

MEMORIAL DAY**Observed in Antrim With Appropriate Exercises**

Memorial Day in Antrim passed much as other days of its kind have in former years, yet there was a very different feeling with everyone and especially with the speakers of the day. There were great reasons for it and the intense feeling everywhere was very noticeable.

This year Memorial Day came with a new significance. Heretofore tribute has been paid to the dead heroes of the Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish American wars, but on this anniversary day the "boys" of another war, the most deadly conflict in human history, impress themselves upon our memories.

In the forenoon, the exercises of the town were held at the Branch, where soldiers' graves were decorated, and the Center Meeting House hill and East cemetery were visited and graves of departed heroes decorated.

The afternoon exercises began at the hall, at 2 o'clock, with informal remarks by President of the Day, Squires Farnsworth, and the program carried out was as follows:

Tri—Misses Florence Brown, Mae Harris and Vera McClure.

Prayer—Rev. Stephen P. Brownell. Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg—Dalton Brooks.

Duet—Miss Brown and Miss McClure.

Recitation—Edward Fleming.

Address—Rev. R. S. Bruce, of Franconia.

At the cemetery, there were:

Prayer—Rev. W. J. B. Cannell.

Poem, The Little Green Tents—Mrs. Carter.

Taps, sounded by Morris E. Nay.

Decoration of graves by Veterans, assisted by Boy Scouts, and School Children.

The Veterans were escorted to the cemetery by the Boy Scouts, Sons and Grandsons of Veterans.

The exercises at the monument were in charge of the Woman's Relief Corps, as follows:

Singing—"Nearer My God to Thee" Address, by the President—Mrs. Fred Colby.

Prayer, by Chaplain—Mrs. Enoch Paige.

Music—School Children. Address, "To the Unknown Dead," Mother Barker.

Placing wreaths and flowers, by the unknown dead, by the Veterans, as assisted by four little grand daughters of Veterans.

Poem, "Memorial Day, 1918"—Mrs. Fred Proctor.

Salute to the Flag.

America.

The address by Rev. Mr. Bruce was one of the finest for the occasion that we have heard in a number of years and possibly was made so by the present day conditions. He dwelt largely on the existing strife between the great countries of the world, telling why Germany can't win the war and why the allied forces will be successful; the praise he had for America was very enthusiastically received. His hearers were given some facts and figures concerning the size of our own country and its resources that were interesting and instructive. He was a fair minded speaker, and held the closest attention of his audience from the start to the very close of his most excellent address.

Might Have Been Serious

Miss Villa Clark had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident while at her work in the tinery shop one day last week. Her hair caught in the machinery and but for rare good fortune would have torn the hair from the head and injured her scalp. As a result, most of her injury is a nervous shock from which it is hoped she will very soon recover.

Official Visitation

A grand officer from the State Rebekah Assembly will visit Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge of Antrim, at their next regular meeting, Wednesday evening, June 12. The degree will be conferred, and refreshments served. This notice will serve to bring out a large attendance.

RESIDENTS NAMES**Who Contributed to Local Red Cross Fund****Political Advertisement****FOR GOVERNOR****JOHN H. BARTLETT'S ANNOUNCEMENT**

"Winning the War" in States as the Supreme Issue—Political Harmony and Support of President Urged—Political Parties Necessary Safeguards in a Democracy.

To the Republican voters of New Hampshire, and to all citizens of the State:

This may be taken as a formal announcement of my candidacy for Governor in the Republican primaries to be held on September 24, next.

Whatever is done by anyone now must be done in full appreciation of the fact that this is the most critical era in the history of civilization. To the cruel arbitrament of the sword is committed the safety of our homes, the continuation of our free institutions, and even our independent national existence. Victory over the enemy, by force of arms, is, therefore, the supreme objective of the state and federal governments, and of every citizen therein, and the slogan from now on must be "Win the War." While we recognize that the state government, as such, must be subordinated to the centralized war-power of the federal government, nevertheless, there is a vital necessity that men of unexpected loyalty, of tenacious spirit, and of strong faith and courage, should "stand guard" in the trusted positions of state leadership, because it is of paramount concern that the state, as such, and all the people within the state, firmly continue to the end their loyal support of the war necessities of the nation. To keep the state waring vigorously, hand in hand with those in supreme command in the nation, is our patriotic duty, and would be my earnest endeavor if intrusted with the duties of chief executive; recognizing, however, that we face the enemy stronger when first we face the truth.

Unity and loyalty are indispensable to victory in war. The absolute consecration of every person and of every dollar in our splendid country, will, in the end, become translated into a tremendous victory and a lasting peace. This war must not end until it has opened the door to the permanent peace of the world. Such a war as this must never occur again. Our victory must be so conclusive that the desire to start such another war for conquest will be forever removed.

We must see to it that the "next war," which Germany alludes to shall be won now, and not be left to our children as a heritage of sorrow.

In the passing through of the inevitable impending sacrifices of life not one thing should be left undone for our boys "in khaki" and "in blue," either of kindness, prayers, or substance, that can give them any cheer, or comfort or consolation, whether done directly for them, or for those nearest to them whom they shall leave behind; and, until the war is over, the "home-front" must constantly be kept burning.

Here let me add, that it is in the spirit of the new thinking, and in the unusual solicitude for, not only the now young men, but for our still younger children who must be relied upon to take our places, that the movement to eliminate intoxicating liquors has gained such sweeping momentum.

Men who have been accustomed to its use are finding themselves willing to "pass it by," in order that they may help the children, and the weak, to safer and happier lives, in order that they may help feed a starving world, and in order to strengthen the foundations of state and nation. That some of us were more tardy than others to learn this lesson, and that there were honest differences of opinion, as to "time" and "policy," is a thing of the past.

The state has decided upon "prohibition," and honest prohibition must be maintained and enforced in the state until the safer and more effective goal of national prohibition is reached, toward which our state will contribute another ally.

Our financial policy must officially follow in every case the demands of our duty.

I will not here review my position, or ideas, on any of the other matters within the state which may arise, deeming it better to intrust them, if they come in issue, to your confidence in me. "Winning the War" is now our supreme business, and to that, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

I do not purpose to do, or to say, anything either in the primary campaign, or in the election campaign, which will tend to engender any personal or purely partisan controversy.

I shall, on the contrary, seek to preserve harmony as far as possible regarding it as a war asset.

All that any of us who remain at home can do to aid in the war, is to

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Time is the test of truth. And Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test. No Antrim resident, who suffers backache, or annoying urinary ills, can remain unconvinced by this twice told testimony:

Frank E. Amason, 57 Mechanic St., Keene, N. H., says: "I was suffering from terrible pains through my back, especially, when I went up and down stairs. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me of the attack. Since that time, when I have happened to catch cold or have overdone, I have felt a slight return of the trouble. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills however, have never failed to bring me relief."

Almost Ten Years Later Mr. Amason said: "Doan's Kidney Pills do me as much good as ever. I keep them on hand all the time and find them invaluable."

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

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NEW YORKERS IN PARADE

Names of Interest From All Sections of Yanktown

The 75th division, national army, at Camp Devens, Mass., paid homely Memorial Day to the American heroes of days gone by. With the national and regimental colors and many guidons flying, 16,000 uniformed men marched to the main parade field and formed an immense hollow square with the colors in the center. At the word of command every soldier, pipe to present arms and the 30th infantry band struck up the stirring notes of the "Star Spangled Banner." The music concluded, the men returned to "attention." The intense silence was broken by Chaplain Howard C. Hori of the 32nd infantry who offered a prayer for "God's richest blessings on the president of the United States, his cabinet and all who went with him through these tense hours; for the success of the army and navy; for the veterans; this day commemoates and for the time when the brotherhood of men shall reign throughout the world."

Lawrence Jackson, 33, formerly of Manchester, N. H., was arrested at Freeport, Me., charged with sending a blackmail letter to Mrs. Clara A. Luce, one of the most prominent women in town. The letter received by Mrs. Luce ordered her to place \$500 wrapped in a newspaper, in a sewer opening on Main street, at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night. Mrs. Luce notified the authorities and then placed a dummy package as directed. Deputy sheriffs who watched say they saw Jackson and his wife, Katherine, aged 29, walk past the place and then return and pick up the package. In the darkness, it is alleged, they dropped the package and it was not found until today. Until last November Jackson worked for the McElwain Shoe company of Manchester. He went to Freeport two weeks ago from New London, Conn., where he has been an electric car conductor and obtained work at a shipyard.

A fine of \$1,000 to violating the "white flour" regulations was imposed upon the Magasiner's Model Bakery of No. 72 Ferry street, Springfield, by Henry B. Endicott, food administrator. This is the heaviest penalty dealt out by the food administration for any violation of the law compelling the use of substitutes to save white flour for the American soldiers abroad and for the allies. Mr. Endicott ordered the bakery to pay the penalty for its unpatriotic acts by sending a check for \$250 each to the Springfield branch of the Young Men's Christian Association War Fund, the Knights of Columbus War Fund, the American Red Cross and the Jewish Welfare Board.

Postoffice clerks of Massachusetts, in convention at New Bedford, Mass., adopted resolutions pledging loyalty to the country and placing their lives and property at the disposal of the President. Congressman William S. Greene addressed the delegates on legislation affecting postal employees. Officers elected were: President, Charles J. Dunleavy, Brockton; vice-presidents, Thomas W. McAlpine, New Bedford, and George A. Lennon, Haverhill; secretary, Thomas J. Durvin, Lynn; treasurer, Thomas F. Cushing, Springfield.

