

The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME XXXV NO. 32

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918

5 CENTS A COPY



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

We presume the installation of the new fire alarm, which Antrim voted March last, is progressing as rapidly as possible, altho' no date to our knowledge has been made for a demonstration of its use.

If you have never been raspberrying you had better go sometime when you have a few leisure hours. It is when you get back from a good day's work at this business and have only a few that you decide that the prevailing market price is none too high.

The destruction of the San Diego by a submarine or a floating mine, off New York coast, and the raid on the Perth Amboy and her four barges off Cape Cod, prove that the enemy is at our very doors. The war is not alone 8000 miles away, as some would have us believe, but is being brought to us in a very tragic manner.

The Kaiser says Germany wants a lasting peace. We predict that when the war is over this nation will be allowed to rest in peace, and we hope that insofar as William and the Crown Prince are concerned they will have entered upon their peaceful (?) journey at some place where a Belgian can be the task master. Is this too good for such brutes? If so, let us hear from someone else!

A letter from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston asks us to call attention to the fact that there are certain salesmen going about offering to sell stocks in various enterprises and take bonds in payment for the same. The letter says, "This practice is specifically disapproved by the Treasury Department, and we are compelled to characterize any continuance of it as an act unfriendly to the Government." If such cases come to the notice of any readers of this paper, they will be doing a patriotic duty by reporting them to the above bank.

The Reporter thoroughly believes in baseball, but does not believe that it is particularly essential to the winning of the war. True, our people at home must have recreation and amusement, to relieve the tenacity of the strain of war work, and let this sport be furnished by the ball players who are outside the draft age—of whom there are a great many—and let us not permit ourselves to favor a single thing that will keep at home one man who is needed in the service of our country to help in the fight for freedom on land or sea. This is a righteous war in every sense of the word and every true American will get under the load and lift to the last ounce!

Property Sold

Sawyer and Proctor have sold for Mrs. Wyman, her farm on School St., at Hillsboro, known as the Baker Farm, to Clarence Proctor. Also have sold for S. M. Tarbell, his lumber lot in Washington, to Adolph Miller, of Stoddard. They are also negotiating with an agent in Boston for parties in New York for the sale of Elroe Perkins' farm in Deering, known as the Arthur Locke farm; if this deal goes through, and they can make arrangements for a good road, they will remove the buildings and build a large summer hotel with 100 rooms. This is one of the best locations in this section for that business; can raise all their produce, milk and cream; nice pond near; everything to make it attractive.

Cord Wood For Sale

We have dry four foot wood which we will begin to deliver in Antrim about September first, \$9.00 a cord. Orders taken now for later delivery. Our wood remaining unsold August 10 will be sold for out of town shipment. Telephone B. L. Preston, 19-22, or R. W. Jameson, 30. The Highlands.

A Patriotic Duty

To report disloyal acts, seditious talk, and any information regarding attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, P. O. Building, Concord, N. H.

Oh yes! Strikes continue to be a menace in the war products output; and it seems hard for employer and employee to stick together. It may be that both are to blame. But the suggestion that these strikers be made to exchange places with enlisted men, who in many cases are just as expert in the same kind of work, and that they be given the thirty dollars per month the army men receive, might remedy the matter to some extent. Both lots of men would then be doing the maximum stunt; the former because they would have to and the latter because they would like to. Army life has doubtless worked a change with many and would prove beneficial to others; anyway nothing would be lost in the experiment.

The New Hampshire Manufacturers Association in a bulletin issued July 18, says in part, concerning the fuel situation: It is expected that each manufacturer will arrange to do his part in his community in Getting Out or Having Gotten Out and Placing In An Available Spot such wood as will be needed, and at a Truly Low Price. As it takes nearly two cords of wood to equal the heating value of a ton of coal this price should be made as near that of coal as can be.

The Committee expects the Fuel Administrator for New Hampshire will arrange to have a fixed or standard price set for such wood, uniform throughout the State. Other ideas will be put into play for the greatest comfort to the greatest number and this organization expects to be of notable service in this emergency.

The important thing is to get the wood out now. July, August, and September cutting will mean properly dried wood. We cannot afford to wait. We know of no better organization than this association to make sure of results.

Governor Keyes Will Address Selected Men at Milford Thursday, July 25

The citizens of Milford, in view of the fact that the largest quota of selected men yet sent into service in the state will go from Local Board No. 2 for Hillsborough County on July 25, have arranged for a public demonstration in connection therewith.

Governor Keyes, attended by members of his staff will participate in the exercises. The Governor will speak from the Common at 1.30 if the day is fine; otherwise in the Town Hall at the same hour. It is expected that a quartet from Camp Devens, in uniform, will sing. Milford's far famed Italian band will give a concert and dinner will be provided for the selected men at the expense of the Government by the Ladies of the Relief Corps at the Army. Friends of the selected men who wish to dine with them can do so by the payment of 60c. the same price the Government pays for the selected man's dinner. The G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations and the school children will participate in the exercises.

Milford means to make this occasion one long to be remembered. The stores which are ordinarily closed on Thursday afternoon will close during the exercises and will open after the departure of the train at 3.10 for the balance of the afternoon. Mills and factories, etc. will generally be closed in Milford. Let the people of all the towns in the district show their respect for the men who are chosen for military service by participating in these exercises.

New School Superintendent

At a meeting of the supervisory district, of which Antrim forms a part, held at Peterboro on Saturday, Leon Pryor of Dartmouth, Mass., was elected superintendent of schools in place of F. L. Kendall, resigned.

Mr. Pryor appears to be a valuable man, having a record of marked success for a number of years in this line of work.

MEN CALLED TO SERVICE

By Local Board No. 2, for July 25, 1918, to go to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Byron E. Gerry—Volunteer | Stoddard | Efthymus B. Kounelas | Bennington |
| Joseph T. Beaudry—Vol. | Greenfield | Charles R. Hardy | Hollis |
| Homer E. Curtis—Vol. | Mt. Vernon | Tracy I. Raymond | Amherst |
| Frank A. Buswell | Manchester | Raffaele Lella | Milford |
| Antonino Macri | Peterboro | William A. Gray | Hillsboro |
| Albert Ploms | Pelham | George H. Kiblin | Antrim |
| Archie D. Perkins | Antrim | Charles J. McComish | So. Weare |
| Arthur C. Vaughan | Peterboro | Lester F. Adams | Hudson |
| Henry A. Shonyo | Merrimack | Harold E. Pond | Milford |
| Maurice M. Fournier | Bennington | Whitney M. Frye | Wilton |
| Arthur Morin | New Ipswich | Harry Elliott | Mason |
| Matthew Cuddihy | Antrim | Eduard Bellemare | Reeds Ferry |
| Willis B. Cross | Hudson | Loring Langdell | Milford |
| William J. Derossier | Peterboro | Alonzo Gagnon | Goffstown |
| Raymond W. Hutchinson | Reed's Ferry | Cleophas Bellamare | Bedford |
| Charles E. Emerson | Merrimack | Vasil Ligataiccas | Bennington |
| Cosimo Stilo | Milford | | |
| Edward E. Brown | No. Weare | | |
| William Jacobson | New Ipswich | | |
| Isaiah A. Hargreaves | Peterboro | | |
| Roger L. Robinson | Hudson | | |
| Albert Ceteroni | Greenville | | |
| Peter F. Souneir | Peterboro | | |
| Leo Ghilardi | Peterboro | | |
| Fernand Emond | Greenville | | |
| Paul S. Scruton | Hillsboro | | |
| John W. Johnson | Milford | | |
| Cheerubino Sartorelli | Milford | | |
| William F. Parker | Goffstown | | |
| Clarence B. Foote, Jr | Francestown | | |
| Emile J. N. Thibeault | Greenville | | |
| Ray M. Wallace | Manchester | | |
| Clarence L. Rogers | New Boston | | |
| Harold M. Leland | New Boston | | |
| George Deyoung | New Boston | | |
| Moses H. Clement | Goffstown | | |
| Arthur Laforge | No. Weare | | |
| Francis A. Rossiter | Bedford | | |
| Roger F. Cunningham | Milford | | |
| Albert T. Dick | Peterboro | | |
| Giorgio Caccivio | Wilton | | |
| Herman O. Stickney | Milford | | |
| Simon A. Rivet | Hollis | | |
| Jeremiah J. Shea | Goffstown | | |
| Nickolas A. Kokulis | Wilton | | |
| Edwin O. Jewett | Goffstown | | |
| Charles H. Merrill | Milford | | |
| Athanasios T. Siahos | Milford | | |
| Stefan Beninati | East Weare | | |
| Giovanni E. Caccivio | Merrimack | | |
| Gilbert Deschene | Bennington | | |
| Adolph J. Bilodeau | Milford | | |
| Francis M. Cave—Vol. | Manchester | | |
| Charles E. Paradis | Hollis | | |
| Martin M. Comolli | Greenville | | |
| Eneas Vaillancourt | Milford | | |
| Arthur H. Morgan | New Ipswich | | |
| Lester L. Nichols | Goffstown | | |
| James H. McGrath | Peterboro | | |
| Carl Vogel | Wilton | | |
| Archille J. Fontaine—Vol. | Amherst | | |
| Pearl J. Warren | New Boston | | |
| Joseph A. Duval | Milford | | |
| Alfred Bilodeau | Peterboro | | |
| John D. Marden | Greenfield | | |
| Aksel Selin | Greenville | | |
| Alphonse J. Gagne | Milford | | |
| John E. Cunningham | Manchester | | |
| John J. Fortier | Bedford | | |
| Lawrence J. Hebert | Pelham | | |
| John W. Matson | Antrim | | |
| Thomas C. Emerson | Manchester | | |
| Romeo Enerre | North Weare | | |
| Ernest Ames | West Weare | | |
| Leo J. Fraser | Milford | | |
| Adelard Danault | Milford | | |
| Joseph E. Beausoleil | Bedford | | |
| Joseph A. Pelletier | Greenville | | |
| Willie E. Leland | Greenville | | |
| | New Boston | | |

BRITISH SUBJECTS

Registering With the Local Board at Milford

In the class of 1917, 147 British subjects registered with Local Board for Hillsborough County No. 2, and in the class of 1918, ten British subjects registered, making 157 registered with this Board.

Of this 157, twenty one only claimed exemption from military service, because of being aliens, and of the twenty one, five had other claims for deferred classification, so that there remain sixteen only who are classified as aliens, and who, therefore, become subject to the recent arrangement between the United States and Great Britain regarding military service.

British subjects between the ages of 20 years and 44 years, who are not already registered, will be required to register at a date to be named later, and will then become subject to the Selective Service process, under the same regulations as prevail for citizens.



U. S. Food Administration.
Arter de wies of owl split on de bait he say, sez ee—"I gwine ter prize you all wid a mess er fishes 'cause you alls mus' save de meat on eat sumpin' else instid on 'es git out dat ol' game bag an make it work, too," sez ee. Den he kotch a big fish and say, sez ee, "t-hoot-t-hoot-t-hoot-t-hoot," sez ee. "Den he say dat he means dat when you alls make riz biscuits jes don't make 'em—use corn meal ter save wheat flour fer de sojers."

Wall Paper Trimmed Free

A new wall paper trimming machine at our shop. We trim all wall paper you buy free of cost.
G. A. Hulett, Antrim

Can't Do The Work

It's too much to try to work every day against a constant, dull headache, or sudden darting pain in the small of the back. Be rid of it. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of people recommend them.

M. A. Davis, farmer, Henniker St., Hillsboro, N. H., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on during the last five years and they have always brought the best of results. Kidney trouble in my case, I think started owing to the heavy work I did. I have had dull pains through the small of my back and it has been hard for me to bend or do my work. Doan's Kidney Pills have always given me relief when I suffered in that way."
Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Davis had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Special Training

Volunteers of the class of 1918 wanted for special training at Dartmouth College in auto repairing, concrete work, carpenters, electricians and radio operators. Men must be qualified for regular military service and have a grammar school education or its equivalent. Registrants should make application prior to July 23 and would go into service on August 15. This is a splendid chance for a young man to get mechanical training and is the first and possibly the last chance for men registered this year to receive such training. Apply immediately to C. S. Emerson, Local Board, Milford, N. H.

The date has passed but the items is given for the information it contains.

PAPER HANGING

Inside and Outside Painting and Wall Board.



GUY A. HULETT, Antrim West Street

Berry Notice

All persons forbidden picking berries in the Hutchinson pasture, at the Center.
Ira P. Hutchinson.

(Political Advertisement)

FOR STATE SENATOR

This may be considered a formal announcement of my candidacy for Senator in the 9th New Hampshire District in the Republican primaries to be held on September 3.

My record as a loyal Republican and my work in the 1917 Legislature, are matters of History, to which I am not ashamed to refer the voters of the District. Having served as Chairman of the Merrimack County Delegation, a member of the Insurance Committee, and Chairman of the famous Committee on Liquor Laws, which was largely responsible for the prohibition law which is fast becoming not only popular but beneficial.

I believe that my experience in the last Legislature, coupled with continued local work in connection with the various War activities since then, places me in a position to render better service than one who has not been able to keep in as close touch with the constantly changing conditions.

Although it is a sacrifice to some extent for any business man outside of Concord to take this position, I feel a certain sense of duty to continue in this work, especially in the interests of the Towns of the Old Granite State from whose hillsides have come a large number of the strongest men of our Country.

