful exteriors of Versailles, the

handsome and ornate affair, drawn by four horses, gaily plumed and richly caparisoned, swung on a thick strap which in appearance and probably effect closely resembles the widely advertised cantilever springs of the modern automobile. This carriage was rented from a museum of antiquities in Turin, Italy. The magnificent beds of the court of Louis XV with gilt figures of children acting as supports, the richly decorated bed-spreads bearing in gold the arms of the owner, the expensive gold and nice hangings, the foppish attire of the men with their mingled gait, lace handkerchiefs and oddly carved snuff-boxes make the innumerable details necessary to produce a perfect picture.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, who plays the lead, wears a number of expensive gowns that are sure to attract comment by the feminine portion of the audience. The total value of three of these dresses exceeds \$2200. The gown worn by Mrs. Carter in the scene where she is introduced at Court, is a jewel-brocaded creation trimmed with fourteen ornaments. This gown was designed at the fashionable Worth establishment in Paris and cost 7500 francs, or \$1500 in American money. This is by far the most elaborate costume ever seen in motion pictures. The entire production is characterized by a lavish expenditure of money and a close attention to detail which makes it an extraordinary example of the modern tendency toward the beautiful and representative in pictures. The production was made in Turin, Naples, and Paris.

film is conspicuous for much attention to historical detail. For instance one scene shows a carriage such as was used in the fifteenth century by the nobility. It is a very



**To Make a Long Tail Short!**  
We Beg to State that  
**Greene's Mash**  
POSITIVELY  
Makes Hens Lay Eggs!  
GREENE CHICK FEED CO.,  
Marblehead, Mass.  
FOR SALE BY  
Charles F. Carter, Antrim  
TERMS CASH

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## THE REPORTER'S COMMENTS

**On Matters of Current News, Given our Readers in a Condensed Manner**

### Antrim Postoffice in Line for New Master

The government job that is out of politics is a hard thing to find; especially is this true of a postoffice the size of the Antrim one. For a long term of years—possibly about eighteen—our postoffice has been held by Republicans, three different men, but with the present administration it was practically conclusive that a change would be forthcoming sooner or later.

Our present postmaster, Leander Patterson, knows full well that his satisfactory way of conducting the office does not enter into the matter for a single moment; this his friends also know. He is so far as The Reporter is able to learn giving entire satisfaction. Yet, changes come in political parties and they must necessarily—so it seems—come to our postoffice. Mr. Patterson received his four-year appointment in May, 1912, consequently in the regular order of things has only a few more months to serve our people in this capacity.

Most of the Republican patrons of the office will at once say: Who will be our next postmaster? While about every Democratic patron of the office knows that he has been asked to sign a petition, and The Reporter is informed that Archie M. Swett has a large and influential petition already for the authorities in charge of affairs. It is early yet and there may be other candidates for the attractive position, but to date it is difficult to learn of any other man who is making much stir along this line. While it may look like one man trying to get another's job away from him, in reality it is not so; for it is a certain thing—as much so as for the sun to rise and set—that the positions change with the administration. When the Republicans again come into power—as they are almost certain to do in the forthcoming presidential election—they will be just as anxious, and if possible more so, to see that all the spoils are captured

for the victors. The Reporter does not say that this way of changing postmasters and conducting the post-office business is right, but this is the custom; and it will probably take several years before much of a change is brought about in this matter.

Friends of Mr. Swett are wondering if his appointment will come as a Christmas or New Year's present!

### Corrects Statement

One of The Reporter's valued subscribers and one for whom we have great respect, wishes to make a correction of a recent statement made in our paper, and herewith we gladly give it as prominent a place as was given the former bit of information:

Peterboro, N. H., Dec. 2, 1915.  
H. W. Eldredge, Esq., Antrim, N. H.:

My dear sir:—Pardon me for correcting the erroneous impression you evidently have of Secretary McAdoo's recommendations. He does not suggest "that the income tax be reduced" and it is not a fact that the "common people are the ones to pay the increase," as you state in an item on the first page of yesterday's issue of your excellent Antrim Reporter. Quite the contrary is his evident purpose in his recommendation that the minimum amount of taxable incomes be reduced. In other words, that smaller incomes be also subjected to the income tax, thus increasing the burdens on annual incomes of \$3000 and upwards, increasing, not reducing the income tax. I am satisfied that you would wish to correct the statement in this item and that the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo and of the present national administration of not placing the burden upon the "common people" by further taxation but upon those who have \$3000 and more annual income, will receive your commendation and support.

I remain, Yours very truly,  
J. F. Brennan.

## "THE PARTY MUST GET TOGETHER"

**It is Very Important that the Progressives and Republicans "Make Up"**

The Philadelphia Telegraph of the 2d inst., under the above caption contains this very trite editorial and as it is not lengthy, every voter should read it; it is exactly what millions of voters believe. And believing it they will act. The leaders of the Republican party must shape their course somewhat by the desires of the Republican people in order to be victorious at the coming election; and they can then land a Republican in the White House with a rousing big vote.

The votes cast for Taft and Roosevelt in 1912 combined exceeded the votes cast for Wilson by 1,315,596. There were 7,606,792 such votes and all of them were against the election of a Democratic President. All of them were cast by citizens of Republican faith and if all of them had been cast for a single candidate the country would not now be paying the penalty it is paying for a Democratic Administration.

What is the lesson in this? It plainly is that all those who do not want a continuation of the present Democratic regime must get together and present a united front to the common political enemy in the campaign upon which we are entering. The result of that campaign will be momentous. To the country it will mean the restoration of the sound economic and business politics of the Republican party or more of the muddling, impracticable and destructive theories of the Democratic party.

It is all very well to say that the bolters of three years ago are coming back to the Republican party. It is true to the extent that large numbers have come back. But that is not enough. There should be no longer

any number of those who are really Republicans acting as a separate party. The maintenance of such separate organization, however small, is a menace to Republican success, and in the coming campaign would be the only thing from which the Democratic party could derive any encouragement.

There must be a reunion of all the Republican elements—a reunion characterized by good faith, confidence and mutual purpose. This will not be done by forcing upon any element a candidate and a platform that do not meet the broadest requirements. It will not be done by steam roller methods. It will not be done by going blindly forward without taking account of popular sentiment. It will not be done by the nomination of a candidate obnoxious to any considerable number of the more than four millions who voted for Roosevelt three years ago.

Why should not all get together on what is to be done? Between Republicans and Progressives there are no real differences as to broad party principles. Why should not Republican leaders and Progressive leaders come together, confer together and act together for the common good of the country? The past can be forgotten; it is the future we are concerned with and with a reunited, earnest and enthusiastic Republican party the future will be secure.

The Republican nominee next year must be one that will not only have the cordial support of all those who voted for Taft, but the equally cordial support of those who voted for Roosevelt. The conditions demand this, and there must be enough greatness, unselfishness and breadth in Republican leadership to understand and recognize it.

## Doubly Proven

Antrim Readers Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence.

This grateful citizen testified long ago.

Told of quick relief—of undoubted benefit.

The facts are now confirmed. Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

It forms convincing proof of merit. Mrs. Charles Wood, Bridge street, Hillsboro, N. H., says: "I suffered from dull, nagging backaches and distressing pains across my kidneys. I was hardly able to stoop or lift. I was restless at night and was annoyed by the irregular kidney action. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills entirely relieved the backache and made me feel better in every way."

Over Three Years Later Mrs. Wood said: "The benefit Doan's Kidney Pills gave me has been permanent."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that has twice been recommended by Mrs. Mrs. Wood. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv.

## UNCLE SAM NEEDS

**Non-Partisan Tariff Commission Soon**

As times go on it seems hardly possible to us that the American people can get along without a protective tariff, or that anyone can believe in anything different. We hope to see the time when this country has a non-partisan tariff commission, and a tariff in force which will not be biased in any way whatsoever. Here is what William McKinley said about a protective tariff:

"What is a protective tariff? It is a tariff upon foreign imports so adjusted as to secure the necessary revenue, and judiciously imposed upon those foreign products the like of which are produced at home, or the like of which we are capable of producing at home. It imposes the duty on the foreign competing product. It makes it bear the burden of duty, and, as far as possible luxuries only excepted permits the non-competing foreign product to come in free of duty. Articles of common use, comfort, and necessity which we cannot produce here it sends to the people untaxed and free from custom house exaction. Tea, coffee, spices and drugs are such articles, and under our system are upon the free list. It says to our foreign competitor, if you want to bring your merchandise here, your farm products here, your coal and iron ore, your wool, your salt, your pottery, your glass, your cottons and woollens, and sell alongside of our producers in our market, we will make your product bear a duty—in effect, pay for the privilege of doing it. Our kind of tariff makes the competing foreign article carry the burden, draw the load, supply the revenue; and in performing this essential office it encourages at the same time our own industries and protects our own people in their chosen employment. This is the mission and purpose of a protective tariff."

It is readily seen with a falling off of imports that a "war tax" is necessary; possibly more of this sort of thing will be needed. Thus one sees just a bit what the effect of "free trade" would be; revenue this great country of ours must have. True this is a large question and we pretend to know but little on the subject, yet we know that it takes millions of money to run our government, and if a larger army and larger navy are to be acquired and maintained it will take billions instead.

## Coughs and Colds Are Dangerous

Few of us realize the danger of Coughs and Colds. We consider them common and harmless ailments. However, statistics tell us every third person dies of a lung ailment. Dangerous Bronchial and Lung diseases follow a neglected cold. As your body struggles against cold germs, no better aid can be had than Dr. King's New Discovery. Its merit has been tested by old and young. In use over 45 years. Get a bottle to-day. Avoid the risk of serious lung ailments. Druggists. adv.

## USEFUL GIFTS!

Our Store is Completely Filled with Suitable Gifts that are both Attractive and Useful.

### Stationery

We are Showing an Exceptionally Strong Line in Fancy Boxes, ranging in PRICES FROM 15¢ TO \$2.00

### Shirt Waists

Night Robes, Skirts, Corset Covers, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Linens, Nice Warm Gloves and Mittens, Sweaters, Toques, &c.

### Blankets

The stock of Blankets is the Best Ever Shown in Town, and the Prices are VERY LOW.

A New Line of Outings, Eden Flannels, Velours, Moleskins.

What Makes a Nicer Present than a Good

**Traveling Bag or Suit Case?**

It will pay you to Inspect Our Line Before Making Your Purchases.

## W. E. CRAM

Odd Fellows Block Store,  
ANTRIM, New Hamp.



The Price of Yearly Subscription to The Antrim Reporter advances January 1st, next, to \$1.50 per year.

Subscribers have an opportunity, however, of renewing to January 1st, 1918, at the \$1.00 rate, providing that they do so before the first of the coming January.

New Subscribers, by paying \$1.00, get a receipt to January 1, 1917, and the remaining issues of the present year as a gift.



**P. E. RICHARDSON**  
Concord St., ANTRIM, N. H.

## Dry Goods Specialties!

Ladies' and Children's Wear, Dress Goods and Remnants, Underwear, Hosiery, etc.  
Agent for Leading Manufacturers.

My friends and patrons are invited to call and examine my line of goods for Fall and Winter wear; or I will show a line of samples at your home on request.

John R. Putney Estate Undertaker First Class, Experienced Director and Embalmer, For Every Case.

W. E. Cram, AUCTIONEER I wish to announce to the public that I will sell goods at auction for any parties who wish, at reasonable rates. Apply to W. E. CRAM, Antrim, N. H.

FARMS Listed with me are quickly SOLD. No charge unless sale is made.

LESTER H. LATHAM, P. O. Box 408, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H. Telephone connection

SELECTMEN'S NOTICE. The Selectmen will meet at their Rooms, in Town hall block, the first Saturday in each month, from two till five o'clock in the afternoon, to transact town business.

WARREN W. MERRILL, CHARLES F. BUTTERFIELD, CARL H. ROBINSON, Selectmen of Antrim.

TOWN OF ANTRIM, SCHOOL DISTRICT. GEORGE E. HASTINGS, JOHN D. HUTCHINSON, HARRY B. DEANE, School Board.

Meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town hall building, the last Saturday afternoon in each month, at 2 o'clock, to transact School District business, and to hear all parties regarding school matters.

D. COHEN, Junk Dealer, WEST DEERING, N. H. BUYER OF Old Magazines, Bags, Metal and Second-hand Furniture. Customer will drop postal card or phone.

ARE YOU GOING TO BOSTON? Young women going to Boston to work or study, any lady going to Boston for pleasure or on a shopping trip without male escort will find the Franklin Square House a delightful place to stop. A Home-Hotel in the heart of Boston exclusively for women. 650 rooms, safe, comfortable convenient of access. Prices reasonable. For particulars and prices address Miss Castine C. Swanson, Supt., 11 E. Newton St., Boston, Mass.

SAVE MONEY HOUSEWIVES HERE'S SOMETHING BETTER THAN BUTTER CHEAPER THAN BUTTER

All through the middle West housewives are using "GOOD LUCK MARGARINE" - the most delicious of creamery products. Better than most butter - and cheaper. Pure, sweet and wholesome. Now we are coming to you in New England. It's churned fresh every day from richest cream and milk by the largest dairies in America. You want to know about this product that cuts down household expenses; then write us today for interesting and instructive literature. "GOOD LUCK MARGARINE" is endorsed by pure food experts - by Prof. Allen of Westfield, Mass. - Alfred McCann of the New York Globe - Prof. Wiley - and others. Sales last year exceeded 25,000,000 pounds. Send \$1 for 4-pound trial package. We send at once by parcel post prepaid.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN DURING SPARE HOURS We want two or three women in every small city to represent us, taking orders among their neighbors. Here is an opportunity for you. Write today - at once - for our proposition. John F. Jelke Co., 48 Court Street, Boston, Room 1181.

