

The Antrim Reporter

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5 CENTS A COPY

A Twice-told Tale

One of Interest to Our Readers

Good news bears repeating, and when it is confirmed after a long lapse of time, even if we hesitated to believe it at first hearing, we feel secure in accepting its truth now. The following experience of a Milford man is confirmed after four years.

George E. Boutelle, farmer, Amherst St., Milford, N. H., says: "I suffered greatly from pains in my back. At times my back got so lame that I could hardly stoop over, and when I did it was all I could do to straighten again. Sharp twinges caught me across my kidneys and shot through my back and limbs. I had other symptoms of kidney trouble, too. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they quickly strengthened my back and kidneys. Every symptom of kidney trouble soon disappeared."

Over Four Years Later Mr. Boutelle said: "I shall always praise Doan's Kidney Pills for removing the kidney disorder I had. I confirm all I have said in their praise."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Boutelle has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.



... This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war ...

In speaking of the one who is not entitled to the name of man, an exchange puts it this way: "The Hun and the devil of autoecry."

The Harwich, Mass., Independent, of recent date, says: Mr. Weston Nickerson has arrived home from New Hampshire bringing with him a fair young lady from that state as his bride. Congratulations. Come to New Hampshire!

The following is very good advice for the pessimist; and this was said by Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in Boston last week: "It is a crime for those of us at home to be in doubt when over at the front our boys are full of confidence."

Antrim is expected to go "over the top" in everything. Let's see the kind of interest she manifests in attending divine worship at the Baptist church on Fast Day morning. Remember, this is a war measure and is one of the strong and helpful means towards winning the great conflict.

In reading the historical paper in another column of Thomas Jefferson, which by the way is a very interesting and timely piece of history, as the present might be called Jefferson month, one is reminded of what this brainy man once said regarding much governed peoples. He said: "The world is governed too much; that government is best which governs least." And is not this so today with the rulers who are making so much trouble in the world? Madness for power and influence has got the world where she is.

Does It Hurt?

We are wondering if any of our people are affected anything like the following:

An ambulance drew up beside the Common the other day. "What's the trouble?" asked one man of another on the edge of the crowd.

"Don't know," was the reply; "unless it's someone been buying Liberty Bonds until it hurt had enough to require hospital treatment."

Seed Potatoes For Sale

Russettes and Green Mountains—these potatoes are free from blight, and that is very important, for there is enough without planting it in your seed. Price \$2.00 per bushel.

Am. F. K. Black, Antrim.

ATTEND DIVINE WORSHIP

The Governor So Orders In His Proclamation

Governor Keyes issued his proclamation last week and this year the message is somewhat different from former years, in that there is great occasion for doing the very thing that he asks the people of the Granite State to do. He says:

Never in the history of our state and nation has it been more fitting than in these times of world-changing import that a day should be set apart for all our people to bow in prayer to Almighty God, that He may guide us and help us; that He may make clear to us our duty and give us the will and the strength to do it.

With the desire and in the belief that the occasion may be observed in its true spirit, I hereby proclaim Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, as FAST DAY in New Hampshire. I call upon all our people to make supplication on that day, as individuals and in assemblages of worship, for the favor and the blessing of Our Father in Heaven. Let us ask Him, with humility, sincerity and trust, to bless us as we battle for the right; to give us great harvests if we deserve them by our toil; to grant us courage for the conflict, strength to bear its burdens and patience to persevere until the task is accomplished and the world is saved.

There will be a union Fast Day service at the Baptist church on Thursday forenoon at 10 o'clock, in accordance with the above request. And this is also following out the thought of suggestion which The Reporter editorially said last week ought to be done. We are now going still further and join with the pastors of this place in urgently requesting all our people who possibly can to attend this service—not because someone has asked you to or told you that it is your duty, but because you think it is the right thing to do, and by so doing you acknowledge publicly that you are in favor of seeking Divine guidance and believe that this is perhaps the greatest need of the people generally at this time. Never was the need so great as now and it would seem as if our people are thoughtful enough to pay proper attention to this thing; as a result much good is likely to come from it. We may not see it tomorrow nor next week, nor possibly next year, but the good is sure to come, and sooner or later the blessings will be ours to enjoy, just as we have in times past been enjoying the blessings and privileges which were the results of the prayers and devotion of our parents and grandparents in years gone by.

PUBLIC MEETING

Service Flag Dedication and Interesting Speaking

On Tuesday evening next, at town hall, the town service flag will be dedicated, with appropriate exercises; and about this time is the anniversary of the organization of the Antrim Branch of the American Red Cross. It was thought, best to have some speaking and appropriate exercises to fittingly celebrate these occasions, and incidentally to have something said regarding the Liberty Bond sale now going on; consequently arrangements have been practically completed.

The speakers of the evening will be Col. John H. Bartlett, of Portsmouth, and Sergt. Samuel Watkinson, of the 9th Canadian Regiment, a man who has served three years in this war and been eight months in the trenches.

These gentlemen will talk to our people concerning matters of great import to us all, and it is expected will tell us things that we do not know and that will help us at this particular time. Everyone of our people who possibly can should attend this meeting. For particulars read posters.

Auction Sales

By W. E. Cram, Auctioneer, Antrim

Will be sold at public auction on Friday, April 26, at 1 o'clock p. m., a lot of stock, etc., at the farm of F. H. Colby, Antrim Village. See posters.

Mrs. Mabel F. Krapp, will sell at auction, at her farm, in East Antrim, on Saturday, April 27, at 1 o'clock a lot of stock and farming tools. See posters.

SAVE OUR SOLDIERS

Is The Business of This Country and Even a Small Garden Helps



What are you going to live on next winter? How are you going to help in preventing from starving others who are less fortunate than you? These were questions asked a year ago, but they come to us now with much greater force.

As the planting time approaches these vital problems are becoming extremely serious. From good authorities we are learning of the positive scarcity of food stuffs at the present time. The store houses and granaries of this country are not full as many think would believe, and with the crops of other countries more or less a failure we can expect little help from that source. Because flour is quoted at a high figure and little to be had at any price, is no reason that anyone is to blame, but all the more reason that we should raise more crops this year than last. We are suffering from the result of the law of supply and demand. With war at our very doors almost and with much of the world depending upon this country for food,

the outlook for the future is dark indeed, unless we bend all of our energies in a most efficient manner toward meeting this demand.

The purpose of the citizens of Antrim in planting this spring should be to have in the fall the greatest amount of products possible to show for our labor and time expended. Plant all the land you can possibly cultivate and do it well. Be careful and do not plant more than you intend to care for. The greatest efforts will be made to make available the necessary help to care for all the crops that will be planted in town. However, every man should fully understand that if the operations end in the planting of an area of land the result amounts to little more than a serious waste of time, energy, and good seed. This is the time, of all times, when we should use our minds and increase the results of our physical labor to the utmost. Find out the best way of doing whatever you undertake. If you would raise potatoes or corn endeavor to find out all you can concerning the best methods of culture for such plants, their diseases and how to combat them. But of all crops being recommended this year, Beans seem ahead; they are easily raised, command good price in an ever ready market, and we are talking Beans to everybody.

FOUR CASH GARDEN PRIZES

To be Offered by The Reporter, to Boys and Girls, Under Very Favorable Conditions

Everyone of us is going to do just as much this year as we did last, in the way of planting, hoeing and harvesting, altho' we may not do it in just the same way; we who are not regular farmers probably learned some things last year and will not make the same mistakes this year, but we will do our bit—and more—just the same.

It is not too early to make plans and now that you have an extra hour after work to do your planning and lay out the land, you had better decide on the amount of seed you are going to need, and it would be well to procure it without delay.

Planting and cultivating are not for the grownups alone, but the boys and girls are to do their part too. They did well last year; it was a surprise to The Reporter man in going about town just before the harvest to see what nice gardens these young people were capable of having. Sure they were working for a cash prize, in addition to doing regular work in their agricultural course in the High School and raising crops which could easily be turned into money, but they did grand work nevertheless. This year The Reporter desires to further en-

courage our young people in this direction and has other cash prizes to offer, as follows:

Boys not over 12 years old by Dec. 31, 1918: first prize \$10; second prize \$5.

Girls' gardens: first prize \$10; second prize \$5.

These prizes are to be competed for by the boys and girls who are patrons of the Antrim post office, who in the opinion of judges shall by their own labor show the most productive gardens at time of harvest. The contest will be limited as above to boys and girls.

In judging, the quantity and quality only will be considered; the judges to take into account the probability of development of crop should early frosts interfere with ripening.

All food-stuffs to count—flowers not considered. No labor to be done in the garden except by contestant other than plowing.

Send in your name; and if you wish to compete and have no land, advise us and we will see if some of our public spirited citizens will loan you some.

PAPER READ BEFORE D. A. R.

Molly Aiken Chapter is Told Things Concerning Thomas Jefferson, Master of Monticello

Thomas Jefferson was born April 13, 1743. The Jefferson family was truly a pioneer one, for the founder of the American branch of it came to Virginia from Wales before the Pilgrim Fathers landed in New England. Peter Jefferson, the father of Thomas Jefferson, owned nineteen hundred acres of wheat land in Virginia. Part of this land was level and the remainder was filled with low mountains, forming a part of the southwest range of the Alleghanies. Jefferson named one of these hills "Monticello," or "Little Mountain," and of it we shall

again. Jefferson was sensibly brought up and had as good an education as was possible in those days. The laws of Virginia were almost identical with those of England and we read with interest that Jefferson, because he was the eldest son, became the head of the family when his father died. He was not yet sixteen years old, yet he managed the farm and the thirty slaves very well. At seventeen years of age he entered William and Mary College at Williamsburg. To get there he

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FROM "OVER THERE"

An Antrim Girl Writes Home to Her People

Winchester, Mar. 23, 1918.

Dear ones at home:

On night duty tonight so will scribble a few lines. I wonder how my "folkies" are and why I have not received a letter from home by this time. Most two months away now. I have received mail from Arizona, so know it is coming through all right.

We are expecting to be relieved soon and go on. Have been very busy, and have become quite attached each to our own little ward and family.

England is very lovely just now. Many days have been cold and damp but others perfectly beautiful and spring like. Today was one of them, and I improved the time given me in which to sleep this p. m. by walking in to Winchester, 3 miles from camp.

The trees and walls along the way are all moss and ivy hung and such little narrow streets. Just barely room for a cart to pass between the bits of sidewalk that will only accommodate one person.

The buildings all seem built on the same pattern, small, red brick with innumerable chimneys. It easily shows it is the oldest town in England.

Came home just at sunset and the landscape seemed just a picture. All intensive farming, and the little farms laid out with mathematical precision. It is very rolling country and must be admitted lovely to look at. Cramped for room is the only objection. Everything seems in miniature, even the coaches and tiny engines that make up the trains seem only a third the size of ours.

For patients we get the boys who become ill coming over and epidemics seem prone to break out at the rest camps along the way. Have had many Tuscania survivors. Even the very ill ones are anxious to get better and pay back the score. Nobody ready to call it quits yet, even though living is a mighty different proposition than at home.

We have the British rations but American cooking helps a lot. The officers take lots of pride in the mess and boast it as being the best in England. Real American men, always thinking of something to eat.

It's a very sleepy head I have so will have to give this attempt up. Trust that it reaches you safely so that you may know all is well.

With love,

Margaret Redmond

Rev. F. Albert Arbuckle Receives Y. M. C. A. Call

The Fillmore, California, Herald of April 12 contained the following piece of news concerning a former resident of Antrim, who was a few years ago pastor of the local Presbyterian church; it will be read with interest by many of our people:

Rev. F. A. Arbuckle, for three years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fillmore, has accepted a call to engage in Y. M. C. A. work at the army camps and on Tuesday left for Camp Kearny, the first post assigned to him. Rev. Arbuckle received the official notice to report for duty last Saturday afternoon and on Sunday at the morning worship he made the fact known to his congregation.

Rev. Arbuckle's leaving is a matter of deep regret to the community, where he has been quite a factor in every movement tending to promote its progress and prosperity, but everyone should be charitable enough to wish him every success in his larger field of Christian endeavor.

The appointment is in direct line for the higher position of army chaplain, and the announcement that Rev. Arbuckle has received this commission may come at no distant date.

A number of friends of Rev. Arbuckle, representing the various civic bodies of the city, met at the manse Monday evening to express their regrets and at the same time extend their congratulations to Rev. Arbuckle. Brief farewell speeches were made by C. W. Harthorn, M. Barnes, Rev. Harry Shepherd and others.

Rev. Arbuckle will return in a few days to arrange for moving his family to La Jolla, so that they will be near his camp. If he receives the commission as chaplain, Mrs. Arbuckle and the children will probably go to Massachusetts to stay at the old home while Rev. Arbuckle is in the service.

Soliciting Committee for Antrim:

William E. Cram, Chrm.,
J. Leon Brownell,
E. V. Goodwin,
A. W. Proctor,
Henry E. Swain,
Mrs. Charlotte Harvey.

J. D. Hutchinson,
Richard C. Goodell,
Malcolm S. French,
Norman J. Morse,
Miss Florence Brown.



Your Bond May Bring Him Home in Safety

The supreme tragedies of war are not enacted on the battlefield, but in the home.

Above the shouts of command and encouragement, the roar and shock of the great guns, and all the swelling tumult of battle which bear the husband and father to a hero's grave and a martyr's glory, there rise the weeping of the bereaved wife and the cries of little children deprived of a father's love and care.

American fathers are now on the battlefronts of France. Many must fall; how many depends upon us who remain safely at home.

A single Liberty Bond will help to save a soldier's life, your soldier's life, and bring him home in safety to those who hold his life far more precious than their own.

THIS SPACE PAID FOR AND CONTRIBUTED BY
WM. E. CRAM, Antrim, N. H.

We Have Purchased a Lot of
Strap Work, Comprising

Breastplates, Reins, Collars, &c

at Bargain Prices, and
Offer Them at

PRICES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,

At the Harness Shop

S. M. TARBELL, Antrim

Telephone 18-21 North Main Street

Do Your Bit--Buy War Stamps!

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NEWS

State Medical Society Program.

The program for the 127th annual meeting of the New Hampshire Medical Society, to be held in Memorial Parish house, Concord, May 15 and 16, has been issued.

In the evening there will be a patriotic meeting, to which the National Council of Medical Defence has promised to send an English or French army surgeon to deliver an address.