Respectfully,
ANDREW J. HOOK
Warner, N. H., July 15, 1918

Cram's Store

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

Summer Dress Materials

—AND—

Dainty Voile and Georgette Shirt Waists

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

BE SURE TO SEE OUR NEW LINE OF

Silk and Jersey Sweaters

DYOLA DYES

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

W. E. CRAM

Odd Fellows Block Store, ANTRIM, New Hamp.

HARNESSES

—AND—

Harness Repair Work

OF ALL KINDS

At the Harness Shop

S. M. TARBELL, Antrim

Telephone 18-21 North Main Street

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS

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

HOUSE DRESSES BUTTERICK PATTERNS

ROMPERS THE DELINEATOR

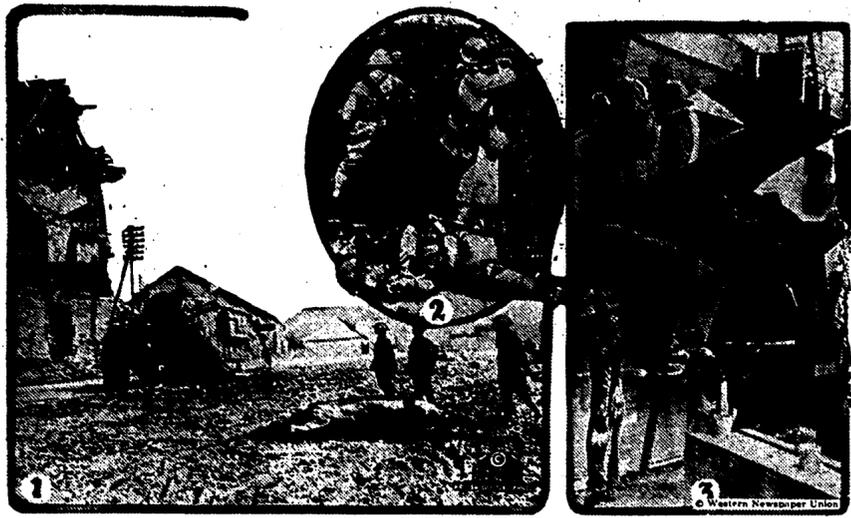
Miss S. E. Lane & Co.,

TOWN HALL BLOCK

ANTRIM, N. H.

Typewriter Paper

You can select from a variety of colors and quality. REPORTER OFFICE, ANTRIM, N. H.



1—British tank moving to the attack through a shell-swept village. 2—French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. 3—Members of the Women's Camouflage corps painting the land battleship Re-cruit in Union square, New York.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Fifth German Offensive, on the Marne, Quickly Checked by French and Yankees.

START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed Eastward—Huns Lose Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, Germany's "supreme effort" to win a Teutonic victory by smashing through the allies' lines has been a dismal and costly failure. The Huns had gained nothing worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defenses of the allies, and had sustained a defeat that would play havoc with the morale of their troops and with the support of the civilian population of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Foch took the initiative and put on a drive of his own that sent a thrill through all the allied countries. French and American troops, secretly and carefully concentrated, were launched in a great attack on a twenty-five mile front between Belleau wood and the Aisne river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, and the allies, following a tremendous rolling barrage, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, many cannon and large numbers of prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front, Culey, the key to the Chateau Thierry sector, was threatened; many of the railways and roads of supply for the German armies in the south were cut or under shell fire, and it appeared that Ludendorff would have to act quickly and powerfully or be driven entirely out of the Chateau Thierry salient if not back to the Aisne.

As this is written the battle in that region is still going on, with the German resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops. The Franco-American drive at least served to lessen the Hun pressure on the defensive lines about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated, or that the Germans in the Marne district had been beaten to a standstill. Severe as was their check, they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed by Ludendorff, opened early Monday with a tremendous attack at nearly all points along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges, east of Reims. The immediate defenses of Reims were not assaulted, but it seemed to be the intention of the Huns to squeeze the allies out of that city and to eliminate the salient there, and then to force their way on to Epernay and Chalons. The onrush of the first day bent back the allied line in places, but nowhere was it broken; much of the lost ground was speedily regained, and when the second day came to a close it was considered that the offensive had been definitely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their fierce attacks. Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a conquered offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification America learned of the splendid part played by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, holding especially the sectors just west and east of Chateau Thierry, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the unqualified praise of the French commanders. In the first place, they sus-

tained a powerful assault on Yaux-west of Chateau Thierry, and though forced out of that village momentarily, they regained possession of it by a brilliant counter-attack. Then, farther to the east, at the Vulgonne bend of the Marne, they were called on to check a tremendous rush of Huns across the river. Their advanced line fell back, the guns all the time slaughtering the Germans who were trying to get over with pontoons and canvas boats. Then the main line of defense came into action, changed itself into a line of offense, and swept the enemy back across or into the river, killing great numbers and capturing about 1,500, including a complete brigade staff. The fighting in that sector continued with great intensity, but the Americans commanded the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in cooperation with the French, launched heavy attacks between St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of Jaulgonne, where the Germans had succeeded in getting considerable forces across the river. The enemy was driven back steadily and both these villages, as well as others, were recaptured. From Dormans, northward toward Reims, in a sector held by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at first advanced two or three miles, but occupied no positions of importance and were unable to disorganize in the least the defensive line of the allies. By Wednesday the Germans were making their greatest efforts in this sector, trying to force their way toward Epernay. But by this time the French were manifestly holding the upper hand, and they counter-attacked eagerly and spiritedly, retaking every piece of ground which the Germans occupied by their desperate efforts. Nearly every attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed almost before it started.

The swiftest and most complete check sustained by the Germans was east of Reims, between Pompele fort and Main de Massiges. Expecting an easy victory there, they met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the French troops under General Gouraud. This gallant commander, who lost an arm at the Dardanelles, had disposed his men with the utmost cleverness. When the German bombardment began, one of the most terrific ever known, the French, except for machine gun crews in blockhouses, retired to shelter. Then the observers announced that the advance was starting, and instantly the enemy was swept by a devastating fire from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The blockhouses rewarded the Huns, large numbers of whom were killed, and the charging troops never entered, and the French line of resistance, coming to a standstill at the wire entanglements, which were loaded with dead bodies.

The Huns engaged in this attack were fifteen elite divisions, with ten divisions supporting. Less than one-third as many Frenchmen defeated them, and the French casualties were astonishingly few. The attacking German divisions had to be relieved, but the French stood in their positions, happy and cheerful and more confident than ever.

The morale of all the allied troops, indeed, was of the highest, in strong contrast to that of the enemy as revealed by the words and actions of prisoners. The spirit of the Americans engaged was shown vividly by two incidents worth recording. On the first day, when a certain force of Yankees had been compelled to give ground, their commander was advised by a French general to let his men rest, as the retirement could have no serious consequences. The American responded that he could not accept the command and was going to counter-attack at once. This he did, regaining the lost terrain and half a mile more to boot. Another commander, in reporting the recapture of a number of towns, wired to headquarters: "Met Roche on his line of defense. Sharp fighting. Roche turned tail and ran like a—l, pursued by our troops. Hope to have more prisoners." There were numerous instances of valor and nerve in the desperate fighting in which the Americans took part. These are the troops which the German papers assert are baby, without enthusiasm and unfit for serious operations. The French soldiers displayed their

customary gallantry and determination, and the Italians on that front were not behind them in this. If more stress is laid on the bravery of the Americans, it is only because the others have proved themselves times without number in the last four years.

All the latest reports of the allies state that the situation is entirely satisfactory and improving hourly. At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne region was not intended to be his main effort but masked a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still some observers who believed this, but it seemed very doubtful. At the same time, it was hard to figure out how he could expect to derive any great benefit from success where he attacked. Even if he had attained his supposed objectives and captured Epernay, Chalons, the Mountain of Reims and Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a decisive victory than before, and was certain to lose an enormous number of men. Instead of turning westward toward Paris, he was attempting to move to the east and south and the road to the capital would still be closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offensive in Flanders, the British there are getting ready to meet it. Several times last week they advanced their lines, taking possession of positions that materially strengthened their defenses. The British airmen were especially active and there were numerous bombing raids over territory held by the Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania continued their victorious progress last week and made their way well to the north and east, threatening the flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The political effect of this offensive already is becoming apparent in Austria-Hungary.

The Chinese government has decided to send a force to Vladivostok to cooperate with the allies, but it is probable nothing more will be done now except to protect the frontiers of China. Japan was much excited last week over the proposition to send a great expedition into Siberia. The press insisted the United States had submitted to Japan a proposal for such action, though this was not officially confirmed.

The provisional government of Siberia, located at Harbin, is growing in strength, but may be reorganized soon owing to dissatisfaction with General Horvath, who put himself at its head. It is said the Czechoslovaks have agreed to cooperate with Horvath. These troops have driven the bolsheviks entirely out of Irkutsk and a large force of them was reported to be approaching Krasnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable number of Americans have been sent to the Murmansk coast to help guard the supplies there. Lenine is enraged because those forces are in Russia and has ordered them removed. There is a chance that he will declare war on the allies, a course which, naturally enough, is strongly urged by the German press. In this connection it is to be noted that Prof. Paul Milukoff, leader of the constitutional democrats, has gone over to the Germans, saying he would prefer a united Russia under German protection to a country broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peasants are reported every few days. The people are well armed and have abandoned their farms to fight the Germans and the rada which is controlled by them.

Food Administrator Hoover made public his plan for wheat and flour control through the purchase of wheat by the government grain corporation. The corporation will buy at stated prices wheat graded according to the department of agriculture grade revision, which has just gone into effect. The farmer can protect himself, says Mr. Hoover, by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he may ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

Hayti has declared war on Germany, being the twenty-second nation to take this action.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NEWS

Foresters Will Meet at Durham.

The annual meeting of the society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests will be held this year at New Hampshire State College, Durham, Sept. 3 to 5. Several widely prominent foresters will address the society, among them Col. Henry S. Graves, chief U. S. forester, who has just returned from serving a year on the staff of General Pershing in France, and Prof. James W. Toumey, director of the Yale Forest school, who will talk on fuel wood in time of war.

The society, which is now on a war basis, has been very active. Preparations are being made to guard against an even greater shortage in fuel than last winter and much wood for fuel purposes has been cut. The timber in 14 New Hampshire towns has been examined to help find a supply to house the ship-builders and munition-makers. The society has also taken an active part in raising appropriations at 43 town meetings for the control of pine blister rust, having helped to secure a sum of \$7,225, which has been duplicated by the government.

Was Survivor of Ship Congress.

John Hayes a well known Civil War veteran, and the last member of the crew of the United States frigate Congress died at Portsmouth. He was born in Bangor, Me., Oct. 20, 1841, the son of John and Mary Hayes. In October, 1859, he became a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Congress, which at that time was on the South American station. In 1861 she was ordered to blockade duty off Newport News. On March 8, 1862, she was destroyed by the rebel ram Merrimac, but escaped to the shore. He afterwards served on the U. S. S. Wyoming. He came to this city in 1868 and was for a number of years employed in the navy yard as a rigger. He was also for a time a member of the police force. He was a member of George W. Gray post, G. A. R. of Newmarket. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Cogan of Montreal and Mrs. C. Edgar Hoyt and one son, T. Daniel Hayes. Of late years he had resided at the New Hampshire Soldiers' home at Tilton.

Federation Elects Officers.

The convention of the State Federation of Labor held at Keene was largely attended. The convention voted to hold the next session in Rochester.

The officers elected were Richard A. Cooney of Portsmouth, president; John J. Coyne of Manchester, Earl C. Lane of Berlin, Miss Victor St. Clair of Lebanon, S. E. Oliver of Concord, Michael Chase of Somersworth, Frank Thomas of Rochester, Mrs. Maude Hartnett of Keene, vice presidents; Charles H. Bean, Jr., of Franklin, secretary-treasurer; W. J. Lyons of Manchester, S. E. Oliver of Concord, Robert V. Noble of Portsmouth legislative committee.

Several resolutions were passed by the convention, relating to labor and the Americanization of the foreign born.

Intensive War Garden.

One of the best model war gardens in Nashua is the product of deputy chief of the fire department Albert C. Melendy in the rear of his home. It is an intensive garden and is one of the finest for the space occupied to be seen in the vicinity. He has 144 large vigorous tomato plants with many ripe tomatoes.

There are three long rows of beets larger than baseballs. There are long rows of corn already tasselled out and some eight feet high. Beans on the poles more than six feet from the ground, Swiss chard as large as a fan, turnips, and hundreds of splendid cucumber vines and many other varieties, besides the lettuce and radishes which have already been pulled and other crops replaced them.

Requests to Several Lodges.

Public requests to the amount of \$9,100 were made by Nellie Cooper Gillis, widow of John Gillis of Manchester. The inventory has been returned to the estate and was filed at the monthly session of Hillsborough County probate court.

The sum of \$1,000 was left to the estate Odd Fellows Home in Concord, \$2,000 to Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; \$500 to Lafayette lodge, A. F. & A. M.; \$500 to Ruth chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; \$500 to Hillsborough lodge, Odd Fellows; \$300 to Social Rebekah lodge, \$300 to the Women's Relief corps of Capt. Joseph Freschl post, G. A. R.; \$500 to the First Universalist society; \$3,000 to the Masonic Home and \$500 to the Gale Home for Aged and Destitute Women.

Well Known Horseman Dead.