Your Chimneys Clean? Batteries For Sale! Can be had at "Central" office, Antrim, N. H. April, 1915.

BLACKSMITH and Wheelwright Having purchased the business of Mr. D. P. Bryer, am prepared to do All kinds of Blacksmithing and Wheelwright work. Horseshoeing A Specialty. JOSEPH HERITAGE, Antrim, N. H.

Agency. For The M. E. Wheeler Phosphate. ICE! Rates for Family Ice 30c per 100 lbs. Long Distance Telephone. 19-3 G. H. HUTCHINSON, Depot St., Antrim, N. H.

S. S. SAWYER, Antrim, N. H. REAL ESTATE For Sale or Exchange Farms, Village and Lake Property For Sale. No charge unless sale is made

Frank J. Boyd, Antrim, N. H. Real Estate FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE No Charge Unless Sale is Made Telephone 18-2

Edmund G. Dearborn, M. D., Main Street, ANTRIM. Office Hours: 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone 22-2.

J. D. HUTCHINSON, Civil Engineer, Land Surveying, Levels, etc. ANTRIM, N. H. TELEPHONE CONNECTION

NEWS OF THE GRANITE STATE Makes a Big Haul for Violation of Law MARSHAL CHARLES O'NEIL Arrests Twelve French-Canadians Under Contract Statute - N. H. Equal Suffrage Association.

Colebrook.—Twelve lumbermen, all French-Canadians, who have been cutting lumber for wood pulp for the contractors employed by the Connecticut River Lumber Company, were arrested Friday by United States Marshal Charles J. O'Neill for the alleged violation of the federal contract law. A Portland firm contracted with the lumber company last spring for 75,000 cords of pulp wood, and between 2,000 and 3,000 men have been working about the Connecticut lake since. The work was let to contractors who, it is alleged, went into Canada and engaged men for the work. The lumber company is owned by Hornblower & Weeks, of which Senator Weeks is a member. The men under arrest are in jail at West Stewartson, and other arrests are expected to follow.

Gratifying News for the Travelling Public. Lebanon.—The announcement has been made that plans have been approved by the Boston & Maine and Central Vermont railroads for a new station at White River Junction. This is one of the most important junction points between Boston and Montreal, and since the old station was burned four years ago the accommodations have been very inadequate. The plans call for a building of brick or stone to cost approximately \$55,000. There will be a subway directly under the present crossing for passenger traffic to and from the station, thus doing away with the dangerous crossing over eight tracks which has been a menace to public safety. The express and baggage rooms will be at the entrance to the subway, and the train sheds will be made wider and longer.

New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association. Nashua.—The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association which was held in this city closed Friday afternoon. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Martha S. Kimball of Portsmouth, president; Mrs. Winston Churchill, Cornish, first vice-president; Mrs. Anne Read Knox, Manchester, second vice-president; Dr. Inez Ford Nason, Dover, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert P. Johnston, Manchester, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft, Concord, and Miss Anna Stearns of Nashua, auditors.

The association went on record as favoring the passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment to the Constitution, and pledged itself to renewed campaign efforts in New Hampshire.

State Headquarters for Suffragists. Manchester.—The New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association has established headquarters in this city in the Eagle building, opposite Bridge street, and the rooms are now open. They are in charge of Mrs. Mary Post, who had charge of the New Jersey headquarters during the six months' campaign and was also active in Massachusetts. It is proposed to have the rooms open at certain hours daily, when some one will be in charge, and visitors will be welcome. It is probable that in order to create a more social atmosphere tea may be served one afternoon in the week.

Neck Broken but Lives. As Edwin S. Morrill was driving near his home Friday his horse became frightened by the signal bell at the Bristol branch crossing. The animal jumped and threw Mr. Morrill out, his foot becoming tangled in the reins and step. He was dragged for some distance with his head bumping on the ground until the harness broke and the horse was freed from the rig. Mr. Morrill was taken home and two doctors and a trained nurse summoned. It was found that his neck was broken and although living he is in a critical condition.

Agent Sargent is Improving. Franklin.—Clarence H. Sargent of Manchester, agent of the Animal Rescue League, who was stricken while driving from this city to Andover one day last week in the line of duty, is improving, and it is hoped that he can be removed from the hospital here to his home in a few days.

Polish Church Has Troubles of Its Own. According to statements divulged by the police the new Polish church in this city is having plenty of trouble. The treasurer has left town, and although his accounts appear to be correct family troubles seem to be at the bottom of the affair. Recently the police made a raid on a lot of gamblers and in the round up Thomas Beck, the school principal, was rounded up and is now in jail.

That Merger Question Again. Concord.—The Pearson fund trustees, Judge James W. Remick, Alvin B. Cross and Clarence E. Carr, had a conference in Boston Friday with trustees of the Boston & Maine stock owned by the New Haven and President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine regarding a reorganization and Maine regarding a reorganization of that road. Reports indicate that no substantial progress was made. The Pearson trustees persisted in the demand for a definite plan in advance of any legislation. It is also understood that Governor Spaulding is opposed to calling any special session of the legislature until some definite plan is adopted which meets the approval of stockholders.

Woman Killed by Train. Tilton.—Mrs. J. F. Thompson was instantly killed at the crossing near the East Tilton station by a south-bound passenger train about nine o'clock Friday morning. She had been to the postoffice after her mail and was about to call on a neighbor. She was on the station platform and suddenly stepped in front of the approaching train, apparently being somewhat dazed. She has been a sufferer from a nervous trouble for about 15 years. She was 60 years old and born in Guilford.

The Gas Was Turned On. Dover.—J. C. Brent and Arthur Wilkerson, two marines from Portsmouth came to this city Wednesday and registered at the New Adams House. Thursday morning they were found with the gas turned on. Brent was dead and Wilkerson in a serious condition. The latter was taken to the hospital but at last reports has not regained his senses sufficiently to give any particulars. A naval officer who came after Brent's body said they were among the best rated men at the yard.

No Heart Balm in This Suit. Manchester.—The breach of promise case of Whitten vs. White, in which the plaintiff sought damages of \$5,000, occupied the attention of the superior court for three days here last week. The defendant is a travelling salesman from Boston who failed to fulfill an alleged promise of marriage. After wrestling with the case for 15 hours the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

John T. Dodge Wrecks Wagon. Franklin.—While driving through this city Thursday an auto owned and driven by Representative John T. Dodge of Laconia struck the wagon of Charles E. Doughtin. Both were going in the same direction. A lamp on the car was smashed and the wagon was badly wrecked. Mr. Doughtin was thrown out and injured about the neck and leg.

Held on Murder Charge. Nashua.—Joseph Kilnos and Stephen Zedakis, arrested a week ago in Jersey City on a charge of murder, were arraigned in municipal court Saturday morning and held without bail. They are charged with causing the death of Jim Steyer, a Greek, who was seeking work in the mills during the strike, and who died of a fractured skull as the result of an assault.

This is Chapter Two. Keene.—James Kastr, who is alleged to have stolen \$120 from his room-mate week before last, was traced to Ford City, Pa., where he was arrested by local officers on information wired from here. They will take him to Buffalo where he will be met by Marshall Philbrick and brought back.

Woman Seriously Burned. Saimon Falls.—While removing hot ashes from a stove at her home Friday morning the clothing of Mrs. Thomas Grimes became ignited and was nearly all burned off. Her body was also terribly burned. Two physicians rendered first aid and she was taken to a hospital at Dover where she lies in a critical condition.

Something That Does Not Pay. Franklin.—Mr. J. C. Jordan was in municipal court Saturday charged with disorderly conduct. Mrs. Grace Jordan, a local expert, testified that he followed her on the street and annoyed her with his attentions. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in the house of correction.

Brings Back Big Buck. Lebanon.—Carroll Marston, who has been on a hunting trip in the northern part of the state, has returned with a buck which weighed 213 pounds, the largest ever seen here. Lyman Brockway, who accompanied him, shot a small doe.

Bedford Has \$2000 Fire. Bedford.—An overheated chimney set fire to the buildings of Charles Wiggins Thursday afternoon. Assistance was called for from Manchester and the fire was confined to the upper part of the house. The damage is estimated at \$2,000.

Big Order for Italian Army. Franklin.—The Franklin mills last week completed a big order for woolen blankets for the Italian army. The mills have been running night and day for some time in order to get the contract completed by the date specified. Extensive improvements are being made at the mills on the south side of the Winnepesaukee river, and a new turbine and penstock are being installed.

HATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS Having fitted up rooms in the tenement on corner of Main and High streets, I am ready to do all kinds of repair work. Give me a call. F. M. ALEXANDER, Antrim, N. H.

WANTED! I will buy Poultry, if the raisers will let me know when they have any to sell. C. F. Butterfield, Antrim, N. H.

Departure & Arrival of Mails POST OFFICE, ANTRIM, N. H. In effect Sept. 26, 1915 DEPARTURE A.M. P.M.

7.59. All points south of Elmwood including Southern and Western states. 7.51. All points North: Mass., Southern and Western states, Bennington, Peterboro, and north of Elmwood via Hillsboro. 10.14. All points south and north excepting between Antrim and Concord, and Antrim and Jaffrey. 11.37. Hillsboro, N. H., Massachusetts, Western and Southern states. P.M. 1.37. All points south of Elmwood Western and Southern States. 3.39. Hillsboro, all points north of Concord, Mass., Southern and Western states. 4.02. Bennington, all points north of Elmwood, Mass., Southern and Western states. ARRIVAL A.M. P.M. 8.21, 10.44, 12.07 4.52, 7.08

Tuesday and Thursday evenings the office will close fifteen minutes after the arrival of the last mail. Leander Patterson, Postmaster.

ACCOMMODATION To and From Antrim' Railroad Station. Trains leave Antrim Depot as follows: 7.24 A. M. 8.06 10.29 11.52 P. M. 1.53 3.44 4.17 6.48 Sunday: 6.33 a. m.; 4.14, 4.59, 8.40 p. m. Stage leaves Express Office 15 minutes earlier than departure of trains. Stage will call for passengers if word is left at the Express Office in Jameson Block. Passengers for the early morning train should leave word at Express Office the night before.

The New 1915 American Standard of Perfection

POULTRY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

New Ready for Immediate Delivery. We will take your order and see that you have a copy without delay, providing our present supply is not sufficient to meet demands. You will want to study up and be ready for the early Fall Shows. Price \$2.00 a Copy Send your order to REPORTER OFFICE, Antrim, N. H.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL Inc. OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE Boston, Mass. Storer F. Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

Nothing to Equal This in New England Rooms with private bath \$1.50 per day and up. Rates of two meals and bath \$2.50 per day and up. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF STRICTLY A TEMPERANCE HOTEL SEND FOR BROCHURE

SHERMAN G. BROWN AUCTIONEER Auction Sales Conducted on Reasonable Terms HILLSBORO, N. Hamp.

W. R. MUSSON, M.D., Main Street, Antrim. Hours: 8 A.M., 1 and 7 P.M. TEL. CONNECTION.

DR. E. M. BOWERS, DENTIST. ANTRIM, N. H. Telephone 21-8

C. E. DUTTON, AUCTIONEER, Hancock, N. H. Property advertised and sold on reasonable terms.

PULLING YOURSELF UP BY YOUR BOOTSTRAPS JUST that is what you're trying to do if you are attempting business without advertising in these columns. No man was ever satisfied with well enough. You are no exception—you want more business. Push hard—advertise in this paper. Tell people what you've got to sell—tell them often—tell it well. Visit our office—we'll show you how. (Copyright, 1914, by W. S. Ed.)

Real Estate, Insurance, Farm Machinery, and Vacuum Cleaners The Regina Vacuum Cleaner For Rent at 75 cents per day. Insure your time, insure your life, improve your farm and please the lady of the house. W. E. CIBNEY AGENT ANTRIM, N. H.

The only way to get the genuine New Home Sewing Machine is to buy the machine with the name NEW HOME on the arm and in the leg. This machine is warranted for all time. No other like it. No other as good. The New Home Sewing Machine Company, ORANGE, MASS. FOR SALE BY C. W. THURSTON, BENNINGTON, N. H.

Remember That every added subscriber helps to make this paper better for everybody

THE MANCHESTER UNION The Manchester Union is New Hampshire's family newspaper. It furnishes the people of the state their only daily chronicles of New Hampshire events. It is alone in its field. Subscription rate \$5.00 a year, 50c a month, payable in advance. Union-Leader Pub. Co. MANCHESTER, N. H.

B. D. PEASLEE, M. D. HILLSBORO, N. H. Office Over National Bank Diseases of Eye and Ear. Latest instruments for the detection of errors of vision and correct fitting of Glasses. Hours 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays by appointment only.

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Again We Say Remember the THE PAPER

# PRESIDENT'S WORD IS 'TO PREPARE'

Annual Message Pleads for Concerted and Efficient Action.