Seven trolley companies in Massachusetts have earned at least 5 percent profit in the last five years, according to notification to the Bank Commissioner yesterday by the Public Service Commission. This certification makes it legal for banks to invest in the properties. The roads are the Boston & Revere Electric Street Railway Company, the Worcester Consolidated, the East Middlesex, the Union of New Bedford and the East Taunton, the West End of Boston and the Fitchburg & Leominster companies.

The proposal of Rhode Island business men to have the Southern New England Railway, a Grand Trunk subsidiary, extended to Providence, has been rejected by the Director General of Railroads. Mr. McAdoo has notified Senator Gerry that after an investigation by Judge Lovett of the railroad board and by A. H. Smith, the regional director, they agree that the extension at this time is inadvisable.

Among the acts signed by Governor McCall was the anti-loafing bill, so called, which requires every able-bodied male resident of Massachusetts between 18 and 50 years old to engage in some "useful occupation" at least 36 hours each week. Another bill of wide interest approved by the Governor was the authorizing service-at-cost operation for all street railways, save the Boston Elevated and the Bay State.

The Boston Elevated has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to buy 200 new centre-entrance cars and 180 trailers, the former to cost about \$12,000 each and the latter \$5,000.

More than 1,100 citizens of Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataqua, Somerset, Hancock, Washington and Aroostook counties selected for service in the national army left Portland, Me., last week for Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass. It was the largest number of draftees to leave Maine since the selective draft became effective.

At the annual meeting of the Maine branch of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, held at Bangor, Me., Preston M. Williams of this city was elected.

At the annual meeting of the New England Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at Boston, June 1, the members of the Boston chapter presented a flag decorated with Old Glory and naval decorations will participate in the ceremony. The annual reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the State House will take place at 10 a. m., followed by the annual oration and Americanization meeting in Faneuil Hall. At sunset on Boston Common a military review and evening parade is arranged. This is to be followed by a special night feature on the Common, centering at the Frog Pond, to include international pageantry features, with representatives of various nations, community singing by civilians as well as by choruses of army and navy men.

A Joseph Daly of Pittsford, Vt., is recovering in a hospital in France. Daly was among the first members of the Field ambulance corps to volunteer their services when the medical staff asked for 6 men upon whom to experiment. That experiment, for which the patriotic Vermont boy and his comrades offered themselves, has resulted in the discovery that lice probably carry the germ that is responsible for trench fever, the scourge which has laid thousands of soldiers down and puzzled the medical staff as to the cause.

The wage controversy between the textile operatives and the manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., was settled when it was agreed by the full board of the textile council and the executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association that an advance of 15 per cent. would become effective Monday, June 3, for a period of six months. About 36,000 operatives will benefit by the increase. The advance will bring the cost of weaving a cut of 23-inch 64 by 64 print cloth from 34 cents to 39.1 cents, the highest in the history of the textile industry in Fall River. Since Jan. 24, 1916, the operatives have received an advance of 80-45 per cent.

An appeal for funds for the National Red Star Relief Association, known as "the Red Cross for horses," was a feature of the 16th annual parade of the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association held Memorial Day. Hundreds of horsejockeys watched more than 70 of Boston's finest workhorses walk proudly to the reviewing stand and receive their blue and red ribbons and, with their drivers, well merited applause. While it was not as long as in recent years, there being but 783 entries, the parade was well up to the standard of previous annual performances and afforded a number of new features.

A letter has been received from Secretary Daniels congratulating employees of the Boston Navy Yard for their work during the Red Cross drive. The total raised by the civilian workers and the enlisted men was \$40,000. The letter from Secretary Daniels to Commandant Rush follows: "Please extend my congratulations to officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees at Boston Navy Yard, upon their magnificent record in contribution to the Red Cross. This is but one of the evidences of sterling patriotism and splendid spirit of the men at the Boston Yard."

Ninety-one seniors received degrees at the annual commencement exercises of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., while Ellen M. Alkins 17 was given a master of arts degree. The following were recipients of honorary degrees: LL. D. President-elect Kenneth C. M. Stills of Bowdoin College; D. D. Rev. William J. Twort of Reading, Mass.; doctor of music, Will C. Macfarlane of Portland, Me., and A. M. Adelbert Millett of Belfast, Me.

The price of milk to the Boston consumer for June have been dropped to 14 cents, as compared with the May price of 14-1/2 cents according to an announcement made by the New England regional milk commission. Pints are 8 cents and stores may not charge over 18 cents for quarts and 8 cents for pints.

At the conclusion of the ivy day exercises at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., members of the Bowdoin Club of Portland presented to the college a service flag with a large star on which was the number 625, signifying that one-quarter of the living alumni are in the military service.

Baby Burned to Death.

Alfred Batchelder, 3, was burned to death in his crib Saturday at Hampton Falls, and his grandfather, David Batchelder, 70, was badly burned in attempting to rescue the child.

Alfred was alone in his room when the grandfather discovered the fire, the cause of which is unknown.

Soldiers' Monument Dedicated.

The feature of the Memorial day observance at Penacook was the dedication of a soldiers' monument reported to have cost \$3,000.

Claims Dam Improperly Built.

Chief Engineer John W. Stora of the public service commission, states that the break in the dam at Hill was due to an improper foundation for the dam. He has made an examination and believes there could be no doubt that the water had broken through underneath the dam. He scouted any theory that there had been tampering with the dam by Germans or any other malitiously disposed persons.

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SYSTEMATIC SAVING URGED

Public Addressed to People by June 1st—Investment War Savings and Three Stamps or Other Government Securities

Washington, D. C.—To save money needed for necessary war purposes, President Wilson appealed to passengers aboard the White Pass and Yukon's "Highway to Heaven" to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency, and to volunteer on or before June 28, National Thrift day, to invest systematically in War Savings and Thrift Stamps or other government securities.

"This war is of nations—not of armies," said the president, "and all of our 400,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

—*From the Times*

Manchester's Public Market. The Public market maintained by the Manchester Food Committee on Concord common will open for its second season on Wednesday, June 19, and will be open for business on Wednesdays and Saturdays thereafter until late in the fall. The business will be between 6 o'clock in the morning, and noon, on Wednesdays, and from 6 in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays, the latter hours being arranged for the benefit of the gardeners who have Saturdays, in which to work in their garden and also may like to dispose of their produce on the same day.

Concord Residence Loaned by State. The governor and council have voted to take a two years' lease of the White residence on Capital st., at an annual rental of \$1,800. The building is to be remodeled somewhat and converted into offices, probably for the use of the various war boards now housed in the state house. The Committee on Public Safety is now using the senate chamber and the food department has most of the legislative committee rooms, which will be needed when the legislature meets next winter and several of the regular state departments are cramped for room now.

Auto Driver Killed. William Godfrey, at the wheel of an automobile he was driving along the Lafayette highway, Northampton, was pinned under the car and instantly killed when it hit a newly-angled curve in the roadway. Edward Bray, owner of the car, and William Gerry, both over 60 years old, are at the Portsmouth Hospital. Edward Fuller escaped with minor injuries. All are of Kittery, Me., and were returning home from a trip to Haverhill.

Judge Deals Out Limit. Orrin C. Hodgdon, proprietor of the Central house in Penacook, was found guilty of violation of the prohibitory law, by Judge A. Chester Clark in municipal court, Concord, and ordered to pay a fine of \$100 and costs of \$16.50 and to serve 60 days in Merrimack county jail. Hodgdon appealed and furnished bonds of \$400 for his appearance at the October term of superior court.

Calvin Page Heads Railroad. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Manchester and Lawrence railroad was held at the Amoskeag National bank rooms. Calvin Page of Portsmouth was elected president and Edward M. Brook clerk. The directors chosen are Calvin Page, William F. Fowler, George E. Smith, Arthur M. Heard, Parker W. Whittemore, Sherburn M. Merrill and George A. Fairbanks.

Newfields Clifton Honor. The honor flag which was given Newfields for work in the Liberty loan drive can have seven stars as the amount was that number over the quota, the figures as returned recently were \$22,200, and the quota \$3,600. Citizens claim it is the best record in the state. The Red Cross fund was nearly doubled, the quota being \$300, and the amount turned in was \$544.

New County Solicitor. David F. Dudley has been named to succeed County Solicitor W. W. Thayer, who resigned, to take up work in France under the direction of the United States War trade board. Mr. Dudley has had experience as county solicitor having served several terms severally. He is now associate judge of the Concord police court.

Prison Inmates Contribute.

Eighty-two inmates of the New Hampshire State Prison gave \$102.65, in sums ranging from 30 cents to \$5.00. One prisoner asked the warden if he could spare an extra \$8.00 from his allowance.

Claims First Honors.

Peterborough raised \$10,779 in the second Red Cross war fund drive. It is the best showing by any chapter in the state and is 225 per cent over its quota.

Commander Booth at Rochester.

Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army work in the United States, appeared at a union service in Rochester, Sunday, delivering her nationally famous lecture, entitled "The Stars and Stripes," before a very large audience. The lecture was chiefly of a patriotic nature, in which she rehearsed the triumphs of the national emblem, and, in a most impressive and thrilling manner, recounted the victories to which it has led on the fields of battle.

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SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

The School Board meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town hall block, the last Saturday afternoons in each month, from 2 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon 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.

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GIRLS DO OWN GARDENING

Will Raise Vegetables Needed by Student Body of Mount Holyoke College.