Speakers at the general meetings, Thursday, will include Dr. W. W. Kerr of Canaan, Vt.; Dr. Emery M. Pich of Claremont, Dr. Robert J. Graves of Concord, Dr. George H. Johnson of Berlin, Dr. Clarence O. Colburn of Manchester, Dr. John T. Bottomly, surgeon-in-chief at the Carney hospital, Boston; Dr. Frederic Von Toebel of Lebanon, Dr. P. J. McLaughlin of Nashua, Dr. James J. Walsh of New York, Dr. F. N. Rogers of Manchester and Dr. Ira J. Pearty of Keene.

Dartmouth Men for War Work. In an attempt to place a large number of Dartmouth undergraduates in Government manufacturing plants for the summer, final results of the recent questionnaire of undergraduates have been put in the hands of the managers of large Government concerns.

Aeroplane manufacturing proved the most popular of the seven branches of manufacturing offered, with 163 students signifying their willingness to enter this form of work.

Munition work, shipbuilding, and clerical work followed with close to 100 votes apiece, while the remaining choices were distributed as follows: farm work, 57; mechanical work, 55; mill work, 17.

Buy and Eat Potatoes. The big potato drive is on now and will continue until the 15th of May. During this time the food administration will make every effort to move New Hampshire's share of the hundred million bushel potato surplus of the United States from the bin to the dinner table.

Every possible co-operative agency has been enlisted in the campaign and the slogan is "Buy and Eat Potatoes Now." All over the state hotel proprietors, restaurant keepers, school teachers, school children, moving picture theatre proprietors, librarians, store keepers, granges and food demonstrators will unite in the effort to keep the potatoes now on New Hampshire farms from going to waste.

The campaign has two purposes: To save the potatoes from waste and to save wheat by eating potatoes. Four potatoes to each person per day is the consumption the food administration aims at.

Will Keep Fishermen Busy. Manager Joseph F. Lamb of the Portsmouth Fish company contemplates establishing a fish packing house in the near future. The company has a number of boats and some days the local demand does not always equal the catch. In order to keep the entire fleet of boats busy it is Manager Lamb's intention to salt and pack the surplus supply.

Deer Destroys Wheat. John H. Barry of Temple has a fine piece of winter wheat of two acres which is up six inches in height. A herd of 10 deer in a week has fed on the wheat. Mr. Barry wants to know what he will do with the deer now that the potatoes are being carried to market and the wheat is protected.

Will Plant Wheat and Oats. In order to render assistance in relieving the food shortage the Dixville Notch corporation has decided to plant this summer 30 acres of wheat and 70 acres of oats.

Pay Tribute to Soldiers. A patriotic meeting at the Railroad Y. M. C. A., Concord, given by the railroad men "Over Here" as a tribute to the boys "Over There," was largely attended and enthusiastic response made to the appeal for support of the boys doing the fighting. The speakers included Capt. J. Atwood of the United States navy, Robert H. Newcomb and Sidney G. Watkins of Boston, Supt. William R. Mooney of the Concord division of the Boston and Maine railroad presided.

Montgomery Rollins Dead.

Montgomery Rollins, a resident of Chestnut Hill, Boston, for years, died at his home last Thursday following a brief attack of pneumonia. Mr. Rollins was publicity director for the Liberty Loan Committee of New Hampshire, and also chairman of the State commission caring for the war dependents. He was a brother of the late Frank W. Rollins, former Governor of New Hampshire.

Mr. Rollins was born in Concord, N. H., August 25, 1866. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Rollins was actively engaged in business until 1902, when he retired, and devoted his life to his literary work, which included publications on financial subjects.

Mr. Rollins was a member of the firm of Rollins & Sons until 1898, when he organized the firm of Montgomery Rollins & Co., with which he was identified until he retired. Mr. Rollins in the past few years has made his home at his country place at Dover, N. H., where he was active in all local and State affairs. During the last few months he has devoted his entire attention, as member of the State Liberty Loan Committee to that committee.

As publicity director of the New Hampshire committee Mr. Rollins worked untiringly preparing for the present campaign. He wrote a series of short stories to aid the campaign. Mr. Rollins is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. John Hollister and Miss Sadie Rollins, all of Boston.

Hold 10th Reunion. The 10th annual reunion of the 1909 state senate was held at the Eagle hotel, Concord, with Harry T. Lord of Manchester, president of the senate in 1909, presiding. This is the only organization of a similar kind which remains intact.

Among those who attended were Mrs. Harry T. Lord; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Stahl of Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Turner; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Calley; J. H. Edgerly, Tuftonboro; Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah A. Clough; Mr. and Mrs. Leason Martin; Frank W. Leeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Leeman, Manchester; Clarence I. Hurd, Dover; Thomas Entwistle, Portsmouth, and Benjamin F. Greer, Goffstown.

The senate held the first dinner in the 1909 session. Three members are now dead, those being Judge William M. Chase, Concord; William Wallace, Laconia; Hubert E. Adams of Gilson.

Sugar for Canning. In discussing at Concord the purchase of sugar for canning, H. N. Spaulding, food administrator, said: "The food administration looks with favor of the purchase of sugar by householders who wish to use it for canning. The opportunity for such purchases of course should not be used to buy sugar for any other future use. The householder who buys sugar for canning should remember that canning in the home today is a privilege and that many commercial industries which depend upon sugar are already materially curtailed in the amount they can buy by the regulations of the food administration."

Commissioner's Annual Meeting. Every county in the state, except Coos was represented at the annual meeting of the county commissioners of the state, at the Merrimack county building, Concord. All of the other counties sent full delegations except Rockingham and Cheshire. 25 of the 30 commissioners in the state being present. Arthur C. S. Randlett of Laconia was elected president and Edson H. Patch of Francestown, clerk of the association. Arthur H. Britton of Concord was elected chairman and Ora A. Brown of Ashland clerk of the executive committee.

Egg Prices to Rise. The price of eggs in New Hampshire has reached what is probably its lowest mark for the year. Professor Richardson of the Poultry Department of New Hampshire College said in a statement urging farmers not to sell hens after they had paid for grain all winter. Egg prices, he said, soon will begin to rise and will be high this summer.

More Taxes to Collect. It is stated that Tax Collector Walter Pace of Portsmouth will have between \$90 and \$100 more taxes to collect this year when the assessors have not yet had time to appraise the property. It is expected that the amount of taxes to be collected will be about \$100,000.

Rochester Box Shop Burned. Many were thrown out of work Saturday when the box, lumber and shank factory owned by Councilman R. H. Tutis & Son, Rochester, with its contents was destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is \$18,000, partially insured.

Urged to Grow Wheat. In a special address to the farmers of New Hampshire, issued at Concord last week, Gov. Henry W. Keyes urged them to grow wheat this year and insure an adequate supply of food in this state. The governor declares the world is facing a most serious food shortage and that a sacred obligation rests on the New Hampshire grower to do what he can to help the country meet this crisis. "I am sowing wheat," says Governor Keyes. "Are you?"

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Mrs. Rosanna Dilodine of Bangor formerly of Portland, has been appointed matron of the New Red Cross House at Camp Devens for the coming summer. Her new duties will begin about May first.

Louis K. Liggett of Boston has accepted a position of recruiting officer for the United States Shipping Board at a salary of \$1 a year. He will use his chain of 6900 drug stores as recruiting stations.

Governor McCall has signed the bill to allow an addition to Boston's tax limit to provide an increase in the salaries of the Boston school teachers. The bill adds 10 cents this year, 40 cents next year and 50 cents each thereafter to the tax limit for salary increases.

At Providence, R. I. The Standard Oil Company will have a wharfage front of 2000 feet at its new station location on the east side of the harbor. A pier with a frontage of 800 feet had been planned. Options on more land have been taken by agents of the company within the last few days.

A bill designating the Mayflower (trailing arbutus) as the official flower of Massachusetts was passed by the state senate. It passed the house last week and now awaits the signature of Governor McCall. A majority of the school children of the state recently voted in favor of the mayflower.

The Government has taken over the big plants of the Bosch Magneto Company at Springfield, Mass., and Plainfield, N. J. and directors will be named by Allen Property Custodian Palmer to conduct their operations. Investigation showed, it was announced that the company is entirely enemy-owned.

Thirty-five thousand men, women and children of the many nationalities which go to make up the population, marched in Friday's Liberty Loan parade at Lawrence, Mass. Six years ago, Lawrence had its first Flag day parade, a protest against the "No God, No Master" banner, which had been carried in an I. W. W. parade, and Friday's outpouring was an equally emphatic condemnation of the efforts of German militarism for world dominion.

A letter received from his aged father in Italy by Chester Grillo, twenty-three years old, of No. 29 Hancock street, Dorchester, Mass., urging him to "get onto the job of fighting the Huns quick," sent the young man to the headquarters of the Ward 17 Exemption Board. Although exempt as an alien he will go to Camp Devens. He is six feet three inches tall, weighs 163 pounds, and is classified as one hundred per cent, perfect physically.

April 17.—Morris McDonald was re-elected president and Charles H. Blatchford clerk of the Maine Central railroad, by the directors, following the annual meeting of the stockholders at Portland. All the directors were re-elected, except that the vacancy caused by the death of Seth M. Carter of Auburn was not filled. The directors were authorized to issue bonds for not more than \$3,000,000, as deemed necessary from time to time, for betterments to the system and for the purchase of new equipment. The question of an agreement with the federal government for compensation for the operation of the railroad was left with the directors.

The Navy Yard witnessed one of the biggest flag raisings in its history when the Honor Flag of the Third Liberty Loan swung to the breeze last Friday. The yard went "over the top" the day prior with a subscription of over \$200,000, and the loan committee at the yard hopes to see this amount doubled before the first of May. Only \$300,000 however was needed to assure the yard of its flag. Eight shops in the yard have "come through" with 100 per cent subscription, and several more are above the 95 per cent mark. There is keen rivalry among the workers to see who will subscribe the largest amount. One worker, earning \$12 a week, took out a \$1000 bond.

Boston last Friday saw its second parade in the history of the city and Liberty Loan in sharp contrast to the great outpouring of exhibitors, who numbered through the streets for many hours on April 4, the demonstration was wholly of a military and naval character. It was designated not merely to stimulate the buying of Liberty bonds but also to call attention to the lessons of Patriot's day, a legal holiday in the state in commemoration of the battles of Concord and Lexington. Secretary of the Navy Daniels reviewed the parade. The reviewing stand, was erected in front of the State house where the secretary was assigned a place beside Governor McCall and Mayor Peters. The long line of troops from Camp Devens, harbor forts and training stations, followed by detachments of blue jackets and marines, was headed by Brig Gen John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the northeast. All the army and navy organizations marched with full service equipment.

The latest innovation in speeding up war work, has been put into effect at Lynn, Mass. where a piano and a woman to play it were today installed in the stitching room of a shoe factory.

Another big shipment of Cuban raw sugar arrived in Boston harbor last week in the holds of a Danish steamer from Calbarien and Sagua la Grande. It consisted of 19,500 bags containing 6,240,000 pounds.

James Purdy of Southbridge, Mass. who has been a blacksmith for sixty five years, is still, at the age of eighty-seven, engaged in the shop he has had for three decades. He is a native of Digby County, N. S.

Springfield, Mass., April 17.—Threatened with a ride on a rail and a ducking from a fire hose unless he subscribed for a Liberty bond an employee of a large manufacturing plant in Springfield, Mass., busy with war orders, capitulated. The man, a native of Germany had hitherto refused to help boost the factory's bonds quota, though earning large pay.

There were fifty-seven deaths from pneumonia in Boston the past week. The total number of deaths for the week was 286 against 255 the corresponding week last year. Heart disease claimed twenty-nine, tuberculosis twenty-seven, and measles four. There were 328 cases of measles. The deaths in hospitals and public institutions were 126.

Twenty thousand four hundred and eighty stitches have to be taken in knitting one pair of thumbless mitts. Mrs. Eliza Bodwell of Sanford, Me., who was 82 in February, since September 1 has knitted 91 pairs of these mitts, making a total of 1,863,680 stitches. In addition she has knitted since the war began 175 sponges and several sweaters for the boys at the front.

Governor Beekman of Rhode Island signed an act passed by the general assembly requiring every man between the ages of 18 and 50 to be employed for at least thirty-six hours a week. The act is similar to the New Jersey "anti-loading" law. The Governor also signed an act establishing a zone fare system for the street railways in the State controlled by the Rhode Island company.

The total sale of thrift stamps in Maine up to April 1, according to State Administrator Herbert J. Brown was \$1,208,000. This is an average per capita of \$1.54. Cumberland leads with a total of \$340,000 and Penobscot is second with \$129,000. In per capita Portland is first with \$2.84 and Knox is second with \$1.83. Sagadahoc made the largest gain the last month—118 per cent. There has been a falling off in the average sales of nearly one half since April 1.

The high water mark as regards the amount of fish handled was reached during the year 1917, according to the testimony of William K. Beardsley, manager of the Boston Fish Pier Company, at the Federal hearing before Examiner Matheson. The hearing is on the suit by the government against the fish interests, alleging a violation of the Sherman act. The witness also declared that during last year prices also reached the highest point in the 10 years' experience of the exchange.

Members of the Board of Police and License Commission of Fall River at conference with city and naval authorities at Newport, R. I. gave assurance that the sale of liquor in that neighboring city, beginning May 1, would be conducted so that men in uniform could not obtain it because of the thousands of naval men here the sale of liquor is barred within a radius of five miles, and fears were entertained that when license goes into effect in Fall River, 18 miles away the spirit of the Navy Department's ruling would be defeated.

Details have been announced at Springfield, Mass., of a plan backed by the Chamber of Commerce that will be submitted to the War Department for a triangular training course for student aviators, with Mineola, L. I., Springfield and Boston as landing points. The plan originated with M. W. Rose, a vice president of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation, and would locate hangars on the field that is being used for trial flights here. The proximity of the aircraft plant for repair work is considered an advantage. It is also suggested that a short course be laid out between this city and the plains in Westfield, where Camp Bartlett is located.

The first showing in Massachusetts last week will be the first in the country with the first and next week will be the first in the country. The first showing in the State is given by the State. The plan originated with M. W. Rose, a vice president of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation, and would locate hangars on the field that is being used for trial flights here. The proximity of the aircraft plant for repair work is considered an advantage. It is also suggested that a short course be laid out between this city and the plains in Westfield, where Camp Bartlett is located.

AMERICANS AND TRUE DEMOCRACY

Dollars Are Needed as Exemplification of Spirit.

TIME TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Citizens Must Lend Their Financial Assistance to Government to Forever Eliminate Effects of Germany's Influence.

By GEORGE E. BOWEN of the Vigilantes.