## FOR GREATER REGULAR ARMY

Citizen Soldiers Part of His Plan—Problem of Commercial Mobilization Stated—Disloyalty Among Certain Elements in Our National Life Serious Menace to Peace.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson today delivered the following message to congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive. If only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

**American Nations Partners.**  
In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unimpaired self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America.

**Attitude Toward Mexico.**  
We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her, and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals but cooperating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world.

**Drawing the Americas Together.**  
There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advan-

tage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand un molested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in protecting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others.

**Question of Preparedness.**  
Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

**Larger Army Plan.**  
They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,138 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of whom I shall presently speak, 792 noncommissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department, and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purpose of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

At least so much by the way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

**The Naval Program.**  
The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within

## STRIKING POINTS IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

The department of war contemplates an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men to 7,138 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, and supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens. It will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency.

The gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that in what we are now to undertake we should pay as we go. We should be following an almost universal example of modern government if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered.

which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the two committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon.

The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and one regular repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, and one hospital ship; the second year, two battleships, one scout cruiser, ten battle cruisers, four fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, and one fuel oil ship; the third year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines, and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year, two battleships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, ten fleet submarines, one ammunition ship, and one fuel oil ship; and the fifth year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, and one repair ship.

**More Men for the Navy.**  
The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 1,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least three hundred.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships, of the first line, 6 battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 12 scout cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 3 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, 6 monitors, 20 gunboats, 4 supply ships, 15 fuel ships, 4 transports, 2 tenders to torpedo vessels, 5 vessels of special types, and 2 ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine.

It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

**Need of Merchant Marine.**  
For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships

of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open, and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water.

**Must Provide Ships.**  
With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. That need was then foreseen; it is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue, to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

**State of the Finances.**  
On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$670,365,500. The balance of June last, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,435,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations, and \$50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about \$41,000,000. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about \$13,000,000. These two sums, amounting together to \$58,000,000, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$78,644,605.78. The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated,

be for the fiscal year 1917, \$93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only \$20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama canal will again be about twenty-five millions, and that the additional expenditures for the army and navy are authorized by the congress, the deficit in the general fund of the treasury on the thirtieth of June, 1917, will be nearly two hundred and thirty-five millions. To this sum at least fifty millions should be added to represent a safe working balance for the treasury, and twelve millions to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some two hundred and ninety-seven millions. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the treasury of some seventy-six and a half millions at the end of the present fiscal year, and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some fifty millions, or, reckoning in sixty-two millions for deficiency appropriations and a safe treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some one hundred and twelve millions. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine ourselves to the problem of providing \$112,000,000 of new revenue rather than \$297,000,000.

**New Sources of Revenue.**  
How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, to undertake, we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the house of representatives are expected under the Constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern government if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A one per cent tax per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield at the present estimated production \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horse power on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question of controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt; to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debas our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed

anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malignant reaction against the government and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectively. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

## Are Disgrace to the Nation.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law.

What is more important is, that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

## Regulation of Railroads.

No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we undo? It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordinating and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Dec. 6, 1914.  
Allies made further advances in northern France.  
Germans occupied Lodz and drove a wedge into Russian center. One of the Przemysl forts fell.  
Russians shelled Cracow at long range.  
Turks occupied Keda.  
Forty British and French war vessels arrived off the Dardanelles.  
Russian aviators attacked Breslau forts.  
French aviators attacked Freiburg.

Dec. 7, 1914.  
Allies in West began general offensive.  
Belgians repulsed German boat attack along Yser canal.  
Germans in Alsace fell back.  
Russians bombarded Cracow suburbs and besieged fortress of Loetzen.  
Germans abandoned Zgier.  
Serbians checked Austrian advance.  
British steamer Charcas sunk by German transport in Pacific.  
Arrow dropped by aviator killed Major General von Meyer.  
Ostend was set on fire by aeroplane bombs.  
Bombs from German aeroplane killed ten in Hazebrouck.  
Government of Holland lent wheat to Belgium.

Dec. 8, 1914.  
German headquarters moved from Roulers.  
Germans renewed attack on Dixmude.  
Turks were defeated near Batum.  
British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sturdee defeated German squadron under Admiral von Spee off Falkland Islands, sinking the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg.  
Prince von Buelow reached Rome as German ambassador.  
Two sections of American Red Cross left Italy for Serbia.

Dec. 9, 1914.  
Belgians took German trenches on the Yser by a ruse.  
Germans shelled Ypres and Furnes.  
Serbians recaptured Valjevo and Uzhirza from Austrians.  
Germans lost heavily in attack on Lovicz.  
Austrians defeated near Cracow.  
Turks at Kurna surrendered to Indian troops.  
Polish-American relief committee formed.

Dec. 10, 1914.  
Germans evacuated Roulers and Armentieres.  
French were victorious at Vermelles.  
Serbians took many Austrians and large stores of supplies.  
Revolution in Union of South Africa declared ended.  
British took 1,100 Turkish prisoners and nine guns.  
German submarine raid on Dover was repulsed by the forts.  
Czech regiments in Austrian army refused to fight against the Serbians.  
Military control of South Sea islands divided between Japan and Britain.

Dec. 11, 1914.  
Allies in France pushed forward.  
Germans rushed heavy guns to Ostend.  
Three German columns repulsed in Poland.  
Austrians were defeated north of Kamaj and Parovnitza.  
Sheik Klazim, chief of the Shiites, proclaimed a holy war.  
French capital moved back from Bordeaux to Paris.

Dec. 12, 1914.  
Turkish fleet bombarded Batum.  
German aviator dropped shells on Hazebrouck but was killed by French shells.  
British consul dragged from Italian consulate at Hodeida by Turks.  
American Red Cross shipped great quantity of hospital supplies.  
Rockefeller Foundation steamer sailed with \$400,000 cargo.  
Allies drove Germans across the Yser canal.  
Serbians repulsed Austrians at Kosmaj.  
Germans occupied Przasnysz.  
Lodz was evacuated by the Russians.

**Conscience, Not Consequence.**  
When you are in doubt as to the course to take, consult your conscience, not consequences. Do right, and never mind how things are going to turn out. One who steers his course so as to avoid everything unpleasant, makes a zigzag course, and may miss the harbor at last. Follow conscience, and leave consequences to God.

**Optimistic Thought.**  
When it is dark the toward is very

## THE SNOW WILL SOON BE HERE

We are all prepared with a complete line of Winter Goods. Men's Heavy Rubbers for Socks and Felts in 1 buckle, lace, 2 buckle and high laces as well as leather tops. Such brands as Ball Band, Goodyear Glove and the famous Red Rubbers. In light rubbers for shoes we can fit any style with Goodyear Glove.

Gloves and Mittens, Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Wool Hose, Gaiters, Arctics, etc.

Why not buy some of these useful articles for Christmas?

—Do Your Christmas Shopping Early—

### GOODWIN, The Shoeman

Goodell Block, Antrim. Tel. 31-5

## RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

Baker's Block HILLSBORO

Watch out for our New Adv. in Next Week's Reporter, announcing OUR Line of Holiday Goods . . . . .

## RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

The Cash Shoe Store Hillsboro

## Antrim Garage

H. A. COOLIDGE, Prop.

Main Street, Antrim, N. H.

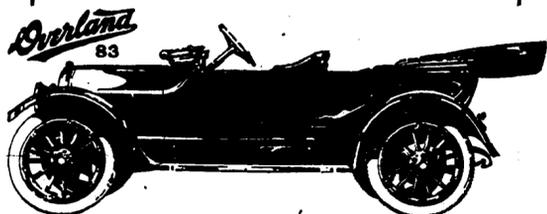
TELEPHONE 25-4

## SUPPLIES and REPAIRS

Gasoline, Oils, Greases, Gas and Electric Lights, Tires, Tubes, Parts, Accessories

Full Line of Ford Parts

After Dec. 1st, Garage Closes Thursdays at 6 p.m.



Agents for the OVERLAND Car

**The Antrim Reporter**  
Published Every Wednesday Afternoon  
Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year  
Advertising Rates on Application  
H. W. ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHER  
E. B. ELDRIDGE, Assistant

Wednesday, December 8, 1915

Long Distance Telephone  
Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a Revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the lines.  
Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.  
Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.  
Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at the same rate as list of presents at a wedding.  
Entered at the Post-office at Antrim, N. H., as second-class matter.

### Antrim Locals

#### House Painting

Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, etc., done in the right way at right prices. Apply to

H. W. ELLIOTT,  
Antrim, N. H.

Sixteen days—then Christmas!

For Sale—August Shoats, \$3 and \$4 each. A. L. Cunningham, North Branch.

Mrs. H. W. Eldredge and son, Cranston Eldredge, were in Manchester Friday last.

Mrs. Gertrude Bonner was a recent guest of Mrs. Dana Temple at Hillsboro Lower Village.

Harry B. Drake and Robert J. Abbott attended the convention in Manchester last week.

The Reporter to January 1, 1917, for \$1.00; subscribe now and get the benefit of the extra issues.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heritage are entertaining Mrs. Heritage's brother, Matthew Jameson, of Brookline.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutchinson have moved from their tenement on High street to North Bennington.

The Best Christmas Presents are the USEFUL kind, such as Shoes, Arctics, Slippers, etc., at Goodwin's.

Miss Hazel I. Burnham was at home from Wilton for over Sunday, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Burnham.

Wood For Sale—I have a lot of good wood for sale, in four foot and stove lengths. Albert S. Bryer, Antrim, N. H.

Howard E. Paige was in Hanover three days the past week attending the 9th annual Older Boys' Conference of Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Henry A. Coolidge, pastor of the Congregational church, has been confined to his home with blood poisoning in his hand and arm.

The Algonquin basket ball team were defeated by the Wilton aggregation here last Friday evening, the score being 32 to 22 in the first game of the season.

Miss Vera McClure was in Concord on Monday where that evening she was privileged to hear the Flonzaley Quartet, said to be the finest stringed quartet in the world.

Local successful deer hunters are Henry A. George, Archie Perkins, Fred Cutter, John Whitney, Warren Wheeler. Several hunters are out on the trails, but the distance between the pursuer and the pursued is apparently too great.

Irving Avery of Reading, Mass., has purchased the Antrim Bakery of W. D. Fogg and will be here about the middle of the month to open the same for business. He has rented the G. E. Hutchinson house on Elm street and will remove his family here.

A party of about 20 pupils of the Antrim High school gathered at the home of Cecil H. Prentiss, Fairview street, last Saturday evening and gave him a pleasant surprise. Games, music and refreshments helped to make the evening enjoyable, and on their departure left a souvenir of the occasion. These are wholesome gatherings for the young people and more of them should be held amid the atmosphere of the home.

Facial Massage Shampooing  
**MRS. VIOLA FARRANT**  
"Velvetina" System of BEAUTY CULTURE  
Scalp Treatment Antrim, N. H.

#### TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

To The Tax Payers of Antrim.

Ten per cent interest will be collected on all Taxes not paid before Dec. 1st, 1915. Non Resident Taxes must be paid before Dec. 1st, 1915, to save cost of advertising.

LEWIS R. GOVE,  
Nov. 20, 1915. Tax Collector.

## Antrim Locals

#### TO LET

Tenement, 4 rooms, in Kimball house, recently occupied by William H. Hill. Apply to

H. A. Hurlin.

#### FOR SALE

One Sleigh, a good one and used but one season; in fine condition; will be sold right as have no use for it.

One Watering Tub, for horses or cattle; well made and in best of condition; used but little.

Apply to  
H. W. ELDRIDGE,  
Antrim, N. H.

The Reporter till January, 1917, for \$1.00; subscribe now.

Mrs. Morris Burnham was a recent guest of her daughter, Miss Hazel Burnham, at Wilton.

A large line of Books, just received, at Goodwin's. See display in show window.

Miss Mildred Cram is at her home here from the Keene Normal school, entertaining a case of whooping cough.

Only the present month remains in which to get THE REPORTER at the low price offer. Read the advertisement on first page.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney are occupying the Conn house on Wallace street, having moved from the G. E. Hutchinson house, on Elm street.

William Shoults has been employed by W. E. Cram clearing up the lot on Jameson avenue adjoining the R. C. Goodell property; it will greatly improve the looks of the avenue.

FOR SALE—Concord Wagon, Pung Sleigh, Driving Sleigh, one-horse Wood Sled; Oat Straw and Meadow Hay. Inquire of W. E. Gibney or address Box 304, Peterboro, N. H.

FOR SALE—A Good Jersey Cow, and 2 Heifers, 15 Laying Pullets and about three tons of Hay; a few Baldwin Apples at \$1.00 a bbl., at the farm. G. C. Rogers, Antrim, N. H.

The Mission Circle of the Presbyterian church will meet Thursday afternoon at their parlor. Supper will be served at five o'clock. Ladies will please remember to bring their food.

For Useful Christmas Presents see display adv. on page four. Goodwin.

The Antrim Woman's Club met Monday and prepared some Christmas gifts, for the McCoy home at Stoddard. Musical selections were furnished by Misses Mamie Barrett, Alice Thompson and Elizabeth Tandy.

While driving from Antrim to Peterboro, Charles A. Fitts met with a painful accident, being kicked by the horse he was driving, breaking the knee pan, which will confine him to the house for an indefinite period.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Russell, of Wellesley, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Boyden, of Charles River, Mass., attended the prize speaking of Tuesday and returned by car the next day, taking Mrs. Jennie Jameson Nims with them.