South Hadley, Mass.—Mount Holyoke college, one of the large girl's colleges of the East, will be self-supporting, as far as its vegetable supply is concerned, if plans of the student body succeed. The needs of the student body

The Human Factor in Airplane Accidents

Cadets Say Fliers, Not German Agents, Are Responsible for Most Falls

HE officers and cadets of the flying fields that are scattered thickly over Texas do not share the belief of Senator Overman and a good many others that Teuton agents in airplane plants are responsible for any of the deaths by accident among them. They say, they do not know anything about conditions in airplane factories and therefore do not know whether or not his assertions about the names of Germans employed therein are true, but they are skeptical about the senator's fears and allegations. They think they know a good deal about the causes of the many accidents, both fatal and unimportant, that have occurred during the last six months, says a writer in the New York Times' magazine section. And they declare very positively that not one of these accidents has been due to faulty construction or to enemy tampering with the machinery. They say that in every case, thus far, the cause for the accident was to be found in the man himself and not in the machine he was driving.

Among the fliers the conviction is strong that even if the machinery of an airplane were to be weakened by the method indicated by Senator Overman it would probably be discovered in the course of the rigorous examination and tests to which it is subjected before it is sent from the factory. Still, they admit that a machine so damaged might possibly slip through without discovery. But they do not believe that, up to the present time, any such damaged machine has been sent to an American flying field.

And, as for the possibility of a German agent doing any "monkey business" with an airplane after it is received by a flying field, they scoff without mercy at the mere suggestion. They do not deny the possibility of spies being present on any or all the flying fields but they do not believe that the most astute and malignant German agent could "put anything over" in the hangars which house their steeds of the air.

In charge of each hangar is an officer whose duty it is to know all about each machine in it, what happens to each one, where it is at any moment, and what its condition is whenever it is in the hangar. Three mechanics are detailed to each machine to keep it in order and groomed for use whenever it may be needed. The flying men are confident that no sabotage could be successfully attempted under these conditions except by means of an organization so large and so unlikely in flying field forces that its possibility is not worth considering. In addition, no man ever takes a plane up from a flying field without himself first carefully inspecting its machinery. The aviators are so confident that the fault does not lie in the planes that when they are discussing the cause of accidents they do not even mention the planes or their machinery, unless they are questioned by an outsider. They confine their discussions to the human factor involved and speculate upon why his nerves or his muscle, his heart or his brain, failed him at some crucial moment.

The percentage of losses among student aviators is much larger at Canadian than at the American training schools, while the number of fatal accidents at the Canadian field at Fort Worth, Tex., is appalling. That field has suffered more casualties than all the other fields together in Texas. The aviators of the American fields are all of the opinion that the fatalities there are mainly due to haste and carelessness in training.

At the American fields a man must have had from four to nine hours of training in the air with an instructor, the time depending on his quickness in learning control, before he is allowed to take up a machine by himself.

A "tail spin," one of the causes of accidents most commonly cited, is an acrobatic stunt which an aviator must know how to execute with skill and ease. It is he noses his machine downward with its tail whirling in a circle above him, while its nose whirls in a similar but smaller circle beneath him, and he, in the pilot's seat, is the pivot of the two gyrations. To the landsman it sounds a heady sort of a combination, and it is likely to prove so to the airmen unless he has the knowledge and the skill with which to manage it. To throw his machine in and out of tail spins is a part of his daily practice after he begins the acrobatic training, and in a very little while he acquires sufficient knowledge of what to do and instinctive control of the machinery to execute tail spins as easily and safely as he could twirl on his toes or turn on his heel if his feet were on solid ground.

But he may get into a tail spin accidentally in his early flights alone and, although he may know what is the right thing to do to take the machine out of it, he may lose his head at the crucial moment and fail to do what he ought. Every man, woman, or child who has learned to ride a bicycle or drive an automobile is familiar with that unconscious influence of the mind over the muscles which causes one who has not yet acquired complete command of a machine to drive straight at the object which he wishes and is doing his best to avoid. The aviator has a brief time in his training when he suffers from that same difficulty and at important moments is prone to give the wrong pressure upon his control stick or his elevator. If he does this when his machine goes into a tail spin and his mind does not work quickly enough to recognize his difficulty and do the right thing, a fatal accident is very likely to result.

Dizziness, sudden panic, failure to think quickly, unconscious movement, ignorance of what to do, may cause a fatal accident when a learner



TWO PLANES THAT COLLIDED IN MIDAIR AND CRASHED TO THE GROUND

gets into a tail spin accidentally. Or he may intentionally take his machine into one, before he has had the usual instruction, out of the spirit of adventure, or even the kiddish desire to convince himself of his daring or exhibit it to his fellow students. But, whatever the cause, it is the opinion of flying field aviators that getting into a tail spin, purposely or accidentally, without being able to manage it properly, is the cause of a large proportion of fatal accidents at the flying fields.

The same perverse, unconscious influence of the mind over the muscles which forces the bicycle learner straight toward the object he is trying to avoid is responsible for many of the fatal accidents due to collisions. Even the most expert of fliers may be unable to avert a serious accident when he sees approaching him a plane driven by a cadet who is doing his level best to keep his machine out of the other's way. How serious and ever present is this danger in flying fields is proved by Capt. Vernon Castle's death.

In flying there are certain "blind angles" in which collisions are possible through no fault of the driver of either plane. The sections of space covered by the wings of his ship are invisible to the pilot, and if such a section coincides with the space concealed from the eyes of another pilot approaching from below or at one side, a sudden crash is likely to be the first that either knows of the other plane. This "blind angle" may be the cause of an occasional serious accident, but aviators do not think that such collisions are of frequent occurrence.

Engines trouble causes many unimportant accidents, but, aviators say, should never offer any serious difficulty to a man who has learned how to manage his plane, if he is in a region where it is possible for him to come down safely. And for engine trouble there are as many possible and legitimate causes as there are reasons for an automobile to balk.

In a few cases a broken propeller has caused a pilot to make a forced landing, with injury to his plane, but, up to the present time, never with serious result to himself. The accompanying picture shows what happened to a pilot when his propeller weakened, cracked and broke over the grounds of a high school in the environs of Houston, Tex. He brought his ship down with some damage to it, but none to himself, and greatly to the delight of the inhabitants of the region.

Various causes may result in the breaking of the propeller. It may have been injured in some previous nose dive to the ground; or a bird may have got entangled in its blades. Cadets are forbidden to chase birds because of the possibility of such a result and the sure smashing of the propeller. Nevertheless, they do it sometimes, when the instinct of the chase is strong in their blood. And it would be quite possible for a bird to fly against his propeller, to the undoing of both bird and propeller, and the pilot to be ignorant of what had happened.

The men who by hard work and steady practice have earned the right to the title of "birdmen" believe that with both students and skilled aviators one cause of fatal accidents is the failure of the nervous system to respond immediately and accurately to the command of the brain.

Anything which causes nervous fatigue may bring about that physical state—dissipation, nerve strain, physical weariness, lack of sleep. The flier must be alert, his grasp upon every situation which may confront him so instant and his action to meet and control it so prompt that the fraction of a second in the movement of his hand upon the controls of his machine may mean the difference between life and death.

And anything which slows by even so little the action of the brain in an emergency, or the flashing of its commands along the nerves, or the instant obedience of the motor nerves may send him crashing to the earth. The cadets before they have become what they call "instinctive fliers" are especially liable to this danger, although even those who are skilled in the air are not free from its menace. Birdmen who are skilled in one, or another, or several forms of athletics say that in nothing else have they felt so much the necessity of this instant and complete response of the nerves to the demand upon them.

The cadets quickly discover, so they say, that lack of plenty of sleep soon results in a physical

RESULT OF ATTEMPT TO VOLPLAN WHEN TOO NEAR THE GROUND

condition which, although they would not even notice it in any other occupation, they regard as dangerous in flying. In one of the Texas fields recently a Lieutenant with a reputation as a skilled and careful aviator fell from a considerable height and was killed instantly. His nearest friends were unanimous in the belief that his fall was due to the fact that he had not been getting enough sleep. For a week he had been giving instruction in night flying, working all night, and had not been able to sleep well during the day.

Careful training and plenty of practice soon bring the student aviator to the point where flying becomes as instinctive with him, in the movement of hand and foot upon the controls of his machine, as the action of his body in walking. For him flying becomes as safe as running an automobile is for the skilled motorist.

Once in a while a man in the best of health and the pink of condition, who has passed with high success every one of the severe tests to which aviation candidates are subjected, who has never fainted before in his life, will faint while he is in the air. One recent fatal accident at a Texas field is supposed to have been due to that cause.

One pilot fainted and the plane fell to the earth, but neither he nor the student with him was hurt except for a few scratches and cuts. He said that he did not know why he fainted. All that he knew was that he suddenly lost consciousness, and did not regain it until he was being hauled out of the wrecked airplane. He had never fainted before in his life.

Neither had another young fellow, to whom everything suddenly became a blank as his machine was sailing away through the blue. It was still sailing along easily when presently he came to himself again with the feeling that something had happened to him. Looking down, he could see that he had covered a considerable distance since the moment when he had lost consciousness. He does not know why he fainted any more than he knows why he did not spin downward to probable death during those blank moments.

A British surgeon attached to the relay naval air service, Dr. H. Graeme Anderson, who has had extensive experience at British flying stations has recently written some interesting conclusions concerning these somewhat obscure causes of airplane accidents at training schools.