In the main, it cannot be said of America that she is without her Americans, or that the faith and spirit of the mass is un-American in spirit.

Dollars do not always go with democracy, but when informed, inspired and enlisted they can be mighty useful to it.

There has been a mistaken idea in certain sections of America that dollars, according to the number of them, spelled "aristocracy."

They don't. That is an imported idea. And that it is perishing in the land of its origin, witness the war and the consternation of the few aristocrats, both external and internal.

There have been, possibly are, a few external aristocrats in America, who, in a moment of excessive vanity measured their social importance by the size of their material fortunes.

The war erased that absurd notion, almost with the first blast of the trumpet.

Millionaire Privates in Ranks. There are millionaire privates in the ranks of the American army and navy who have renounced all the prestige of fortune for the privilege of comradeship.

In the crucial test humanity was first, last, and all the way between. Men are more than money. The outer veneer has been quickly shed. The man has emerged.

What he thought was his pride, in days of social and financial triumph, he finds was but a cheap and trivial plaything. Now, his real pride is a thing of purpose, power and dignity.

Before the war is over, dollars that hid in aristocratic seclusion or vaunted themselves in ostentatious power are going voluntarily and humbly to join the forces of democracy.

After the war they are going to develop a system of popular redistribution relieving the old congestion whose fevers broke out in many forms of luxury and extravagance incompatible with universal contentment.

The only aristocracy America wants or needs is of the heart and of the mind.

The shoulder touch of men of the march or in the trenches has welded this feeling into a living creed, a saving faith.

The escutcheon of American manhood, may be either a splash of Belgian mud or a splotch of German blood.

Drawing True Men Together. In place of the dollar crest will be the sign of the courage test.

There was a lot of sound democracy in the old ultimatum—"millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Therein is the basic principle of resistance to Prussianism. That principle is drawing all true men together. It is putting service above self. It is asking America to take the gold of vanity and pour it into the cause of humanity.

The spirit of democracy is the only vital, uncompromising thing in a human world.

It laughs at dollars and dynamite and royal degenerates.

The America appointed of this spirit is at last to carry it forth to a perishing world.

And the despised American dollar shall, with the courage, generosity and chivalry of American manhood, be the instrument of salvation.

The day of contribution is at hand. Where is your dollar?

NO EXEMPTION

If you cannot launch a bullet at the front, you can launch a dollar. It will pay for the bullet straighter than a winged bullet.

First Class General Hospital. The first class general hospital, which is the first in the country, is being built at Camp Devens. It will be the first in the country.

Some Needing. "That baby does nothing but scream all the time." "Well, dear, I'm as loyal as you are, but you must agree with me that this is one case where we must be practical."

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL

INCORPORATED IN MASSACHUSETTS. OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE BOSTON, MASS. STOVER F. CRAIG, GEN. MGR.



Nothing to Equal This in New England. Rooms with private baths \$1.50 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. STRICTLY A TEMPERANCE HOTEL. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

S. S. SAWYER

ANTRIM, N. H. Real Estate FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AND MORTGAGES

Farm, Village, Lake Property For Sale. No Charge Unless Sale is Made. Tel. 34-3 34-2 Auto Service

John R. Putney Estate

Undertaker. First Class, Experienced Director and Embalmer, For Every Case.

Lady Assistant. Full Line Funeral Supplies. Flowers Furnished for All Occasions. Calls day or night promptly attended to. New England Telephone, 19-4, at East Ganeos, Corner High and Pleasant Sts., Antrim, N. H.

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 463, HILLSBORO BRIDGE, N. H. Telephone connection

D. COHEN

Junk Dealer, ANTRIM, N. H. Buyer of Old Magazines, Bags, Metals and Second-hand Furniture and Poultry. Customer will drop postal card or phone.

J. D. HUTCHINSON,

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

Watches & Clocks

CLEANED AND REPAIRED. PRICES REASONABLE.

Carl L. Gove,

Clinton Village, Antrim, N. H.

INSURANCE

Everything INSURABLE written at this office. Is that Motor Car Insured? Why take the risk? Call at the office of

E. W. BAKER, Agent, Antrim, N. H.

Edmund G. Dearborn, M. D.,

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

DR. E. M. BOWERS,

DENTIST. Baker's Block, Hillsboro, N. H. REMOVED FROM ANTRIM. Telephone 31-3. Office hours—9-12 a.m. 1:30-5 p.m.

C. E. DUTTON,

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

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.

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.

SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

The School Board meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town hall block, the Last Saturday after noon in each month, at 2 o'clock, to transact School District business and to hear all parties regarding School matters.

G. E. HASTINGS, J. D. HUTCHINSON, H. B. DRAKE, Antrim School Board.

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. The Tax Collector will meet with the Selectmen.

J. M. CUTLER, F. P. ELLINWOOD, C. F. DOWNES, Selectmen of Antrim.

New Home Sewing Machine

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 legs. 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.

Again We Say

Be careful for THIS PAPER

Cap'n Warren's Wards



by JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

Copyright, 1911, by D. Appleton & Co.

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

"Yes. Precisely. And there were many just as valueless. But we have been gradually getting those out of the way and listing and appraising the remainder. It was a tangle. Your brother's business methods, especially of late years, were decidedly unsystematic and slipshod. It may have been the condition of his health which prevented his attending to them as he should. Or," he hesitated slightly, "it may have been that he was secretly in great trouble and mental distress. At all events, the task has been a hard one for us. But, largely owing to Graves and his patient work, our report was practically ready a month ago."

He paused. Captain Elisha, who had been listening attentively, nodded.

"Yes," he said; "you told me 'twas. What does the whole thing tot up to? What's the final figure, Mr. Graves?"

"Never mind them now, Graves," interrupted Kuhn. "The amount, roughly speaking, is close to over our original estimate, half a million."

The captain drew a breath of relief. "Well," he exclaimed, "that's all right then, ain't it? That's no poorhouse pension."

Sylvester answered, "Yes," he said, "that's all right as far as it goes."

"Humph! Well, I call 'late I could make it go to the end of the route and then have enough left for a return ticket. Say," with another look at the solemn faces of the three, "what is the row? If the estate is worth half a million what's the matter with it?"

"That is what we are here this morning to discuss, captain. A month ago, as I said, we considered our report practically ready. Then we suddenly happened on the trail of something which upon investigation upset all our calculations. If true it threatened, not to mention its effect upon the estate, to prove so distressing and painful to us, Rodgers Warren's friends and legal advisers, that we decided not to alarm you, his brother, by disclosing our suspicions until we were sure there was no mistake. I did drop you a hint, you will remember—"

"I remember. Now we're comin' to the rock!"

Sylvester was evidently disturbed. Captain Elisha, regarding him intently, nodded.

"I judge it's sort of hard for you to go on, Mr. Sylvester," he said. "I'll help you all I can. You and Mr. Kuhn and Mr. Graves here have found out something that ain't exactly straight in Bijé's doin's—something he's done that's—well, to speak plain, that's crooked!"

"I'm afraid there's no doubt of it,"

"Humph!" The captain frowned. His cigar had gone out, and he idly twirled the stump between his fingers.

"Well," he said, with a sigh, "our family, generally speakin', has always held its head pretty high. Dad was poor, but he prided himself on bein' straight as a plumb line. And, as for mother, she—"

"Then, lookin' up quickly, he asked, "Does anybody outside know about this?"

"No one but ourselves—yet."

"Yet? Is it goin' to be necessary for anybody else to know it?"

"We hope not. But there is a possibility."

"I was thinkin' about the children."

"Of course. So are we all."

"Um-hm. Poor Caroline! She put her father on a sort of altar and bowed down afore him, as you might say. Any sort of disgrace to his name would about kill her. As for me," with another sigh, "I ain't so much surprised as you might think. I know that sounds tough to say about your own brother, but I've been afraid all along. You see, Bijé always steered pretty close to the edge of the channel. He had ideas about honesty and fair dealin' in business that didn't jibe with mine. We split on just that, as I told you, Mr. Graves, when you and I first met. He got some South Debora folks to invest money along with him—sort of savin's account, they figured it—but I found out he was usin' it to speculate with. So that's why we had our row. I took pains to see that the money was paid back, but he and I never spoke afterward. Fur as my own money was concerned, I hadn't any kink, but—"

"However, I'm talkin' too much. Go on, Sylvester, I'm ready to hear whatever you've got to say."

"Thank you, captain. You make it easier for me. It seems that your brother's first step toward wealth and success was taken about nineteen years ago. Then somehow or other, probably through a combination of luck and shrewdness, he obtained a grant, a concession from the Brazilian government, the long term lease of a good sized tract of land on the upper Amazon. It was very valuable because of its rubber trees."

"Hey!" Captain Elisha leaned forward. "Say that again!" he commanded sharply.

Sylvester repeated his statement. "He got the concession by paying \$20,000 to the government of Brazil," he continued. "To raise the \$20,000 he formed a stock company of 250 shares at \$100 each. One hundred of these shares were in his own name. Fifty were in the name of one Thomas A. Craven, a clerk at that time in his office. Craven was only a dummy, however. Do you understand what I mean by a dummy?"

"I can guess. Sort of a wooden image that moved when Bijé pulled the strings. Yes, yes, I understand well enough. Go ahead; go ahead!"

"That's it. The fifty shares were in Craven's name, but they were transferred in blank and in Mr. Warren's safe. Together with his own hundred they gave him control and a voting majority. That much we know by the records."

"I see. But this rubber con-contraption wasn't really worth anything, was it?"

"Worth anything! Captain Warren, I give you my word that it was worth more than all the rest of the investments that your brother made during his lifetime."

"No!" The exclamation was almost a shout.

"Why, yes, decidedly more. Does that surprise you, captain?"

Captain Elisha was regarding the lawyer with a dazed expression. He breathed heavily. "Go on," he commanded. "But tell me this first. What was the name of this rubber concern of Bijé's?"

"The Akrae Rubber company."

"I see—yes, yes. Akry, hey! Well, what about it? Tell me the rest."

"For the first year or two this company did nothing. Then in March of the third year the property was released by Mr. Warren to persons in Para, who were to develop and operate. The terms of his new lease were very advantageous. Royalties were to be paid on a sliding scale, and from the very first they were large. The Akrae company paid enormous dividends."

"Did, hey? I want to know!"

"Yes. In fact, for twelve years the company's royalties averaged \$50,000 yearly."

"Whe-e-w!" Captain Elisha whistled. "Fifty thousand a year!" he repeated slowly. "Bijé! Bijé!"

"Yes. And three years ago the Akrae company sold its lease, sold out completely to the Para people, for \$750,000."

"Godfrey's mighty! Well," after a moment, "that's what I'd call a middlin' fair profit on a \$20,000 investment—not to mention the dividends."

"Captain," Sylvester leaned forward now. "Captain," he repeated, "it is that sale and the dividends which are troubling us. I told you that the Akrae

company was organized with 250 shares of stock. Your brother held 100 in his own name and fifty transferred to him by his dummy, Craven. What I did not tell you was that there were another hundred shares, held by some one, some one who paid \$10,000 for them—we know that—and was, therefore, entitled to two-fifths of every dollar earned by the company during its existence and two-fifths of the amount received for the sale of the lease. So far as we can find out this stockholder has never received one cent."

"You don't tell me!"

Graves broke in impatiently: "I think, Captain Warren," he declared, "that you probably do not realize what this means. Besides proving your brother dishonest, it means that this stockholder, whoever he may have been—"

"Hey? What's that? Don't you know who he was?"

"No, we do not. The name upon the stub of the transfer book has been scratched out."

Captain Elisha looked the speaker in the face; then slowly turned his look upon the other two faces.

"Scratched out?" he repeated. "Who scratched it out?"

Graves shrugged his shoulders. "Yes, yes," said the captain. "You don't know, but we're all entitled to guess, hey? . . . Humph!"

"If this person is living," began Sylvester, "it follows that—"

"Hold on a minute! I don't know much about corporations, of course. That's more in your line than 'tis in mine. But I want to ask one question. You say this, what 'ye call it—this Akrae thingamajig—was sold out, hulk, canvas and rigger, to a crowd in Brazil? It's gone out of business, then—its dead?"

"Yes, but—"

"That note binds Rodgers Warren's estate to pay that claim—his own personal estate! And that estate is not worth over \$480,000! If this stockholder should appear and press his claim your brother's children would be not only penniless, but \$30,000 in debt! There; I think that is plain enough!"

He leaned back, grimly satisfied with the effect of his statement. Captain Elisha stared straight before him un-

intended or hoped to make restitution before he died."

"Yes. Knowin' Bijé, I can see that. He was weak, that was his main trouble. He didn't mean to be crooked, but his knees wasn't strong enough to keep him straight when it come to a hard push. But he made his note payable to a company that was already sold out, so it ain't good for nothin'. Now, why—"

Graves struck the table with his open hand.

"He doesn't understand at all!" he exclaimed impatiently. "Captain Warren, listen! That note is made payable to the Akrae company. Against that company some unknown stockholder has an apparent claim for two-fifths of all dividends ever paid and two-fifths of the \$750,000 received for the sale. With accrued interest that claim amounts to over \$500,000."

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GOSLINGS RAISED IN EARLY SPRING

Fowls Should Be Allowed to Make Their Own Nests.

KEEP EGGS IN A COOL PLACE

Some Breeders Prefer to Use Hens for Hatching, as Geese Sometimes Become Difficult to Manage—Incubation Varies.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The successful raising of goslings should begin with feeding the geese an egg-producing ration during the latter part of the winter or early spring. The geese should be allowed to make their nests early in the spring on the floor of the poultry house, or in large boxes, barrels or shelters provided for the purpose.

The eggs should be collected daily and kept in a cool place where the contents will not evaporate too freely; if kept for some time they may be stored in loose bran. The first eggs are usually set under hens, while the last ones which the geese lays may be hatched either under hens or under the geese, if she gets broody. If the eggs are not removed from the nest in which the goose is laying she will usually stop laying sooner than if they are taken away. Some breeders prefer to raise all the goslings under hens, as geese sometimes become difficult to manage when allowed to hatch and rear their young. Hens used for hatching goose eggs must be dusted with insect powder and have good attention, as, in the case of geese, the period of incubation is longer than in that of fowls. Goose eggs may be hatched in incubators and the goslings successfully raised in brooders, although this is not a common practice.