Miss Eleanor Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lane, gave a birthday party to a number of her little friends at her home on Saturday afternoon last, it being her fifth anniversary. A most pleasant time was enjoyed by the young folks.

"The Dutch Detective," a farce in three acts, will be given in the town hall, Antrim, Friday evening, Dec. 10, by members of the Antrim High School, for benefit of the Senior class. To conclude with a social promenade; Appleton's orchestra will furnish music. Particulars on posters.

## TO-NIGHT! Seven Interesting Reels

At town hall, Antrim, TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, a 7-reel program will be given. The cast includes Mabel Normand in a rollicking comedy, "The Diving Girl"; Henry Walthall, Lillian and Dorothy Gish, and other "Birth of a Nation" Stars in "The Little Tessa" in two reels and "Judith of Bethulia" in four parts. Owing to a wide-spread demand this attraction has again been booked and motion picture patrons are offered an exceptionally good program for this evening.

Remember, SEVEN Reels TO-NIGHT!

## Community Gifts

To encourage the spirit of Christmas giving, it is hoped that every person in Antrim, young and old, will contribute something for the gift boxes which are to be sent away under the direction of the "Community Christmas Tree" committee.

Plans are already made for some articles to be sent to the McCoy children's home at Stoddard. The greater part of the contributions will be sent to the Good Will Institute at Nashua, by means of which it is hoped to give Christmas cheer to some of the families who are in need because of the strike in that city.

Clothing, toys, money, fruit and vegetables are acceptable. Do not wait for personal solicitation but send your offerings to the home of Everett Davis, on Main street, anytime on Wednesday, Dec. 22d. Please note the date.

#### W. R. C. Elect Officers

The W. R. C. elected the following officers last night for 1916:

President—Mrs. Mary Bartlett  
Senior Vice Pres.—Mrs. Emma Hutchinson  
Junior Vice Pres.—Mrs. Elizabeth Paige

Treasurer—Mrs. Bertha Colby  
Chaplain—Mrs. Fannie Hutchinson  
Conductor—Mrs. Etta Cutter  
Guard—Mrs. Eleanor Austin  
Delegates—Mrs. Nellie Putney, Mrs. Jennie Dearborn, Mrs. Jennie Proctor

Alternates—Mrs. Mina Faulkner, Mrs. Emma Muzzey, Mrs. Mary Fay Fannie Hutchinson, P. C.

#### D. A. R. Meeting

The December meeting of Molly Aiken Chapter, D. A. R., was held Friday afternoon with Mrs. Anna Eaton Carter, who was assisted in her duties as hostess by Mrs. Helen Reed Ashford.

The program included the singing of Christmas carols; reading, "Early Christmas Carols," by Miss Beatrice Clement; paper, "Spies of the Revolution," written by Mrs. Viola Bass Deacon, of Putnam, Conn., and read by Mrs. Cora Baker Hunt; reading, "A Christmas at Mt. Vernon," by Miss Helen Stanley.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses.

#### Many Children Have Worms

Worms are a common childhood ailment. They make children irritable, nervous and restless, besides robbing the body and mind of proper nourishment. Watch your child. Examine the stools and at first signs of worms give your child a treatment of Kickapoo Worm Killer. They kill the worms, act as a laxative and expel the worms and poisonous waste. Tone the system and help restore your child's health and happy disposition. Only 25c. at your Druggist. adv.

#### HANCOCK

Mrs. George Loveren has started for the Exposition in California where she will attend the meeting of the National Grange.

Rev. Carl D. Skillin spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Hallowell, Me.

Miss May Dutton, from Gorham, was at the home of her father, C. H. Dutton, for Thanksgiving.

Miss Nancy Weston has returned from Colebrook.

Mrs. Charles Cabot, of Boston, Mrs. R. T. Plane, Miss Ruth Paine, of Brookline, have been spending a season at the Hancock House.

### Early Shopping

A large number of people each year find it profitable to shop early. They find it desirable to their advantage to do their Christmas buying a head of the crowd.

They can take ample time to look over stocks and give each purchase careful consideration. This results often in the selection of a gift more suitable at a decided saving in cost.

There is also an intense personal satisfaction in approaching the holidays free from the worry of gift selection. It doubtless the enjoyment of the Christmas season.

We very glad to aid you in the choosing of your gifts. Our stocks are now complete, we have ample time to be sure of your gift being in the best advantage, and our sales people can give your purchases the proper attention.

A small deposit will reserve any article until you wish to take it out.

Our Illustrated Catalogue for the asking.

**D. E. Gordon**  
Hillsboro, N. H.

# COUPON DAY

Saturday, December 11, 1915

Now is your Golden Opportunity to get Xmas Gifts and Kitchen Furnishings at **25 Per Cent Off**

### COUPON DAY

Bring This Coupon To Our Store on Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915

Pick Out Anything in our China and Crockery Department, Jewelry or Kitchen Furnishings to the amount of \$1.25. Present this with \$1.00.

**W. H. ROBINSON, Antrim, N. H.**

## The Flowers of Field and Garden Wither and Die---

But HARMONY INTENSE PERFUMES perpetuate their delicate scents in lasting and delightful preparations that appeal to all women.

We are showing a most complete line of Intense Perfumes and Toilet Waters put up in attractive boxes for the holidays from

**25 Cents to \$1.50**

## E. M. LANE

The Retail Store

# WOMAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP

We are Headquarters for

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Large Line of Toys for Children as well an extensive showing of the more useful gifts for the older one.

## Miss S. E. Lane & Co.,

TOWN HALL BUILDING  
ANTRIM, N. H.

### Gifts of Silverware

Nothing more acceptable can be offered than attractive silverware, combining good taste with a quality of endurance which assures lifelong service. Such characteristics make

## 1847 ROGERS BROS. X S TRIPLE

ware most desirable for gifts. To-day this renowned trade mark assures the purchaser not only of securing the original brand of Rogers, but the heaviest grade plate guaranteed by the makers to give absolute satisfaction.

The remarkable durability of "1847 ROGERS BROS." Silver has won it the popular title

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Knives, forks, spoons and fancy serving pieces may be procured in numerous designs, some fancy, some simple and chaste.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "O-L," showing all patterns.

**BERDEN BRITANNIA CO.**  
(International Silver Co., Successors)  
Meriden, Conn.



## SINCE TAKING PERUNA

I can say my bowels are much more regular. My heart is stronger. My appetite is much better. My throat is much better.



Mrs. William H. Hinchliffe, 20 Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

Those who object to fluid medicines can now procure Peruna Tablets.

## High School Department.

The items of news appearing under this department are furnished us by the school

### The War-wrecked Peoples— Paper by Miss Elizabeth Widdifield

A number of the American people are already wondering what the people of Europe will do after the war is over and peace is decided upon. The armies which will be disbanded will be groups of men who will not be content to settle down on a farm, or work in a shop or counting houses, but will still have the old roving spirit of the war. There will be two classes of men, namely the able-bodied and learned, and the aged and infirm. The more industrious people will want to come to America, and not work under such high taxes at home but Europe will most likely induce them not to leave, by offering higher wages than they could receive in America, or by laws.

On the other hand the disabled will be given all the help and aid to get out of Europe and settle here but we do not want them. If these men should come they would work for lower wages than the men already employed and the foreigner would receive the native's job because his labor is cheaper. Then a great many Americans would be out of work. As for the women and children they will be welcomed because the earlier in life the immigrant comes the sooner he takes on the ways of the American and the national spirit. There is also a great need for the labor of women, many positions are open to them and many useful works can be done in agriculture, horticulture, gardening and many minor occupations. The woman of today is greater than ever before.

But laws have been passed as were pointed out to us by Mr. Howe that no dumping of the lunatics, criminals, diseased and pauperized aliens is allowed. The enforcement of these laws is becoming more and more strict every year, and it is not supposed that the condition of affairs in Europe will cause them to relax. Of course we will have hard and difficult problems to face, but they will not be discouraging; we should give very much thought to this and do away with the fear.

Antrim High was defeated at basket ball by Conant High on Friday evening, Dec. 3, at East Jaffrey. The game, which consisted of two twenty-minute periods was played in Union hall. The last half of the game was faster than the first, though it was a fast game from the start to finish. At the end of the first period the score stood 13 to 5 in favor of Conant. After intermission both teams came on the floor with a fine show of pluck and spirit, but owing to the

better team work and greater weight of Conant they came off victorious with a score of 38 to 18.

Some of the Sophomores used their geometry in fitting five boys in one bed. As a result the neighbors were somewhat disturbed by noisy exclamations.

The Improvement committee of the A. H. S. I. A., has done quite a little to improve the looks of the school, both on the inside and out. They have washed the desks in the recitation rooms and with the help of the school picked up the waste paper and rubbish around the buildings.

The Senior class play, "The Dutch Detective," is coming this week Friday night. This will be your last chance to help the Seniors so come and enjoy an evening of fun. There will be ice cream and candy on sale, and fancy articles suitable for Christmas gifts. A social promenade will follow the play. Reserved seat tickets on sale at the Antrim Pharmacy.

## GREENFIELD

The funeral of William French was held at the home of his father, George W. French, Friday, Nov. 26. Rev. William Weston, of Marlboro, officiated, assisted by Rev. O. M. Lord of this town. Interment in the village cemetery.

Mrs. C. M. White, Mrs. E. C. Hopkins, Miss Laura Wheeler and Miss Mildred Gage attended the opening of the New Memorial Hospital at Nashua.

Mrs. Addie Hartshorn passed away Monday, at her home in this village. The funeral was held Thursday at 11 o'clock.

The farm house of E. J. Fletcher was burned last week Friday night about midnight. Mr. Fletcher awoke to find his room full of smoke, and on investigating, discovered the kitchen on fire. Help was sent from the village in automobiles but it was too late to save the house, and it was burned to the ground. The barn in which were Mr. Fletcher's valuable cattle was saved. Mr. Fletcher was badly burned about the face and hands, and suffered from inhaling much smoke.

## EAST ANTRIM

Deer in this locality seem very scarce.

Mr. Dickey is improving one of his barns by laying new shingles.

Allen Knapp has sold his oxen to a party in Derry and started overland to deliver them on Monday.

Mrs. George Nylander and daughter of Chatham, Mass., are visiting at the Nylanders.

Mrs. Elmer Merrill, of Clinton, was visiting her parents last week.

Miss Lula Young is employed at Maple View farm.

Only one deer captured so far in this vicinity and Warren Wheeler got that.

Arthur Wade, a former resident, and now from Lempster, this state, was calling on old neighbors on Sunday.

Mrs. George King and two children of Bennington, are visiting her mother, Mrs. F. E. Sheldon.

Henry E. Swain is stopping with Harry Harvey.

Try The REPORTER for a year!

## FRANCESTOWN

A new steel bridge is being put in near E. E. Wilson's. M. B. Chandler and B. W. Smith are doing the work.

Frank Colburn is having an electric plant put in at his store building, by Ned Ducklee, of Medford, Mass. Soon electric lights will be in evidence there.

Alfred Parker was taken to the Elliott hospital in Manchester to have his hand treated, which was badly hurt where he was working in Hancock, by a dynamite cartridge.

Miss Eunice Patch and Miss Rhoda Woods have returned to Cushing academy, Ashburnham.

## CLINTON VILLAGE

Ralph Whittemore is sick with the measles.

Earl Yorke spent last week at his former home in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hilton have gone to Florida for the winter.

Mrs. Dick Cuddihy visited in Bennington, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holt entertained his sister, Mrs. Will French and son, from Milford, last week. Mr. French was here for Sunday.

## The Fashion Shop

49 Hanover St.  
Opposite The Auditorium  
Agnes R. Hughes Anna M. Howe

Our Third Annual Sale of Practical

# CHRISTMAS GIFTS

We have gone all through our stock of Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Petticoats and will have a Special Sale in each department

## HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES

### Special on Suits

We have 50 Poplin, Gabardine and Broadcloth Suits, some fur-trimmed, others braid or velvet trimmed, \$25.00 value for..... **\$14.88**

### Special on Coats

Seventy-five new stylish Coats in zibelines, chevots, boucles, mixtures, corduroys plushes, late models, fur-trimmed, \$22.50 for **\$13.75**

### Special on Dresses

Fifty taffeta, charmeuse, chiffon, velvet and serge dresses in smart models, morning, afternoon and evening wear, \$15 to \$20, .. **\$10.98**

### Special on Skirts

Twenty five Poplin, Serge, Corduroy and mixture skirts in tailored and dressy models, \$7.50 value. **\$4.98**

### Special on Waists

Fifty crepe de chine, pussy willow, charmeuse and striped silk that usually sold at from \$3 to \$4, now **\$1.98**

### Special on Furs

Fifty fur muffs and scarfs in coneys, fox, raccoon, opossum, beaver, fitch and seal at..... **\$1.98**

Maribou and Ostrich Boas in all colors and styles. Prices from \$1.00 up.

THE FASHION SHOP MANCHESTER, N. H.

# AUCTION

Bills, Dance Posters, and Poster Printing of every kind and size at right prices at this office. We deliver them at short notice, clearly printed, free from errors, and deliver them express paid.

Notice of every Ball or Auction inserted in this paper free of charge, and many times the notice alone is worth more than the cost of the bills.

Mail or Telephone Orders receive our prompt attention Send your orders to

The Reporter Office,  
ANTRIM, N. H.