Albert F. Emery, a well known resident of Portsmouth died after a lengthy illness. He was born in Portsmouth March 18, 1846, and in his early life was a horseman of reputation driving many of the fast ones in the days when the old Rockingham park flourished. He was employed as a driver for years by the late Frank Jones, Marcellus Eldredge and John J. Pickering, the latter gentleman on his death leaving him a substantial bequest. He is survived by a widow.

San Diego's Home Port.

News of the torpedoing and sinking of the armored cruiser San Diego off Fire Island caused great excitement in Portsmouth the vessel's home port.

The San Diego sailed from the Portsmouth navy yard after being there for 10 days for overhauling and dry docking. She was commanded by Rear Admiral H. H. Christie, United States navy and carried a crew of 1,080, officers and men including many young ensigns from this year's graduating class at the naval academy.

The first news of the destruction of the warship came in a press dispatch and there was a constant call for information as to the safety of the crew, many of the families of the officers and men being in Portsmouth at the present time.

Proposed Park for Dover.

The Dover Improvement association has taken up the matter of the proposed new parks for the city and it is understood that the association favors utilizing both sides of the Cocheco river, bordering on First street and Waldron street. A member of the park committee stated that a well known resident of Dover is willing to make a substantial donation for this purpose to the city. A high official of one of the leading corporations is also quoted as saying that his concern favors making concession by way of land conveyances. These two offers together with bequests of several estates would handsomely equip a large park on the river in the center of the city.

Civil War Veteran Dies.

Walter R. Bailey, a well known Civil War veteran passed away at the home of his son, Harold P. Bailey, at Franklin, age 83 years, 11 months and 25 days. He was born at Haverhill, the son of Walter and Johanna Rogers Bailey. He enlisted in the 11th Massachusetts volunteers in the Civil War and later served with the 12th Massachusetts volunteers. He was a musician during the latter part of his service playing a fife. For several years he was a familiar figure in the drum corps in the local Memorial day parades, playing the fife. Although he took part in many of the important engagements in the rebellion he escaped without a wound.

Crop Acreage Increased.

The Cheshire County Farm Bureau office has recently completed a survey for the farm crops in the various towns in the county in order to compare them with 1917 and every town showed an increase in acreage under cultivation. There were 623 farms in the county which returned their reports so that a conservative estimate was made up. The increased acreage under cultivation this year was 4,130 against 2,932 for 1917. The following important crops show an increase this year over the previous year as follows: Beans, 47 acres, corn, 126 acres; potatoes, 31-2; oats, 419; wheat, 201; barley, 99; clover, 217.

Counting Motor Vehicles.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, who resides at the corner of Central and Chestnut streets at the summit of Willow Hill Franklin, has been counting the motor vehicles passing over the state road between Franklin and Tilton. The state highway department is to have the machines counted one week in each five months. The first day Mrs. Wilson counted 476 New Hampshire autos and 134 from other states and 15 motor bikes of this state and one from a foreign state passing her house between 8 in the morning and 8 at night.

Government Needs Lead Burners.

Federal Director Clarence E. Carr of Concord, has been requested to furnish lead burners, badly needed to build tanks for chemical companies. The pay ranges from a dollar an hour upward. "These men are critically needed at this time by the government," said Mr. Carr. "If there are any lead burners in New Hampshire they would be doing a patriotic service to report for duty at once." Director Carr may be reached at the state house, Concord.

Franklin Baby Survey.

In accordance with the government orders that all children under 6 years of age shall be examined with a view of reducing the infant mortality of the country arrangements are being made to have the babies of Franklin examined. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Woman's committee of the National Council of Defense.

Add Agricultural Course.

At a meeting of the executive committee of Austin-Care academy at Rochester it was decided to add courses in agriculture and domestic science to the curriculum of the institution.

Circus Day at Colebrook.

Circus day was also Red Cross day in Colebrook and all the different committees worked with a right good will. Fourteen hundred dollars in all was taken during the day from the different sources and when the smoke of the fray has cleared away and the incidental expenses accounted for, the Colebrook branch of the Red Cross will be the richer by more than \$1100.

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SELECTMEN'S NOTICE
The Selectmen will meet at their Rooms, in Town hall block, the First Saturday in each month, from two till five o'clock in the afternoon to transact town business.
The Tax Collector will meet with the Selectmen.
J. M. CUTLER,
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CEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA FARM LAND PRICES

Signs of phenomenal advancement in prosperity in Western Canada have been told the reading public for several years past. The stories were told when there were hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid land adjacent to railroads and projected lines, which could be had on the payment of a mere \$10 entry fee, and under cultivation and living conditions. As was prophesied then, the day has come when these are few. There are still available thousands of these; they are some distance now from the railroads. The land is as good as ever, but pioneering conditions will have changed. A great many are still taking advantage of this free offer from the government. The story was told when good lands near lines of railway could be bought for from \$5 to \$10 per acre and the prophecy made that these prices would double in a few years, for the intrinsic value was far more than that. That day has come more quickly than expected. The immense crops of grain that could be raised has brought about the change, and the demand for low priced lands with maximum returns has prompted the keen purchaser as well as the owner of higher priced land from which no greater return could be looked for. Prices of land in Western Canada are still advancing, and will continue to advance until, of course, the limit is reached—when returns will warrant no further increase. That day is not far distant. But, in the meantime, there are large tracts of land owned by land companies and private individuals that have not felt the advance that has been shown in other districts. The opportunity to purchase these should not be lost sight of, and if there are those amongst the readers of this article, which is authorized by the Canadian government, who wish cheap land, such lands as produce from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and will pay for themselves out of one year's crop, advantage should be taken of the present opportunity.

Coming to Alberta with his family thirteen years ago, his assets consisting of a small outfit and \$20 in cash, Mr. O. F. Malmberg has accumulated by farming and live stock raising assets to the value of more than \$300,000, and has a personal credit, worth on demand, \$100,000. He has not speculated in land, but bought only to farm. Near Blackie, Alberta, he operates 3,100 acres of wheat land. He has just purchased an additional 11,500 acres near Cardston, in Southern Alberta. His personal credit enabled him to finance this deal in Calgary in a little over three hours. The ranch just purchased is a fully equipped stock and grain ranch. At the present time it carries a thousand head of cattle and several hundred horses, and is fully equipped with buildings, machinery, corrals, sheep sheds, dipping vats, etc. That is a story from one district. Let us select one from a district some hundred or more miles from that.

"Peter A. Klassen, who recently moved to Herbert, Sask., from Kansas, has purchased a section of prairie land in the Hillsboro district, about 24 miles northwest of Herbert, for which he paid \$12,000 cash. He is erecting temporary buildings to live in while putting the place in cultivation, and, this summer plans to erect good buildings on the farm and equip it for a home. Mr. Klassen recently sold his 30-acre farm in Kansas for \$15,000 and is investing the proceeds in Canada."

With the proceeds of the sale of his land in Kansas, this farmer purchased in Saskatchewan a piece eight times as large as he had previously been farming, and had a balance with which to purchase equipment, stock, etc., of \$3,000. Moreover as land in Saskatchewan may be expected to yield twice as much grain per acre, he will be able to produce sixteen times as much as formerly.

The average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$44 per acre as compared with \$41 in 1918, according to the latest report of the Census and Statistics branch at Ottawa. The average value of land in the Prairie Provinces is as follows:

Manitoba	\$31.00
Saskatchewan	26.00
Alberta	26.70

It is the low prices at which land can be obtained in Western Canada which is rendering this country such an important factor in the production of foodstuffs at the present time. It is enabling men who have been farming small areas in other districts to take up and farm with the same capital areas not only many times as great, but which are also capable of producing considerably larger crops to the acre.—Advertisement.

Girl students in New Brunswick are gathering sphagnum moss for use in surgical dressings.

Cuticura Stops Itching. Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢.—Adv.

Eleven million women and girls are at work in our industries.

Too Much Sunshine

By ANTON F. KLINGER

(Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.)
You don't know Simon Trout?
No?

Well, he is a common, ordinary mortal like myself. Possessed of the same little frailties and virtues that make an otherwise uninteresting existence possible.

Simon Trout is a business man, the same as myself. After hours, in the cafe, over a cup of Herr Schmidt's hot coffee, we discuss life as we find it.

"Do you know," Trout was saying, "that the world isn't the same any more as it used to be?"
I nodded.

"No, sir, Klein, it isn't a bit the same. Do you know, I believe there isn't half enough sunshine in the world."

Now, as a matter of course, I was extremely well aware that there are times and places when a great many people are perfectly satisfied with the amount of sunshine in circulation, but, as a matter of friendship, I agreed with him that there was a woeful dearth of sunshine.

"Not half enough sunshine," I said. "I mean sunshine in people's hearts. Do you know, I think we, as a rule, are entirely too much taken up with our own affairs. We have no time for sentiment, or beauty, or art, or nature."

He was putting the case pretty strong, but I agreed with him.

"Klein, I'll tell you what's the matter, we're so confounded busy with



"Haven't You an Ounce of Sense?"
our own schemes and machinations that we ain't really human any more."
This was indeed news to me.
Trout stopped for breath, and lit his pipe.

"I was reading 'Josh Billings' today, Josh hits the nail on the head every time. He just expresses my sentiments to a T. I came across a line or two of his that just bears me out exactly. I copied it off into my notebook. I'll read it to you: 'Duty is the good action that bores you. When you are doing your duty, your face looks like a tombstone. When you learn how to make pleasure of your good deeds, your face will be as welcome as a strawberry patch in the tall meadow grass.' Klein, what do you think of that?"

"Old Josh is right, there, Trout. 'You bet he is.'"

We smoked in silence for a while, and then Trout's face brightened up.

"Do you know, Klein, I'm going to see just how much truth there is in old Josh Billings' statement. I'm going to start out tomorrow and be as kind and gentle and considerate as I can be, and see if I don't feel better for it when the day is done. What do you think of the idea?"

"Why, it ought to be all right, I guess."

"I'd like to have you try it, too, and we'll compare notes here tomorrow night. Is it a go?"

"It is," I replied; and we solemnly shook hands to seal the compact.

Remembering my promise of the previous evening, I started in the day by jumping out of bed with a song. I continued to warble in the kitchen, and was just beginning to realize what it meant to be happy, when Mrs. Klein appeared at the head of the stairs.

"Alfonse, for heaven's sake, keep still! You will wake the baby."

That settled the song.
However, I made up my mind to be light-hearted at all odds, and I went out into the yard to work in the garden.

Scientists say it's the most healthful thing in the world to shovel dirt in the garden. There is a resiliency in the ground as you tread it, and a repercussion of earth-waves that sets free properties in the soil that kill the germs of consumption—and I had been coughing lately, anyway!

Suddenly I became conscious of the

fact that Mrs. Klein was watching me from an upper window.
"Such a man!" she cried. "Alfonse, haven't you an ounce of sense? Do you know what you are doing?"
"Why, er—my dear, I believe I am working in the garden," I meekly answered.

"You are tramping on the cumberbs, and you have ruined my tomato vines, so you have. Get out of the garden this minute!"

I was tempted to swear as I put the tools away in the shed, but I didn't, and I resolved to be game.

When Mrs. Klein sat down to breakfast, I beamed at her most graciously and assumed the broadest smile I had in stock at the time, for I was sure it would please her.

She looked at me rather surprised. I smiled again.
Mrs. Klein gazed at me sharply.
"Alfonse, what's getting into you? You look so silly!"

"This was rather depressing, and I felt that the smile was coming off." Then I remembered Josh Billings, and put on a broader smile than before.

Mrs. Klein grew furious.
"Alfonse! You are making fun of me. You mean—"

"There, dear, I assure you I had no such intentions whatever."
So the meal ended in a sobbing contest on Mrs. Klein's part, and I tried in vain to comfort her.

Before I went downtown to the office she called me into the house.
"Alfonse, I want to know what all this is this morning? Are you sick? Did you get overheated yesterday?" There was a note of anxious pity in her voice.

"No, dear," I replied.
But she wasn't satisfied. She was going to ring up the doctor; and, in order to square myself, I made a clean breast of the whole affair to my wife—told of the plan Trout and I were following for the day—and she laughed heartily as I bade her goodbye.

I had just finished my supper that evening when the telephone bell rang.
"Hallo."

"This Mr. Klein?"
"Yes, this is Mr. Klein."
"This is Mrs. Trout."
"How do you—"

"Dear Mr. Klein, I wish you would go downtown and see if you can find Simon. He's been acting awfully queer today, and I'm afraid something has happened to him. Will you go?"

"Why, of course. When—"
"I'll be awfully grateful. Good-by."

I hung up the receiver, rather anxious, and told my wife Mrs. Trout's message. My wife said she didn't know, now, whether a man was a bigger fool before marriage than after. I jumped into my coat, grabbed my hat, and hurried off in search of Simon.

I went to Herr Schmidt's first. He signaled to me mysteriously, walked me into a corner, and whispered:
"Dey haf Mr. Trout locked up in shah!"

"What for?"
"Ach! How should I know? Somebody said he was getting gay mid de gods and acting awful funny."
I rushed frantically to the jail.

I met a man patrolling Water street with a gun.
He said he was looking for "Mister Trout, who had stepped in his house and tried to separate him and his wife, who had been having a leedle misunderstanding!"

There was a crowd of people standing near the grated window.
"Th' impudent whelp!" one young woman was saying. "He's th' nice scoundrel that was tryin' to flirt wid me."

"He came into my yard and insisted on helping me carry a book-case into the house. I told him to never mind, but he persisted, and he stumbled on the walk and broke the glass door," commented an elderly widow. "He'll never leave that jail if he doesn't hand me the price of the glass door he broke."