Incubation of Goose Eggs. The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture should be added to the eggs after the first week if set under hens or in incubators; this is usually done by sprinkling the eggs or the nest with

water. Four to six eggs are set under a hen and ten to thirteen under a goose. They may be tested about the tenth day, and those which are infertile or contain dead germs should be removed. They hatch slowly, especially under hens, and the goslings are usually removed as soon as hatched and kept in a warm place until the process is over, when they are put back under the hen or goose. Some breeders who hatch with both geese and hens give all the goslings to the geese. Hens with goslings may be confined to the coop and the goslings allowed to range. The latter, especially if the weather is cold, are not usually allowed to go into water until they are several days old. In mild weather the hens are allowed to brood the goslings from seven to ten days, when the latter are able to take care of themselves. Good-sized growing coops, with board floors, should be provided for the goslings, and they must be protected from their enemies and given some attention when on range.

Feeding Geese and Goslings. Geese are generally raised where they have a good grass range or pasture, as they are good grazers, and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. The pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessity and quantity of this feed depending on the pasture. Goslings do not need feed until they are 24 to 36 hours old, when they should be fed any of the mash recommended for chickens or ducklings.

PRODUCTION OF GOOD CREAM First Essential is Cleanliness in Handling Milk Utensils—Second is to Keep Cool.

It is almost as easy to produce good cream as poor cream. The first essential is cleanliness in handling the milk utensils, particularly the separator. The second is in keeping the cream cool until delivered and making at least tri-weekly deliveries in summer.

PROFITABLE TO GROW SPRING WHEAT CROP

Much Land in Northern States Which is Quite Suitable.

It is Probable That in Large Area Marquis Variety Will Give Best Result—Seed Should Not Be Hard to Obtain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is much land in the Northern states on which spring wheat growing may be profitable as well as patriotic this year.

An additional acreage of spring wheat can be secured by increased attention to the crop in sections where considerable areas formerly were planted. Spring wheat also should be sown in the Northeastern states—the northeastern quarter of the country—south and east of the present spring-wheat area. This includes the northern part of the corn belt. To be specific it includes northern Kansas and Missouri and northward, and nearly all of the country north of Kentucky and Virginia, including the New England states. Spring wheat should not be sown along the seacoast, however, and generally not on land of low elevation. In the mountainous region spring wheat should be tried where land is available as far south as Tennessee and North Carolina.

Where Formerly Grown. A fairly safe rule to follow in the present crisis, which demands a large wheat production, is for the farmers in all sections wherever spring wheat has ever been grown but now discontinued, to sow a little of it this spring if a full winter-wheat acreage was not put in by them last fall. The older farmers in a neighborhood often will recall that spring wheat was once grown there, but that it gave way perhaps to higher-yielding or better-milling winter wheat. Perhaps some other crop replaced wheat entirely. At the present time it is desirable in all such places to go back to some degree to spring-wheat growing.

If spring wheat falls the land is ready for a summer catch crop or for sowing winter wheat the next fall.

Choice of a Variety. In nearly all of this great area it is probable that the Marquis variety will give best results, or at least as good results as any spring wheat. Seed of this can most likely be obtained at points not far removed. Seedmen generally should be able to supply it, or the county agent or state agricultural college can refer to sources of seed. It is the most widely grown variety in Minnesota and the Dakotas and is easily recognized by its short, wide-creased, broad, hard, red kernels.

Handling Spring Wheat. The culture of spring wheat should give trouble to no farmer in this section, accustomed as he generally is to winter wheat and to spring oats. To the land, should be prepared as for oats and seeded as early as possible. Use only land considered suitable for winter wheat. Early sowing is the best guaranty of a crop. It is best to sow wheat with a drill where one is to be had, but it can be sown broadcast and harrowed in. The same amount of seed per acre as of winter wheat, or a little more, should be sown. Six or seven pecks per acre is usually enough. Small patches of wheat sown by farmers generally in this northeastern section of the country will doubtless add greatly to our wheat supply, and will not interfere seriously with other farming operations.

WAGE WAR ON WEEDS (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Good rotations and efficient farm practices will subdue weeds.

Three main principles of weed control must be observed: (1) Prevent weeds from maturing seed on the farm, (2) prevent the introduction of weed seeds on the farm, and (3) prevent perennial weeds from making top growth.

The principles are the main thing; the particular method employed is of lesser importance.

Next to the principles ranks the man behind them. Many men make a start to clear their farms of weeds but give up too soon. Often the campaign is stopped when success is in sight, and the weeds soon recover.

Clearing a farm of weeds, especially perennials, is no easy task; it requires more than average intelligence and perseverance. If, however, one faithfully carries out a plan of attack based on the above principles of weed control he can practically rid his farm of weeds without a great amount of extra labor and expense.

Weed control is frequently a community problem, and for the greatest permanent success cooperation among farmers is required.

RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

Baker's Block HILLSBORO

New Spring Shoes!

High Cut, Lace, in Havana Brown, Cocoa Brown, Gray, Silver Gray, in High and Low Heels. These are Shoes that have Quality, Style and Comfort Combined.

La France Shoes

None Better. All Flexible Welts. Made in Black Lima Kid, High and Low Heels. These Shoes are positively one of the Best Line of Shoes on the market.

BLACK CAT REINFORCED HOSIERY

RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

The Cash Shoe Store Hillsboro
Tel. 36-12

The Antrim Reporter

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon

Subscription Price, \$1.50 per year
Advertising Rates on Application

H. W. ELDREDGE, PUBLISHER
H. B. ELDREDGE, ASSISTANT

Wednesday, April 24, 1918

Long Distance Telephone

Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., which are intended for a general audience, or from which a benefit is derived, must be paid for as advertisements.

Copies of this paper are inserted at special rates. Reprints of obituary notices \$1.00. Obituary notices and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at this same rate list of presents at a wedding.

Entered at the Post-office at Antrim, N. H., as second-class matter.



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

Antrim Locals

Ralph Proctor was the week end guest of Don Madden, at Durham.

Arthur W. Proctor was in Boston the first of the week on business.

Rev. R. S. Barker spent several days the past week with relatives in Stoneham, Mass.

Anyone wishing to have their closets cleaned out will communicate with George W. Edes, Antrim.

Mrs. Ralph Bass and two sons, from Concord, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bass the past week.

Will E. Cram was in Peterboro last Thursday to assist at a large auction sale of stock at the Nahor place.

John B. Jameson, Esq., accompanied by his small son, John, Jr., spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. Edwin D. Jameson.

Mrs. Henry Harrison and daughter, Mrs. Olen Newhall and children, of Bennington, called on Mrs. Jennie Newhall one day last week.

Fred L. Proctor, manager of The Highlands, is again in Canada purchasing horses, and will return the last of the week with a fine lot of them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Curtis and Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Curtis and little daughter, from Everett, Mass., spent Patriots Day, the 19th, with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Carter and Charles L. Eaton.

Mrs. Robert W. Jameson has returned to her home from several weeks spent at the hospital; she is improved in health and her many friends hope it is permanent and that she will soon recover her former good health.

W. H. Sawyer, M. D., and wife, of Dorchester, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Sawyer, of Mattapan, Mass., were guests Friday and Saturday of their father, Samuel S. Sawyer, making the trip both ways by auto.

Fred C. Raleigh and Diamond A. Maxwell went to Boston on Monday to learn what they could regarding Navy enlistment. Neither of them could make the Naval Reserves, and the latter made application to the Merchant Marines.

The family of F. C. Henderson, from Brookline, Mass., were at their summer home here last week. They returned Sunday to their city home and will come to Antrim for the summer in a week or two. They will be welcomed by all our people.

A general exchange of pulpits was made last Sunday throughout the town and extended to the neighboring town of Bennington, as follows: Rev. W. J. B. Cannell of the Baptist church was out of town, Rev. H. A. Coolidge of the Congregational church filled his pulpit; Rev. R. S. Barker of the Methodist church occupied Rev. Coolidge's pulpit, Mother Barker occupied her son's pulpit at the Methodist church; Rev. S. P. Brownell, of the Presbyterian church exchanged pulpits with Rev. Bernard Copping of the Congregational church of Bennington.

For Sale

Soft: Siah Wood, sawed ready for stove. Price \$4 per load delivered. Telephone either G. H. Caughey or W. C. Hills, Antrim.

Closing Notice

Beginning May 1, I shall close my store at 5 o'clock p. m. every day in the week, except Wednesday and Saturday. This arrangement will be in force during the summer months.

George W. Hunt.

Moving Pictures!

Town Hall, Antrim

Monday Evening, April 29—
Five-reel Drama.

W. A. NICHOLS, Mgr.

Antrim Locals

CHESTNUT POSTS for sale. Inquire of Frank E. Wheeler, Antrim, N. H. 5-8

Paul R. Colby is spending a few days at his home here from Worcester, Mass.

Louis Sessler, from West Lynn, Mass., was visiting friends here one day last week.

Mrs. Gustavus Walker, of Concord, visited with her sister, Mrs. Mary B. Jameson, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlin have been spending a few days with relatives near Boston, Mass.

Miss Gladys Colby is spending vacation at her home here from studies at the Normal School in Keene.

Following our usual custom, the Reporter Office will be closed Saturday afternoons during the summer, beginning May 1.

John Thornton, of Worcester, Mass., was the guest a few days the past week of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton.

Roger Hilton was at his home here from Springfield, Mass., a few days the past week, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hilton.

Geno Riccetti has been taken to the sanitarium at Pembroke, this state, for treatment for tuberculosis. Rev. W. J. B. Cannell accompanied him there on Saturday last.

M. D. Poor has seven empty tenements in good repair he would like to rent to responsible parties, from three fifty to six dollars per month. Tenements supplied with good spring and town water.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church will meet at the church parlors, Wednesday afternoon, May 1, Supper will be served as usual, followed by a social hour. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

The Woman's Missionary Alliance will meet with Mrs. Geo. Hodges, at her home on Main Street, on Friday, April 26, at 2.45 p. m. Chapter IV of the study book, "An African Trail" will be the subject of the meeting.

There will be a demonstration of tractor ploughing and harrowing on the F. A. Taylor land, on Bennington road, tomorrow Thursday from 10 to 5 o'clock. All who are in any way interested should see the work of this machine.

Rev. S. P. Brownell and Elder Squires Forsaith represented the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Edwin D. Jameson the missionary society, at the Spring meeting of the Presbytery in Newburyport, Mass., last Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Ann Beggs will conduct the Food Demonstration in the town hall, Monday, April 29, at 2.30 p. m. "Wartime Menus" will be discussed. These demonstrations are increasing in interest as manifested by the increased attendance, about 65 being present at the last.

Send 10 cents in coin and receive package of fly plant seed, a pretty pot plant; will keep flies out of rooms. Rare seeds, limited supply. Address Seedman, 67 Temple St., Fitchburg, Mass. adv.

For Sale

Small pigs. Ready to go about May 10, \$6.00 each. Engage at once. The Highlands, F. L. Proctor, Mgr.

Orders from Washington

We can sell you but a bbl. of flour for each family at one time, and then only if you buy an equal amount of some substitute for flour. We must obey the order and ask our patrons to help us by not asking us to do what we have no right to do. Thanking you for your cooperation.

Cram's Store

For Sale

Seed potatoes—Irish Cobblers, Early Rose and Green Mountain. Also Baldwin and Russet apples.

W. M. Davis, Antrim.

For Sale

My farm, consisting of 185 acres, in high state of cultivation. Poultry, fruit and dairy farm.

W. M. Davis, Antrim.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was." — Mrs. ADRIANS B. LYNN, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I. Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment. Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

F. H. Colby

ANTRIM, N. H.,
Is Agent for the International Harvester Company of America

HAVE IN STOCK
Cultivators, Harrows, Mowing Machines
and a Quantity of Supplies

If any Farm Machinery is needed, now is the time to order these goods, as it is hard to tell what the market conditions may be later.

THE Corona Typewriter!

Does perfect work, is low in price \$50 light in weight 6 lbs., and is used all over the world.

C. H. ROBINSON, Agent,
Antrim, N. H.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS!

I have a nice lot of Souvenir Post Cards, all local subjects, genuine photographs, which I am making a specialty on just at this time. Have a large quantity and all fresh and good ones. Will sell them at one cent each.

W. E. CRAM.

25 cents starts your Thrift Savings Card. Buy 25c Thrift Stamps as often as you can. When you have 16 stamps they can be exchanged with a few extra cents for a \$5 War Savings Certificate Stamp.

Administrator's Notice

The subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of David H. Carr, late of Antrim, in the county of Hillsboro, deceased.

Dated April 18, 1918.
HENRY A. COOLIDGE.

Wake Up!

To the advantage of coming here for your Groceries and other Merchandise. Customers know that they can rely upon us for a square deal. Try Our Sunshine Cookies—they are fine. Keep your hair tidy by wearing a Slip-pon Veil—we sell them. Don't forget, we are Agents for the McCall Patterns—we also sell the Magazine.

The Store That Tries to Please You

Clinton Store, Antrim

Wall Paper!

Has taken a Great Advance in Price on account of Shortage of Dye Stuff, but by placing our order last Fall for 800 Rolls of Paper, we will have in a few days a New Line with but slight advance in price.

Wall Board

We Carry a Full Stock at All Times.
TELEPHONE 9-3

GUY A. HULETT,
ANTRIM, N. H.

While there's no telling what conditions may face the country before the war is over, one thing is certain and that is that Ford cars will grow more and more into being actual necessities, both in city and country. Prospective buyers will do well to place orders NOW, when a reasonably quick delivery is possible. Don't put it off for the demand is continuous from all parts of the country; Ford cars are wanted in the North, South, East, West, every day of the year. Let us have your order today and we'll hustle our best that you may not be kept waiting.

FRANK J. BOYD
Authorized Agent for Ford Cars
Sales and Service

Tel. 34-2 ANTRIM, N. H.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dresses in Pretty Gingham and Plain White

HOUSE DRESSES BUTTERICK PATTERNS ROMPERS THE DELINEATOR

Miss S. E. Lane & Co.,
TOWN HALL BLOCK ANTRIM, N. H.

ADVERTISE
In THE REPORTER
And Get Your Share of the Trade.

Antrim Garage

Let Us Show You How to Save All Your Light and Comply With the New Law, for

\$1.45

New Tires and Tubes
JUST PUT IN

All Repairs Promptly Done
AND PRICES RIGHT

Tel. 40

H. A. COOLIDGE
Main and Depot Streets
OVERLAND AGENT



Make it Earn the Money You Pay Us For It. It will easily save you \$1 a week and that's all you need to pay us, then after the price is paid it keeps right on earning money for you the rest of your life.