A NEWSPAPER OF CHARACTER

## SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN

MASSACHUSETTS

ABLE, INDEPENDENT, READABLE

(Established in 1824 by Samuel Bowles)

Daily (Morning) \$8; Sunday \$2; Weekly \$1 a Year

With War Raging and a Presidential Campaign Approaching, READ

A FEARLESS, CLEAR-THINKING NEWSPAPER,

Edited by Trained Students of the World's Affairs.

"In many respects The Springfield Republican stands as the highest achievement of American journalism."  
—From the New Republic.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY (Morning) \$8 a year, \$2 a quarter, 70 cents a month, 10 cents a week, 3 cents a copy.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, \$10 a year, \$2.50 a quarter, 85 cents a month, 20 cents a week.

SUNDAY, \$2 a year, 50 cents a quarter, 5 cents a copy.

WEEKLY (Thursdays), \$1 a year, 25 cents a quarter, 10 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

Specimen copies sent free on application. The Weekly Republican will be sent free for three weeks to anyone who wishes to try it.

All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address

THE REPUBLICAN,  
Springfield, Mass.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children,  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

War Upon Pain!

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered. Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away. It is really wonderful.

Mervin H. Soister Berkeley, Cal., writes: "Last Saturday, after tramping around the Panama Exposition with wet feet I came home with my neck so stiff that I couldn't turn. I applied Sloan's Liniment freely and went to bed. To my surprise, next morning the stiffness had almost disappeared, four hours after the second application I was as good as new." March, 1915. At Druggists. 25c. adv.

For Your Job and Book Printing

Patronize the

REPORTER PRESS  
Antrim, N. H.

## HAYING!

Is now here. Don't repair your old worn-out mower or rake, but buy the BEST. New model BUCKEYE Mower made by Richardson Mfg. Co., Worcester.

J. E. Perkins, Agt.  
Antrim, N. H.

## Shoes Direct

FROM FACTORY.

Send For Free Catalog of Good Working and Dress Shoes at Factory Prices.

Brockton Shoe Com'y,

21 Granite St.,  
QUINCY, - - Mass.

J. E. Perkins & Son  
ANTRIM, N. H.

## LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stable

Good rigs for all occasions.

## A FORD CAR

At A-F-F-O-R-D Prices

5-passenger REO Auto at reasonable rates

Tel. 3-4.

## PLEASURES

IF YOU enjoy an Easy Chair, a Good Cigar, and plenty of good company, just drop in at the most homelike place in Antrim, and watch the boys enjoying themselves playing BILLIARDS or POCKET BILLIARDS—or better still, take a hand in the game yourself. Any of us there will be glad to see you.

The MAPLEHURST  
ANTRIM, N. H.

SATISFACTION Guaranteed THE STORE OF QUALITY  
The Woman's Shop  
87 North Main St., CONCORD, N. H.

## Mark-Down Sale Suits and Coats

### SUITS---SUITS

In the Most Desirable Shades and Fabrics. Fur Trimmed or Tailored.

Price \$10., 12.50, 15, and 17.50

Formerly \$15.00 to \$30.00

### COATS---COATS

Plushes, Veal Lamb, Mixtures, Broadcloth, Wool Velours, Crushed Plush, etc., all sizes

Price \$5.98, 7.50, 10, 12.50, 15., 17.50

Formerly up to \$40.00

We Fill Mail Orders or Send Goods to You for Your Approval

Shirt Waists, Skirts, Raincoats, Petticoats, Muffs and Scarfs, Sweaters, etc.

The Only Exclusive Store in Concord and Vicinity

PE-RU-NA Coughs, Colds, Stomach Troubles and Catarrh Relieved. No Remedy can Compete with Peruna The Ready-to-take

Fate of Soldiers' Rum. In spite of prohibition of alcohol, French soldiers' friends sometimes include small flasks of brandy in their parcels for the men.

DO YOU NEED A KIDNEY REMEDY?

Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it may be found just the remedy you need.

Woman, Lovely Woman. "That idiotic young Supleigh," remarked the first dear girl, "had the audacity to propose to me last night."

An Improved Quinine, Does not Cause Nervousness nor Ringing in Head

The happy combination of laxatives in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE makes the Quinine in this form have a far better effect than the ordinary Quinine, and it can be taken by anyone without affecting the head.

The average man takes his vacation as soon as he gets the money. The average woman takes hers when she dies.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills For Rheumatism & Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.—Adv.

Of course the machine politician is the one who never passes any of the campaign fund in our direction.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Beentwood

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Box 3 M Free.

Crystalina

"THE MAGIC SKIN REMEDY" HELPS ALL SKIN TROUBLES YOUR DRUGGIST or send 25 cents to Crystalina Co. 241 Degrav St. Brooklyn N. Y.

A USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT

This Will Be Appreciated Good English: A Practical Manual of Correct Speaking and Writing by Prof. John L. Henry, Jr. Over 1000 mistakes, words and phrases explained. Bound in the cloth.

Turn Your Ford Into a Closed Car for the Winter. Glass encloses only \$10. Dollars. Block Fordtop Company, Box 47, Station N, New York.

Wanted Men To learn to drive and repair automobiles and the proceeds of the sale of the car to be used in the purchase of a new one. MAINS AUTO COMPANY, 107 Forest Ave., Portland, Maine.

WILL BUY OLD U.S. Confederate States stamped Givendescription. W. H. Berman, 511 E. 19th, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Bookfree. Illustrations on request. Post results.

Send 15c for 50 Assorted Post Cards List of other bargains. Wm. Madison, Milford, Ia.

The housefly not only gets down earlier than the busy bee, but it works harder and stays longer.

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies always Murine Your Eyes—Don't take your age.

Function of the Hammer. "Why do you knock so? Why are you always using a hammer?" "I do it to rivet attention, my boy."

Good Reason. "Why didn't you reply to that fellow's charges?" "Because it wouldn't answer."

HANDS LIKE VELVET Keep So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

On retiring soak hands in hot Cuticura soapsuds, dry and rub the Ointment into the hands some minutes. Wear bandage or old gloves during night. This is a "one night treatment for red, rough, chapped and sore hands." It works wonders.

Sample each free by mail with 32-p. Skin Book. Address Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Why You Sneeze. There is more than one cause for sneezing, and persons may differ in their susceptibility to them.

The sneeze caused by the effect of cold is different. It is an attempt of nature to cure you. She makes you sneeze for the same reason that she makes you shiver—to generate heat for warming the blood and preventing you from taking more cold—to help relieve the cold you have.

The sneezing from cold is not an act of the nose alone, this being merely the part of the body where it explodes. It is an act of the entire body, during which every muscle gives a jump. The body is affected by a spasmodic effort to warm the entire system and throw off the cold.

Frank Criticism. Author—I sent you a copy of my latest book a few days ago. I suppose you have glanced over it?

Miss Frankleigh—Glanced over it! Why, I read it through three times. Author—pleased—Indeed! Then you must have found it very interesting!

Miss Frankleigh—No, I can't say that I did. I was merely trying to find out what it was all about.

The Prodigal Father. Bill—What degree did your father take in his lodge?

Bill—About 100 in the shade, I guess. Anyhow I heard him tell the chauffeur he was some warm.

HARD TO DROP But Many Drop It. A young Calif. wife talks about coffee:

"It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied: 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'"

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drunk no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum, convinced that coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I have gained 8 pounds in weight, but my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tin.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

The BALL of FIRE of GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER and LILLIAN CHESTER ILLUSTRATED by C.D. RHODES

SYNOPSIS. At a vestry meeting of the Market Square church Gail Sargent listens to a discussion about the sale of the church tenements to Edward E. Allison, local traction king, and when asked her opinion of the church by Rev. Smith Boyd, she is apparently a lucrative business enterprise.

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CHAPTER IV—Continued. "I didn't know I was," she confessed, concerned about it herself. "All at once I seem to look on it as an old shoe which should be cast aside. It is so elaborate to do so little good in the world. Morality is on the increase, as any page of history will show."

"I believe that to be true," he hastily assured her, glad to be able to agree with her upon something. "But it is in spite of the church, not because of it," she immediately added. "You can't say that there is a tremendous moral influence in a congregation which numbers eight hundred, and sends less than fifty to services. The balance show their devotion to Christianity by a quarterly check."

Rev. Smith Boyd felt unfairly hit. "That is the sorrow of the church," he sadly confessed; "the lukewarmness of its followers."

"She felt a trace of compunction for him; but why had he gone into the ministry?" "Can you blame them?" she demanded, as much aggrieved as if she had suffered a personal distress.

"The rector flushed as if he had been struck, and he turned to Gail with that cold look in his green eyes. "That is too deep a subject to discuss here, but if you will permit me, I will take it up with you at the house," he quietly returned, and there was a dogged compulsion in his tone.

"I shall be highly interested in the defense," accepted Gail, with an aggravating smile.

There seemed to be but very little to say after that, and they walked silently up the hill together towards the yellow camp fire, fuming inwardly at each other. Near the top of the hill her emerald scarf came loose at the throat, and with her numbed hands, she could not locate the little clasp with which it had been held.

"May I help you?" offered the rector, constraining himself to politeness. "Thank you." She was extremely sweet about it, and he reached up to perform the courtesy. The rounded column of her neck was white as marble in the moonlight, and as he sought the clasps, his fingers, drawn from his woollen gloves, touched her warm throat, and they tingled. He started as if he had received an electric shock, and as he looked into her eyes, a purple mist seemed to spring between them. He mechanically fastened the clasps, though his fingers trembled. "Thank you," again said Gail, and he did not notice that her voice was unusually low. She went on over to the group gathered around the fire, but Rev. Smith Boyd stood where she had left him, staring stupidly at the ground. He was in a whirl of bewilderment, amid which there was some unreasoning resentment, but beneath it all there was an inexplicable sadness.

"Just in time for the Palisade special," called Lucile Teasdale. "I don't know," laughed Gail. "I think of going on a private car this trip," and she sought among the group for distraction from certain oppressive thoughts. Allison, and Lucile and Ted and Arly, were among the more familiar figures, besides a startling Adonis, proudly introduced as Dick Rodley, by Arlene, early in the evening, with an air which plainly stated that he was a personal discovery for which she gave herself great credit.

"The Palisades special will not start without Miss Sargent," he declared, bending upon her an ardent gaze, and bestowing upon her a smile which displayed a flash of perfect white teeth. Gail breathlessly thought him the most dangerously handsome thing she had ever seen, but she missed the foreign accent in him. That would have made him complete.

"I'm sorry that the Palisade special will be delayed," she coolly told him, but she tempered the deliberateness of that decision with an upward and sidelong glance, which she was startled to recognize in herself as distinct coquetry.

"I have a prior claim," laughed Allison, stepping up and taking her by the arm. "It's my turn to guide Miss Sargent on the two-passenger sled."

There was something new about Allison tonight. There was the thrill and the exultation of youth in his voice, and twenty years seemed to have been dropped from his age. There was an intensity about him, too, and also a proprietorlike compulsion, which decided Gail on a certain diversion she had entertained. She was

oppressed with men tonight. The world was full of them, and they had closed too nearly around her.

Suddenly she broke away with a laugh, and, taking the two-passenger sled from Smith Boyd, who still stood in preoccupation at the edge of the group, she picked it up and ran with it, and threw herself face forward on it, as she had done when she was a kid, and shot down the hill, to the intense disapproval of Reverend Boyd! Dick Rodley, ever alert in his chosen profession, grabbed a light steel racer from the edge of the bank, and with a magnificent run, slipped himself on the sled and darted in pursuit! The rector's lip curled the barest trace at one corner, but Edward E. Allison, looking down the hill, grinned, and lit a cigar.

"Coming Allison?" called Cunningham. "There's room for you both, doctor."

"I don't think I'll ride this trip, thanks," returned Allison, and, as the rector also declined with pleasant thanks, Allison gave the voyagers a hearty push, and walked back to the camp fire.

"I received the ultimatum of your vestry today, Doctor Boyd," observed Allison when they were alone. "Still that eventual fifty million."

"Well, yes," returned the rector briskly, and backed up comfortably to the blaze. He was a different man now. "We discussed your proposition thoroughly, and decided that, in ten years, the property is worth fifty million to you, for the purpose you have in mind. Consequently you take less."

Allison surveyed him shrewdly for a moment. "That's the argument of a bandit," he remarked. "Why accept all that the prisoner has when his friends can raise a little more?"

"I don't see the use of metaphor," retorted the rector, who dealt professionally in it. "Business is business."

Allison grunted, and flicked his ashes into the fire. "By George, you're right," he agreed. "I've been trying to handle you like a church, but now I'm going after you like the business organization you are."

Rev. Smith Boyd reddened. The charge that Market Square church was a remarkably lucrative enterprise was becoming too general for comfort.

"The vestry has given you their decision," he returned, standing stiff and straight with his hands clasped behind him. "You may pay for the Vedder court tenement property a cash sum which, in ten years, will accrue to fifty million dollars, or you may let it alone, and his tone was as forcefully crisp as Allison's, though he could not hide the musical timbre of it.

"I won't pay that price, and I won't let the property alone," Allison snapped back. "The city needs it."

For a moment the two men looked each other levelly in the eyes. There seemed to have sprung up some new enmity between them. A thick man with a stubby mustache came puffing up to the fire, and sat down on his sled with a thump.

"Splendid exercise," he gasped, holding his sides. "I think about a week of it would either reduce me to a living skeleton, or kill me."