In the opinion of Doctor Anderson, based upon study and comparison of the statements made to him in such cases by a hundred student fliers, there is a brain fatigue not due to previous mental or physical strain that may yet cause serious accidents. He thinks it is induced by the impact of overwhelming sensations upon the mind of the pupil after he is in the air. The flying pupil who is overcome by this form of fatigue, says Doctor Anderson, "reaches the stage where he has the power neither to reason, decide, nor act. A state of mental inertia supervenes. This is due to repeated stimuli received by his brain in rapid succession in his flight. He feels alone; a succession of errors occurs in the air; he feels he cannot manage to control the airplane; fear does not seize him, but the enormity of the whole thing appalls him; he feels helpless, and a state of brain fatigue occurs in which he, in a stupor, awaits events and takes little part in the airplane's control."

This form of brain fatigue would seem to be largely a result of personal temperament. Doctor Anderson thinks it responsible for "a fair proportion of accidents" among students in the early stages of flying, and he adds that student aviators who have suffered from it, if they escape injury, are likely to give up flying.

There are many, many of the unimportant accidents, of which nobody takes heed. But of fatal accidents, notwithstanding the concern over them manifest in some parts of the country, the percentage is no greater than should be expected, is less than in the flying schools of some other countries, and is not higher than it is in almost any extra-hazardous occupation. And when it is remembered that this latter comparison brings together figures representing men in the training stage with those of skilled workers, it is evident both that flying is a safer game than it has the credit of being, and that it will be a good plan for the country to guard against hysteria over the fatalities that do occur.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

"Baths are scarce in Europe. Frequently you have to order a tub sent in."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, and it takes time."

"Um. A fellow might do a good business going around with one of these motorcycles with bathtub attached."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Pie-Eating Party

By ANN STEVENS

(Copyright, 1924, by the McClure Newspapers, Inc.)

That he was an alien in New York, Mr. Eli Pendleton always had borne in upon him definitely when it came to ordering breakfast. Still, pie-eating with him was bred in his New England bones and to renounce this delicacy at the first meal of the day just because he was obliged to spend two or three weeks on business in that city never occurred to him.

On this memorable trip to New York he had gone to a newly completed and palatial hotel that he had never gone to before. His reason, if the truth must be told, was because that distinctly charming young woman named Miss Lancaster, whom he had watched with interest in the Pullman car coming on to New York from the west, and to whom he had eventually been introduced by a business acquaintance, who also knew her, gave orders to the head man to drive her there.

"Drive me to the Metropolitan, please, and when you come back take these baggage checks and have my boxes sent over." Miss Lancaster had then given the taxi man quite a handful of baggage checks, and as Eli Pendleton raised his hat to her and watched the retreating taxi he also made up his mind to "stop" at the Metropolitan.

That was how it happened that he was in strange surroundings, and why, when he went to the dining room the next morning there were waiters whose faces he had never seen before and an entirely new head waiter to break into his Yankee tastes.

As soon as he had ordered oatmeal and pancakes and sausages and coffee, he said to the waiter: "And a piece of apple pie." That was the order that

the waiter had just given him.

"Drive me to the Metropolitan, please, and when you come back take these baggage checks and have my boxes sent over." Miss Lancaster had then given the taxi man quite a handful of baggage checks, and as Eli Pendleton raised his hat to her and watched the retreating taxi he also made up his mind to "stop" at the Metropolitan.

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That was how it happened

RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

Baker's Block HILLSBORO

KEDS! KEDS!

The white shoes for now. You will want these canvas shoes with rubber soles in high oxfords and pumps.

White Canvas Shoes in high and low heels, Pumps, Oxfords, and High Lace.

Black Cat Re-enforced HOSIERY

RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

The Cash Shoe Store Hillsboro
Tel. 36-12

Antrim Garage

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

\$1.45

These Lenses that meet the new law have arrived

New Tires and Tubes
JUST PUT IN

All Repairs Promptly Done
AND PRICES RIGHT

Have Just Received a New Barrel of Dry Cells

Tel. 40

H. A. COOLIDGE

Main and Depot Streets

OVERLAND AGENT

Made in Milford Furniture

Sounds pretty good, doesn't it—Is really better than it sounds It means Quality! Milford made goods are the best to be had, in stock, workmanship, and finish, as well as design.

It helps the Town! Every dollar spent here helps every man here; every dollar for Milford furniture passes thru from four to forty Milford men's hands, a help to each.

It saves you Money! It costs good money to pack furniture, cart it to the depot, freight it to the city, cart it to the warehouse, unpack it, cart it to the show room, and then after its sale do it all over again. You save all this by buying from us.

It makes better Deliveries! Furniture cannot be repeatedly packed and shipped without becoming marred and racked. You get fresh and clean and without blemish here.

**CHAMBER SUITES—THE NEW PATTERNS
DRESSING TABLES**

DRESSERS CHIFFONIERS

The government is commandeering the supply of walnut for gun stocks, mahogany for airplane parts, and using vast amounts of other lumber for a variety of purposes. It is a good time to buy right now.

Look in on our display of Milford made goods any time. All marked in plain figures.

Milford Stores close Thursday afternoons all summer.

EMERSON & SON, Milford

CLOTHING

H. W. COOLIDGE, Owner
H. E. ELDERSON, Assistant

Wednesday, June 5, 1918

Local News and Telephone
Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc.
with names and addresses of persons from whom
admission tickets may be obtained for an entertainment
at the top.

Cards of Thanks are invited at \$1.00 each.

Festivals of ordinary to \$10.00.

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 sec
cnd-class matter.



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

Antrim Locals

CLOTHING

Five-reel Drama

W. A. NICHOLS, Actor

Antrim Locals

Rev. H. A. Coolidge gave the Memorial Day address at Stoddard.

Small Tenement to Rent, on W.

St. Apply to Mrs. N. M. Richins.

James Greene, from Marion,

has his old home here over Memorial Day.

The family of Gino Ricciuti have vacated the tenement in the Woodward block on Main street.

Fred C. Tyler, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a guest of his nephew, Will E. Cram, a portion of last week.

LOST—Pair gold bowed Eye Glasses with pin and chain. Finder please leave at Reporter office.

Loring Baker, of Worcester, Mass., ate Memorial Day dinner with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. David Young and little son, Nelson, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Squires For-

sath.

Joe Hansli and Gus Fluri, with friends, were guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Lena Hansli, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sessler, of West Lynn, Mass., were guests of relatives and friends in town the past week.

Miss Mary Kendall, of Clinton, Mass., has been spending a few days this week with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. George.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Taylor and two daughters, from South Gardner, Mass., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. N. Fuggle.

Miss Sarah Maxwell has entered the Government employ and is learning telegraphy; she is now stationed at a town in Ohio.

Miss Hester Bickford, of Epsom, and Miss Madeleine Brown, of Short Falls, were weekend guests of Miss Florence L. Brown.

Call at Mrs. Francis Grimes', at Hillsboro, and see a nice line of silk, voile and gingham dresses, waists and silk and wool skirts.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Poor are now occupying the tenement in the Dodge house on Main street recently vacated by Dr. Musson.

On Sunday evening next, at the Methodist church, there will be given Children's Day concert, to which all are most cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Woodward were here from Springfield, Mass., a few days the past week, covering the distance both ways by auto.

Those who are interested in headlight requirements for autos will read the adv. of Motor Vehicle Commissioner Chase on 8th page today.

Mr. Thomas Bonner has received word that her son, Orin Edwards, who was stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., has arrived safely in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Quimby, from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will E. Cram; Mrs. Quimby is Mr. Cram's sister.

Mr. Charles E. Gordon is in Boston with his son, Merrill, who is at a hospital for operation and treatment of the throat, having tonsils and adenoids removed.

Ralph Hurlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlin, will this week enter the government service and be employed in the office of the chief statistician in Washington, D. C.

Col. Richard C. Goodell and Charles F. Butterfield were in Manchester last Friday and purchased two pair of work horses for the Goodell Company; Saturday George Edes drove the horses to Antrim.

Mrs. Carl W. Perkins has been very sick the past week and under the care of a trained nurse; she is somewhat improved at this writing. Mrs. Ella Perkins is also there and assisting in the family.

An electric wire burned the branches of a tree in front of George Hastings' house to such an extent on Saturday afternoon that Fred Thompson, local Supt. of the electric light company, had to cut away considerable of the tree.

Auction Sale

By W. E. Cram, Auctioneer, Antrim

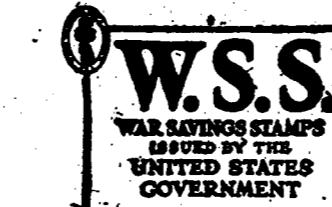
Henry A. Coolidge, administrator of the estate of the late David H. Carr, will sell at Antrim Garage, on Depot Street, on Saturday, June 8, at 1:30 o'clock, a lot of personal property, including a Ford touring car. For particulars read auction bills.

CLOTHING

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, exhausted, and felt constantly short of breath. I went to a doctor, and he said I had nervous indigestion, which caused to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness."—Mrs. J. Worthline, 2242 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The majority of mothers nowadays are busier and have many demands upon their time and strength, the result being fatigue and weakness, and breakdown, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, irritability and depression, and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.



W.S.S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

25 cents starts your Thrift Savings Card. Buy 25¢ 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.