EMERSON & SON, Milford

Stomach Trouble

Mrs. Sophie Bauer, 521 First Ave., North, Faribault, Minnesota, writes: "I cannot praise your wonderful medicine, Peruna, enough. It has done much for me during the past ten years and I keep it in the house continually. I was in such a condition that I could eat nothing but bread and milk, and even that was too heavy for me at times. Now, I can eat anything. I will recommend Peruna to all my friends."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

I cannot Praise Your Wonderful Medicine Peruna Enough



THE REPORTER'S HONOR ROLL

A List of Antrim's Boys and Girls Who Are at Present Serving Their Country

This is The Reporter's Service Flag; it represents two from our office. We doubt if any other newspaper office in the country or city has a greater proportion of its employees in the service as volunteers; taking all the male help we employed, and they were also our only sons.



Harry J. Rogers, in the lumberman's unit at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, died April 4th.

In our endeavor to get a complete list of the Antrim volunteers we have been successful in part; if anyone can help us we shall greatly appreciate the favor:

"Somewhere in France"
Howard E. Paige, Supply Sergeant Raymond Butterfield, Sergeant Leo E. Mulhall, Horseshoer John W. Bryer, 1st class Private Winfield S. Hilton, Private William A. Myers, 1st class Private Henry E. Newhall, 1st class Private John Newhall, 1st class Private
All members of Co. B, Machine Gun Battalion, 103d Reg., 52d Brig. Charles Myers, in the Quartermaster's Corps of the Regular Army, is "Somewhere in France."

Frank Bemis is a Private in the Infantry "Somewhere in France"
Ernest Henry McClure, enlisted March, 1917, rank Machinist Mate, 2nd class, Dept. U. S. Naval Reserve, stationed at Rockland, Maine, on U. S. S. Kangaroo, Coast Patrol.

Cranston D. Eldredge and A. Wallace George are members of Dover Co. 8, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Foster, at Kittery Point, Maine.

The former has returned from Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, where he was attending a technical school; both are First Class Privates, and the latter is officers' cook at Fort Foster.

Henry B. Eldredge is a First Class Private in Medical Dept. of U. S. Regular Army, connected with Base Hospital at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

Charles N. Robertson is a Corporal in 4th Div. Battery E, 77th Regular Field Artillery, now at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina.

William Hurlin is 2d lieutenant in the Infantry, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Francis A. Whittemore, enlisted on December 15 in the Aviation Corps, and is at Camp Waco, Texas, in the 17th Squadron.

Louis Mallett is at Fort Warren, Boston, in the 31st Co., Coast Artillery.

Roger Hilton is enlisted in the aviation corps, motor cycle branch, and is now at Springfield, Mass.

Charles Harold Clough is in the Aviation Corps as gunner, and is now "Somewhere in France."

Oscar Huot is in Montreal, with the Canadian troops, and in training at Peel St. Barracks.

Paul F. Paige has enlisted in the

Naval Reserves as first class yeoman in the Paymaster's Dept.

Will Congreave is an enlisted man in the Navy, now employed in conveying transports probably.

Miss Margaret Redmond, Registered Nurse, expects soon to report for foreign service.

Miss Helen Stowell, Registered Nurse, with Dr. Hugh Cabot's Harvard Unit, somewhere in France.

Miss Fannie Burnham, Registered Nurse, connected with Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Miss Grace Burnham, Registered Nurse, is at Ellis Island, N. Y., at the Army hospital; Red Cross service.

Richard Brooks was a member of the Peterboro Cavalry, N. H. N. G., contracted malaria on Mexican border and was unable to pass examination.

As a matter of record, The Reporter desires to keep a list of all those who would have enlisted but were rejected for one cause or another.

Dalmar Newhall Norman Thompson Paul R. Colby D. Wallace Cooley

Those who have been examined on draft call and passed the physical examination to enter the new army are:

Byron G. Butterfield
Carlton L. Brooks
Leo George Lowell
John Shea Whitney
Robert H. Gleave
Howard C. Gokey

The first two in this list have been at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., since early in October; they each have been made Sergeants. Mr. Butterfield has been transferred from Ayer.

Robert H. Gleave is in the Infantry, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

John S. Whitney is among those recently called into service and is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Arthur Fluri is in the Hospital Corps, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Frank E. Cutter is in Company B, 49th Infantry, Engineer Piers, West 56th street, North River, New York.

Edson Tuttle is an enlisted man in the lumberman's unit at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Robert Nylander is an enlisted man in the Regular Army, Cavalry division, at El Paso, Texas.

Don Robinson was called as a carpenter in the Aviation section; is at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Since being rejected, Delmar Newhall has joined the colors and is in a southern camp.

PAPER READ BEFORE D.A.R.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

rode one hundred and fifty miles on horseback, sleeping in the fields or in a farm house as it happened. At this time he had reached his full height of six feet, two and one half inches, and he had never yet seen a town with twenty houses in it.

At twenty-one he was done with college and came home. According to the laws of the colony he was now a justice of the peace and was called "Squire Jefferson." Also by law he now became a vestry-man of the Church of England. He began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in a short time. Just before beginning his law practice in Williamsburg, Virginia, he drove from there to Philadelphia to be vaccinated, and then on to New York, with its twenty thousand people, "that he might see a little of the world."

In 1768 he was elected to the House of Burgesses from Albermarle County. To this same assembly came George Washington as delegate from another county. Shortly after, the troubles about "taxation without representation" began, but after England had apparently yielded the point and abolished the tax on nearly everything but tea, the Virginia legislature proceeded to other business and left the Boston Tea-party to New England. Then Jefferson, who believed slavery to be utterly wrong, attempted to get a law passed which would make it possible to free a slave without first sending him out of the country. But in this he failed and brought upon himself the scorn of everybody in the House of Burgesses except George Washington.

On New Years day of 1772 Jefferson married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful and childless widow of twenty-two years. They drove in a two horse chaise more than one hundred miles from her home to Monticello, where one wing of the mansion, that was to be, was finished. At this time Jefferson derived a yearly income of two thousand dollars from his land and three thousand dollars from his profession. One year after his marriage his father-in-law died and he then inherited forty thousand acres of land and one hundred and thirty five slaves, since the English law did not allow a married woman to hold property.

Jefferson's marriage was a happy one, but far too short, and of his six children only the eldest and the youngest, both daughters, grew to maturity.

At every session of the Virginia legislature Jefferson, with the aid of the brilliant oratory of Patrick Henry, succeeded in having passed better laws for the colony. For as the years passed on he became more democratic, less willing to see one class of people a privileged one and the others held down. He was opposed to mortgages and bonds and believed that debts should not be passed on to the next generation. As for slavery, he was utterly opposed to it, and if he had been listened to when the Constitution of the United States was being written, slavery would then have been abolished and the Civil War never need have happened. It is interesting to read of the reforms that he was able to bring about. First he disestablished the state church, which meant that people of other faiths need no longer be taxed for the support of the Episcopal church and could live in the colony without being persecuted; second, after long and bitter debates he influenced the House of Burgesses to abolish entails, which meant that the eldest son should no longer inherit the estate, and the other children have only small incomes from it. In the course of one of these debates Jefferson stated that the fear of dividing estates equally among the heirs, girls and boys alike, was retarding the development of the land, and that it was absurd to make the eldest son "Esquire" and the other sons plain "Mister." The next reform forbade the importation of slaves into the colony. This brought trouble with England, for it reduced her profits from the slave carrying trade from Africa to America.

Jefferson's first act of national importance was to make a motion in the House of Burgesses that a letter writing committee should be appointed to correspond with the legislative bodies of the other twelve colonies, both to inform them of what was done in Virginia and to enquire what was done elsewhere. With no railroads, no newspapers and no telegraph this was the only means for promoting unity of action. Soon every town and farming community throughout the thirteen colonies had its correspondence bureau.

Next he wrote a set of instructions for the delegates who were to represent Virginia in the first Continental Congress soon to meet at Philadelphia. These instructions made him famous at home and detested in England, for in them he declared to King George III that the king must be only the chief magistrate of the people and not their absolute ruler; that the English parliament had no more right to make laws for Virginia than the Virginia House of Burgesses had to make laws for England. He reviewed all the

absurd and unfair laws which the British parliament inflicted upon the colonies, such as forbidding Americans to make a hat or a nail, and the forcing upon the colonies the famous slave trade. He informed the King that the majority of the people greatly preferred white immigrants who knew how to till the soil, or were skilled artisans, to the half wild and wholly ignorant Africans; and he boldly declared to the King that he had no right to quarter troops upon the people of Massachusetts. He reproached the King bitterly for having closed the port of Boston and so reduced its inhabitants to beggary. The Virginia House of Burgesses had these papers printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the colonies and England. Jefferson was elected a delegate to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress. He and his fellow delegates were instructed to pledge Virginia to the support of Massachusetts, if the British troops moved against the people, and to say that if free trade between the colonies and British possessions was not restored before Aug. 10, 1775, not another pound of tobacco should go to England and the people of Virginia would refuse to buy tea. Jefferson reached Philadelphia on the 20th of June, 1775, the same day that Washington received his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, and had the pleasure of saying to Washington that, his native Virginia would support him. Jefferson was only thirty-two years old on this great occasion, yet he knew Latin and Greek, Italian and Spanish, and some German. He could calculate an eclipse, survey an estate, tie an artery, plan a building, try a law suit, break a horse dance a minuet, play the violin, and write the best state papers the world has ever seen. And he was always notable for wishing that the best thing should be done and not caring who did it. After he had written the greatest of all state papers, the Declaration of Independence, he returned to Virginia, where his help was sorely needed in the work of reconstructing the government of Virginia. This was a stormy time for all the colonies, for now they must learn the art of self-government. Jefferson and Patrick Henry were awake to the fact that Virginia was far behind the other colonies in legislative matters and civic rights. They wanted the slaves freed but not admitted to citizenship. In this they failed. The great ignorance among the white people was another problem. Jefferson wanted to establish schools that an intelligent class of voters might be created, but in this he was also defeated. But in other matters he was successful, and it was a joyful day for Virginia when a parent could still be the guardian of his children even if he was not an Episcopalian, and when property was divided equally among the natural heirs. Jefferson's bill for the naturalization of foreigners was adopted for Virginia and has since become the law for the whole United States. Laws for the punishment of crime were bettered, so that a Virginia sheriff was no longer called upon to gouge out an eye or cut off a nose.

In 1779 Jefferson was elected Governor of Virginia. The British were now making alliances with the Indians and burning and pillaging throughout Virginia. Then too, Virginia had been made the prison camp for prisoners of war and these were under his care. In 1780 Richmond was made the capital. His term as governor was the most unhappy period of Jefferson's life. The responsibility for the defense of Virginia fell upon him, yet his hands were tied because almost every available fighter was with the Continental Army. It was impossible either to prevent Cornwallis from invading Virginia, or to head off the British fleet from entering the Chesapeake Bay. Jefferson sent all the women and children out of Richmond to a place of safety and then had the great mortification of seeing the city in the possession of the traitor Arnold for twenty-three hours. But the militia, under the leadership of Baron Steuben, drove Arnold off and very nearly captured him. And now began a period of horror lasting nine months. Both Indians and the British forces entered Virginia which became the center of the war. So great was the lack of means to defend the colony that Mrs. Jefferson wrote letters to the ladies asking that they sell their jewelry to raise money and many of them did so. Jefferson suffered as much as anyone else from the British raid. All his crops were destroyed, his cattle, hogs and sheep seized for food, his fences burned, and not only were his many valuable horses taken, but the throats of colts too young to be used were barbarously cut. Worse than all, Jefferson's slaves were carried away and left to die of small-pox in the hold of a British ship. At Monticello, the family silver was hidden under the front porch, the valuable papers and the women and children were sent away in the carriage, driven by a young law student who was in the house at that time, and Jefferson escaped by the back door just five minutes before the British troops entered the front door. Their

The Boston Traveler

ANNOUNCES

A SHORT STORY CONTEST

FOR

High School Students Only!

With the desire to stimulate literary effort in the coming generation, the Boston Traveler is to conduct a short story contest.

Seven Prizes to be Offered

First Prize.....	\$50
Second Prize.....	25
Third Prize.....	5
Fourth Prize.....	5
Fifth Prize.....	5
Sixth Prize.....	5
Seventh Prize.....	5

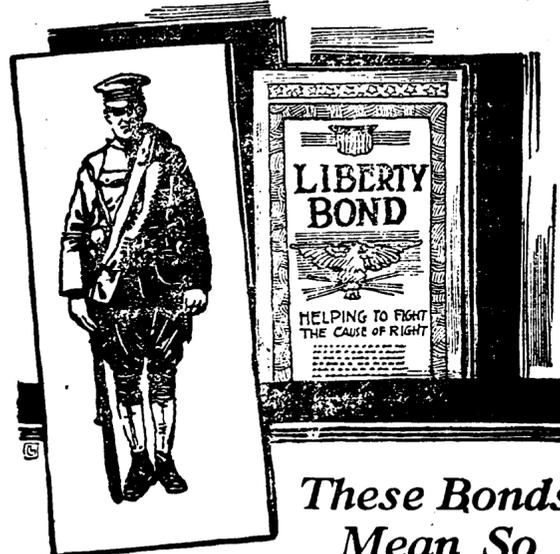
CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

All contestants must be regular students at a New England High School. Stories must be original; not more than 1000 words. They must be sent to the "Short-Story Editor, the Boston Traveler," on or before June 1. Sample stories will be printed from time to time, and for each story printed a special prize of \$3 will be awarded. All stories, whether printed or not, will be considered for the final prizes. While every effort will be made to return unused stories, accidents will happen, and each contributor is earnestly asked to keep a copy. The Short-Story Editor's decision will be final. Write on one side of the paper only. Sign every story with your own name, your address and the name of your school. Be sure and enclose stamps for return. More than one story may be submitted by the same author.

orders were to capture Jefferson but not to harm Monticello, so all they did was to drink freely of the wine which was stored in the cellar. In due time came the surrender of Cornwallis, and Jefferson again took his seat in the Virginia legislature, where he declared that he would gladly answer the criticisms which had been made of his administrations as governor. But these were all forgotten. At this time the French government instructed its minister at Philadelphia to gather, and forward to it, full information about the Confederacy of American States. The task was assigned to Jefferson, who wrote a complete volume which is of great value to the historian of today. In this book is a chapter against slavery which was used by the Abolitionists before the Civil War.

The year 1782 was marked by the death of his wife, whom Jefferson never ceased to mourn.