"The villain! He's been laughing at me every time he passed my shop today. I believe he's crazy!"

"He came into my house and tried to tell me how to hang a picture. I chased him out with a broom."

"He stopped our children on the way to school, and took up a quarter of an hour of their time telling them how many beautiful places there were in America that every boy and girl should some day make up their minds to visit, and the children were late for school."

"He got me to untie a tin-can from a dog's tail while he held the dog. The dog bit him and the tin can cut my hand so I had to pay a doctor four dollars to sew it up."

"What does all this mean?" I demanded, as I elbowd my way to the window.

"That you, Klein?"
I took Trout's outstretched hand and shook it warmly.

"Tell Malmbsby it's all a mistake," Malmbsby was the chief of police, and in a short time he came and released the disciple of Josh Billings.

Over a cup of hot coffee at Herr Schmidt's cafe we talked of life as we found it.

"How did you make out today?" I told him.
"Do you know, Klein, I believe it isn't practicable to scatter too much sunshine. I believe it's better to mind your own business."

I agreed with him!

It Sometimes Happens.
Nippen—I understand that politician prides himself on his broad-mindedness.
Tuck—Yes, but in his case his mind spread out so broad it necessarily became shallow.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Many protests against form of increases in freight rates were made at a hearing before the New England public service commissions.

Rev. Richard Theo Beussel, pastor of a Lutheran church in Bristol, Conn., was found guilty of seditious utterances against the United States government.

Massachusetts and Connecticut have shook hands on an agreement for a joint prosecution of the reckless autoists who violate the dazzling headlight laws.

O. E. L. G. Hohenthal of South Manchester, Conn., was re-elected patriarch of the National Division, Sons of Temperance of America, in convention at St. Catherine's, Ont.

The price of coal in Portland, Me., and vicinity has been fixed at \$12 a ton by the Portland advisory committee. A discount of 4 per cent is allowed on bills paid within 10 days.

Forsaking his pulpit, to play "Ten nights in a barroom," Rev. Robert L. Downing, pastor of the Christian church, Providence, R. I., once a well-known tragedian, will return to the stage.

At Lewiston, Me., an electrical storm brought 1.96 inches of rain within a few hours. The farm buildings of Herbert W. Pride, Auburn, were struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Burglars demolished the safe of Postmaster H. H. Canfield at North Woodbury, Conn., and took away \$10,000 worth of Liberty bonds, Thrift and War Savings stamps and securities of which he had been made custodian.

Professor Frank Vogel, chairman of the New England third liberty loan drive of American citizens of German ancestry, has completed his report, and it shows that 37,000 subscribers in New England total \$5,000,000 worth of bonds.

Total war risk insurance carried by officers and enlisted men in New England on June 30 was \$20,000,000, according to figures received at the bureau. Of this amount, \$11,000,000 was carried by officers, and the remainder by enlisted men.

George H. Shuman, son of A. Shuman, Boston, has announced his intention of contesting the will of his father, on the ground that in disposing of his property the testator unjustly discriminated against him and in favor of the five other children.

One year of trial has been sufficient to prove that the new law which enables an injured workman to select his own physician to care for him is a failure, according to Chairman William W. Kennard of the industrial accident board of Massachusetts.

The Coyote, the first wooden "victory ship" built at Providence, R. I., has departed on her trial trips and will soon enter the cargo-carrying service of the government. The Coyote is a steamship, and a sister ship, the Hokah, is almost ready for preliminary trials.

The unprecedented price of \$29.75 a barrel was paid at Gloucester, Mass., for salt mackerel. The opening price of \$27.10 paid Tuesday day last week, was unusually high for midsummer salt mackerel, but the rapid increase of \$2.65 per barrel caused a sensation at the water front.

Union leaders at Pawtucket, R. I. reported that 150 of the 3700 mill hands forced out of work by the strike of loom-fixers in that vicinity, now in its third week, had obtained employment in munition factories and other industries and that the number was steadily increasing.

More than 11,000 recruits for the merchant service training course of the U. S. Shipping Board have been secured in the past four months, according to a statement from Henry Howard, director of recruiting in this service. The men are being trained on four ships stationed at East Boston.

Rioting by a crowd of Polish women in Easthampton occurred at the plant of the West Boylston Manufacturing company, when men employed to take the place of the striking weavers went to work, and again at noon. The police force was unable to cope with the disorder and the state guard was called out.

At Augusta, Me., the tie at the state primaries between Frank M. Hawkes of New Gloucester, and William L. Cobb of Westbrook, for the Republican nomination for county commissioner of Cumberland county was settled in favor of Mr. Hawkes, when the secretary of state drew lots to determine the nominee.

Only one of the 15 passengers and employes escaped injury when a passenger car and a work car on the Somerset Traction line collided near Skowhegan, Me. Motorman Reuel Copp and Elmer G. Gornier of Skowhegan were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. Samuel Palmer of Portland, a commercial traveler, had both legs broken.

Through the Boston office of its free Sea Service Bureau the Shipping Board Recruiting Service has in the last few days equipped four brand new ships for coastwise and overseas service with their entire personnel, including masters, deck officers, crew, engineer officers, fireroom force, stewards, cooks and messmen.

Three and one-quarter million gross tons of anthracite coal were moved to New England during April, May and June, the fuel administration announced. The total allotment for New England for the year is 10,331,020 tons and the fuel administration is endeavoring to ship two-thirds of the amount before winter sets in.

The Brockton, Mass., manufacturers' association have granted the recent request of the shoeworkers, other than the cutters, for a 20 per cent increase in wages to be paid as a war bonus. This affects 11,500 workers in Brockton and, as the scale prevails in the Old Colony district, about 9,000 more will be benefited.

Letters favoring a special session of the Maine legislature to pass a law similar to that in Massachusetts and other states, which would compel men between the ages of 21 and 51 years of age to have some useful occupation, have been received from 140 of the 151 members of the legislature by the Maine committee on public safety.

President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont, Burlington, who has been in France since early last September, will sail for home August 24, arriving early next month. It is expected that President Benton will ask the trustees to renew his leave of absence, as it is understood he is desirous of returning to the service of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

A message from the League to Enforce Peace, addressed to Esperantists of the world, was made public at the opening of the annual congress of the Esperanto association of North America in Elliot, Me. The message which is entitled "Let us have war what we may have peace," is being sent in Esperanto to several thousand Esperantists in every large country outside of Germany.

The price of domestic sizes of hard coal in Boston has been increased from \$10.25 to \$11 a ton. For lots of one hundred pounds or less, however, the price remains virtually unchanged. The committee gave as a reason for the advance the increases in freight rates which became operative last month and a steady advance in the cost of labor since January.

The first woman to seek a position in the crew of a vessel of the new merchant marine has sent her application to the headquarters of the United States shipping board recruiting service in Boston. Miss Madge Draper of Portland, Oregon, aspires to become an officer aboard ship. Miss Draper probably will not be accepted for service, according to recruiting officials, as hundreds of men are coming forward from all parts of the country to man the ships.

Experiments in prepayment cars are to be made at Concord, N. H., and on the Christian shore line of the Portsmouth street railway. Four old cars are now being converted into prepayment cars at the railroad shops in Concord and one of the cars destined for Portsmouth is practically completed. One other car will go to Portsmouth and the other two will be used in Concord, it is said.

The entire library of Daniel Butler Fearing, who died recently at Newport, R. I., is to be presented to Harvard university, under the terms of his will. The Widener library at Harvard already houses two of Mr. Fearing's collections of books, the Perusal collection, assembled by Mr. Fearing and the late Prof. Morris H. Morgan and the Fearing collection of books on angling. The latter consists of more than 12,000 volumes in twenty languages, including a full representation of editions of Isaac Walton.

President Richard Maclaurin of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., has accepted the appointment of director of college training, to have charge of the students army training corps. In an effort to mobilize the higher institutions of learning to help win the war a war department committee of five army officers will establish training corps in all colleges next fall. The committee will make a complete survey to ascertain what proportion of the students are being turned out with technical or other scientific training and to find out what needs to be done to increase that proportion.

The will of the late Roger G. Sullivan was filed in the Probate Court at Manchester, N. H. Many public bequests were made, several Catholic charities being remembered, as well as the District Nursing Association and the Women's Aid and Relief Society. Several old employes who have been with Mr. Sullivan at his office and salesrooms were left \$1000 each. A nephew, Roger J. Sullivan, a namesake, was remembered with a gift of \$10,000. Female employees at the Sullivan home on Walnut street received \$500 each. Mrs. Susan C. Sullivan, the widow, and two sons-in-law, Joseph S. Flynn and Joseph W. Flynn, were named executors. They will carry on the cigar manufactory, which produces 55,000,000 cigars a year.

GOOD ROADS

ATTENTION GIVEN TO ROADS

No Matter What Construction May Be Highways Must Be Given Some Consideration.

Let no man be deluded into the thought that such things as "permanent roads" are possible. All roads, no matter what kind, require attention and the more they receive the better they are. A chief cause for poor roads is the fact that a great proportion of the road work done the country over is of so temporary and make-shift an order. Of course, the only real satisfactory road in all weather is a hard road—either paved



Hard Road Well Cared for.

or stone, with gravel next in favor, says Indiana Farmer's Guide. But even such roads fall into disrepair, if given no attention. What is said to be the worst stretch of highway in Illinois was once a magnificent macadam road. Now it is almost impassable owing to the deep hollows and ruts which it contains. Everyone gives it a wide berth and it is "black listed" in all automobile guides. Concrete and brick paving also must have oversight and repair.

Autoists have a saying that there is no better road than a dirt road—when it is dry. This is because, in the case of a well-drained earth road, passing vehicles smooth out the ruts left after a rain and iron it into a sufficiently level surface to permit of easy traveling. Here, again, it is a case of "working the roads," though the work given is of an automatic kind and rendered without thought of the service performed. However, it sometimes takes a long time to smooth out the roughness after a rain—especially if the soil is a heavy clay. And usually the same makeshift attention is given the earth road that is the too-frequent lot of macadam and gravel.

In some townships the dirt roads are dragged at rather infrequent intervals and if a rain comes right after the dragging the effect of the latter is largely nullified. The best dirt roads, year in and year out, are those which are dragged whenever possible at all seasons of the year. This should be done as soon after every rain as possible but not when the mud is in such condition that it will stick to the drag. It is best to drag one side of the road at a time and forbid travel upon it until it is thoroughly dry. As a general rule the softer the material of which a road is composed the more frequent attention it should receive. But let no one forget that good roads of whatever kind are possible only at the price of constant oversight.

After Improving Price of Tillable Lands Show Big Increase—Children Benefited.

After improving the main market roads in four counties in Virginia and one each in New York, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi during a period of five years, a survey was made of the work and its results. It was found that the price of tillable land served by the roads increased from one to three times the total cost of the improvements. The total saving every year in hauling costs due to this improvement in the roads amounts to \$627,409 for a traffic of about 3,500,000 ton miles. The net saving on the hauling, after deducting the cost of interest and principal for the improvements, averages 11.6 cents per ton-mile. After the roads were better, the average attendance of children in the public schools was 76 per cent; before the roads were improved it was 66 per cent. Ten more children out of every 100 were enabled to get schooling as a result of better roads.

Dairymen Are Careful. Dairymen as a rule are more careful with their cows than the average farmer who merely produces the milk for family use.

Reasonable Truck Hauling. Every pound of merchandise which can be added to the truck load makes truck hauling that much more reasonable.

Heal Damaged Surface. When a road is dragged, the damaged surface is sealed and healed.

SANFORDS GINGER

To strengthen you. Beat one egg in a teacup with two teaspoonfuls of sugar and one of Sanfords Ginger. Fill up teacup with hot or cold milk and grate a little nutmeg on top.

Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless substitute. Forty-five years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold everywhere.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap
No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur Purifies (All Druggists.) Contains 30% Pure Sulphur. Use on Hair & Washes Eyes, Throat or Ears, 50c

Cuticura For Baby's Itchy Skin
All Druggists. Sample each free of charge. Dept. X, Boston.

ORIGIN OF BREAD IS UNKNOWN

Interesting to Trace the "Staff of Life" in Its Course Throughout the Ages.

The origin of wheat is lost in antiquity. Even the original home of the cereal plants of which bread is being made is not known, all the researches and hypotheses notwithstanding. Where wheat, spelt, rye, barley, buckwheat, etc., first offered man their grainy ears for food is an unsolved problem.

But that originally bread was not roasted or baked, as moderns prepare it, but eaten as dough or paste, may be inferred from its relation with the word "broth," both of these words being derived from the root "breowan," "brn." to brew. In all probability it was originally the boiled coarse meal with nothing added to it but salt. The leavening and baking of the bread was a later development. The origin of these processes is a matter of speculation; but so much is certain: that baking preceded the leavening of the bread that causes it to rise; also that the original form of the bread was not the loaf, but a kind of thin, flat cake like the matzoths, or tortillas of the Mexicans. Like these, it was probably roasted upon intensely heated flat stones.

With the discovery of the leaven the flat cake increased in height until it assumed the form of our loaf.

Agricultural. "Why don't your potatoes grow better?" "I'm afraid they got dust in their eyes."

Between 1901 and 1916 Canada had 1,594 strikes, involving 398,391 employees.