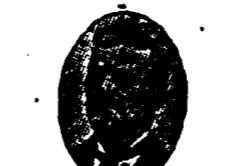
F. H. Colby

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.



FEED YOUR CHICKS

Liquid Buttermilk
KEEP THEM HEALTHY
MAKE THEM GROW

Make Buttermilk FRESH every day in any quantity, large or small; very little trouble, very little expense; use

Greene's Powdered Buttermilk Compound

One spoonful of the powder makes two quarts of delicious, healthful, nutritious Buttermilk. The Powder is put up in 25¢ boxes. Each box will make ten quarts of Liquid Buttermilk.

Manufactured by
GREENE CHICK FEED CO.,
Marblehead, Mass.

FOR SALE BY
CHAS. F. CARTER, Antrim, N. H.
Phone 22-12
Poultry Supplies
Sent by mail, postpaid, 25¢.
TERMS CASH

CLOTHING

SAVE THE PENNIES

and let the
Dollars Take Care of
Themselves.

An Old Saying but a True One, and no one realizes it more than the housewife. Give us a chance to help

you at our Store. Have you tried our New Bread—**HOLSUM BREAD?**—It is Fine. Don't Forget Our **SUNSHINE COOKIES**—they help out when it is too hot to cook.

We can give you all the **SUGAR** you want for canning—we have the cards for you to sign.

McCall Patterns.

The Store That Tries to Please You

Clinton Store, Antrim



There's no danger of spoiling clothes with wet paint if the chairs, swings, or other articles are coated with U. S. N. Deck Paint. Under ordinary conditions it dries hard in twelve hours and remains so. Weather conditions do not affect it, so it never becomes soft and sticky. It can also be repeatedly scrubbed with hot water and soap without injuring its surface.

Thousands of chairs on the steel pier at Atlantic City, N. J., are painted with U. S. N. Deck Paint because no other paint has been found that will stand the wear and tear as well.

Many beautiful shades to select from.
FOR SALE BY

GUY A. HULETT
PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING
Antrim, N. H.



The Ford Model T One-Ton Truck Chassis, \$600 f. o. b. Detroit, has been thoroughly tested for more than two years. It is sold you now in the assured confidence that it will meet your requirements and expectations. The regular Ford frame, only larger and heavier, the regular Ford motor with direct driven worm gear; wheel base of 124 inches and will turn inside a 46-foot circle. It has all the simplicity of the Ford car, all the economy in operation and maintenance. Come in and we'll give you further details.

FRANK J. BOYD

Authorized Agent for Ford Cars
Sales and Service

Tel. 34-2 ANTRIM, N. H.

Auction Sale

By W. E. Cram, Auctioneer, Antrim.

Mrs. J. Theresa Horne, admx. of the estate of the late Murray F. Lawrence, will sell at public auction at her residence near North Branch village, on Thursday, June 18, at one o'clock, a lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cows, farming tools, and a lot of hay. See posters.

Standing Grass For Sale

I have a lot of Standing Grass for sale. C. F. Whitney, Antrim.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher

Executor's Notice

The subscriber gives notice that she has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Deborah Lawrence, deceased, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment.

Dated May 31, 1918.

ELLEN SHEA

Merle Barnes, of Concord, writes:
"I cannot praise your wonderful
medicines, Peruna, enough. It has
done much for me during the
ten years I have been taking it.
continually I have seen such a
reaction that I could eat nothing but
bread and milk, and even that was too
heavy for me at times. Now, I
eat bacon and will return
running to my friends."

Those who object to having
sulfur can procure Peruna Tablets.

Praise Wonderful Medicines Peruna Enough

THE REPORTER'S HONOR ROLL

List of Antrim's Boys and Girls Who are Serving Their Country in Army or Navy

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; any help will be greatly appreciated:

"Somewhere in France"

Raymond Butterfield, Sergeant

Leo E. Mulhall, Horseshoer

John W. Bryer, 1st class Private

Howard E. Paige, Private

Winfield S. Hilton, 1st class 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 is a Sergeant in the Quartermaster's Corps of the Regular Army, "Somewhere in France."

Frank Bemis is a Private in the Infantry "Somewhere in France"

Ernest Henry McClure, Machinist

Mate, 2nd class, Naval Reserves, at Rockland, Maine, Coast Patrol.

Cranston D. Eldredge and A. Wallace George, 8th Co., Coast Artillery, Fort Foster, Kittery Point, Maine.

The former holds a diploma from a technical school at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, is a Corporal, now in charge of the canteen; the latter in Officers' Cook

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, Camp Merritt, N. J.

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

Francis A. Whittemore is in the Aviation Corps, at Camp Waco, Tex.

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 at Elber Field, Ronoke, Ark.

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

Oscar Huot, with Canadian troops, crossed the ocean in April last.

Paul F. Paige is in the Naval Reserve as Chief Petty Pay Officer in the Paymaster's Dept.

Will Congreve, Jr., is now located in France.

Miss Margaret Redmond, Registered Nurse, at a Rest Camp, in England.

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, in, 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 those who would have enlisted but were rejected for one cause or another.

Dalmatian Newhall, Norman Thompson Paul R. Colby D. Wallace Cooley

In the list of those called for the new army: Byron Butterfield is in France; has served as Sergeant and is now 2d Lieutenant. Carlton Brooks is Sergeant at Camp Devens: G. Leo Lowell was classified with dependents.

John S. Whitney is at Camp Devens. Robert H. Cleaver is at Charlotte, North Carolina. Howard Gooley is a Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

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, Carson, Washington.

Robert Nylander is an enlisted man in the Regular Army, Cavalry division, at El Paso, Texas, doing service on the Mexican border.

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillsborough, ss. Superior Court, May Term 1918.

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It is ordered by the court that the action be continued to the next term of said court to be held at Nashua, within and for said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, and that the plaintiff give notice to the said defendant of the pendency thereof, by causing a true and attested copy of this citation and order of notice to be published three successive weeks, at intervals of not less than seven days in the Antrim Reporter, a newspaper printed at Antrim, in the county of Hillsborough, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day to which this action is continued.

Attest: THOS. D. LUCE, Clerk. Holman & Smith Esquires, Atty. for plaintiff. The foregoing is a true copy of citation and order of notice.

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Merle Barnes, of Concord, writes:

"I cannot praise your wonderful medicines, Peruna, enough. It has done much for me during the ten years I have been taking it. I have seen such a reaction that I could eat nothing but bread and milk, and even that was too heavy for me at times. Now, I eat bacon and will return running to my friends."

Those who object to having sulfur can procure Peruna Tablets.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Jones and Miss Doris Craig spent the week end at Wildwood, Stoddard.

Mr. Ralph G. Hurlin and infant child are spending a season in town with Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlin.

Mrs. Arthur Whipple, of Nashua, spent a few days recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Thompson.

J. E. Perkins reported in Concord today as Antrim's delegate for the opening of the Constitutional Convention.

Diamond Maxwell, who was with the Merchant Marines at East Boston, is now at Newport News, on the Virginia coast.

Miss Mabelle Frost, teacher in the High school, dislocated her shoulder while practicing with a base ball; she slipped and fell.

Paul W. Prentiss, son of Charles W. Prentiss, has enlisted in the Merchant Marines, and is stationed at East Boston, Mass.

Mrs. William Montgomery (nee Emily Hudson), of Brockton, Mass., was guest the past week of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Burnham.

Fred C. Parmenter reported at Concord Tuesday morning for a continuance of his duties as juror in the U. S. court, returning at night.

Mrs. Mary F. Whittum, a former resident of this town, is removing to Antrim this week from Wakefield, Mass., and will make her home here.

James R. Ashford has gone to New Castle, New Brunswick, to spend a few weeks with his aged parents and other relatives in his old home town.

Samuel S. Sawyer has just heard of the safe arrival in France of his grandson, Ralph W. Fearing, of Dorchester, Mass.; he is 2d Lieut. in the Infantry.

John Thornton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton, has reported for service from Worcester, Mass., where he was registered, and is now at Camp Upton, New York.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Irving Stowell was reported among us people Tuesday afternoon of this week. She was taken to a hospital in Manchester last week for an operation and her condition was such she could not regain her strength. Besides her husband she leaves several children to mourn the loss of a loving mother who will be greatly missed.

The sympathy of the community goes out to them in their bereavement.

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.

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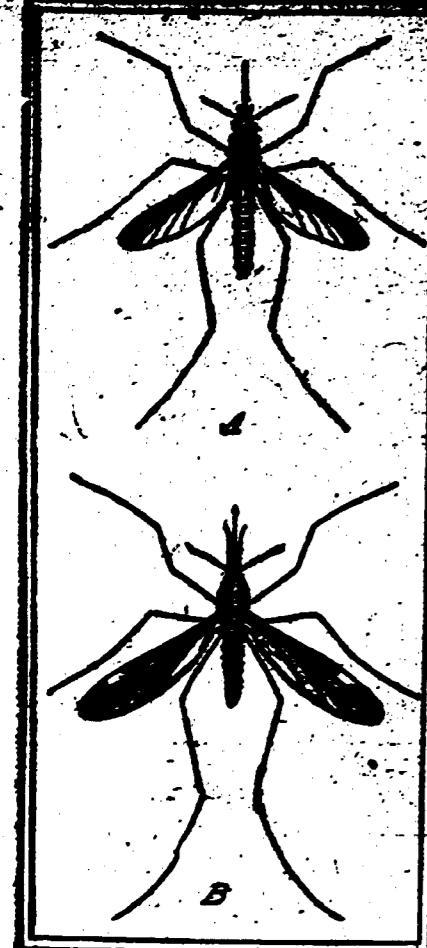
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INSECTS Convey Disease.