In 1783 Congress met at Annapolis, and Jefferson went there as a member from Virginia. Gouverneur Morris of Philadelphia had thought of a currency made of units of ten. Jefferson carried the matter through Congress, thus giving us our present system of dollars, dimes and cents. Dr. Franklin and John Adams were in Europe promoting trade with all the European countries, but their work grew too heavy, and on May 7, 1784, Jefferson was appointed to join them. The appointment was for two years, but was later extended to five years. All the questions of today concerning free trade, high and low tariff, and great labors he found time to be interested in education and new discoveries, such as the coal-oil lamp and the steam engine. Jefferson and Adams went together to England, hoping to make advantageous treaties with the Mother Country, but all in vain. England clung to the idea that we must trade with her alone and on her own terms. Thus was the foundation of the War of 1812 laid. Returning to France, Jefferson remained there through the bloodiest part of the French Revolution. Returning home with his two daughters he was made Secretary of State for Washington's first administration. He found himself confronted with a vast amount of work, for he was really Postmaster General, Commissioner of Patents, Master of the Mint, Chief Justice, and Secretary of



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TANK NOT INVENTED AS WAR MACHINE

Thousands of Tractors Now in Use on Farms in All Parts of the World

THOSE who have watched the operation of the tanks at the movies and have marvelled at the lumbering machines that crawl over the face of the earth like prehistoric monsters have gained some idea of the adaptability of the modern tank. No other armored machine that moves upon the ground is so capable of surmounting obstacles.

When the squadron of tanks appeared in the vanguard of Byng's famous drive at Cambrai, its appearance seemed providential, writes Hamilton M. Wright in the New York Sun. The armored levitans pushed through the German barbed wire entanglements as if they were so many cobwebs. They sidestepped deep pockets, stretched their long tracks over miniature chasms, dipped, rose, backed and tipped at dangerous angles as they picked their way forward amid a hail of missiles.

And yet for all its supreme adaptation to the needs of the hour the tank was not invented for war purposes. The first tanks introduced into Europe were used in lumbering operations and in heavy hauling, just as they were in the United States. Rapidly their use was extended to large agricultural works and before the present war broke out the track layers were well-known in every country in the world. Even the prosaic track layer used in farming will, if armored, make a tank for war use. Indeed during the 1917 recruiting season ordinary track layers armored with sheet iron plowed through walls almost as readily as the biggest war tanks yet built.

At the present time track layers are used in plantation work in Cuba, the Philippines, Java, Hawaii, South Africa and so on throughout the world. There are almost one hundred of them at work in Hawaii, taken there from California where the tractor flourishes. They are hauling logging trains in Maine, Montana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada as efficiently as they are transporting supplies in the mining regions of the West. On the dusty roads of the Panamint range, where the steep grades wear down the spirit of the strongest mule teams and where water stations are few and far between, track layers are as valuable for freighting as they are in the heat and whirling sand clouds of the Mojave Desert.

There are at the present time about fifteen firms engaged in making tractors with the endless belt type of drive. There are between eight and ten thousand tractors of this type of all different makes now in use in the world.

Factories are now speeding the construction of these track-laying tractors for the use of the United States in the field artillery, marine corps, signal corps and other branches of the service. Armored track layers are used in hauling supplies over ground that motortrucks cannot travel on. Today manufacturers of track layers find the war orders tax their facilities to such an extent that they are not able to keep up with the commercial demand.

The advance of the tank over the earth suggests the movement of a living creature. Yet its operation is simple. The track layer lays its track down in front of the frame, rolls over it, picks it up again and repeats the process.

The track consists of a broad-gauged belt or endless chain of flat steel links, which is put in motion by large chain-sprocket wheels which fit into the inside of the belt by gears. It thus resembles a belt stretched around the front and rear wheels of an automobile and presenting a flat surface on the ground.

The outside of the belt is comprised of broad links known as track plates which are rigid to prevent their slipping. The inside of the belt contains the twin sprockets upon which rest the rollers that support the weight of the tractor.

Nine out of ten persons who watch a tractor demonstration for the first time get the impression that the track itself is moving upon the ground. The illusion is created by the fact that the top of the belt is observed to be going forward. But the forward motion of that part of the belt is taken up by the forward motion of the car. If the car is raised from the ground and the motor set in motion the belt will be seen revolving around the supporting chain wheels. In this case the tank is absolutely at rest.

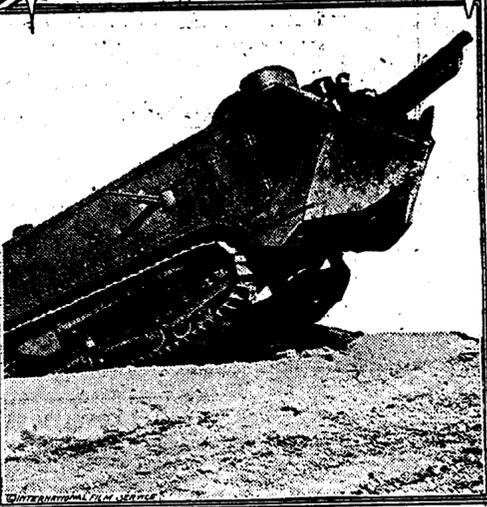
There are two belts, one on either side of the car. When the car goes straight ahead both belts revolve at even speed. But the right and left hand tracks may be operated independently.

Through the operation of clutches that correspond to those in an automobile one track may be brought to a standstill while the other track continues to move at normal speed. The tank with all its power applied on one side will make a sharp turn. If the right hand track is moving and the left is still the tank will turn to the left.

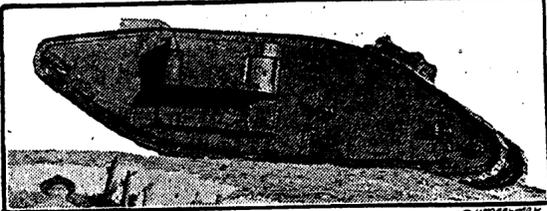
The weight of the tank is distributed along the whole length of the track. In the crumbling newly reclaimed land of the San Joaquin delta, California, track layers travel on soil that will not support the weight of a man, much less a horse. They will pass over cracks in the crumbling earth that a horse could fall into, dragging harrows over the uneven ground until all crevices are



TYPE OF TRACTOR USED ON MANY FARMS



TRACTOR CONVERTED INTO ENGINE OF WAR



MONSTER TANK OF CATERPILLAR TYPE

filled with earth and the new-made fields presents a finely mulched even surface.

The tank is not only first in war. It is first in peace. For its weight it has more pulling power than any farm machine made. It is the biggest money saver and time saver ever introduced for power purposes upon the farm. The division of agricultural engineering of the University of California has found that one man with a 45 horsepower tractor on the university farm can do the work of from three to six men with mules. Moreover, the same machine may be kept going day and night, a great advantage in California, where it is necessary to get a large amount of work done in a short time. And it requires no feed or care when not working.

For a varied illustration of what a track layer can do take the case of the L-54, a husky little 45 horsepower tractor which has been out of the shop for eighteen months. The writer watched her working and learned of her career since the day she left the factory.

She was hauling beets when I first saw her. Under the thrust of her powerful engines she went forward in a cloud of dust that hid her from all eyes but her driver's. She mounted the sides of the levee, dragging her own weight of five and one-half tons and two eleven-ton truckloads of beets as easily as if there had been no load at all.

The ground on the island is what ranchers in the delta of the San Joaquin river call peat bottom fluff. It gave under like saw logs in a mill boom as the little L-54 dragged her weight over it, hugging the ground as closely as a badger. When she had reached the top L-54 stopped a moment and the driver got his bearings. Then the gears connected with her right track, her left track remaining stationary, and she swung around from right to left on her own axis quite as rapidly as a lady in the fox trot.

This, however, was nothing for the L-54. She can go backward or forward, up hill or down, and can spin around all day like a dervish if her driver throws in but one clutch. Time and again she has plowed her way over the peat bogs of the newly reclaimed land, skirted the edge of big cracks six or eight feet deep, backed and sidestepped and bridged miniature chasms, confident that nothing short of a cave-in of the whole earth could stop her progress and that the harrows, plows or trucks behind were bound to follow wherever she led.

L-54 is a ponderous, deliberate creature with a tremendous grip upon the earth. If covered with sheet iron and armored she could tear her way through wire entanglements as easily as Byng's tanks tore through the German defenses at Cambrai. But more than all things else she is a money saver and a man saver.

This is all in the day's work with L-54, and night's work, too. In fact her driver can remember when she worked all day and then went at it at night with an acetylene lamp, plowing up beets with a subsoil plow 18 inches deep. She has been on the job in one way or another all the time for 18 months.

She had pulled a grader holding five cubic yards of dirt to level the land for irrigation before a single acre had been put into beets. She had been lent to a farmer in the nearby foothills. He had hitched her up to a chisel-shaped subsoiler that would break the hardest ground in the district and she had subsoiled the land to a depth of 20 inches, breaking up the hard-plow pan where ten span of horses had failed. For the first time in 25 years that land had produced 30 bushels of wheat to the acre.

When the L-54 mounted the levee with her two

loads of beets she was doing the work of ten two-horse teams. With hay at \$30 a ton, rolled barley at from \$55 to \$60 a ton and other feed proportionately high, it will keep a farmer busy to feed his work stock, let alone make a profit. The United States department of agriculture once made an estimate that it cost \$121 in feed and time to keep a horse throughout the year. The operation of L-54, which replaces 20 horses, costs as follows: Twenty-five gallons of distillate developing 20 horsepower (the work of 20 horses for ten hours), at 10 cents per gallon, \$2.50; two gallons of cylinder oil at about 55 cents a gallon, \$1.10; track oil, transmission oil and cup grease will probably go from 75 cents to \$1 a day. Total, \$4.60.

If anything in the world could stave off a threatened crisis in the world's food supply it would be the tank in agriculture. If there were a sufficient number of gasoline tractors in the

United States today with men who knew how to operate them and take care of them there would be no question but that we could export to our allies every bushel of wheat they require and still have an abundance for our own use. That is, if old Mother Nature and the weather man did not conspire to turn things topsy-turvy. The first track layers ever manufactured and put into commercial use were very much like the track layers sent over to the Russian armies before the bolsheviks disturbed our calculations as to the course of the war. They were adapted to haul heavy loads through snow, ice, mud and slush and on uneven roads in the logging woods of Maine. They were invented by A. O. Lombard of Waterville, Me., who is, so far as is known, the inventor of the track layer. He put his first track layer in operation early in 1900 and secured a patent on it on May 21, 1901.

In the six months following our declaration that a state of war existed with Germany an average of two gas tractor companies have been incorporated each day. They are good, indifferent and bad. Some are of the stock-selling, get-rich-quick variety.

There is no way of telling how many gasoline tractors there are in use upon the farms of the United States. An expert in automobile power puts the number at 250,000.

Farm experts already foresee the day when gasoline power will be almost universal in agriculture. The war in a few months has done more to increase the demand for mechanical power on the farm than years of peace would have accomplished. The faithful horse will never leave us, but much of his hardest work will be done by gasoline, even on the smaller farms.

The Pershing Rifles.

Fifty yellow and blue badges, the insignia of the Pershing Rifles, a crack military company of the University of Nebraska, are being treasured by as many former students of that institution these days. One of them is William Green of Abilene, Kan.

"It was Pershing's own idea," says Mr. Green. "We had been picked from the military company of which he was instructor after coming from West Point to Lincoln. We met in his room one night to organize and 'The Lieut.' as we familiarly called the instructor—he was a second lieutenant—then—asked what colors we wanted on our badges.

"Yellow and blue—cavalry colors." "I have a very thing," he responded, and went to a chifferon from which he took a brand-new pair of cavalry trousers. With shears he ruthlessly cut them across, making fifty badges, each with a strip of blue and the yellow 'leg' stripe. We called the organization the 'Pershing Rifles' and were very proud of the honor. Pershing took us on long camping trips under strict military regulations, and we felt that he was more of a father than a professor to us.

"He never forgot his boys, as he called us. The night he arrived in San Antonio to take charge of the Southwest division after the death of General Funston, I was at his hotel. Though a score of prominent men and officers were waiting to see him he recognized me and spent five minutes asking after the students and laughing over the university days.

"He was a strict disciplinarian, always wanting things done in a hurry—which makes reasonable his impatience now to get at the Germans—but intensely human. He was the one professor to whom the boys went with their troubles—and that is a good test of the human side of anybody."

Effect of Cold Weather.

"The cold weather seems to give Mrs. Flingill a livelier complexion." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "I think she puts on more to keep her face warm."

A Certain Fact.

"Concerning this food shortage, it seems to be there is one argument which ceters the ground." "What is that?" "A good wheat and corn crop."

Case of Double Persuasion.

By WALKER KENNEDY.

It was a pleasant night in September when Jonadab Boggs came to the point. Miss Dinah Bevins was visiting her brother, who lived not very far from the judge, and he was laying siege to her heart at that place. The front porch had been surrendered by the family to Miss Dinah and her sister, and annoying interruptions from the children had been carefully guarded against, for to the acute sensibilities of Dinah's sister-in-law the indications that evening pointed to a proposal.

"How do you do this evening, Judge?" was the greeting Miss Dinah gave him as he came up the walk that memorable night.

"I was feelin' kinder lonesome-like at home, and I thought I'd come over and see you," he replied, taking a chair and depositing his hat and cane by his side on the porch.

"I shouldn't think that a man like you would ever get lonesome," she remarked.

"Well, I jes' do. You see my place is set back from the road and there ain't no other houses in sight there, and since my son and his wife went off to Texas there's nobody left; and I tell you, Miss Dinah, it is a lonely place. But I know somebody who could make a mighty big change over there."

"Who is he?" she inquired blandly.

"Tain't no he, it's a her, and you know who I mean."

"I ain't much of a hand at guessin' conundrums, Judge," she said, "and if you mean anything particular you better talk it right out."

"Well, I mean you, and nary one else. I guess things would change me teetotally if you was to take charge of the place."

"I should think they would. I'd cut away about half of them trees there, for they ain't good for nothin' but chills; and I'd have that old barb wire fence down in no time and a nice palin' fence in place of it. I certainly would swap things around there if I had the management of it."

"Jes' you take me then, and come over and improve the place as much as you are a mind to."

"Do I understand, Judge Jonadab Boggs, that you are asking me to marry you?"

"That's exactly what I'm trying to propose to you, and if you will only do it you'll cure one of the worst cases of lonesomeness in this civil district."

"I ain't doctoring the lonesomes now no' keerin' much about curin' em, but



It Was "Frum de Judge, an' Dar Warn't No Answer."

I want to discuss this here matter with you. How old are you, Judge?"

"I'm about sixty, more or less," answered the judge shortly.

"Considerable more, I guess. Nearer seventy, ain't you?"