"Your vestry's an ass," Allison took pleasure in informing him. "Same to you and many of them," puffed Jim Sargent. "What's the trouble with you? Trying to take a business advantage of a church."

"I'd have a better chance with a Jew," was Allison's contemptuous reply.

"Oh, see here, Allison!" remonstrated Jim Sargent seriously. He even rose to his feet to make it more emphatic. "You mustn't treat Market Square church with so much indignity."

"Why not? Market Square church puts itself in a position to be considered in the light of any other grasping organization."

Rev. Smith Boyd, finding in himself the growth of a most unclimatic anger, decided to walk away rather than suffer the aggravation which must ensue in this conversation. Consequently, he started down the hill, dragging Jim Sargent's sled behind him for company. There were no further insults to the church, however.

"Jim, what are the relations of the Towanda Valley to the L. and C.?" asked Allison, offering Sargent a cigar. "Largely paternal," and the president of the Towanda Valley grinned. "We feed it when it's good and spank it when it cries."

"Hold control of the stock?" "No, only its transportation," returned Sargent complacently. "Stock is a good deal scattered, I suppose."

"Small holdings entirely, and none of the holders proud," replied Sargent. "It starts no place and comes right back, and the shareholders won't pay postage to send in their annual proxies."

"Then the stock doesn't seem to be worth buying," observed Allison, with vast apparent indifference. "Only to piece out a collection," chuckled Sargent. "I didn't know you were interested in railroads."

"I wasn't a week ago," and Allison looked out across the starry sky to the tree-scalloped hills. "With the completion of the consolidation of New York's transportation system, and the building of a big central station, I thought I was through. It seemed a big achievement to gather all these lines to a common center, like holding them in my hand; to converge four millions of people to one point, to handle them without confusion, and to redistribute them along the same lines, looked like a life's work; but now I'm beginning to become ambitious."

"Oh, I see," grinned Jim Sargent. "You want to do something you can really call a job. If I remember rightly, you started with an equipment of four horse cars and two miles of rusted rail. What do you want to conquer next?"

Allison glanced down the hill, then back out across the starry sky. Some new fervor had possessed him tonight which made him a poet, and loosened his tongue with peculiar, previous to this, could almost calculate its utterances in percentage.

"The world," he said.

CHAPTER V.

Edward E. Allison Takes a Vacation. Edward E. Allison walked into the offices of the Municipal Transportation company at nine o'clock, and set his basket of opened and carefully annotated letters out of the mathematical center of his desk; then he touched a button and a thin young man, whose brow, at twenty, wore the traces of preternatural age, walked briskly in.

"Take Mr. Gregory these letters and ask him if he will be kind enough to stop here."

"Yes, sir," and the concentrated young man departed with the basket, feeling that he had quite capably borne his weight of responsibility.

Gregory walked in, a fat man with no trace of nonsense about him. "Out for the day, Ed?" he surmised, gauging that probability by the gift of the letters.

"A month or so," amended Allison, rising and sur-eying the other articles on his desk calculatingly. "I'm going to take a vacation."

"It's about time," agreed his efficient general manager. "I think it's been four years since you stopped to take a breath. Going to play a little?"

"That's the word," and Allison chuckled like a boy.

"I suppose we'll have your address," suggested Gregory.

"No."

Gregory pondered frowningly. He began to see a weight piling up on him and, though he was capable, he loved his fash.

"About that Shell Beach extension?" he inquired. "There's likely to be trouble with the village of Waverly. Their local franchisees—"

"Settle it yourself," directed Allison carelessly, and Gregory stared. During the long and arduous course of Allison's climb, he had built his success on personal attention to detail. "Good-by," and Allison walked out, lighting a cigar on his way to the door.

He stopped his runabout in front of a stationer's and bought the largest globe they had in stock.

"Address, please?" asked the clerk, pencil poised over delivery slip.

"I'll take it with me," and Allison helped them secure the clumsy thing in the seat beside him. Then he strolled up the avenue to the small and severely furnished house where four ebony servants protected him from the world.

"Out of town except to this list," he directed his kinky-haired old butler, and going into the heavy oak library, he closed the door. On the wall, depending from the roller domain between two oceans, and he smiled as his eye fell upon that tiny territory near the Atlantic, which, up to now, he had called a world, because he had mastered it.

His library phone rang. "Mr. Allison?" a woman's voice. Gail Sargent, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Davies, or Lucile Teasdale. No other ladies were on his list. The voice was not that of Gail. "Are you busy tonight?" Oh, yes, Lucile Tea dae.

"Free as air," he gaily told her. "I'm so glad," rattled Lucile. "Ted's just telephoned that he has tickets for 'The Lady's Maid.' Can you join us?"

"With pleasure." No hesitation whatever; prompt and agreeable; even pleased.

"That's jolly. I think six makes such

a nice crowd. Besides you and ourselves, there'll be Arly and Dick Rodley and Gail." Gail, of course. He had known that. "We'll start from Uncle Jim's at eight o'clock."

Allison called old Ephraim. "I want to begin dressing at seven-fifteen," he directed. "At three o'clock set some sandwiches inside the door. Have some fruit in my dressing room."

He went back to his map, remembering Lucile with a retrospective smile. The last time he had seen that vivacious young person she had been emptying a box of almonds, at the side of the camp fire at the toboggan party. He jotted down a memorandum to send her some, and drew a high stool in front of the map.

Strange this new ambition which had come over him. Why, he had actually been about to consider his big world finished; and now, all at once, everything he had done seemed trivial. The eager desire of youth to achieve had come to him again, and the blood sang in his veins as he felt of his lusty strength. He was starting to build, with a youth's enthusiasm but with a man's experience, and with the momentum of success and the power of capital. Something had crystallized him in the past few days.

Across the fertile fields and the mighty mountains and the arid deserts of the United States, there angled four black threads, from coast to coast, and everywhere else were shorter main lines and shorter branches, and, last of all, mere fragments of railroads. He began with the long, angling threads, but he ended with the fragments, and these, in turn, he gave minute and careful study. At three o'clock he took a sandwich and ordered his car.

He was gone less than an hour, and came back with an armload of books; government reports, volumes of statistics, and a file of more intimate information from the office of his broker. He threw off his coat when he came in this time, and spread, on the big, lion-clawed table at which Napoleon had once planned a campaign, a varicolored mass of railroad maps. At seven-fifteen old Ephraim found him at the end of the table in the midst of some neat and intricate tabulations.

"Time to dress, sir," suggested Ephraim.

"Oh, it's you," remarked the absorbed Allison, glancing up.

"Yes, sir," returned Ephraim. "You told me to come for you at seven-fifteen."

Allison arose and rubbed the tips of his fingers over his eyes.

"Keep this room locked," he ordered, and stalked obediently upstairs. For the next thirty minutes he belonged to Ephraim.

He was as carefree as a boy when he reached Jim Sargent's house, and his eyes snapped when he saw Gail come down the stairs, in a pearl-tinted gown, with a triple string of pearls in her waving hair and a rose-colored cloak depending from her gracefully sloping shoulders.

Her own eyes brightened at the sight of him. He had been much in her mind today; not singly but as one of a group. She was quite conscious that she liked him, but she was more conscious that she was curious about him. He stepped forward to shake hands with her and, for a moment, she found in her an inclination to cling to the warm thrill of his clasp. She had never before been so aware of anything like that. Nevertheless, when she had withdrawn her hand, she felt a sense of relief.

"Hello, Allison," called the hearty voice of Jim Sargent. "You're looking like a youngster tonight."

"I feel like one," replied Allison, smiling. "I'm on a vacation." He was either vain enough or curious enough to glance at himself in the big mirror as he passed it. He did look younger; astonishingly so; and he had about him a quality of lightness which made him restless. He had been noted among his business associates for a certain dry wit, scathing, satirical, relentless; now he used that quality agreeably, and when Lucile and Ted, and Arly and Dick Rodley joined them, he was quite easily a sharer in the gaiety. At the theater he was the same. He participated in all the repartee during the intermissions, and the fact that he found Gail studying him, now and then, only gave him an added impulse. He went frank with himself about Gail. He wanted her, and he had made up his mind to have her. He was himself a little surprised at his own capacity of entertainment, and when he parted from Gail at the Sargent house, he left her smiling, and with a softer look in her eyes than he had yet seen there. Immediately on his return to his library, Allison threw off his coat and waistcoat, collar and tie, and sat at the table.

"What is there in the icebox?" he wanted to know.

"Well, sir," enumerated Ephraim carefully; "M'randy had a chicken potpie for dinner, and then there's—"

"That will do; cold," interrupted Allison. "Bring it here with as few service things as possible, a bottle of Vichy and some olives."

He began to set down some figures and when Ephraim came, shaking his head to himself about such things as cold dumplings at night, Allison stopped for ten minutes, and lunched with apparent relish. At seven-thirty he called Ephraim and ordered a cold plunge and some breakfast. He had been up all night, and on the map of the United States there were penciled two thin straight black lines, one from New York to Chicago, and one from Chicago to San Francisco. Crossing them, and paralleling them, and angling in their general direction, but quite close to them in the main, were lines of green and lines of orange; these three.

Another day and another night he

spent with his maps, and his books, and his figures; then he went to his broker with a list of railroads. "Get me what stock you can of these," he directed. "Pick it up as quietly as possible."

The broker looked them over and elevated his eyebrows. There was not a road in the list which was important strategically, but he had ceased to ask questions of Edward Allison.

Three days later Allison went into the annual stockholders' meeting of the L. and C. railroad, and registered majority of the stock in that insignificant line, which ran up the shore opposite Crescent Island, joined the Towanda Valley shortly after its emergence from its hired entrance into New York, ran for fifty miles over the roadway of the Towanda, with which it had a long-time tracking contract, and wandered up into the country, where it served as an outlet to certain conservatively profitable territory.

The president reached for his gavel and called the meeting. The stockholders, gray and grave, and some with watery eyes, drew up their chairs to the long table; for they were directors, too. They answered to their names, and they listened to the minutes, and waded mechanically through the routine business, always with their gaze straying to the new force which had come among them. Every man there knew all about Edward E. Allison. He had combined the traction interests of New York by methods as logical and unsympathetic as geometry, and where he appeared, no matter how pacific his avowed intentions, there were certain to be radical upheavals.

Election of officers was reached in the routine, and again that solemn inquiry in the faded eyes. The "official slate" was proposed in nomination. Edward E. Allison voted with the rest. Every director was re-elected!

New business. Again the solemn inquiry. "Move to amend Article Three, Section One of the constitution, relating to duration of office," announced Allison, passing the written motion to the secretary. "On a call from the majority of stock, the stockholders of the L. and C. railroad have a right to demand a special meeting, on one week's notice, for the purpose of re-organization and re-election."

"They knew it. It had to come. Edward E. Allison waited just long enough to vote his majority stock, and left the meeting in a hurry, for he had an engagement to take tea with Gail Sargent."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LOWERING THE DEATH RATE

Report Shows a Gratifying Decrease in the Victims of Tuberculosis During Recent Years.

At the convention of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, held recently at Seattle, it was shown that the national death rate from tuberculosis has decreased from 326 per 100,000 in 1890 to 146.5 in 1913. This decrease is equivalent to the saving of 179,027 lives in a single year. It proves that the fight against the scourge is being waged wisely and effectively.

It is estimated that there are today 1,420,000 consumptives in the United States. Their existence means an economic loss of \$214,500,000 a year. Any movement to lessen the number of sufferers is commendable, not only from the standpoint of the humanitarian, but also from that of the practical economist.

Such figures are highly interesting just at present. They show that while more than half the world is almost wholly absorbed in the work of taking life, the American republic remains concerned in the business of saving life. The contrast between the humanitarian in session at Seattle and the strategy boards which are meeting today in all the great European capitals is sufficiently striking—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thoughtlessness and Accidents. "The vast majority of personal injury accidents are not due to mechanical defects," writes H. L. Gannett, Inspector of safety and fire prevention of the Commonwealth Edison company at Chicago, "but are plainly due to some thoughtless act on the part of the injured or his fellow man."

"An arm or leg off can never be replaced—an eye lost cannot be put back, and a life once surrendered can never be recalled."

"Life is sweet. A home with a crippled father is not filled with the happiness that it is entitled to enjoy; and a home from which the father has been called to that land from whence no traveler returns is truly in distress, and has an added sadness when it is known that an avoidable accident caused by the thoughtless act had caused the untimely call of the grim reaper."

Peter the Great. "What Alfred the Great is to early Britain, that Peter the Great, in his crude way, is to Russia. If ever a race of people found adequate expression in one person, that race was the Slavic race in their great czar. As an accorn enfolds an oak, the type of a great forest, so Peter the Great enfolds the Russian people. Into him they have flowed from the twilight of time, and from him they have gone out to the ends of the earth. And this was one of his dreams, that his country might have ample boundaries."—From "The World Storm—and Beyond," by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker.

Pools oftentimes rush in and while wise men investigate.



"Free as Air," He Gaily Told Her.

# Good Neighbors

By VICTOR REDCLIFFE

(Copyright, 1915, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Could you lend me your stepladder? I want to take out some of the window screens."

The man addressed, next-door neighbor, Robert Mason, nodded simply. He was the owner of the house into which Earle Pelham and his wife had just moved. Pelham had paid a liberal rent for the place. The unusual manner of his landlord displeased him. The latter simply lifted the article asked for over the low dividing fence, bowed and turned away.