**Common Fly Is the Chief Offender
But There Are Many Others That
Are Also a Serious Menace to Health**

ADULTS OF CHIGOE AND ANOPHELES;
ADULTS, SOLITARIUS, B. ANOPHELES;
PUNCTIATISSIMA.

HERE is a photograph shown at Health Exhibitions which many people at first sight take for a picture of the crusts on the surface of the moon, or of the canals on the planet Mars. What it really shows is a circular plate containing a gelatin culture of the consumption germ.—The tubercle bacilli. This plate to begin with was a perfect blank—a tabula rasa, as the ancient Romans used to call their tablet before writing on it. But there soon developed on this gelatin plate letters about as ominous as those which the Prophet Daniel pointed out to Belshazzar at his royal feast. Here's the way of it:

The laboratory doctor had put on that plate a fly that had got his feet stuck in the spittle of a consumptive; and he had then covered the whole with a glass jar so that the fly could not get away. This insect, thus heavy footed, then promenaded all over the plate. Twenty-four hours later colonies of the consumption germs, made up of uncountable millions of those tubercle bacilli, developed on its tracks.

You may think I exaggerate when I compare this fact of the gelatin plate with the Prophet Daniel and the writing on the wall, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press. Well, be that as it may, I ask you only to reflect how consumption has up to this time been carrying off every third or fourth of us between adolescence and maturity; that in all the wars of the nineteenth century (including those of Napoleon), 14,000,000 succumbed, while 3,000,000 succumbed to consumption, the captain of the men of death; that the advanced consumptive day by day coughs and spits out several thousand millions of the tubercle bacilli; that consumption, besides being a disease, is the most dreadful economic and social degeneracy in civilization; that this great White Plague exists largely by reason of human supineness and neglect of the simplest precepts of hygiene and sanitation. The Babylonian King did not heed the warning which lay in the writing on the wall. By heeding the lesson that lies in that little gelatin plate we shall be very far on the way, we and our fellow men and women, of banishing the tuberculosis which it represents from human experience and from the face of the earth.

Of course, flies are not the only agency in the spread of tuberculosis; for they are active but a few months of the year, whilst that disease is contracted all the year round.

Fly Swell Infant Death Rate. It is certain also that flies help greatly to swell the infant death rate, which is greatest in the fly season. There are few more congenial culture media for germs than milk, especially amid the uncleanliness which obtains in the houses of very many poor people, especially in the tenements. This fluid easily becomes contaminated by flies and with the noxious matter that is continually clinging to their hairy feet, their spongy bodies and their fluffy wings. Tuberculosis is thus certainly contracted by children, as are the various forms of dysentery, practically all of which are germ ailments. Breast fed infants seldom have such diarrhoeas, whilst bottle fed babies have them all too frequently. Typhoid fever is so often transmitted by flies that doctors speak of this insect as the typhoid fly. It pollutes food and drink, especially your milk, butter and sugar by means of the material which

1



THE COMMON HOUSE FLY

It carries thence from sources of contamination and of the refuse which it transfers from rotting vegetables, meat and fish. Twenty-five per cent of flies breed in manure heaps.

Besides the diseases mentioned flies have been brought to the bar on indictments for having spread cholera, lockjaw, trachoma (granular lids), anthrax (the stable fly is here guilty), and something like a dozen more germ diseases. The ordinary fly may swallow the eggs of tapeworms and other intestinal parasites, and then distribute those eggs where they may do hurt to humankind.

Before considering other insects I had better state more clearly just how these pests perform their part in disease dissemination. The germs may stick to the bodies of the insects. Or the germs may be eaten by the insects, and deposited upon human food and drink with their excreta. Or the insects may eject the germs from their mouths upon the skins of uncleanly people who do not bathe regularly. Or the insects may die after eating the germs, and the bodies of the former may fall into the food; or the dead insect bodies may dry up, crumble, be spread in dust and be either inhaled or injected by human beings. Or the insects (such as the mosquito) may inject into the host with their stinging diseased blood which they have previously sucked from a previous sufferer (such as a malarial patient).

Mosquito Fever.

Doctors prefer to speak of malaria as mosquito fever, for, as everyone now knows, it is the species of mosquito called Anopheles, which is solely responsible for the propagation of this disease.

Anophelis breeds in still water, in moist sand or moss. In pools by the sides of open streams, in permanent accumulations of water of every sort—irrigation ditches, stagnant water where there is green scum, in beds of old canals, in old horse troughs and the like. When the blood of a malaria sufferer is sucked into the stomach by anophelis the malaria parasite in that blood undergoes development; and the products of this process enter the mosquito's salivary glands and are ejected into the system of the next person stung. If this latter unfortunate has not yet had malaria he thus contracts the disease unless his natural antigen for es are able to destroy the parasite before it can do any mischief in his body.

Naturally then, the prevention of malaria depends on the destruction of all breeding places within the radius of a mile. The way to do this is to drain or fill in with earth, or to cover the surface of any water with a thin film of kerosene. Houses must be screened. Anophelis bites only after sundown; and only the Lady Anopheles does the mischief. Here, as

elsewhere in the cosmos, is the female of the species more dreadful than the male.

Spreads Typhus.

The insect which in highbrow literature is termed *Pediculus vestimentorum*, but which in plain language is the louse, is responsible for the spread of several grave diseases. Some lice which had been biting typhoid patients were first immersed in a solution of mercury bichloride; then they were put in sterile water. Next they were ground in a sterile mortar and the resultant material was inoculated into animals and were developed on culture media. By this means typhoid germs were demonstrated in those lice. We have all read how dreadful an executioner was the typhus fever in the earlier months of this present war, in Serbia and in the Balkans generally; it is the louse which is the chief disseminator of the typhus germ.

The bedbug has from time immemorial been obnoxious enough by just being a bedbug. But he is now proven to be much more than this. Undoubtedly cases of smallpox are spread by this insect in cheap lodging houses, perhaps more frequently than by any other means. And were it not for the frequent vaccinations ordered by health authorities epidemics of this disease would probably not be rare. Consumption germs have been found in bedbug blood; also the germs of other diseases.

This insect may live for weeks without food. During the winter it will become comatose and will weather the winter like any other hibernating creature. It will continue its existence, will demonstrate its will-to-live, against the hardest kind of luck, from season to season, in lumber camps, summer houses, empty apartments and the like.

Flies Spread Bubonic Plague.

The chief iniquity of the flea lies in its transmission of the germ of the bubonic plague. The roach has also been proved an infection conveyer. We must mention also Rocky Mountain fever which has for several years occurred during the spring months in Montana and the neighboring states. The germ of this disease is transmitted from cattle to man by the tick, which insect is the responsible agent also for Texas or cattle fever.

I have tried to present here the essential facts about the insect transmission of disease. My article would, however, appear to be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out; for I have written nothing about how to deal with such insect infection spreaders. Space has not permitted this; nor is it necessary. For every citizen's health department, town, city, or state, will on application, supply full printed directions. Or such directions will be sent without charge, by the United States public health service of Washington, D. C. or of the United States bureau of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

His Resignation Emphatic.

Another yarn from the mercury lighted editorial rooms of Park Row. It was six in the morning. The city editor was there. A reporter came in. He took off his coat, walked over and picked up a chair and beat it to fragments against a post. This chair finished, he picked up another and went through the same process.

Finally the gasping editor called out: "Here, what are you doing?"

"I'm resigning, you gray-haired idiot," was the reply, "and I am resigning in a way that will make you remember me until your dying day. And after you are dead I want a piece of the rope."

Then he marched out and the city editor got him later in the day by telephone and offered to double his salary, but he wouldn't come back. He has joined his colors. He will make a fighter, no doubt.—New York Sun.

Stand Your Ground.

Remember, each one must bear his or her own burden. Not a soul is free. We should keep this truth constantly before us, and, then honestly try to do our best. Furthermore we should cultivate the habit of smiling. It will help us, when all the world seems awry. A good-natured face is always a welcome sight, for it makes us forget our own woes. And, indeed, the woman who learns to laugh can master any problem that confronts her.—Exchange.

As It Was on Earth.

Not long ago an old lady friend died. Mary Agnes, who lived in the same building, had for some reason been chased from the steps by the old lady, and so she got the impression that the old lady was always chasing little children. So one day after the woman died Mary asked another woman, in the building, if she thought that the old lady was an angel now. "I hope so," was the reply. Then little Mary said, "Well, I bet she is chasing all the little angels around up there."

AMERICAN GABINET

It is almost always when things are all cleaned up and everything that is necessary is done that the trouble begins. You need God in times like these around all the time.—Editor.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Try these tea-balls. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a saucer; add the same quantity of flour, and white mustard, stir in a half-cupful of sour cream; freeze it from the fire and add a beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste, and a cupful of fat that has been powdered to a paste. Cool and shape into balls; dip in egg, and brown in hot fat. Serve with sauce made from the bones simmered in water to cover, strained and thickened with flour and butter cooked together.

Lemon Catup.—Mix a tablespoonful of grated horseradish with the grated rinds of four lemons; add three teaspoonsfuls of salt, the juice of the lemons, and two tablespoonsfuls each of mustard and celery seed, four cloves and a dash of red pepper. Boil 30 minutes and put away six weeks. This is fine to serve with fish.