RESULTS FROM GOOD ROADS

After Improving the main market roads in four counties in Virginia and one each in New York, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi during a period of five years, a survey was made of the work and its results. It was found that the price of tillable land served by the roads increased from one to three times the total cost of the improvements. The total saving every year in hauling costs due to this improvement in the roads amounts to \$627,409 for a traffic of about 3,500,000 ton miles. The net saving on the hauling, after deducting the cost of interest and principal for the improvements, averages 11.6 cents per ton-mile. After the roads were better, the average attendance of children in the public schools was 76 per cent; before the roads were improved it was 66 per cent. Ten more children out of every 100 were enabled to get schooling as a result of better roads.

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Heal Damaged Surface. When a road is dragged, the damaged surface is sealed and healed.

Combine The Grains
That's what is done in making Grape-Nuts food — barley and other grains are used with wheat. This adds to food value and flavor, and the sum total requires less wheat. The malted barley in Grape-Nuts also helps digest other foods. For an economical, nourishing and delicious food, try Grape-Nuts

RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

Baker's Block HILLSBORO

Shoes for Men

Bostonian, Elite, Rice & Hutchins. Made in the New Styles and Patterns, Black and Dark Shade of Tan.

Shoes for Women

La France, Swell Sally Lunn, "Ye Olde Tyme Comforts." Made in Welts, Turn and McKay's. Our La France Boots are the most comfortable made: made of flexible welt process with llama kid uppers. One pair sells another.

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

Window Shades

Which run smoothly and stay put

Price is not the only thing to consider in purchasing shades. We offer you shades on rolls just as good as you used to get years ago when you paid twenty five cents for the roll alone, but you do not pay us any such amount; just a few cents above the price of the ordinary buys shades on rolls which will last as long as you live and will run smoothly every day.

We fit shades to your windows

If you need any considerable quantity and live within a reasonable distance we come and take the measures, fit the shades and hang in place. It saves you a lot of annoyance and if shades are not entirely satisfactory you know who is to blame and we put them right, but the shades in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred do give entire satisfaction.

Shades of all popular colors in six grades

You can have the finer qualities in the front rooms and lower priced shades of same color in back rooms—saves a lot in cost and looks the same from the street.

Extra large shades in stock

All the new houses have one or more windows extra large, and it is extremely annoying to wait weeks for special shades. We save you all that and we also save you express charges and the extra price required in buying a few shades at a time!

We can send samples if you cannot call

Milford stores close Thursday afternoons during summer

EMERSON & SON, Milford

The Antrim Reporter

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per year
Advertising Rates on Application

H. W. ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHER
H. B. ELDRIDGE, ASSISTANT

Wednesday, July 24, 1918

Long Distance Telephone
Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., which an advertiser is charged, or from which a revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements in the issue.
Large of Thanks are inserted at cost, each.
Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.
Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rate; also will be charged at this same rate list of presents at a wedding.
Entered at the Post-office at Antrim, N. H., as second-class matter.



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

Antrim Locals

George H. Kiblin, Jr., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Jennie Newhall.

Ross Roberts is camping for a season on the shores of Gregg lake.

Rev. H. A. Coolidge was called to Stoddard Saturday to attend a funeral.

Wendall Putnam has gone to work at The Highlands, taking the place of Joe Curtis.

Mrs. Josephine Stewart has been entertaining relatives the past week from Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Dearborn were out of town a few days the past week on a short vacation.

Miss Josephine Bailey, of Claremont, is spending a season with her sister, Mrs. N. J. Morse.

Mrs. Henry A. Coolidge and daughter, Mary, were at Northfield, Mass., last week to attend the graduation exercises.

Mrs. F. W. Robinson and two sons, of Pittsburg, Pa., are guests of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Cooley, in Antrim.

Mrs. Ralph Barron has returned to her home in Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Baker, from Marlow, is staying with M. D. Poor.

Eugene Woodward and Mrs. Lucretia Shaw came from Milford on Wednesday last to attend the funeral of Mrs. Nathan Brown.

Mrs. George H. Kiblin has returned to her home in West Antrim, after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Newhall and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Deacon and Mrs. Mary Bass, from Winter Hill, Mass., are occupying their rooms in the Charles Bass residence for the summer season.

William, young son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Robinson, received a fall on Tuesday, cutting the back of his head; it was not serious and he is getting along nicely.

Frank Brown, of Greenfield, for a number of years, in his younger life a resident of Antrim, was here Wednesday last to attend the funeral of Mrs. Nathan Brown, a relative.

Lester Putnam met with an accident one day last week while at play with other boys and sustained slight injuries which kept him in the house for a time, though now as good as new again.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Poor and three children, from Milford, arrived in town Saturday for a short visit among relatives; Mr. Poor has returned to his home and work while the family remain for a time.

Friends of Miss Frances Roberts are pleased to know that she has recovered from an attack of rheumatic fever sufficiently to be out of doors pleasant days; she is obliged to use crutches but hopes to continually improve and do away with them soon.

Native of Antrim

The remains of Mrs. Nathan Brown, who died in Keene last week Monday night at a very advanced age, were brought here for services and interment on Wednesday last. The services were conducted in the Presbyterian church, Rev. H. A. Coolidge officiating, and interment was in Maplewood cemetery.

Died at Keene, 13th inst., Mrs. Sarah Brown, widow of the late Nathan A. Brown, of Temple. Deceased was born in Antrim 81 years ago, and sister of Alvin Brown.

Moving Pictures!

Town Hall, Antrim

FRIDAY Evening, July 26

Dustin Farnum in
The Scarlet Pimpernel

W. A. NICHOLS, Mgr.

Antrim Locals

Miss Ethel Taft, of Boston, is a guest of Mrs. L. E. Perkins for a season.

John B. Jameson, Esq., of Concord, was a week end guest of relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyd have been on a trip through the northern part of the state.

Henry A. Hurlin is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the Goodell Company office.

Read adv. on another page about the Ladies' Aid Fair for Wednesday, the last day of July.

Arthur S. NeSmith, and two children, of New London, Conn., are guests of his father, G. M. NeSmith.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Charles Goodwin, of Claremont, were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Morse.

Louis Mallett has been transferred from Fort Warren to Fort Andrews and is very soon to go overseas.

Miss Lillian Fletcher is assisting at the express office, having taken the position of Miss Alice Thompson.

Paul R. Colby is on a few days' furlough at his home in this place; he has just returned from a trip to Porto Rico.

Carl Crampton has been transferred from Durham, where as a draftsman he was in training, to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Waldo Robb, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Robb, who enlisted with a doctor's unit in the Medical Corps, has been transferred overseas.

Mrs. L. E. Parker and son, Lawrence, were week end guests of relatives and friends in Marlboro; Miss Susie Maxwell accompanied them.

Brindle white female bull dog came to me. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.
Arthur Locke, Antrim.

Among the young men who leave Antrim this week or within a very short time to enter Uncle Sam's service are Archie D. Perkins, John Matson, Albert Zabriskie, Matthew Cuddihy, Burt Hodges, Carl Tewksbury, Lawrence Black.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eldredge and daughter, Mabelle, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Poor were in Portsmouth on Sunday to spend the day with the former's son, Cranston D. Eldredge; they made the trip by auto.

One of our farmers and milk producers, Morris Wood, of Antrim Center, met with an accident that is causing him some trouble; he accidentally cut his forefinger to the bone, which makes it hard for him to milk.

The Chautauqua will come to Antrim this year—the last three days in August. Fine entertainments and lectures, and our people will be glad of the opportunity to hear as good as there is on the circuit. Remember the dates—August 29, 30, 31.

The farm buildings on the Reed Carr place, so called, occupied by Charles R. Jameson, and located in that part of Antrim for a long time known as the High Range district, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon; the origin of the fire is unknown but is said to have caught in the barn. We are told the loss to Mr. Jameson is considerable.

The Public Safety Committee held a meeting in the Selectmen's room last Wednesday evening, and in connection with other business approved the Chautauqua committee's action in booking this high grade course of entertainments for Antrim. Aside from giving the people a rare chance to see and hear the best, a portion of the net proceeds will go into the treasury of the Antrim branch of the Red Cross.

Visitors at the Boulders Sunday were Henry Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Craig and daughter, Frances, of Hillsboro; Will Kilder, Miles NeSmith and grandson, Dr. A. Chesnut, Chas. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Dan McClure, Mr. and Mrs. John Lilley, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McClure and baby daughter, Mrs. Louis Mallett and baby, Dora, Lora, Gladys and Angie Craig, Mrs. E. G. Dearborn and son, Benton, Antrim.

Card of Thanks

We, the undersigned, wish to thank those who assisted us in our recent bereavement.
Alvin Brown and family

Save Money and You Save Lives



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

F. H. Colby

ANTRIM, N. H.

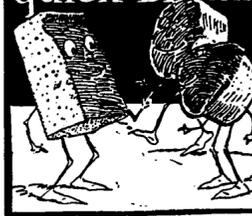
Is Agent for the International Harvester Company of America

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.

quick bread



U. S. Food Administration.
Baking powder biscuits, co'n bread, muffins, brown bread, griddle cakes or waffles is wot dey call "quick breads."
You all makes 'em wid one cup er wheat flour ter two cups er substitute flour to save all de wheat dat kin be saved fer de sojers. Some folks kin git er'long widout any wheat at all and are glad to do it ter help win de war.
Dat ain't bad med'cine to take, fo' who's gwine tu'n up his nose at good co'n bread er biscuits er flapjacks?



U. S. Food Administration.
De ol' song sez "Dar's Sugar in de Gourd," but Br'er "Tater 'lows dat de only sugar he's studyin' 'bout now—days is what's in de sugar bowl en hit's gwine ter stay dar.
De folks wots doin' de fightin' must have sugar fust.
But er dare enny sweet'nin' in de gourd now'days, he sho' gwine ter git tapped, 'cause dey's lookin' fer syrups en 'lasses en honey to 'substitute'."



When planning for a picnic dinner, if you call upon us you will be sure to find something to help you out. Take one of our lunch packages with you—they are provided with paper plates, napkins, and lunch cloth, all for 10 cents.

Luncheon Loaf, Corned Beef, and Bungalow Pork For Sandwiches
Peanut Butter, Cookies, Olives, Pickles, Jellies, etc.
McCall Patterns

The Store That Tries to Please You

Clinton Store, Antrim



for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

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.



Reliable mechanical attention given to your Ford means more service from your car and less cost in its operation. Let us take care of your car. We have the mechanics who know how and use only the genuine Ford materials and only ask the fixed, standard, Ford factory prices. As you value the use of your Ford see that it is kept mechanically right.

FRANK J. BOYD

Authorized Agent for Ford Cars
Sales and Service

Tel. 34-2

ANTRIM, N. H.

Information Wanted

I want to know the name of everybody who has goods in my line to dispose of for a CASH price.

Rags, Antiques, Rubbers, Metals and Automobiles.
Drop me a postal.

MAX ISREAL, Henniker, N. H.

THE REPORTER'S HONOR ROLL

of Soldiers and Sailors in Antrim and Vicinity in New Army and Navy

In addition to those listed below, entering the service since April, 1917, Antrim claims Lieut. Albert A. Baker, an Annapolis man, with U. S. Army.

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.



ANTRIM

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 boys and girls in the service, we have extended our efforts and are giving a list in a few adjoining towns. To keep it correct the assistance of our friends is solicited and will be greatly appreciated.

"Somewhere in France"

James W. Jameson, Major
Byron Butterfield, 2d Lieutenant
Charles Myers, Sergeant
Raymond Butterfield, Sergeant
Charles N. Robertson, Corporal
John W. Bryer, 1st class Private
Winfield S. Eilton, 1st class Private
William A. Myers, 1st class Private
Henry E. Newhall, 1st class Private
John Newhall, 1st class Private
Howard E. Paige, Private
Frank Bemis, Private
Leo E. Mulhall, Horseshoer
C. Harold Clough, Gunner
Nelson F. Cressy
Raymond A. Reece
Orrin Herbert Edwards
Oscar Huot, with Canadian troops
William L. Mulhall, British Army

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, is at Ellis Island, N. Y., at the Army hospital; Red Cross service.

Ralph G. Hurlin, Lieutenant, Statistical Dept., Washington, D. C.
William H. Hurlin, 2d Lieutenant, Instructor, Cambridge, Mass.
Paul F. Paige, Chief Petty Pay Officer, Naval Reserves.
Will Congrave, Jr., Navy, located in French water.

Francis A. Whittemore is in the Aviation Corps, at Morrilstown, Va.
Cranston D. Eldredge, Corporal, at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.
A. Wallace George, Officers' Cook, Fort Foster, Kittery, Maine.
Henry B. Eldredge, 1st Class Private, Medical Dept., Camp McClellan, Alabama.

Clarence H. Bradshaw, Navy, in foreign water.
Ernest H. McClure, Machinist Mate, Naval Reserves, Rockland, Maine.
Louis Mallett, Fort Warren, Boston; soon to go across.
Roger Hilton, motor cycle branch of aviation corps, Ronoke, Ark.

Carlton Brooks, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
John S. Whitney, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Robert H. Cleaves, at Charlotte, North Carolina.
Howard Gokey, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Arthur Fluri is in the Hospital Corps, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Frank E. Cutter, 49th Infantry, North River, New York.
Edson Tuttle, in the lumberman's unit, Yaquina, Oregon.

Robert Nylander, Cavalry, El Paso, Texas, in service on Mexican border.
Don H. Robinson, machinist, West-Point, Mississippi.
Delmar F. Newhall, stationed at a southern camp.