"Humph!" commented Pelham, almost irritably, as he entered the house.

"What is the matter, dear?" inquired Mrs. Pelham, tracing displeasure in his manner and voice.

"That landlord of ours. Asked him just now to loan me a stepladder to get at the screens and he acted as if he grudged even a decent word."

"Oh, you misjudge him, Earle, indeed you do!" Mrs. Pelham hastened to say. "I feel so sorry for him—all the town does. I learn. His life is a sad, sad history. A year ago his wife, a bride of a year, had a fit of sickness which led to a complete nervous breakdown. She got so bad they had to send her to a sanitarium. Two months ago she escaped. They have not been able to trace her since. It is feared that she wandered out among the swamp lands beyond the sanitarium and perished from hunger or was drowned."

"Poor fellow!" spoke Pelham. His sympathetic heart deeply touched by



She Turned Toward the Intruders.

this recital. "I will be more charitable in my judgments after this."

The Pelhams had not dealt with Mrs. Mason personally in visiting the old home of Mrs. Mason's family, but through an agent. After the death of the parents of his wife, Mr. Mason had moved into the old home. Now he was renting it furnished and had taken up more limited quarters in the adjoining cottage, which he owned.

The Pelhams had just moved in. Mrs. Pelham was busy all day long getting the interior in order. Her husband attended to outside matters. He removed the screens, tidied up the garden and both retired that night peacefully well worn with their unusual labors.

"The house is too large for me, Earle," Mrs. Pelham remarked. "I wish we had taken the cottage, Mr. Mason occupies."

"I don't know that we could," observed her husband. "I heard he was going to sell both places if he could and leave the town. The associations of this old house, where his unfortunate wife was born, must be very painful to him."

Robert Mason had given up his wife as dead. In trying to locate her after her escape from the sanitarium the searchers had discovered several clues that led them to believe that the fugitive had wandered into the swamp district. This was a dangerous and interminable swamp spot, and three days after the disappearance of Mrs. Mason a fire had swept the greater portion of it. There was every reason to believe that Mrs. Mason had perished.

A distressing feature of her fate was the fact that the physician in charge of the sanitarium had entertained great hopes of her eventual recovery. She had been improving for some weeks prior to her escape.

It was about midnight when Mr. Pelham, soundly asleep, was aroused from his slumbers by a quick rapping from his wife. Her voice was tremulous and agitated as she whispered breathlessly:

"Get up at once, Earle!"

"Why, what is the matter?" inquired her better half drowsily.

"Burglars!" shuddered Mrs. Pelham.

"Oh, do be careful! I've been over half an hour lying awake and listening to suspicious sounds."

"The wind, I suppose."

"No, I thought so at first, but found I was mistaken," continued Mrs. Pel-

ham in a timorous voice. "First I heard the front door rattle. Then someone tried the side windows. Then there was a window lifted in the garret. Oh, I am sure someone is up there! Now, Earle—do you not hear?"

"You're right, Rachel," assented Mr. Pelham, after a moment of intense listening.

There was no doubting the fact that the floor overhead creaked as hurried footsteps crossed it. Then there was a scraping sound, as of someone pulling a trunk or box over the boards. Then a breaking sound.

Mr. Pelham got out of bed, dressed, and lighting a lamp got a revolver from a bureau drawer. His wife followed his example by throwing on a dress. She was close behind him as they crept up the attic stairs.

"Oh, do be careful!" she implored whisperingly, as they reached the top of the stairs, and a low, vague crooning sound reached their hearing from beyond the threshold of the attic door.

"Hold the lamp," directed her husband. "When I pull the door open suddenly lift it so I can see where to fire."

Mr. Pelham gave the door a quick pull. With a trembling hand his wife lifted and extended the lamp.

"Don't—don't shoot!" almost screamed Mrs. Pelham. "It's a girl—a woman!"

The flickering lamp fell across a woman, shining softly to herself and taking dress after dress from a trunk she had opened. She turned toward the intruders in a surprised way.

"Visitors," she observed in a soft plaintive tone. "You will have to excuse me till I get ready to go down and meet my guests. I have just arrived home. Some wicked people stole me from my husband and I escaped."

"Oh, Earle!" gasped Mrs. Pelham tugging at her husband's sleeve. "don't you understand? It's that poor lady next door they mourn as dead. Oh, quick! quick! run for her husband. She has found home at last—and see, that open window. She must have reached it with the stepladder."

Mr. Pelham, terribly excited, hurried away. Mrs. Pelham advanced to the side of the woman, whose garments were nearly in rags.

"Pick out your dress, dear," she said soothingly. "Your husband will be here soon."

"But—strangers in the house!" began the other suspiciously.

"Oh, we are just guests," assured Mrs. Pelham. "You will find everything in order below."

It was a great shock for Robert Mason when his neighbor advised him of the strange arrival of the night. He calmed himself as he realized the situation. As he entered the attic, with a wild cry of delight his wife ran into his arms.

"Oh, Robert! those wicked men who stole me away from you—"

"Who entirely out of our lives, my darling," assured Mrs. Pelham, "come to your own rooms and get ready to join our kind neighbors at a little dinner we are spreading, and make a sign to the Pelhams, who retired."

Half an hour later Mr. Mason led his wife, nearly dressed and looking calm and happy, into the rooms below. The first Mrs. Pelham had spread out a small refreshment. To the latter the program of refreshments was carried out, and in the eyes of the poor man, a great old world came a slow but sure returning of reason.

"You will have to keep up the pretense of being one to the next house till I can arrange otherwise," whispered Mr. Mason to Mr. Pelham.

"Oh, you mustn't disturb your wife with anything," answered Mrs. Pelham. "And besides—we like the little home here!"

Famously good people, the Pelhams shared the plain, grateful joy of their neighbors, as the days went on and Mrs. Mason came back into the full sunshine of reason and health.

Famously good people, the Pelhams shared the plain, grateful joy of their neighbors, as the days went on and Mrs. Mason came back into the full sunshine of reason and health.

## LUCK OF THE HORSESHOE

Popular Superstition Has Been Traced to an English Demon of Thirteenth Century.

Why is the horseshoe considered a sign of good luck? There is nothing especially pretty about a horse's cast-off horn shoe, and no doubt not one horseshoe believer in a million can tell why he treasures it.

The origin of the superstition can be traced back to the thirteenth century.

The monk Gervase of Tilbury informs us that at that time there was a kind of demon in England which appeared as a horse rearing on its hind legs and with sparkling eyes. Whenever this apparition was seen it was a sign that a conflagration would soon break out.

Hence, as giving a kindly warning this mysterious horse was regarded as a friendly spirit, and the animal in general was believed to be a beneficent mystic power.

A horse tooth carried in the pocket prevented tooth ache; it was a sign of good luck to find a horseshoe, and one was placed under the pillow of a child to cure the colic, or nailed against a building to prevent it catching fire. This led to its general adoption as a protective symbol.—Stray Stories.

Dubious Praise.

"I stand on my record," said the candidate, pompously.

"Whoopee!" shouted a member of the opposition.

"How now, my brother?"

"If you can do that you are as sure-footed as a mountain goat and as light as a thistle-down."

# GETTING A START

By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

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## MARRIAGE.

Robert and William were chums. They were junior salesmen, both had "made good" in a moderate way, and both gave promise of ultimately becoming successful.

"I've something to tell you," said Robert one day, "and it's in strict confidence."

"Go ahead, Bob."

"I'm thinking of getting married."

"Thinking of it, or have you decided?"

"I'm pretty close to the finish, I guess."

"Have you asked the girl?"

"No, but I've about made up my mind to propose."

"Think she'll say yes?" asked William with a smile.

"You want my advice?"

"That's it," replied Robert. "I'll tell you who she is."

"Not just yet, my boy. Let's discuss it upon general principles first, and specifically afterward. Are you sure you love the girl?"

"Do you think I'd propose to her if I wasn't sure?" exclaimed Robert.

"No, but you may think you're sure without being so."

"But how can I be surer?"

"My dear fellow," replied William earnestly, "marriage is the most solemn contract you or anybody else can make. It requires more consideration than any other action. You can lease a house and sublet it if you want to, and you can change your job if you don't like it, but you can't get rid of a wife so easily. It is a life-long proposition, or should be. You say you love her. If you had selected an automobile, you could probably give a dozen or more definite reasons why you had made the choice. Can you give me six real, definite, solid reasons why you have picked out this girl to be your wife?"

Robert frowned.

"Bob," resumed William, "let's get down to brass tacks. I'm your friend, the best friend you have. Give me the first reason why you want to marry this girl."

"Because I'm in love with her."

"All right. Give me one reason why you are in love with her. In what particular respect does she appeal to you?"

"She's pretty, she's sweet and dainty, and, hang it, man, I love her!"

"I'll admit she's pretty, but beauty in itself doesn't remain net in the matrimonial market, and sweetness is relative. What have you talked about principally since you met?"

"Honestly, I don't remember, old boy."

"Bob, if you had many things in common, wouldn't you remember something you talked about? Do you love her, or are you infatuated with her? Love carries with it companionship and community of interest, a desire to work together as well as to play together. Has this young woman shown any interest in your work? Would you be happy with her if you were to see no one else for the next 50 years?"

"Well, honestly," replied Robert, "I can't remember that she ever did show any particular interest in my work. As for being alone with her the rest of my life, I shall not have to. I have other interests."

"If this young woman is sufficiently in love with you to marry you, she ought to be at least somewhat interested in the work which is to be a means of livelihood for both of you. Nobody expects a man to see only his wife, but if he does not feel that he would be willing and ready to, and that he could be happy with her alone, he has no business to marry. Go home, Bob. Write out what you want your wife to be, irrespective of this particular woman. Then ask yourself without prejudice whether or not you have any tangible evidence that she can meet the requirements. If you don't know why you want a thing, whether it is a motor car or a girl, don't take either. When in doubt, wait."

Photographs on the Wing.

Germany has employed many ingenious devices in the great war, and surely one of the most unique is that of employing carrier pigeons for taking military photographs. Some years ago the camera employed for this purpose was exhibited in Germany. It was invented by Doctor Neubronna, and was a wonderfully light instrument, weighing only 2 1/2 ounces. The lens was only 2-inch focus, and the photograph produced measured 1 1/2 inches square. One of the models could take eight pictures in succession on a film, while another consisted of two distinct cameras. The lens of one pointed forward and the other backward when the "carrier" was in flight. In each case the exposure mechanism consisted of a rubber bulb containing compressed air, by the slow escape of which through a minute aperture a lever was operated to release the shutter at the end of an interval of time which could be determined in advance.

## OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Rich men's sons and inheritors of wealth have succeeded, have risen above their unfortunate environment, and, aided by other people's money, have at times accomplished great results; but the large majority of men of mark, men who are recognized as leaders in their lines, reached their goal through their own endeavors and wholly without financial or other assistance.

A close study of conditions proves beyond a doubt that comparatively few men have succeeded except by their own personal endeavors.

So much is self-work necessary for self-advancement, that sensible and practical men of wealth invariably subject their sons to hard training. Instead of placing them in responsible positions, at the start, they require them to learn the business from the bottom up, even though it may be necessary for them to carry the dinner pails of labor and wear the overalls of subordination.

Practically every railroad president began as a brakeman, or occupied some other menial position. He was a good brakeman before he was a conductor; a good conductor before he was the superintendent of a minor division, mastering each round as he progressed upward.

Nearly all of our great merchant princes began as office boys, swept out the store, and carried bundles.

It is an economic fact, not subject to exceptions, that no man can successfully or profitably manage any kind of business, or any class of industry, unless he understands from experience the details of his vocation.

There is no way under the sun of accomplishment whereby one can effectively and profitably command workmen, who are doing that which he does not understand or cannot himself do with some proficiency.

Many great men have been born with silver spoons in their mouths, but their success is due to eating out of common crockery dishes, with iron knives and forks, at uncovered tables, where they come in close contact with the fundamental subbottom of labor, from which they progress until they are able to command men doing what they themselves have done.

Nothing can be accomplished without experience. Even ability itself is valueless unless it is developed by experience. Seeing other people do things is not sufficient. To understand how to direct, you must have been directed. To command, you must have been commanded. There is no other way. Theory, great as it is without practice, is worth less than practice without theory.

If you begin at the bottom, you may work up. If you begin at the top, you will topple over.

## NOBILITY OF THE NATIONS

Writer Contradicts Assertion Made by Lord Rosebery, Famous British Statesman.

"A nation cannot be as noble as a single man in it can," said Lord Rosebery.

I would say a single man cannot hope to be as noble as a nation can. A nation is capable of an acceleration—a momentum of moral action. The nobility that is in a single man, a nation can raise to an nth power. One man who pulls himself together and loves or one man who pulls himself together and hates, is impressive. A nation that pulls itself together and loves—is sublime.

Even a nation that pulls itself together and hates all over with one mighty heat of hate, is sublime. Every man in Germany who is singing Lissauer's chant of hate and fighting England with that chant of hate—has ten times as much hate in his one single heart than he would have if he were hating as a single man. He hates everybody else's hate on top of his own hate. One stick of wood in a fire may be hot—but it is hotter with three more—and still hotter—that one stick—with three million more.