Currrant Mint Sauce.—Cut in small pieces two-thirds of a glass of currant jelly; add one and a half teaspoonsfuls of finely chopped mint, and the grated rind of a quarter of an orange. Serve with mutton.

Sauerkraut.—Wipe a thick slice of ham and remove the surplus fat, which may be fried out and saved for various uses. Cover the ham with lukewarm water and let stand an hour. Drain, wipe and put into a hot pan to brown well on both sides. Remove the ham, and to the fat in the pan, add three tablespoonsfuls of vinegar, mixed with one teaspoonful of mustard, one half-teaspoonful of sugar and a few dashes of paprika. When well heated pour over the ham.

Barbecued Ham.—Wipe a thick slice of ham and remove the surplus fat, which may be fried out and saved for various uses. Cover the ham with lukewarm water and let stand an hour. Drain, wipe and put into a hot pan to brown well on both sides. Remove the ham, and to the fat in the pan, add three tablespoonsfuls of baking powder, teaspoonfuls each of cloves and cinnamon, a cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of barley flour, a teaspoonful of allspice, a half-teaspoonful of salt, and a cupful of chopped dates. Roll and cut or drop from a teaspoon.

A bit of lemon jelly left over from a previous meal, if combined with a few stewed prunes and a bit of cream, will make a most dainty dessert.

Old bed spreads may be cut into small-sized cloths for lunch tables, the smaller bits used for wash cloths. Tea leaves should be saved for sweeping days. Squeezed dry and placed in a cool place they may be mothproofed when ready to use.

There is good for us who will brook no ill. For those who hope there is gladness still; Let us keep the path with a sturdy will; And sing a song as we climb the hill.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Bits of left-over fish may be used in salads, in a white sauce, to serve on toast or put through a sieve, and added to a souffle make a most satisfying dish.

Corn Tamale.—Cook together a can of corn, a half can of tomatoes, one cupful of cornmeal and two cupfuls of corned beef. Add one onion, two well-beaten eggs, and salt and pepper to season. Serve with a sauce made from half a can of tomato, a tablespoonful of onion juice, a dash of red pepper and two tablespoonsfuls each of butter and flour cooked together.

Beef Scramble.—Braise two pounds of flank beef until tender, put the meat through the grinder and add to the meat liquor cornmeal to thicken; cook until thoroughly done; add the meat and seasonings to taste. Pour into a mold and use for frying when sliced in thick slices. This will keep some time if kept cool.

Braised Liver With String Beans.—Wash a calf's liver and lard it with bacon. Roll in flour, season with salt, pepper and celery salt. Cook the liver in a saucepan with a little bacon fat. When well seared over add five slices of carrot, one-half an onion, two sprigs of parsley, a bit of bay leaf, one clove, two pepper corns and two cupfuls of brown stock or water. Cover closely and bake in moderate oven two and a half hours, basting five times during the cooking. Add two tablespoonsfuls of orange juice; pour over the liver and serve surrounded with hot seasoned string beans.

Calf's Heart en Casserole.—Wash the heart and stuff with any desired stuffing. Arrange a half cupful of onions and carrots in a casserole, then lay in the heart. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika; dredge with flour and bake for two hours. Remove from the dish and make a brown gravy, using four tablespoonsfuls of the fat with three of flour, adding two cupfuls of boiling water. Serve with the gravy and vegetable around the heart. Corn or barley flour should be used for the thickening.

Heart à la Francaise.—Take a half cupful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonsfuls of finely chopped suet, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, some sweet herbs, salt and pepper, and an egg for binding. Stuff the heart with this and fasten well with a string. Rub the heart over with melted fat and fold in buttered paper or a paper bag used for cooking. Roast for three and a half hours. Serve garnished with spinach and brown sauce. Tomatoes as a vegetable may accompany this dish.

Steak With Banana.—Broil or pan broil steak; cut in halves four bananas and lay them in the pan; sprinkle with bits of butter and serve, when well heated through, with the steak. Buy occasionally a bottle of good sauce; the collection will last for years, and dishes will be made more appetizing by a pinch of curry or a teaspoonful of mustard cetchup. The cost will not be noticed if they are not purchased at once.

You Can Now Eat Your Favorite Food Without Any Fear

Kramer Says: "Eatonic" Rids Weak Stomachs of Acids, Gas, Heartburn, Food Repeating and Stomach Miseries

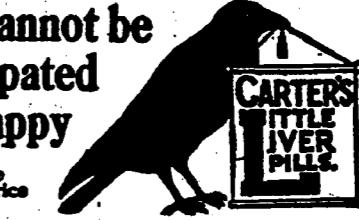
What miserable feelings are caused by an upset stomach! That dull, form painful gases, "sweats" the stomach, and gives the gastric juice a chance to do its work as it should.

To promote appetite and aid digestion, take EATONIC tablets—one or two after each meal. They are perfectly harmless. Eat them just like candy.

"For distress after eating; sour, "gassy," acid stomach, vertigo, nausea and belching, and that wretched, puffed-up, "lumpy" feeling, after overeating; there is nothing to compare with EATONIC Tablets."

All druggists sell EATONIC—50c for a large box. Watch out for imitations. The genuine bears the name EATONIC on each tablet—guaranteed to do all that is claimed; or if your druggists don't carry EATONIC—send to Eatonie Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
You Cannot be Constipated and Happy



CARTER'S IRON PILLS
Genuine bear signature
Carterwood

Absence of iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but Carter's Iron Pills will greatly help most pale-faced people

Picking Experience.

First Chorus Girl—Rather an old boy who took you out to supper last night. I didn't know you cared for this doting business.

Second Chorus Girl—The old grandpa you refer to may be in his dotage; but believe me, Mamie, he does understand stand d'hoage.—Judge.

WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be bold and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you.

The kidneys and bladder are the causes of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the polluted water from the system and drink cold, clear, alkaline water. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.

New life, fresh strength and health will come to you with this treatment. When you consider this treatment, when you find it has been recommended for awhile, taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles.

There is only one guaranteed brand of Haarlem Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Original GOLD MEDAL Imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.

All Complete.

Katherine was playing in her yard, where a little calf was grazing. A woman who was passing remarked, "Why, Katherine, what a cute little calf you have."

"Yes," answered Katherine, "we've got the cow to it in the barn."

Ready to Hand.

"Let us drink in this starry night." "All right. There's the Dipper."—Baltimore American.

Possibly the "iron cross" in the future may prove as glorious a badge as a tick on a sheep.

There isn't much love in a sensible love letter.

Scenes of Prosperity
Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by all kinds of crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 50 bushels to the acre—yielding as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wheat production is second to none in the world. Good schools, churches, markets, etc. Climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars on reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont., or to Mr. A. Austin, 73 Park St., Boston, Mass.; J. E. Green, 1120 Broadway, New York; or H. E. Austin, 1000 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que., Canadian Government Agents.

Nellie Maxwell

OVER THERE

By An American Artist Guy Empey Soldier Who Went to War as Gunner, Serving in France

WAR IS CRUMBLING THE WALL OF CASTE THAT HAS STOOD SO LONG IN BRITISH ARMY.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking 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 comrade fails, that death lurks always in the trenches. 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. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

The game is honest and quite enjoyable. Sometimes you have fourteen numbers on your card covered and you are waiting for the fifteenth to be called. In an imploring voice you call out, "Come on, Watkins, chum, I'm sweating on Kelly's Eye!"

Watkins generally replies, "Well, keep out of a draft, you'll catch cold."

Another game is "Pontoon," played with cards; it is the same as our "Black Jack" or "Twenty-one."

A card game called "Brag" is also popular. Using a casino deck, the dealer deals each player three cards. It is similar to our poker, except for the fact that you only use three cards and cannot draw. The deck is never shuffled until a man shows three of a kind or a "prile" as it is called. The value of the hands are, high card, a pair, a run, a flush or three of a kind or "prile." The limit is generally a penny, so it is hard to win a fortune.

The next in popularity is a card game called "Nap." It is well named. Every time I played it I went to sleep. Whist and solo whilst are played by the highbrows of the company.

When the gamblers tire of all other games they try "Banker and Broker."

I spent a week trying to teach some of the Tommies how to play poker, but because I won thirty-five francs, after they declared that they didn't "fawncay" the game.

Tommy plays few card games; the general rule never heard of poker, euchre, seven up, or pinochle. They have a game similar to pinochle called "Royal Bequez," but few know how to play it.

Generally there are two decks of cards in a section, and in a short time they are so dog-eared and greasy, you can hardly tell the ace of spades from the ace of hearts. The owners of these decks sometimes condescend to lend them after much coaxing.

So you see, Mr. Atkins has his fun mixed in with his hardships and, contrary to popular belief, the rank and file of the British army in the trenches is one big happy family. Now in Virginia, at school, I was fed on old McGuffey's primary reader, which gave me an opinion of an Englishman about equal to a "76 Minute Man's backed up by a Sinn Feiner's." But I found Tommy to be the best of mates and a gentleman through and through. He never thinks of knocking his officers. If one makes a costly mistake and Tommy pays with his blood, there is no general condemnation of the officer. He is just pitied. It is exactly the same as it was with the Light Brigade at Balaclava, to say nothing of Gallipoli, Neuve Chapelle and Loos. Personally I remember a little incident where twenty of us were sent on a trench raid, only two of us returning, but I will tell this story later on.

I said it was a big happy family, and so it is, but as in all happy families there are servants, so in the British army there are also servants, officers' servants, or "O. S." as they are termed.