Harold Miner is now at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.
Walter F. Parker, officers' training school, Camp Hancock, Georgia.
Paul Prentiss is a Merchant Marine sailor at East Boston.

Waldo A. Robb, Medical Dept., at a southern camp.
Carl Crampton has been sent to Ayer from Durham.
Kasimir Fluri has been sent to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Paul R. Colby, Merchant Marines, cruising in foreign waters.
Cecil H. Prentiss, Medical Dept., Camp Glenburnie, Maryland.
David H. Hodges, at an Illinois camp.

James M. Hodges, at radio school, Cambridge, Mass.
Ira C. Hutchinson, Coast Artillery, Fort Caswell, North Carolina.

Philip Butterfield, now at Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Norman Thompson, at Fort Slocum, New York.
Rexford H. Madden, at Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.
John W. Thornton, at a southern camp.

Andrew Fuglestad, at radio school, Cambridge, Mass.

Following these names are the places where they are now located or have been; some of them change on short notice, and if anyone discovers a wrong place opposite a name he will confer a favor by notifying the editor, leaving the information at the Reporter's office, or tell the town war historian, F. C. Parmenter. Also, if any have or receive commissions let us know, as we would like to add that too.

BENNINGTON

Somewhere in France
Phineas Adams
H. C. Barr
Albert Haas
William J. Knowles, Lieutenant
John McGrath
Harry J. Sawyer
Jeremiah W. Sullivan
Guy D. Tibbetts, Reported missing since May 27
Christos Cordatos, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
William A. Griswold, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.
Morris E. Knight, Lieutenant, Long Island, N. Y.

HANCOCK

Somewhere in France
Chas. E. Adams, Engineers
Elmer A. Andrews, Medical Dept.
Wm. J. Brunelle, Machine Gun Bn.
Andrew F. Dufraigne, " "
Ernest L. Dufraigne, " "
Edwin R. Goodenough, Medical Dept.
Atherton Griswold, Infantry
Llewellyn LePage, Artillery
Henry J. Leavitt, Brit. Royal Flying Corps. Recently reported missing
Earl C. Locklin, Medical Dept.
Ralph J. Lovering, Machine Gun Bn.
Thos. Bertram Manning, Artillery
Sidney W. Stearns, Machine Gun Bn.
Oliver St. Pierre, " "
Edw. Ballentine, Forestry, Vancouver, Wash.
Peter Blanchette, Navy, Ship's Cook
Edw. M. Coughlan, Inf. Camp Devens
Lawrence Dufraigne, Forestry, Warrington, Ore.
Ernest Olin, Camp Bliss, Texas
Ralph Perry, Navy, U. S. S. Terry
Wm. H. Robinson, 2d Lieut., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas
Stanley R. Smith, Durham, N. H.
John A. Weston, Medical, Camp Greene, N. C.
Wm. Weston, Inf. Ft. Jay, N. Y.

GREENFIELD

Somewhere in France
Geo. R. Blanchard, 103d Infantry
Philip Burnham, Motor Truck Co.
Lester H. Lowe, Heavy Artillery
Philip Magoon, Co. I, 103d Infantry
Jas. W. Austin, Co. B, Machine Gun Corps, station not known
Harry Dow, drafted in July 1917, served till Dec. 1917, when he was discharged on account of physical disability.
Fred Girard, Field Signal Bn., Spangansburg, S. C.
Donald Hopkins, Medical Corps, Walter Reed Hospital, Wash., D. C.
Geo. C. Wade, Cavalry, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Vickroy*

With the Churches

METHODIST
Rev. R. S. Barker, Pastor
Thursday evening at 7.30; Epworth League, special service.
Sunday morning at 10.45; preaching by pastor. Sunday school at 12. Evening service at 7; song service and short sermon.

JULY RATIONING OF SUGAR MADE

Thousands of Commercial Users in New Hampshire Get Certificates—Next Issue Will be Made Last of This Month for August.

Concord.—After a two weeks' rush during most of which time employees of the New Hampshire Food Administration office here have worked literally day and night, most of the July sugar rationing has now been accomplished. This month, bakers, hotel and restaurant men, all retail dealers and all others who use sugar commercially were rationed. There are several thousands of these in all but the total amount of sugar issued has not yet been tabulated.

There has been some misunderstanding among those who have received certificates as to what they mean. A certificate is good in the purchase of sugar up to October 1, and it is good for shipment or delivery of sugar up to October 15. This means that a jobber, for example, may accept a certificate from a retailer on the last day of September but need not deliver the sugar until October 15. If he cannot deliver the sugar by October 15 he should not attempt to make the sale. The certificates now issued are for the month of July only, except in occasional rare cases where the entire quarterly allotment has been issued at once. Similar amounts will be issued the same people for August and September.

OFFENDERS ARE PENALIZED.

The Hill Grocery and Provision company of Laconia was given a hearing here today before the Food Administrator charged with selling sugar at a margin of profit greater than one cent a pound. The company was given its option of either voluntarily closing its store for a period of two days and displaying in a prominent place in the windows a sign explaining that the establishment was closed for violation of the Food Administration regulations, or of being debarred from receiving any further certificates from the administration for the purchase of sugar. The company was notified of this decision after the hearing by mail.

John W. Beede & Co., grocers of Meredith were charged with various minor irregularities in the sale of sugar. This company was reprimanded and ordered to take back all the sugar it had sold improperly.

Andrew Sym, a baker of 225 Manchester street, Manchester, was charged with failure to make his weekly reports. The establishment was ordered closed for two weeks from July 22 to August 4 inclusive, and he was ordered to display the customary sign in his window.

The Manchester Baking Company of 124 Auburn street, Manchester, charged with failure to make out weekly reports properly was reprimanded.

WOMEN FARM WORKERS.

At a recent Oxford street meeting in London an English farmer told those present something about what the Women's Land Army is doing. He said he had a lawyer's daughter, a doctor's daughter and a professional singer among others working on his farm. It did not matter to what class they belonged, he said, they had all done well. So well, in fact, he declared jocularly that he had made five pounds more profit on each pig this year than ever before. Calves delicate from birth, had also been saved by the capable and careful handling of the women. On his farm four women and a boy had ploughed 57 acres of land most satisfactorily.

BOILED WOOD FLOUR.

American housewives who have trouble in using substitutes in their bread should remember what is being done in Norway. People in that country are eating a heavy dark wheat bread made from a mixture of every available sort of cereal and just at present are trying dried fish with it. Cod roe, when ground into fine flour, can be used in bread up to twenty per cent. They are also trying the experiment of using boiled wood. It has been found that wood boiled long enough is rendered a successful fodder for cattle, and the Norwegians are going to try it in their bread.

THE RHYME OF THE LOAF.

"Save the crumb
And you save the loaf.
Save the loaf
And you save the wheat.
Save the wheat
And you save the ships.
Save the ships
And you save the men.
Save the men
On land and sea, and thus you
Save your country."

HOTELS URGED TO SERVE CORN BREAD

Public Eating Places All Over State Furnished Recipes—False Story That Farmers' Wheat is to be Confiscated of Probable German Origin

Concord, May 28.—J. Don Hart, Chairman of the Hotel and Restaurant Committee of the New Hampshire Food Administration, has made an appeal to all hotel and restaurant proprietors in the state urging them to get into the big corn meal drive as actively as possible and help because along Mr. Hart has explained the situation to the hotel men by telling them that the normal monthly wheat consumption in the United States is 42 million bushels and the available monthly wheat supply is now but 14 million bushels. On the other hand there is in New Hampshire and all over the United States a large corn meal surplus. Moreover this meal will probably be lost unless it is consumed in the next few weeks because it will spoil in hot weather.

Mr. Hart appended to his letter a set of five excellent recipes for various cornbreads and cakes. Anyone who would like these recipes may have a copy for the asking by applying to the office of the Food Administration, State House, Concord.

No Confiscation Planned.

A story in circulation among the farmers of the state who are growing wheat to the effect that the government would take away from the growers the wheat that they raise this year has come to the attention of the Food Administration here. This story is absolutely false and is probably of German origin. It has had circulation in various parts of the country but has no foundation, in fact, whatever.

English Saving Meat.

Further restrictions against the use of meat have just been put in force in England this week according to word received by the United States Food Administration. Only two coupons for butchers' meat can be used per week, instead of three as had been done since the country was rationed and the distribution put under the card system.

Use of Substitutes.

Good housekeepers know that weight for weight, the substitute flours and brans absorb the same amount of moisture and require the same measure of baking powder to raise them as wheat flour. The new flours can be used in old recipes if the housekeeper substitutes equal weights for the wheat flour called for. One cup (four ounces) of wheat flour equals 1-1/3 cup barley flour; 1 cup corn flour; 1 cup fine corn meal; 4-5 cup coarse corn meal; 4-5 cup buckwheat; 4-5 cup rice flour; 4-5 cup hominy grits and 2-3 rolled oats ground. To make ground rolled oats run the rolled oats through your meat chopper.

To Help Historians.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has offered to help the town historians of New Hampshire in securing data about the men of this state in military and naval service. Every local Unit chairman has been notified to report to the town historian their offer to lend whatever assistance may be needed.

Pictures of Dover Men.

Miss Caroline Garland, Librarian of Dover, has begun a collection of photographs of all the men in Dover who have gone into the Army and Navy. These photographs are being exhibited on large racks in a conspicuous place in the reading room of her library.

FOR STRAIGHT AMERICANISM.

Hyphenated Americanism ever when it has originated in patriotic motives is something to be discouraged, the New Hampshire Committee on Public Safety has decided. It is the sense of the committee, as explained in resolutions just adopted that straight Americanism without condition or qualification is essential to the victory of the national cause and to the perpetuity of the national institutions. The committee deprecates the formation and activity of hyphenated national societies and wishes to discourage their further development or continued existence in this country. The committee feels that the formation of sub-divisions of American citizens into groups formed primarily on the basis of a former nationality tend strongly to emphasize a former disunity, where emphasis might better be laid on present unity.

Did you know that a little salt helps the flavor where sugar is customarily used? Yes, even in stewed prunes.

The difference between the patriotic American housewife and the one who is indifferent or disloyal is measured by the amount of wheat flour in her kitchen.

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women



Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. E. B. ZIELINSKA, 302 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

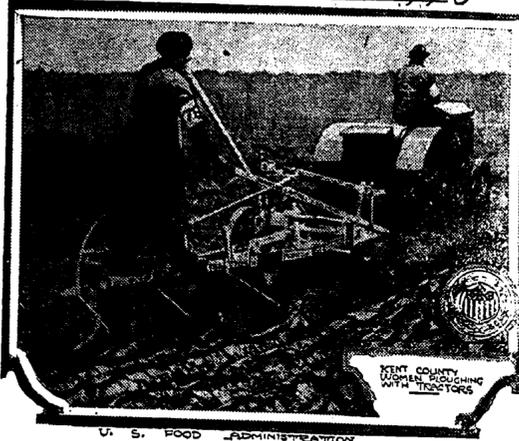
Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

English Women guaranteeing next Year's Food Supply



one good tun



U. S. Food Administration.
Just ez de buckwheat cake got flop over on his face, Dyer Bacon-try' dance 'tun' en say, sez:—"One good tun' desaves en number," sez.—Meanin' dat ef de sojer boys go en do de fightin' for us, de leas' we alla kin do is ter send 'em all de wheat—en eat buckwheat instid. Co'n meal, rye en barley flour for us will hep a lot too.

flap-jacks en 'lasses



U. S. Food Administration.
'Sides savin' fats en wheat, we got ter save sugar. De bes' way ter save sugar is ter use syrups en honey.
A nice 'll' pitcher full er 'lasses convoyed by a fleet er buckwheat cakes is one er de bes' ways to "get crost" wid de sugar project,—en it saves wheat flour too.

ANNUAL SALE!

—AND—

ENTERTAINMENT

Under the Auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church, at

TOWN HALL, ANTRIM
Wednesday, July 31
Afternoon and Evening

There will be Tables of Fancy Articles, Ice Cream and Home-Cooked Food

The Entertainment in the Evening will consist of "The Pedler's Parade," Musical Selections, and a Motion Picture Entertainment

Given by Mr. William A. Nichols

ADMISSION TO ENTERTAINMENT, — 25 and 15 CENTS

Doors open from 2 o'clock in the afternoon
Entertainment at 8 o'clock

SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

The School Board meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town Hall block, the last Saturday afternoon in each month, at 1 o'clock, to transact School District business and to hear all parties. Those wishing an interview should appear before 2 o'clock.

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

ACCOMMODATION!

To and From Antrim Railroad Station.

Trains leave Antrim Depot as follows:

7.08	A. M.	7.44
12.01	P. M.	1.53
4.09		7.24

Sunday: 6.22, 6.43, 11.40 a.m.; 4.53 p.m.
Stage leaves Express Office 15 minutes earlier than departure of train.
Stage will call for passengers if word is left at Express Office in Jameson Block.

Passengers for the early morning train should leave word at Express Office the night before.

Buy More War Savings Stamps!



Libby's Vienna Sausage A Refreshing Change

THE tenderness of the meat, the delicacy of the seasoning are noticeable the moment you taste Libby's Vienna Sausage. For it is made from morsels of choice meats, seasoned with the greatest care—to bring out all the rich, savory flavor.

Serve Libby's Vienna Sausage today. Not only is it a refreshing change, but a hearty and inexpensive treat.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

IRRIGATION

Don't let a dry season spoil your chances of good crops.