"I guess I am, but I come of a long-lived family. My grandfather lived to be a hundred and six."

"Never mind; he's dead. Now lemme tell you, Judge, do you know what I think of a man of your age goin' round a-courtin' in this here swift way?"

"No, I don't, but I had to be swift, 'cause I ain't got time to spare."

"Well, you ought to be plum 'shamed of yourself. Don't you know that you've got no business marryin'?"

"No'm I don't know that. I think I ought to git married; and par' possum, as the law says, I think you ought to."

"No, Jonadab Boggs, you're wrong. Lemme show you. You are nearly seventy years old; you've got eight children and two or three grandchildren, and it seems to me that you ought to be satisfied to pass the rest of your days with them, a kinder patriarch 'sroubbed by your descendants and your folks."

"But they've all gone an' left me. None of 'em won't live at home with me 'cause it's so far out of the way; an' then I can't leave my place and live with any of them. It would go to rack and ruin. There ain't nobody in the world that is more in need of a wife than I be."

gone, and if I married you I'd be a bigger man. If I should take on and marry you, I don't know how Mrs. Boggs's baby ever'd get bigger raisin'. The trouble is that you got several nephews an' 'sides that just couldn't do without me."

"Don't you believe it. I bet if the truth was knowed every one of them wishes you'd tend to your own business and let them alone."

"What?" cried Miss Dinah, aghast. "You don't think any of them would wish that?"

"That's what I mean."

"Why, some of my nephews and nieces think that I belong to them, and I'm sure it would be wrong as me to go on and marry when they need me so much."

"They ain't like other young folks then. But that's neither pro nor con. I tell you solemnly that the Lord never made as fine a woman as you be and intended her to be single. You ain't exactly an old woman, but you're gettin' along, gettin' along. Where's your home? Ain't got none. You air jes' livin' round fust one place an' then the other. No, sirree, you're too good a woman for that sort of thing. You need a solid, steady old man for a husband, who will give you a home to boss and, who will take care of you. I know you could get handsome men. I ain't a perfect figger. I'm a little short, my feet are too flat and my head's not a proper shape, but there's nothin' the matter with my heart. It's sound as a dollar, Miss Dinah, and every heart-beat in it is for you."

"Pshaw! How you do talk," said Miss Dinah, blushing and then hurrying to get back to the argument. There's another reason why you shouldn't marry, Judge. Think of your children. Every one of them would be furious with me as well as with you. I can't imagine what put this marryin' notion in your head. In the first place everybody'll be laughing at you if you should marry again. Then there'll be a howl from the children and lastly you are too old and have got too many mortgages on you. And you ought to be thinking about religion, too, and preparin' yourself for the hereafter instead of filling your old head with all these here loves'pik notions."

"You talk mighty hard, Miss Dinah," said the judge, who was visibly discouraged and who, as he sat in the moonlight, did look very old and lonely. "If you jes' knowed how hard it was to me to kill time on my place with nobody but the servants there, you'd change your idee about my bein' so silly; but I've laid the case before you and if you won't give me no decision tonight, I'll ask you to consider it and give me an answer when I come again."

"Very well, I'll do that; but in the meantime you had better consider what I've been a-sayin' to you before you come again. You just take about a week and steady it over."

As she went into the house the picture of her aged suitor, departing sadly to his desolate home, remained with her; and in her room she spoke to her sister-in-law in this vein: "Yes; he asked me to marry him, but I didn't give him no answer. He's too old to marry, and I'd be a goose if I did; but then he does live a lonesome kind of life. That old man certainly does need a helpmate; and then he set me to thinkin' about myself. Here I am nearly fifty years old without a home, and I've been forcin' myself very likely on a lot of young people that didn't want me. I suppose it's time for me to quit it. Well, Jonadab—I mean the judge—wants me to be his'n. Of course I give the best advice I could and told him he was a fool to think of marryin'; and I've done full duty. I never let on to him about it, Maria, but Jonadab has actually convinced me that I ought to git married, and I'd just as soon marry him as any other man I know; and he's a soft-hearted critter, too, and so I guess I'll take him. He's a powerful close reasoner, Jonadab is, and he's got me persuaded, though he don't know it yet."

On the evening when the judge was to have returned for his answer Miss Dinah had arrayed herself with a little more than her usual care in anticipation of the visit. After supper she took her seat upon the porch which, by a wise provision, had been surrendered to her, and she was enjoying the balminess of the night and meditating upon her best plan of surrender when the barking of a little terrier at the front gate announced the arrival of a negro boy. He brought with him a letter for Miss Dinah. It was "from de Judge, an' dar warn't no answer."

Miss Dinah took the letter into the house, thinking it was anything but what it was, for this is what the judge wrote:

"Dear Miss Dinah—I have been thinkin' over what you said to me the other night. I have went over the plans seriathim, as the lawyers say, and your argument is like yourself, perfect. You have convinced me that I am an old fool and that I ain't got no business with a new wife at my time of life. I ain't got so much religion as I oughter have, and I'm a-going to get some more. You are right, Miss Dinah, and you've convinced me that I was wrong. If you ever need a friend, call on the undersigned. I hereby withdraw my suit for the hand of the most sensible woman I know. Yores to command."

"JONADAB BOGGS, 'Justice of the Peace.'"

"Well," remarked Miss Dinah to herself, as she tore up the letter. "He never will know that he persuaded me just as I persuaded him." And she went to find Maria and tell her that after all she didn't believe that she would marry the judge.

Raise something, whether it is a pig in the parlor or a fish in the bathtub!

Hanging on!

Back ache? Stomach sensitive? A little cough? No strength? Tired easily? All after effects of this dread malady. Yes, they are catarrhal. Grip is a catarrhal disease. You can never be well as long as catarrh remains in your system, weakening your whole body with stagnant blood and unhealthy secretions.

You Need PERUNA

It's the one tonic for the after effects of grip, because it is a catarrhal treatment of proved excellence. Take it to clear away all the effects of grip, to tone the digestion, clear up the inflamed membranes, regulate the bowels, and set you on the highway to complete recovery.

Perhaps one or more of your friends have found it valuable. Thousands of people in every state have, and have told us of it. Many thousands more have been helped at critical times by this reliable family medicine.

Prepared also in tablet form for your convenience. The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio.

IF GLUCOSE IS IN JELLY

Method by Which It is Detected is Simple and of Exceedingly Easy Application.

Glucose in fruit preserves may be discovered by the following method given by the Popular Science Monthly: In the case of jelly a teaspoonful should be dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of alcohol contained in a glass vessel. In the case of jam or marmalade the same process is carried out, but it is necessary to filter off the solid matter by running the mixture through a piece of muslin. Allow the solution to become perfectly cool and then add an equal volume, or a little more, of strong alcohol.

If glucose is present a dense white precipitate slowly settles down. Where no glucose has been employed there is no precipitate, save, in some cases, a very trifling sediment of proteid matter which, however, is so small that it could not possibly be mistaken for the sediment which glucose produces.

The last named is not particularly harmful in itself, but it is very frequently used as an adulterant in supposedly pure preserves for extra profit.

About 2,500 years ago a slave named Aesop, one of the masters of literature, wrote, or perhaps dictated, our editorial for this week on Russia.

At least he is reputed to have done so.

It is as follows: "Why should there always be this implacable warfare between us? The Wolves to the Sheep. Those evil-disposed Dogs have much to answer for. They always bark whenever we approach you and attack us before we have done any harm. If you would only dismiss them from your heels there might soon be treaties of peace between us."

"The Sheep, poor, silly creatures! were easily beguiled and dismissed the Dogs." The Wolves destroyed the unguarded flock at their pleasure.

"Change not friends for foes."—The Outlook.

If men's faults were written on their foreheads they would never remove their hats.

Be sure you are right, but not too sure that every one else is wrong.

A Package of Grape-Nuts teaches food conservation. Saves FUEL SUGAR TIME WHEAT AND WASTE

SOLD BY GROCERS.

OVER THE TOP

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT WITH ARTHUR GUY EMPY MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE



OVER THE TOP
AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT WITH ARTHUR GUY EMPY MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

EMPEY JOINS PICK AND SHOVEL SQUAD AND DIGS TRENCHES IN NO MAN'S LAND.

Synopsis.—Fired by the stinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as a comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. A chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

We lined up in front of the baths, soaked with perspiration, and piled our rifles into stacks. A sergeant of the R. A. M. C. with a yellow band around his left arm on which was "S. P." (sanitary police) in black letters, took charge, ordering us to take off our equipment, unroll our puttees and unlace boots. Then, starting from the right of the line, he divided us into squads of fifteen. I happened to be in the first squad.

We entered a small room, where we were given five minutes to undress, then filed into the bathroom. In here there were fifteen tubs (barrels sawed in two) half full of water. Each tub contained a piece of laundry soap. The sergeant informed us that we had just twelve minutes in which to take our baths. Soaping ourselves all over, we took turns in rubbing each other's backs, then by means of a garden hose, washed the soap off. The water was ice cold, but felt fine.

Pretty soon a bell rang and the water was turned off. Some of the slower ones were covered with soap, but this made no difference to the sergeant, who chased us into another room, where we lined up in front of a little window, resembling the box office in a theater, and received clean underwear and towels. From here we went into the room where we had first undressed. Ten minutes were allowed in which to get into our "clabber."

My pair of drawers came up to my chin and the shirt barely reached my diaphragm, but they were clean—no strangers on them, so I was satisfied. At the expiration of the time allotted we were turned out and finished our dressing on the grass.

When all of the company had bathed it was a case of march back to billets. That march was the most uncongenial

CHAPTER XIV.

Picks and Shovels. I had not slept long before the sweet voice of the sergeant informed that "No. 1 section had clicked for another blinking digging party." I smiled to myself with deep satisfaction. I had been promoted from a mere digger to a member of the Saigide club, and was exempt from all fatigues. Then came an awful shock. The sergeant looked over in my direction and said:

"Don't you bomb throwers think you are wearing top hats out here. 'Cord-in' to orders you've been taken up on the strength of this section, and will have to do your bit with the pick and shovel, same as the rest of us."

I put up a howl on my way to get my shovel, but the only thing that resulted was a loss of good humor on my part.

We fell in at eight o'clock, outside of our billets, a sort of masquerade party. I was disguised as a common laborer, had a pick and shovel, and about one hundred empty sandbags. The rest, about two hundred in all, were equipped likewise: picks, shovels, sandbags, rifles and ammunition.

The party moved out in column of fours, taking the road leading to the trenches. Several times we had to string out in the ditch to let long columns of limbers, artillery and supplies get past.

The marching, under these conditions, was necessarily slow. Upon arrival at the entrance to the communication trench, I looked at my illuminated wrist watch—it was eleven o'clock.

Before entering this trench, word was passed down the line, "no talking or smoking, lead off in single file, covering party first."

This covering party consisted of 30 men, armed with rifles, bayonets, bombs, and two Lewis machine guns. They were to protect us and guard against surprise attack while digging in No Man's Land.

The communication trench was about half a mile long, a zigzagging ditch, eight feet deep and three feet wide.

Now and again, German shrapnel would whistle overhead and burst in our vicinity. We would crouch against the earthen walls while the shell fragments "slapped" the ground above us.

Once Fritz turned loose with a machine gun, the bullets from which "cracked" through the air and kicked up the dirt on the top, scattering sand and pebbles, which, hitting our steel helmets, sounded like hailstones.

Upon arrival in the fire trench an officer of the Royal Engineers gave us our instructions and acted as guide. We were to dig an advanced trench

Two, winding lanes, five feet wide, had been dug through our barbed wire, for the passage of the diggers. From these lanes white flags had been laid on the ground to the point where we were to commence work. This in order that we would not get lost in the darkness. The proposed trench was also laid out with tape.

The covering party went out first. After a short wait, two scouts came back with information that the working party was to follow and "carry on" with their work.

In extended order, two yards apart, we potently crept across No Man's Land. It was nervous work; every minute we expected a machine gun to open fire on us. Stray bullets "cracked" around us, or a steechot sang overhead.

Arriving at the taped diagram of the trench, rifles slung around our shoulders, we lost no time in getting to work. We dug as quietly as possible but every now and then the noise of a pick or shovel striking a stone would send the cold shivers down our backs. Under our breaths we heartily cursed the offending Tommy.

At intervals a star shell would go up from the German lines and we would remain motionless until the glare of its white light died out.

When the trench had reached a depth of two feet we felt safer, because it would afford us cover in case we were discovered and fired on.

The digging had been in progress about two hours, when suddenly hell seemed to break loose in the form of machine-gun and rifle fire.

We dropped down on our bellies in the shallow trench, bullets knocking



Trench Digging.

up the ground and snapping in the air. Then shrapnel butted in. The music was hot and Tommy danced.

The covering party was having a rough time of it; they had no cover; just had to take their medicine.

Word was passed down the line to beat it for our trenches. We needed no urging; grabbing our tools and stooping low, we legged it across No Man's Land. The covering party got away to a poor start but beat us in. They must have had wings because we lowered the record.

Panting and out of breath, we tumbled into our front-line trench. I tore my hands getting through our wire, but, at the time, didn't notice it; my journey was too urgent.

When the roll was called we found that we had gotten it in the nose for 63 casualties.

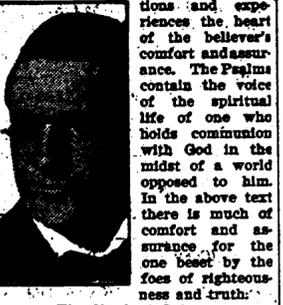
Our artillery put a barrage on Fritz' front-line and communication trenches and their machine-gun and rifle fire suddenly ceased.

Upon the cessation of this fire, stretcher bearers went out to look for killed and wounded. Next day we learned that 21 of our men had been killed and 37 wounded. Five men were missing; lost in the darkness, they must have wandered over into the German lines, where they were either killed or captured.

Speaking of stretcher bearers and wounded, it is very hard for the average civilian to comprehend the enormous cost of taking care of wounded and the war in general. He or she gets so accustomed to seeing billions of dollars in print that the significance of the amount is passed over without thought.

The Safety of the Christian

By REV. E. B. SUTCLIFFE
Evangelical Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago



The Need of Safety.