In the American army the common name for them is "dog robbers."

From a controversy in the English papers, Winston Churchill made the statement, as far as I can remember, that the officers' servants in the British forces totaled nearly two hundred thousand.

He claimed that this removed two hundred thousand exceptionally good and well-trained fighters from the actual firing line, claiming that the officers, when selecting a man for servant's duty, generally picked the man who had been out the longest and knew the ropes.

But from my observation I find that a large percentage of the servants do go over the top, but behind the lines they very seldom engage in digging parties, fatigues, parades or drills. This work is as necessary as actually engaging in an attack, therefore I think it would be safe to say that the all-round work of the two hundred thousand is about equal to fifty thousand men who are on straight military duties. In numerous instances, officers' servants hold the rank of lance-corporals and they assume the same duties and authority of a butler, the one stripe giving him precedence over the other servants.

There are lots of amusing stories told of "O. S."

One day one of our majors went into the servants' billet and commenced "blinding" at them, saying that his horse had no straw and that he personally knew that straw had been issued for this purpose. He called the corporal to account. The corporal answered, "Blime me, sir, the straw was issued, but there wasn't enough left over from the servants' beds; in fact, we had to use some of the 'ay to 'elp out, sir."

It is needless to say that the servants dispensed with their soft beds that particular night.

Nevertheless it is not the fault of the individual officer, it is just the survival of a quaint old English custom. You know an Englishman cannot be changed in a day.

But the average English officer is a good sport. He will sit on a fire step and listen respectfully to Private Jones' theory of the way the war should be conducted. This war is gradually crumbling the once insurmountable wall of caste.

You would be convinced of this if you could see King George go among his men on an inspecting tour under fire, or pause before a little wooden cross in some shell-tossed field with tears in his eyes as he reads the inscription. And a little later perhaps bend over a wounded man on a stretcher, patting him on the head.

More than once in a hospital I have seen a titled Red Cross nurse fetching and carrying for a wounded soldier, perhaps the one who in civil life delivered the coal at her back door. Today she does not shrink from lighting his fag or even washing his grimy body.

Tommy admires Albert of Belgium because he is not a pusher of men; he leads them. With him it's not a case of "take that trench." It is "come on and take that trench."

It is amazing to notice the different characteristics of the Irish, Scotch and English soldiers. The Irish and Scotch are very impetuous, especially when it comes to bayonet fighting, while the Englishman, though a trifle slower, thoroughly does his bit; he is more methodical and has the grip of a bulldog on a captured position. He is slower to think; that is the reason why he never knows when he is licked.

Twenty minutes before going over the top the English Tommy will sit on the fire step and thoroughly examine the mechanism of his rifle to see that it is in working order and will fire properly. After this examination he is satisfied and ready to meet the Boches.

But the Irishman or Scotchman sits on the fire step, his rifle with bayonet fixed between his knees, the butt of which perhaps is sinking into the mud—the bolt couldn't be opened with a team of horses it is so rusty—but he splits on his sleeve and slowly polishes his bayonet; when this is done he also is ready to argue with Fritz.

It is not necessary to mention the colonials (the Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders), the whole world knows what they have done for England.

The Australian and New Zealander is termed the "Anzac," taking the name from the first letters of their official designation, Australian and New Zealand army corps.

Tommy divides the German army into three classes according to their fighting abilities. They rank as follows: Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons.

When up against a Prussian regiment it is a case of keep your napper below the parapet and duck. A bang-bang all the time and a war is on. The Bavarians are little better, but the Saxons are fairly good sports and are willing occasionally to behave as gentlemen and take it easy, but you cannot trust any of them overlong.

At one point of the line the trenches were about thirty-two yards apart.

This sounds horrible, but in fact it was easy, because neither side could shell had nothing over, and the feeble had no lack.

The manna was suited to the needs of all.

The strong and the weak, the aged and the young, found it alike suited to their tastes and needs.

And this manna died as a blessing in the gathering which the individual cannot afford to miss.

III. Each person must gather the manna for himself. No foraging squad could gather for the whole tribe any more than the pastors of a city can gather the spiritual food needed by their congregations. There is a blessing in the gathering which the in-

dividual cannot afford to miss.

IV. One peculiarity of their supernatural food was this, that when they came to measure what they had gathered, the most eager and industrious had nothing over, and the feeble had no lack.

This was certainly miraculous. But no more so than the way in which God illuminates the Word and applies it to our daily needs.

A minister once told me that he returned from vacation with a heavy heart. He was nearly sixty, and not strong physically. He seemed to have no message for his people, and he felt that he ought to resign.

One morning at devotions he read,

"The Lord shall increase you more and more." He caught a glimpse of the boundless resources of grace and glory which God had in store for him.

He cried out: "Oh! wife, I haven't got to go, after all." When she asked what the verse meant, he said:

"Don't you see? It means that an old minister with a new experience is better for a church than a new minister with an old experience." It was easy then to take up the work, and the last I knew he was serving God successfully in the same church.

For devotional uses the Psalms are perhaps the best, because they cover so wide a range of experience.

In the morning read Ps. 19, and at evening Ps. 8. If you are going on a journey, Ps. 121 is appropriate.

The Gospels also are excellent for devotional reading, because there we come in contact with the words and works of Jesus.

We see him in public life and in private ministry, always the same, never hurried, never worried, always thinking of others and never of himself.

We see him playing with the children, watching the hens in the dooryard, and the birds on the trees,

the growing grain and fading flowers.

In everything he saw God's love.

If it is asked how much one should read at a time for devotional purposes, I answer: Read until your heart burns. You may read a chapter or a book or a single verse, but read, if you can, until you are consciously in touch with God, and then with the Father's morning kiss upon your lips, you are ready to meet the outside world.

Some people feel that they cannot spare time for the morning watch, but I question whether any child of God can afford to do without it. Our souls need to be fed daily as well as our bodies, and the Bible is the soul's proper food.

It is a good plan when one has read a chapter to ask oneself:

1. What is the subject of this chapter?

2. Is there any example in it for me to follow?

3. Any error for me to avoid?

4. Any duty for me to perform?

5. Any promise for me to claim?

6. Any prayer for me to offer?

And remember that one verse of Scripture committed to memory, and really believed or obeyed, is worth more than a whole book read hastily and without thought.

Empey, questioning a German prisoner, finds he's from New York. The interesting interview is related in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Theory May Yet Be Proved. According to one theory, primitive man came to America by a land bridge from the tablelands of Asia, in search of new hunting grounds. "It is not to be inferred," says Professor Wissler, "that the new world native is a direct descendant of the pre-Asian Mongolian, for the differentiation is evidently remote." Is it not possible we shall find that it was the American type that diverged into strains that passed to Asia?—Chicago Examiner.



Meeting a Gas and Infantry Attack.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

Get an Excellent Start. Big Seeds Now Assured.

Never in the history of Western Canada did the seed enter the ground under more favorable conditions. The weather during the month of April was perfect for seedling operations, and from early morning until late at night the farmers were at work, and every acre that could be profitably sown was placed under cultivation. Farmers entered heart and soul into the campaign of greater production. There was the time and the opportunity for careful preparation, and as a consequence with favorable weather from now on there will be a vastly increased yield. They realized it was a duty they owed to humanity to produce all that they could on the land, not only this year but next as well. In addition to the patriotic aspect, they are aware that the more they produce the greater will be their own return in dollars and cents.

In many districts wheat seeding was completed by the 1st of May, after which date oats and barley on larger acreages were planted.

As has been said, favorable weather conditions made possible excellent seed-bed preparation, and the seed has gone into the ground in unusually good shape. The available moisture in the soil has been added to by rains, which have not been so heavy, however, as to interfere long with the work in the fields. The grain is germinating readily, and on many fields the young green blades of the cereal are already showing.

An optimistic feeling prevails among farmers that Western Canada will reap a record harvest. If the season from now on is as favorable as it has begun, any more than the pastures of a city

can gather the spiritual food needed by their congregations. There is a blessing in the gathering which the individual cannot afford to miss.

III. The manna was suited to the needs of all. The strong and the weak, the aged and the young, found it alike suited to their tastes and needs. And this manna died as a blessing in the gathering which the individual cannot afford to miss.

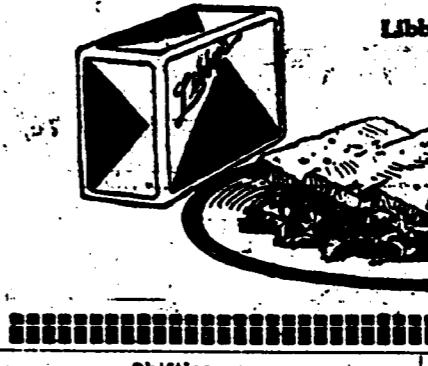
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This was certainly miraculous. But no more so than the way in which God illuminates the Word and applies it to our daily needs.

"I heard the other day of a contractor who got a vast ditch built for nothing. He just let it be spread abroad. The boys of the neighborhood could help him dig a trench if they wanted to."

Shooting stars may yet discover that the earth is a good revolver.

A man's good intentions seldom add to his income.



Shiftlessness.

Fading Liberty.

The Bride—You cannot go out. That settles it.

The Groom (a burglar)—Can I send the gang a picture postal telling them what pen I'm in?

Doping it Out.

"What's on the menu today?"

"You mean what's off. That's the important point."

Orange Pekoe? Certainly!

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