It is absurd to say a nation cannot be as noble as a single man can. It is a defiance of psychology and of the laws of dynamics in the human heart.—Gerald Stanley Lee in the Mount Tom Magazine.

No Rest for Him.

"This extravagance has got to stop," said the head of the family wrathfully. "You are spending money faster than I can make it."

"If you'd stick to your office instead of going out to play golf every afternoon perhaps you could make money faster," replied his better half.

Mistaken Idea.

"What is your objection to sport shirts? You must admit they're comfortable."

"Yes, but the fellows who wear them seem to be so thoroughly convinced that they look handsome in the dog-goned things"

# The Common Salvation

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE  
Assistant Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—The common salvation.—John 3.

Each word of this text is important. Let us think of them, taking the last one first.



1. Salvation.—We have space to mention only three things suggested by this word. Salvation means a saving from a sickness and restoration to health; for sin is a disease. A common biblical symbol of sin is leprosy, an incurable and loathsome disease. There is much similarity between this and sin. For instance; there are many so-called remedies for leprosy but none can be found to really stop its spread. The sinner too has many remedies for his sin but nothing that men can do can arrest its progress. Again, leprosy becomes painful and distressing. Sin acts the same way. Hence we are told that "the wicked are like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. There is no peace saith my God to the wicked." Sin begets quietly but ends, like leprosy, with bitter pain and distress. Again, leprosy is fatal to the one afflicted. It might well be called a living death. It is thus with sin. Many are today well and sound of body, but sorely afflicted by sin. As far as their souls are concerned they are in a living death. The difference between the leper and the sinner is that the former gets rid of his trouble at death, but the latter must take his pain and distress with him. But salvation means the saving from sin to perfect health. Man alone can find no cure for his sin but Christ can and has. It is found in his own blood which "cleanseth us from all sin."

In the second place salvation means a saving from punishment; for sin is a crime as well as a disease. Salvation brings to the sinner a full and free pardon for every crime against the law of God; such a pardon that every trace of the evil committed is wiped from the sinner's record. Without such salvation the punishment for each sin must fall upon the sinner. And the punishment of sin is an awful thing; described as being torment and anguish and that eternal. But in this common salvation there is found relief from all the guilt, and pardon for every crime. Let the sinner forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts and let him return unto the Lord and he will have mercy upon him and to our God for he will abundantly pardon."

In the third place salvation means the saving from death which is the result of the disease and the reward of the crime. It means the exchanging of eternal death for eternal life. "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." If any should enquire how this health instead of sickness, this pardon instead of guilt, and this life instead of death can be obtained the apostle answers, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

2. Common.—The "common" salvation suggests its wideness and means that it is shared by all alike. God is no respecter of persons and when he provided the common salvation he provided it to be shared by all alike. Whether white or black, moral or immoral, learned or illiterate, cultured or vulgar, all share alike in this "common" salvation. Again, this word means that the salvation is a universal thing. It is provided for every member of the human race. This is what the apostle means when he says, "whosoever will call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." And, the last chapter of the Bible says, "Whoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." The common salvation means that which is needed by all, provided for all, brought to all and offered to all, including the reader of these lines.

3. The.—This word speaks of the narrowness as "common" speaks of the wideness. It is not "a" salvation, but "the." It is not provided by man, nor can it be. It is just here that sinners go wrong and think they can evolve some scheme whereby they can cure themselves of the disease and do enough good deeds to counter-balance the evil and so avoid the punishment due to sin. But if we would have the salvation that saves from the disease of sin, and the pardon that covers the crime of sin, we must come to the Lord, with whom salvation is to be found. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life." And when the Son came to be the Savior of men "he gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity." He took the sin and all its consequences, the crime and all its punishment, and gives to all who will receive it "the common salvation" in their place.

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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.  
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A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.  
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

In New York. "Did you actually give that waiter a \$5 tip?" "Yes." "And yet he did not seem grateful." "Oh, no. Nowadays a waiter expects a tip that will net him at least fifty thousand dollars in war stocks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WANTED  
Butternut meats from this year's crop—five to ten pounds, more or less. Will pay 75c per pound. Geo. A. Joslyn, Omaha, Neb.—Adv.

After a man has worked five years in a newspaper office all he wants to do is yawn.

A man who talks to himself hears a lot of compliments.

Its Signs.  
"There is one odd thing you may have noticed about a dramatic season's twilight."  
"What is that?"  
"It is generally full of mourning stars."  
Talks That Pass in the Night.  
"How can I keep my wife's interest keyed up?"  
"Talk in your sleep."  
Sometimes the hardest thing for a jury to decide is which lawyer lied the most.  
Write Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago for Illustrated Book on the Eye Free.  
How strange it is that only sensible folks agree with us!

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DON'T let cold weather lock you up in one room. A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater will bring glowing warmth and cheer to every room of the house. With the Perfection Heater near, you can dress in comfort, clean in comfort, and live in comfort generally.

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For, while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions.

The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common. Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good localities, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.

There is no war tax on land and no conscription.  
Write for illustrated pamphlet, reduced railroad rates and other information to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or  
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Visit Barber's Store, Milford

Here you are sure to find just what you want for  
everyone on your list. Never have we shown such a  
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enjoy it!

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BATTLE LINE IS LONG ONE

Wars Being Waged Today Make Those  
of the Past Appear Like  
Mere Skirmishes.

Alexander the Great's campaigns, Caesar's wars and Napoleon's three-fold battle front seem limited and almost trivial when viewed in the light of one day's news of the present war. Prussians, Austrians and Slavs struggle in Poland, Galicia and on the slopes of the Carpathian mountains; west, central and eastern France, including Alsace, send reports of armies locked in a fierce struggle; Flanders gives the story of surging masses; the Caucasus witnesses fierce fighting; Persia sends word of a Moslem reverse; Turkish troops are routed on the sands of Arabia; Indian mutineers are suppressed on the Malay peninsula, German colonial soldiers are driven from Kamerun, in western equatorial Africa; German East Africa chronicles an engagement; Smyrna, in Asia Minor, is shelled; British and French troops land near Enos, in European Turkey; Mesopotamia sees a rout of Arab tribes in Turkish pay; the northern border of Italy is swarming with Italian regiments; an aerial engagement is fought over the beautiful Rhine; a submarine is sunk off Helgoland; Serbia is reinvented by Austrians; London awaits the Zeppelins; even our own peaceful Newport News is agitated about the Kronprinz Wilhelm. This is near to Armageddon as earth has even known.—Philadelphia Ledger.

NOT AN EASY THING TO DO

Matter of Training Birds to Sing Depended on Finding a Certain Kind of Wife.

A certain old fellow is as well known for his dry humor as for his success in rearing canaries. Singing contests are of frequent occurrence in the district, and "Old Sam's warblers" appear to be all-conquering.

Not long ago, when the first prize in a contest had once more been carried off by Sam's feathered champion, an unsuccessful competitor approached the old man.

"Look here, Sam," he began. "I wish you'd just give us a hint. I won't let it go any farther. You've a system in training your birds?"

"Well," responded Sam, "it ain't exactly a system—call it assistance."

"What do you mean?"

"Jest this," said the old fellow. "Birds talk best when a woman talks. The more a woman shouts the better a bird'll sing."

"Yes, but—"

"That's all," remarked Sam. "If ye would train a bird like mine, ye mun first find a wife like mine! And," he added, as the other turned away, "that'll mebbe cap ye!"

MODIFIED REQUIREMENT.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I want you to promise not to bet on another horse race."

"All right, but I have a wonderfully straight tip on a horse that runs tomorrow, and the odds won't be less than twenty to one."

"You don't let me finish. What I was going to say is that I don't want you to bet on another horse race after the first of next month."

PERFECTLY PROPER.

Aimee—Hazel has a peculiar way of speaking of her husband.

Mary—Indeed!

Aimee—Yes; she refers to him as her landed property.

Mary—Well, why not? She landed him all right, didn't she?

VERY OFTEN.

"What kind of a horse is the gray mare, pop?"

"As a rule, she's an old nag, sonny."

NOT QUITE CLEAR.

"No," said the soubrette, "I'm not as bad as I am painted."

"Then why don't you quit painting?" asked the low comedian.

COMPENSATION IN KIND.

"If Billy marries the heiress he is after, he will have to toe the mark."

"Perhaps, but he will also be well heeled."

AT THE THEATER.

"Lady Macbeth murdered sleep."

"Well, what of it?"

"This woman who is trying to act her can't even kill time."

BENNINGTON

A Weekly News Letter of Interest

Mrs. Cora Phillips, who has been spending a season with her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, has gone to Somerville, Mass.

James Ross of this town and friend, Mr. Wilder, of Peterboro, have returned from their annual hunting trip to the Connecticut Lakes with two deer each. Mr. Ross was fortunate in securing a spiked horn doe which is considerable of a curiosity and very seldom seen. We understand that this is the only one of its kind to be shot in the State this year.

Rev. J. H. Robbins, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, was in town Sunday and addressed the audience at the morning service at the Congregational church. He spoke with characteristic vigor and in no uncertain terms denounced the liquor business, presenting it in its true light for the thoughtful consideration of all present.

James Colby met with quite a serious accident here Saturday afternoon. His pair of mules became frightened and started to run while he was near the blacksmith shop. He rushed out and attempted to stop them but was unsuccessful. The mules were going at a rapid pace and when Mr. Colby tried to stop them he was thrown forcibly to the ground, and while no bones are broken it is feared he is injured internally, but just how much is not now known.

JUST A LITTLE SMILE



RESENTING THE IMPLICATION



Mrs. Morningcall—You're looking better than I had expected. I had heard that your health was very poor.

Mrs. Newgilt—My health has been impaired, but there is nothing poor about us.

INCORRIGIBLE.

"Didn't I see you staring at that pretty girl we just passed?" asked Mrs. Boffels, severely.

"I can't say, my dear," answered Mr. Boffels, glibly. "To tell the truth, I look at her so hard that I forgot to notice what you were doing."

NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF.

"A little exercise before breakfast gives one a hearty appetite."

"I couldn't risk it," said the commuter.

"Why not?"

"If I worked up an appetite for breakfast it would take time to eat it, and then I'd miss my train."

TRUE HAPPINESS.

Said She—When is a man happiest?

Said He—When he is "next" in a crowded barber shop. When is a woman happiest?

Said She—When she gets "next" to a secret.

SURE.

"Automobile accessories," eh?

"Now, what does that include?"

"The first item I'd put down on the list is money."

NOTICE

To Tax Payers of Bennington.

By virtue of the State law 10 per cent interest will be collected after Dec. 1st, 1915. Non resident taxes must be paid on or before that date.

Edw. R. Keeser,  
Tax Collector

Several of our hunters are in Stoddard this week.

James Veino is moving his saw mill to Antrim where he will soon commence work in a lumber lot.

Frances Newton has gone to Lowell, Mass., where he has employment in a cartridge shop.

"Amateur Night" at the town hall was held with the following winning prizes: Everett Holt and Hazel Holt, first; Doris Wilson and Gertrude Cody second.

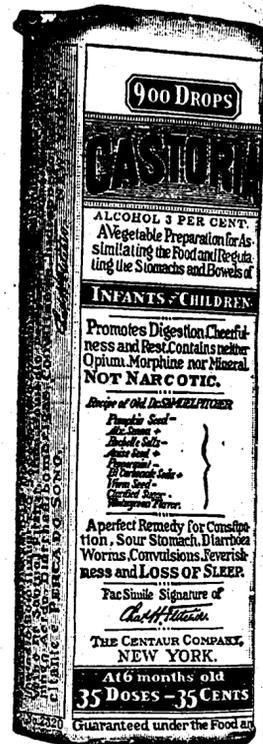
Work on the State road on Greenfield street was completed the past week. This is now an excellent piece of highway and is a valuable addition to that which Bennington previously possessed.

A session of the Police Court was held Saturday with Judge Wilson presiding. A man by the name of Russell, from Massachusetts, was fined \$25 and costs on complaint of Deputy Game Warden William Hanson, for hunting without a license.

Will Starrett and Fred Starrett accompanied by the latter's father, from Frances town, left town Saturday for Mt. Dora, Fla., where they will spend the next few months. Fred Starrett had his auto shipped to Jacksonville and from there they will motor to their winter home.

Help Your Liver—It Pays

When your liver gets torpid and your stomach acts queer, take Dr. King's New Life Pills and you will find yourself feeling better. They purify the blood, give you freedom from constipation, biliousness, dizziness, and indigestion. You feel fine—just like you want to feel. Clear the complexion, too. 25c. at druggists.



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Raise Them Without Milk

Why throw away money by knocking them in the head or selling them for a dollar or two at birth when they can be raised or weaned WITHOUT MILK at a fraction of the cost of feeding milk. You profit both ways selling the milk and still have the calves.

The Best Milk Substitute to Use is  
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the most successful milk substitute on the market—the standard of perfection. Thousands of farmers are using it and cannot say enough for it. It is NOT a stock food—it's a complete food that long experience has proved to be right for rearing calves. It contains all the nutrition of milk prepared in the most digestible form and is sold on a money back guarantee to give results.

100 lbs. equal to 100 gallons milk—Try it on your calves.  
The Clinton Store

GROCERIES

AT all times we carry a nice line of Groceries. These goods are Fresh, Strictly Reliable, and we invite comparison of our Prices with those of any other store in this vicinity. If you consider quality you will find that we can also meet your requirements. Get into the habit of trading at JOSLIN'S.

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