This psalm declares in the second verse "they be many that fight against me" and this is echoed by every Christian's heart. The world with its infinite variety of subtle temptations, adding huge stores of fuel to the pride of life, appealing in such crafty ways of the Christian's natural self; the flesh with its never-ending tug and pull drawing one in multitudinous ways to its desires and the devil with his unnumbered wiles and devices leading into the avenues which appear so good and even religious, which yet are the paths toward death. Numerous indeed, are the hosts of enemies. Malignant too these enemies are offering no quarter, showing no mercy but as this psalm says they "would daily swallow me up." They are as persistent as they are numerous and malignant. There is no respite from their attacks; they are "fighting daily," continually. Surely there is need of safety for the Christian in the midst of these foes.

The Time of Safety.

Our text says "when I cry unto thee, then shall mine enemies turn back." In his desire to teach us the Lord seems to permit us to go on fighting with our own strength, struggling with our weakness, striving to win in the unequal strife until we come one of old to the end of self and self's power and cry "O wretched man that I am." But while he permits this, it is only that he may lift us up in victory and makes us superior to all the attacks however bitter and hard pressed they may be. It has been well said that "the end of self is God's beginning" for "when I am weak then am I strong." Strong no longer in the power of my own resolutions and the force of my will, but strengthened by the might of the God who is omnipotent. When the Christian comes to the end of self, with his back to the wall and with a realization of his insufficiency, then he cries to the almighty one and finds swift deliverance from all his foes.

The Certainty of Safety.

The psalmist has had sufficient experience to be assured that this is no mere pious and beautiful thought but out of the furnace of personal history comes the glad confident ringing cry "this I know." The Christian need not merely hope for safety with the uncertainty of human hope, but with the Divine assurance founded on the immutability of the eternal power of God. "If God be for us who can be against us?" Is the Apostle's word in Romans 8:31. Beyond peradventure, without the shadow of doubt the Christian may know that when he cries unto the Lord, then will his enemies turn back. Not merely because he is a good man, not because he is a special favorite with high heaven, not because he has some special influence with God but because God has said, "I will never leave thee, I will never fail thee." Relying therefore on the omnipotent power and the unbreakable promise of the Almighty God he can say "I know."

The Cause of Safety.

The cause or reason of the believer's safety does not depend on the believer's own strength nor ability, but in the simple fact that God is for him. God was for him when Christ died for him upon the cross. The less is always included in the greater and "He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him freely give us all things?" Rom. 8:32.

God was for the believer when Christ died, he was for the believer when salvation was bestowed, he was for him when he was brought into the family of God and being now one of the father's children in Christ, God will be for him in the time of danger to provide safety from all his enemies. Oh, that the children of God might learn to believe "when I cry unto thee then will mine enemies turn back; this I know; for God is for me."

Bond of Sympathy. To be real, and yet trustful—sober, yet full of hope in our views and anticipations of life—is one secret means of conformity to the mind and will of God. And such a temper of soul has the further unspeakable blessing, that it connects our life with the life of our Lord, and forces a bond of sympathy and union with him.—Rev. T. T. Carter.

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING BY MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Asoe!

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Allies for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Berliner Buss. "I hereby pledge that if I don't I will," said Berliner Buss, Randolph, N. D., as he signed his name to enlistment papers at the United States navy recruiting station.

"You are almost too good to be true," said the lieutenant in charge, as the chap with the ominous name affixed his signature, enlisting his services for four years. But Berliner Buss asserted he meant every word of the oath.

Two enlistment blanks had to be torn up before the officer could write the name correctly rather than the way it sounded.

It's an obstacle race of about 7,000 miles, but that's nothing if there is "anything in a name."—Case and Comment.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 80 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Among Girls. Florence—Oh, yes, he's all right, but so old fashioned. Why he still refers to his mustache as a soup strainer.

There is always something coming to us that we should like to see sidetracked.

The width of a broad grin is equal to the length of a smile.

To Release Grain in Case of Fire. An excellent suggestion for saving wheat and other grain in country elevators in the event of fire has been made by a South Dakota builder. The idea is simple. Each bin for grain is provided with a trapdoor in the outer wall of the building, so arranged that in case of fire the door could be pulled open and the grain allowed to run out on the ground.—Scientific American.

With Many Others. "I say, old boy, do you happen to have an X about you?" "Sir, an X is an unknown quantity with me."

A poet's memory may be fickle, but his thoughts often come back to him—if he incloses a stamp.

Yes, it is a fact that "SALADA" TEA is a blend of the finest growths of the best gardens—only, and it has remained unchanged for more than 25 years.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO. Buy SAPOLIO For PATRIOTISM For ECONOMY "Actions speak louder than words—Act—Don't Talk—Buy Now"

160 ACRE FARM IN WESTERN CANADA. Get under the Shower of Gold. coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre and raise from 20 to 40 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Good Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. E. C. ... Canadian Government Agents

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT. When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache get Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. Gives instant relief to Foot, Athlete's Foot, Itch, etc. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the troops at the front. Sold every where. Don't accept any substitute. "Sold every where, etc. Don't accept any substitute."

The wise man makes hay while the sun shines, but the fool sows wild oats by electric light.

Lots of people are interested in the man whose principle is for sale.

Good Way to Preserve Potatoes.

The natives of the Andes have a method of preserving potatoes, which consists of alternate freezing and thawing until all the moisture is removed. The resulting product is known as chuño, and it can be stored for months and even years, with fear of deterioration. Fressed into little bullet-shaped pieces, chuño is universally offered for sale in the market, and is one of the chief foods of the native population.

Acquired Son-in-Law Early.

Earl, with his father and mother, was visiting at his grandmother's home. He had heard his grandmother speak of his father as her son-in-law. His father was fond of watermelons. One day a man was passing with a load of melons and asked Earl if his grandmother wanted a nice watermelon. "I don't think my grandma does," Earl said, "but I'll see if my son-in-law wants one."

Rules for Proper Living.

Charity should be the habit of our estimates; kindness, of our feelings; benevolence, of our affections; cheerfulness, of our social intercourse; generosity, of our living; improvement, of our progress; prayer, of our desires; fidelity, of our self-examination; being and doing good, of our entire life.

Handicap in Struggle.

Some think more of the game, and some think more of the prize; but whoever loves either one too much will not win the other.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price. FOR CONSTIPATION. Have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion. Genuine bears signature. *Dr. Wood*

PALE FACES. Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood. Carter's Iron Pills Will help this condition.

What Do You Know About CATTLE? Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS? Dr. F. W. ...

Cuticura SOAP AND OINTMENT. QUICKLY REMOVE PIMPLES, CANDIDIA, etc.

F. A. Whitney Baby Carriages

For years this Carriage has been a leader and this means that every effort has been used to secure all available improvements and many of these are covered by patents that make them exclusive. Baby is always first in the household and these Carriages mean the greatest comfort obtainable. Let us send you catalogue. Prices from \$10 to \$50.

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves

Are the Stoves you will be calling for a little later, and much to your sorrow you will not be able to obtain one. All we can do for you will be to sympathize with you in your disappointment. The shortage and high price of fuel will make an oil burning stove such a necessity that this Stove, positively the best on the market, will be sold out very early. Our advice is to buy now and do not delay. Let us send you catalogue and prices.

Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerator

Baldwin circulation is continuous so there is no dead air at any time. All Baldwin Refrigerators are fitted with heavily lined woven wire shelves which permits a free circulation of air. They are strong and easily cleaned. Doors and lids are made practically air tight with rubber insertions around the edges. These Refrigerators Reduce Your Ice Bill ONE-HALF. May we send you catalogue and prices?

H. H. Barber Co. Dept. Store
MILFORD, New Hampshire

In Our Line of Goods
Every Department is
Full and Complete.....

Plows Oil Stoves
Wheelbarrows
Rubber Hose
Tin and Paper Roofing

George W. Hunt
ANTRIM 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.

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

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HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

Find a Way to Quick Relief

"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strains and heavy lifting. When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-Lives' (or Fruit-Liver Tablets) to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health."
W. M. LAMPSON.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, by FRUIT-A-LIVES Limited, CANTONBURG, N. Y.

PAPER READ BEFORE D.A.R.

(Continued from Page 5)

State. Also it was he who laid out the District of Columbia and drew the plans for the first buildings erected for the Government at Washington. Alexander Hamilton and Jefferson were the leaders of political thought, and were bitterly opposed to each other. Hamilton wanted all government operations centralized. Jefferson established the "states rights" theory, and believed that each state should manage its own affairs as far as possible without conflicting with the United States Constitution. Jefferson wanted the President to have one term of seven years. Hamilton wanted the President to be elected for life. Jefferson was called "The Great Democrat." Hamilton laid down the lines of political thought which are the foundation of the Republican party of today. When his office expired Jefferson went back to Monticello and farming. His elder daughter and her husband, Peyton Randolph, their three children, and Maria Jefferson, the younger daughter, were now his family. Four years passed, and in 1796 he was elected vice-president with Adams as president. In 1800 he was elected President. He then established several precedents which have endured. His two sons-in-law received no favors from him. He did not discharge a man from office simply because the man differed from him in politics. He abolished court etiquette and made life at the White House plain and simple. He sent the Lewis and Clarke Expedition to Oregon, and the Pike Expedition to Colorado. He used the little navy of the new nation to conquer the pirates of the Barbary Coast, that American ships might be safe. He sent James Monroe as a messenger to Napoleon to buy the Louisiana Territory, that the great Mississippi River with all its branches and the great valley might belong to the United States. Napoleon sold this vast region for fifteen million dollars. In 1804 Jefferson was re-elected. His second administration was made miserable by the war between England and France, for neither of these countries would respect the neutrality of American ships, and thus was the foundation of the war of 1812 laid. Border troubles with the Spanish in Florida, and the treason of Aaron Burr, were great annoyances. When he left the presidency he was heavily in debt because the crops from his Virginia plantation could not be sold in England on account of the war. He went back to Monticello, where he lived seventeen years. He founded the University of Virginia and did all in his power to promote popular education. His daughter, Mrs. Randolph, with her husband and eleven children, and Frances Epes, the only child of his younger daughter, who had died, enlivened his old age. His doors were always open to visitors who came from all parts of the country and from Europe to visit "The Sage of Monticello." After some years he began to feel the pinch of poverty, for he had been compelled to sell much of his land to pay his share in the Revolutionary War debt of Virginia. Congress bought his library and the whole country rallied to his help. His heart was greatly touched. But before this could be done he died and his remaining lands were sold at a very low price.

It is a remarkable thing that both Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4th, 1826.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
NORTH BRANCH

Reports from the Liberty Loan Committee show good work being done

BENNINGTON

A Weekly News Letter of Interest

Miss Ruth Knowles is at home from her school in Keene for the week.

Miss Ellen Eaton has gone to Brookfield, Mass., for a while.
Mrs. Dr. Tibbetts has returned to her home in this place.

William Gorman was in Leominster, Mass., a portion of the past week.

Miss Ruth Wilson was at her home here, from Nashua, for over Sunday.

Miss Frieda Edwards has returned to her school work in Boston, after a few days visit with her parents.

Lieut. John Knowles, of the Battle-ship Nevada, with his family, was visiting his parents in this place the past week.

Mrs. H. W. Wilson, Mrs. J. J. Griswold, Mrs. A. A. Gerrard, and Miss Edith Lawrence motored to Nashua and Manchester one day the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin W. Poor and child are spending two weeks with friends in Virginia; if Mr. Poor thinks favorably of the position he has had offered him there he may conclude to remain.

Our honor flag for sale of Third Liberty Loan bonds has arrived and is flying across the street in front of Joslin's store; two stars are on the flag, indicating that our town has subscribed double its quota or 200 percent. We all feel good for this remarkable showing, and still bonds are being sold right along.

Charles W. Bailey, for many years a resident of Bennington, passed away last Friday, after a severe illness of nine months. He leaves to mourn his loss, a wife, three daughters, and two grandchildren, who have the sympathy of the community. Funeral services were held at the late home Monday afternoon; Rev. Bernard Copping, of whose church he was a member, officiated. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Burial was under the direction of Mr. Courier of Hillsboro.

CLINTON VILLAGE

Mrs. L. R. Gove is in Fitchburg, Mass., visiting with her son and family.

Miss Amy Butterfield is at home from Keene Normal School for a weeks vacation.

Charles Thurston is housed with a bad carbuncle on his neck.

Mrs. C. F. Butterfield is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Charles Foster, from Lebanon.

Joe Chamberlain has moved his family back from Bennington to one of Mrs. Fanny Pike's tenements.

Sergeant Carl Brooks was at home over Saturday night from Camp Devens.

The pupils of the Center school have formed a War Savings Society with Lewis W. Simonds president, and Frances L. Harrington secretary.

The main object of the Society is to bring every member into a relationship of personal responsibility and of personal service for the nation's welfare.

That the pupils have been practicing lessons of economy and thrift is shown by the secretary's report. (Apr. 19)—Membership 19; Thrift stamps purchased to date, 199 value, \$49.75. Thrift cards filled and exchanged for W. S. Stamps, 4.

With the Churches

METHODIST
Rev. R. S. Barker, Pastor

Thursday, Union Fast Day service, at 10 o'clock, at the Baptist church.
Sunday, April 28. Morning worship at 10.45. Preaching by the pastor. Subject, Faith. Evening, 7 o'clock. Subject, The Kind of Religion Paul Had.

in this section of the town.

Miss Hazel Horne is assisting Mrs. C. W. Perkins for a season.

Mrs. Brown and daughter, Ethel, have returned from Connecticut and are at their home for the summer.

Mrs. S. F. Pope has returned from Waban, where she spent the winter, and opened her home for the summer.

Miss Ella Robinson was calling on friends at the Branch recently.

Master Benj. Butterfield is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lowe's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Flint and son, Gardner, spent the week end at the Flint Farm.

Mrs. G. H. Hutchinson visited with Mrs. Estey recently.

Mrs. A. F. Bartlett is in Ayer, Mass., for a few days visit with Mr. Bartlett.

EAST ANTRIM

Stephen Hubley, of New Boston, was a welcome caller among neighbors last week.

O. M. Knapp spent a portion of last week with his daughter in Keene.

The Social Club met last week with Mrs. E. G. Rokes; it was a merry gathering, and all did justice to a dainty lunch. War bread and marguerites were the principal topics. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Wheeler, and as she has been unable to entertain for some time, she especially desires a full attendance.

Mrs. Oscar Hills, of Hillsboro, visited last week with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Knapp.

Letters received from Robert Nylander inform us of a busy life; he mentions the terrible sand storms. Robert would be glad to hear from any of his friends at this address: 7th Cavalry, Troop I, El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. H. B. Tuttle has returned from a visit with her sister in Hancock.

EAT
CORN
SAVE
WHEAT



Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Linoleums and Oil Cloths

We now have some very attractive bargains in linoleums and oil cloths in a wide range of patterns and colors.

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