PUMPS

Both gasoline and electric for irrigating work ready for delivery now.

Some good outfits that have been used available at reduced prices.

Send for our catalogue on water supply for your country home.

LUNT MOSS CO., BOSTON

She Got Her Share. Charlotte Jane attended a party, and on returning home she says: "Mother, the kids acted terribly. Mrs. A. left the cake on the table and as soon as she was out of the room, the kids all grabbed for it."

Mother said: "I hope you did not act that way."

"Well, mother, do you think I was mother's angel child and sat back while the other kids grabbed the eats?"

As Usual. "War doesn't change husbands much, does it?" "No; mine loses his collar button as usual."

Newark, N. J., eliminates German from public schools.

Bagging Their First Thin Planes

Home-Trained American Boys
Tell How They Shot Down
Enemy Fliers From the Sky

IT HAPPENED while we were bowling along a smooth French road that split innumerable red-tiled villages in halves on its way to the American front, writes Herman Whitaker in the Detroit News.

A week before I had journeyed around our flying instruction stations in south France, where our lads were to be seen in training from their ridiculous "hops" with wing-clipped "penguins" to the daredevil stunts on the acrobatic field. There I had watched perform aces, that would have raised the hair of Lincoln Beachey or any other of the stuff flyers of five years ago.

For in the ordinary course of their flying our lads are taught the "vrelle," or tall spin; the "reversement," a half loop and fall sideways; to "cancel," turning over and over sideways like a rolling cask; the "vertical crige," a 90-degree bank, said to be a most disagreeable first experience; to bank and side slip the distance required to elude a pursuer; a difficult operation which the beginner usually ends in a "barrel." While dropping from a height of 14,000 feet, I had seen one boy pull almost the whole bag of tricks. In fact he put his plane through every possible twist and gyration—and many impossible—in an actual fall.

Visits U. S. Squadron. With this knowledge stored away I was now on my way to visit an American squadron in actual service at the front. As we approached the last town between us and the trenches I finished telling the lieutenant from general headquarters about a submarine I had seen captured while cruising with our destroyer flotilla in English waters. He agreed that it was as fine a bit of luck as ever fell to a correspondent.

"But lightning never strikes twice in the same place," he added. "You used up all the luck that is coming to you in this war. You won't get in on anything like that again."

He was, however, mistaken. Nature's laws are said to be without exceptions, but he had no more than said it before the lightning violated all precedents and struck again—through the raised hand and arm of an American military policeman on the edge of the town.

"Pinched!" our sergeant chauffeur exclaimed when the hand went up. He was not altogether joking. Military law is not unlike that of the Medes and Persians which atreth not. Because of some mixup in their passes three correspondents had been "pinched" by the military police and brought back to M. G. H. Q. the week before in a state of uncertainty as to whether or no they would be shot at sunrise.

The sergeant added as the car rolled on to a slow stop: "You can get by the French military police with any old thing—beer check, laundry bill, chewing gum coupon, anything that is written in English and looks official, but when them iron-jaws of ours hold up a hand it means you."

See Boche Planes. The "iron jaw," however, was relaxed in a pleasant smile. Saluting its owner informed us: "If you drive round by the public square you will see two Boche planes our boys have just shot down. It's worth your while, for these are the first planes brought down by home-trained American aviators flying our own flag."

"First submarine—first plane!" the lieutenant commented as we drove on. "You must be the luckiest man in the whole world."

It happened to be Sunday, and in the square we found dozens of women,



GERMAN AIRPLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES



LIEUT. ALAN WINSLOW (LEFT) AND LIEUT. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, FIRST AMERICAN AVIATORS TO BRING DOWN ENEMY PLANES

children and pretty French girls, all in their 20-to-meeting best, elbowing through a mixed crowd of Pollus, Tommies and Sammites to get a good view of the wrecks.

Of the two Albatrosses one had burned in mid-air and lay a charred wreck on the ground. The other could easily be fitted for flying again. Both their pilots had survived, though one was badly burned.

Their conquerors, we were told, could be found at the flying field outside the town, and a very few minutes thereafter it opened before our speeding car; a dead flat plain bounded on one side by long low barracks; on the other by camouflaged hangars. In front of one, surrounded by a mixed mob of mechanics and flyers, stood the victorious planes.

All Like "Maiden Aunts." Usually the presence of this one man would be sufficient to set any hangar abuzz with excitement. But today he and his fellow stars were "sunny" in a scene which in its general features strongly resembled that created in an average American household by the first visit of the stork. The same atmosphere of quiet joy, suppressed excitement, prevailed. In their pleased interest, indeed, the two stars might have acceptably filled the role of maiden aunts at a christening.

They were bashful about their age as girls—for the opposite reason. They would fain have been older. When pressed for the truth Douglas Campbell, a young Californian, admitted one and twenty. Alan Winslow, who hails from Chicago, went him one better. Bah! Just out of their infancy! Think of it! But then—this aerial war has been conducted from the first by babes.

Of course you want to know more about them. Alan Winslow, then, trained with the French; therefore must yield to young Campbell, who was born and raised at the Lick observatory on the top of Mount Hamilton in central California—with its wooded gorges, deep ravines, cosmic outlook over foothills and plains, surely an ideal eyrie for a young eagle. He had taken his ground training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was completely American trained.

Risked Life for Leader

When the steamer Rochester was sinking, the men of the armed guard abandoned the ship in the various boats assigned to them. The explosion of the torpedo had damaged one of the ship's boats and a redistribution of the men among the remaining boats became necessary. W. F. Eisenhardt, a member of the United States naval armed guard, had been stationed at the bow-painter of one of these boats.

Your fighter is never a talker, and of all fighters the air men go the limit in slowness of speech. Even after Winslow, the hoary elder of two and twenty, was finally prodded to talk, he left so much to the imagination that it is necessary to fill in between his wide lines.

Hear Planes Coming. He and Campbell had got out early for the first official flight and were playing cards in a tent near their hangar while the mechanics tuned up their machines. The morning was clear, sunlight streaming between soft clouds high over the flying field. From the sand bag targets, where a machine gun was being lipped up and synchronized with the motor, came staccato bursts of firing. Everything was going on as usual, when in response to a telephone call from some far observation post, a bugle shrilled out the "Alerte!"

"I was already in my flying togs," Winslow explained, "and so got into the air at once. Campbell followed about a minute later. The Boche planes had just come into view, flying quite low, not higher than 1,000 feet. Their pilots said afterward that they were lost and mistook our station for their own, otherwise they would never have ventured into such a hornet's nest.

"To me it seemed impossible. I felt sure it must be some of our fellows coming in from another station. But the 'Alerte!' kept me ready. They were flying higher than we and the instant I sighted the German cross I let fly a burst from my gun.

Shot in Second Burst. "The Boche answered, but already I had banked steeply on a half loop that carried me above him; then describing a 'vrelle,' that is, a tall spin, I came squarely behind and shot him down with my second burst.

"By that time Campbell was chasing his man like a hawk after a running chicken across the sky, and I lit out after them. How that Boche did go! But he was too slow. Just as I caught up Campbell sent him down in flames.

He summed up this remarkable contest in the following schedule: "The 'Alerte!' sounded at 8:45. Eight-fifty, closed with the Boche. Eight fifty-one, shot down my man. Eight fifty-two, Campbell got his. Eight fifty-three, back on the ground." Eight minutes by the clock! Good work!

We went into their rooms to view the trophies, guns, cartridge belts, clocks and so forth that were laid out on their cots, and while we were looking them over Campbell added the last humane touch to the story. In sky warfare alone, it is said, have the Germans displayed any chivalry, a thing that is quite understandable. The uttermost bravery called for in those desperate duels up there in the wide and lonely vault of heaven is always associated with chivalric spirit. The knightly tradition still obtains and this lad's utterance proved that our boys can be depended upon to uphold it.

"My fellow was wearing an iron cross. I wanted it badly, but the poor devil was suffering enough from his burns. I hadn't the heart to take it from him."

Fine Feeling! There is no such thing as defeat for men animated by such spirit backed up by the thorough, intensive training given at our fields. By a quick combination of acrobatics he had learned during instruction Winslow had got his man. And as I thought of the quick-witted lads that are now getting the same training not by the tens and twenties but by hundreds and thousands, I mentally echoed a favorite exclamation of the British Tommy: "Poor old Fritz!"

Educational Influences. "Do you find that your farmhand are benefited by a course of reading?" "Yes," replied Farmer Coratossel. "They're gotten about all there is from the scientific works on agricultural literature. When I want 'em to hustle to crops now, I make 'em read the war news."

In These Days of Many Laws. "There ought to be a law against it." "I don't know what you're talking about, but I'll bet there is."



Don't Neglect a Bad Back!

It's Mighty Poor Policy to Worry Along Thus Handicapped When Health and Strength is So Needed

THE man or woman handicapped with a bad back in these times when physical fitness is so necessary, is indeed crippled. It's mighty poor policy to worry along with an aching back day after day; work is neglected and the simplest duties are a burden. Plowing, planting, harvesting, churning, the daily household all throw a heavy strain on the kidneys and kidney ills, with attendant backache, are a common result. Don't wait! Neglect may mean gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

A MASSACHUSETTS CASE. Mrs. A. Williamson, 8 Pearson Ave., West Somerville, Mass., says: "I had very severe pains in my back when I did my ironing or washing. I sometimes thought the pain would kill me. My kidneys became weak and I was greatly bothered on that account. I was told about Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, I was entirely cured of all kidney weakness." (Statement given July 23, 1914.)

STILL PRAISES DOAN'S. On March 22, 1917 Mrs. Williamson said: "It gives me much pleasure to have the opportunity to again recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. The cure has been permanent and I take Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally as a preventive."

Another Massachusetts Case. Geo. Dunning, naval officer, 470 Medford St., Somerville, Mass., says: "I served in the navy for thirty years and exposures as well as over-exertion, caused kidney weakness. I was in a pretty bad way and suffered with rheumatic pains in my knees, shoulder blades and elbows. My back was weak and I had to be careful in doing any bending or lifting, because the least strain made my back give way completely. The kidney secretions passed irregularly and contained sediment—about a dozen boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the trouble. Since taking them, I have passed an examination for insurance and my kidneys were found to be in good order." Four years later Mr. Dunning said: "I take Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally and I enjoy the best of health."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box At All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chemists

Hot Weather Hits Us Hardest in Stomach

Keep a close watch on your stomach this summer. We need all our fighting strength. War work—change of diet—will make us all easier prey to stomach and bowel trouble than ever before. It is so easy to become overheated on a blazing hot day, especially after eating a hearty meal. And then the excessive heat makes us flood our stomachs with all kinds of cold drinks. That's bad at any time; much worse—even dangerous—when there is the slightest feeling of stomach trouble.

Keep the stomach sweet and cool and free from too much acid—that's about all that is necessary. It's not so much the diet as to keep the poison from starting trouble. You can easily do this if you will just take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals.

Deceptivity. "You can't judge a man's usefulness by the size of his purse."

"No. And you can't judge a woman's industry by the size of her knitting bag."

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil has been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

Old Sores Healed

White Swelling, Necrosis or dead bone, old sores or ulcers of long duration have been healed by our famous BONE HEALING OINTMENT. Write for free sample and testimonials of a large number who are rejoicing at being healed of dread afflictions. Good for Man or Beast. The Wilson Medical Co., Inc., West Lafayette, O.

Didn't Notice It. "Doris, those people will be here in a minute. Put on your evening gown, quick!"

"Don't be funny, Charles; it is on."

Don't thou love life. Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—Benjamin Franklin.

St. Louis, Mo., has discovered and arrested a fresh gang.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Dr. J. C. Foster & Co., Chicago.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douche stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing powder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical, safe, and effective. Sold by Dr. J. C. Foster & Co., Chicago.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. It is the only hair dressing that is safe for the hair and scalp. It is the only hair dressing that is safe for the hair and scalp. It is the only hair dressing that is safe for the hair and scalp.

500 LAYING White Leghorn Hens
small lots. N. P. BERRY, California, Pa.
W. N. U., BOSTON, NO. 30-1918.



How France Has Been Fed

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Echo de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States.

Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient cooperation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

'OVER THE TOP'

By An American Arthur Guy Empey
Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

EMPEY LEARNS THAT SOMETIMES A STREAK OF YELLOW CAN TURN PURE WHITE.

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 falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Captain 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. Once more in the front trenches, Empey goes "over the top" in a successful but costly attack on the German lines. Soon afterwards Empey and his comrades repulse a determined gas attack launched by the Germans. His next experience is as a member of a firing squad which executes a sentence of death.

CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

On his left, in the darkness, he could make out the shadowy forms of trees; crawling on his hands and knees, stopping and crouching with fear at each shell-burst, he finally reached an old orchard and covered at the base of a shot-scarred apple tree.

He remained there all night, listening to the sound of the guns and ever praying, praying that his useless life would be spared.

As dawn began to break, he could discern little dark objects protruding from the ground all about him. Curiosity mastered his fear and he crawled to one of the objects, and there, in the uncertain light, he read on a little wooden cross:

"Pte. H. S. Wheaton, No. 1670, 1st London Regt. R. F. Killed in action, April 25, 1916. E. L. P." (Rest in Peace).

When it dawned on him that he had been hiding all night in a cemetery his reason seemed to leave him, and a mad desire to be free from it all made him rush madly away, falling over little wooden crosses, smashing some and trampling others under his feet.

In his flight he came to an old French dugout, half caved in and partially filled with slimy and filthy water.

Like a fox being chased by the hounds, he ducked into this hole, and threw himself on a pile of old empty sandbags, wet and mildewed. Then—unconsciousness.

On the next day, he came to: far distant voices sounded in his ears. Opening his eyes, in the entrance of the dugout he saw a corporal and two men with fixed bayonets.

The corporal was addressing him: "Get up, you white-livered blighter! Curse you and the day you ever joined D company, spoiling their fine record! It'll be you up against the wall, and a good job too. Get hold of him, men, and if he makes a break, give him the bayonet, and send it home, the cowardly sneak. Come on, you, move, we've been looking for you long enough."

Lloyd, trembling and weakened by his long fast, tottered out, assisted by a soldier on each side of him.

They took him before the captain, but could get nothing out of him but: "For God's sake, sir, don't have me shot, don't have me shot!"

The captain, utterly disgusted with him, sent him under escort to division headquarters for trial by court-martial, charged with desertion under fire.

They shot deserters in France.

During his trial, Lloyd sat as one dazed, and could put nothing forward in his defense, only an occasional "Don't have me shot!"

His sentence was passed: "To be shot at 3:35 o'clock in the morning of May 18, 1916." This meant that he had only one more day to live.

He did not realize the awfulness of his sentence; his brain seemed paralyzed. He knew nothing of his trip, under guard, in a motor lorry to the sandbagged guardroom in the village, where he was dumped on the floor and left, while a sentry with a fixed bayonet paced up and down in front of the entrance.

Bully beef, water and biscuits were left beside him for his supper.

The sentry, seeing that he ate nothing, came inside and shook him by the shoulder, saying in a kind voice:

"Cheer, laddie, better eat something. You'll feel better. Don't give up hope. You'll be pardoned before morning. I know the way they run these things. They're only trying to scare you, that's all. Come now, that's a good lad, eat something. It'll make the world look different to you."

The good-hearted sentry knew he was lying about the pardon. He knew nothing short of a miracle could save the poor lad.

Lloyd listened eagerly to his sentry's words, and believed them. A look of hope came into his eyes, and he reverently ate the meal beside him.

In about an hour's time, the chaplain came to see him, but Lloyd would have none of him. He wanted no pardon; he was to be pardoned.

The artillery behind the lines suddenly opened up with everything they

had. An intense bombardment of the enemy's lines had commenced. The roar of the guns was deafening. Lloyd's fears came back with a rush, and he covered on the earthen floor with his hands over his face.

The sentry, seeing his position, came in and tried to cheer him by talking to him:

"Never mind them guns, boy, they won't hurt you. They are ours. We are giving the Boches a dose of their own medicine. Our boys are going over the top at dawn of the morning to take their trenches. We'll give 'em a taste of cold steel with their sausages and beer. You just sit tight now until they relieve you. I'll have to go now, lad, as it's nearly time for my relief, and I don't want them to see me a-talkin' with you. So long, laddie, cheer."

With this, the sentry resumed the pacing of his post. In about ten minutes' time he was relieved, and a D company man took his place.

Looking into the guardhouse, the sentry noticed the cowering attitude of Lloyd, and, with a sneer, said to him:

"Instead of whimpering in that corner, you ought to be saying your prayers. It's bally conscripts like you what's spoiling our record. We've been out here nigh onto eighteen months, and you're the first man to desert his post. The whole battalion is laughin' and pokin' fun at D company, had luck to you! but you won't get another chance to disgrace us. They'll put your lights out in the mornin'!"

After listening to this tirade, Lloyd, in a faltering voice, asked: "They are not going to shoot me, are they? Why?"

"Get up, you white-livered blighter! Curse you and the day you ever joined D company, spoiling their fine record! It'll be you up against the wall, and a good job too. Get hold of him, men, and if he makes a break, give him the bayonet, and send it home, the cowardly sneak. Come on, you, move, we've been looking for you long enough."

Lloyd, trembling and weakened by his long fast, tottered out, assisted by a soldier on each side of him.

They took him before the captain, but could get nothing out of him but: "For God's sake, sir, don't have me shot, don't have me shot!"

The captain, utterly disgusted with him, sent him under escort to division headquarters for trial by court-martial, charged with desertion under fire.

They shot deserters in France.

During his trial, Lloyd sat as one dazed, and could put nothing forward in his defense, only an occasional "Don't have me shot!"

His sentence was passed: "To be shot at 3:35 o'clock in the morning of May 18, 1916." This meant that he had only one more day to live.

He did not realize the awfulness of his sentence; his brain seemed paralyzed. He knew nothing of his trip, under guard, in a motor lorry to the sandbagged guardroom in the village, where he was dumped on the floor and left, while a sentry with a fixed bayonet paced up and down in front of the entrance.

Bully beef, water and biscuits were left beside him for his supper.

The sentry, seeing that he ate nothing, came inside and shook him by the shoulder, saying in a kind voice:

"Cheer, laddie, better eat something. You'll feel better. Don't give up hope. You'll be pardoned before morning. I know the way they run these things. They're only trying to scare you, that's all. Come now, that's a good lad, eat something. It'll make the world look different to you."

The good-hearted sentry knew he was lying about the pardon. He knew nothing short of a miracle could save the poor lad.

Lloyd listened eagerly to his sentry's words, and believed them. A look of hope came into his eyes, and he reverently ate the meal beside him.

In about an hour's time, the chaplain came to see him, but Lloyd would have none of him. He wanted no pardon; he was to be pardoned.

The artillery behind the lines suddenly opened up with everything they

were bursting all around the guardroom, but he hardly noticed them.

While waiting there, the voice of the sentry, singing in a low tone, came to him. He was singing the chorus of the popular trench ditty:

I want to go home, I want to go home. I don't want to go to the trenches no more. Where the "whizzbangs" and "sausages" roar galore. Take me over the sea, where the Allemands can't get at me. Oh, my, I don't want to die! I want to go home.

Lloyd listened to the words with a strange interest, and wondered what kind of a home he would go to across the Great Divide. It would be the only home he had ever known.

Suddenly there came a great rushing through the air, a blinding, a deafening report, and the sandbag walls of the guardroom toppled over, and then—blackness.

When Lloyd recovered consciousness, he was lying on his right side, facing what used to be the entrance of the guardroom. Now, it was only a jumble of rent and torn sandbags. His head seemed bursting. He slowly rose on his elbow, and there in the east the dawn was breaking. But what was that mangled shape lying over there among the sandbags? Slowly dragging himself to it, he saw the body of the sentry. One look was enough to know that he was dead. The soldier's head was missing. The sentry had had his wish gratified. He had "gone home." He was safe at last from the "whizzbangs" and the Allemand.

Like a flash it came to Lloyd that he was free. Free to go "over the top" with his company. Free to die like a true Briton fighting for his king and country. A great gladness and warmth came over him. Carefully stepping over the body of the sentry, he started on a mad race down the ruined street of the village, amid the bursting shells, minding them not dodging through or around hurrying platoons on their way to also go "over the top." Coming to a communication trench he could not get through. It was blocked with laughing, cheering and cursing soldiers. Climbing out of the trench, he ran wildly along the top, never heeding the rain of machine-gun bullets and shells, not even hearing the shouts of the officers, telling him to get back into the trench. He was going to join his company who were in the front line. He was going to fight with them. He, the despised coward, had come into his own.

While he was racing along, jumping over trenches crowded with soldiers, a ringing cheer broke out all along the front line, and his heart sank. He knew he was too late. His company had gone over. But still he ran madly. He would catch them. He would die with them.

Meanwhile his company had gone "over." They, with the other companies had taken the first and second German trenches, and had pushed steadily on to the third line. D company, led by their captain, the one who had sent Lloyd to division headquarters for trial, charged with desertion, had pushed steadily forward until they found themselves far in advance of the rest of the attacking force. "Bombing out" trench after trench, and using their bayonets, they came to a German communication trench, which ended in a blindpass, and then the captain, and what was left of his men, knew they were in a trap. They would not retire. D company never retired, and they were D company. Right in front of them they could see hundreds of Germans preparing to rush them with bomb and bayonet. They would have some chance if ammunition and bombs could reach them from the rear. Their supply was exhausted, and the men realized it would be a case of dying as bravely as possible, or making a run for it. But D company would not run. It was against their traditions and principles.

The Germans would have to advance across an open space of three to four hundred yards before they could get within bombing distance of the trench, and then it would be all their own way.

Turning to his company, the captain said:

"Men, it's a case of going West for us. We are out of ammunition and bombs, and the Boches have us in a trap. They will bomb us out. Our bayonets are useless here. We will have to go over and meet them, and it's a case of thirty to one, so send every thrust home, and die like the men of D company should. When I give the word, follow me, and up and at them. Give them hell! Lord, if we only had a machine gun, we could wipe them out! Here they come, get ready, men."

British prepare for the "Big Push," the forerunner of the Somme. Read about it in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

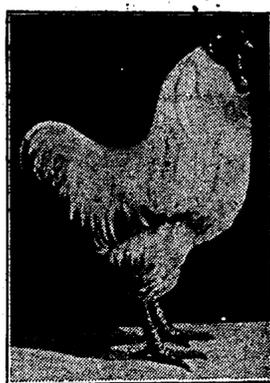
Striving After Strength. We think that we shall win truth by striving after strength, instead of knowing that we shall gain strength just in the degree that we become true.—Phillips Brooks.

FARM POULTRY

UTILITY OF VARIOUS BREEDS

Wyandotte is Early Maturing, and Being Well Meated is Not Difficult to Fatten.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The common classification of breeds according to their places in the general scheme of poultry production divides them into three principal classes, laying breeds, meat breeds and general-purpose breeds—that is, breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg



Splendid White Wyandotte.

producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality. The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington of the general-purpose class.

The breeds mentioned as of the laying class, with the exception of the Minorca, are relatively small, very energetic and lively, mature early, and are easily kept in good laying condition. The Minorca is of larger size and modified somewhat in the other particulars mentioned, yet has more the character of the laying class than of any other.

In the meat breeds, there is not the same uniformity of type that is found in the laying breeds. The three mentioned differ decidedly. The Brahma is most popular because it is at the same time the largest and the most rugged in constitution. The Dorking excels in quality of meat, but is generally considered somewhat lacking in hardiness. The Cornish is rather hard-meated, but, being very short-feathered, has its special place as a large meat-producing fowl in Southern sections where the more heavily feathered Brahma does not stand the summer well.

Among the popular breeds of the general-purpose class there are also differences in type, adapting breeds to different uses. The Plymouth Rock is generally regarded as the type meeting the widest range of requirements in the general-purpose class.

The Wyandotte is a little smaller and earlier maturing, but still very well meated and easy to fatten.

The Rhode Island Red has nearly the same standards of weight as the Wyandotte, but is a more active bird, not putting on fat so readily. Consequently it approaches the laying type and is popular with those who want eggs and meat but want eggs most.

The Orpington is at the other extreme in the general-purpose class being a heavier, meatier fowl than the Plymouth Rock.

Such a list of breeds affords so wide a range of choice that poultry keepers can always select a standard breed better adapted to their locality and their purpose than any nonstandard stock they can procure and having the further advantage of producing true to type.

Turning to his company, the captain said:

"Men, it's a case of going West for us. We are out of ammunition and bombs, and the Boches have us in a trap. They will bomb us out. Our bayonets are useless here. We will have to go over and meet them, and it's a case of thirty to one, so send every thrust home, and die like the men of D company should. When I give the word, follow me, and up and at them. Give them hell! Lord, if we only had a machine gun, we could wipe them out! Here they come, get ready, men."

British prepare for the "Big Push," the forerunner of the Somme. Read about it in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Striving After Strength. We think that we shall win truth by striving after strength, instead of knowing that we shall gain strength just in the degree that we become true.—Phillips Brooks.

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, get your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases. This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Somewhere.

Mrs. Flatbush—So your husband is "somewhere in France?"

Mrs. Bensonhurst—So I believe.

Mrs. Flatbush—But don't you know where?

Mrs. Bensonhurst—No.

Mrs. Flatbush—Don't you feel somewhat concerned?

Mrs. Bensonhurst—Why, no. When he was here I knew he was somewhere in America, but half of the time I didn't know where.

That Second Thought.

Head of the House (roaring with rage)—Who told you to put that paper on the wall?

Decorator—Your wife, sir.

Head of the House (subsiding)—Pretty, isn't it?

New Pleurisy Treatment.

Doctor Auld tells in the British Medical Journal of a chill and fever resembling malaria which he brought in by administering a platinum compound, and which upon subsiding left the patient in a markedly improved condition. He tried the treatment in cases of pleurisy with good result. It is especially adapted to sluggish cases of localized infection with low fever.

Self-Restraint Valuable.

For want of self-restraint many men are engaged all their lives in fighting with difficulties of their own making, and rendering success impossible by their own cross-grained ungentleness; whilst others, who may be much less gifted, make their way and achieve success by simple, patient equanimity and self-control.—Samuel Smiles.

Tropical Fruits in Venezuela.

All sorts of tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, bananas, plantains, mangoes, papaw, etc., and all sorts of vegetables are grown in Venezuela in sufficient quantities for local market, where they are very cheap, but none is being exported from this district.

Been Buying on Margin?

"You have no reason to be ashamed of your poverty if you acquire it honestly," remarks Life. But! One may have acquired it honestly enough, but so blamed foolishly as to be mightily ashamed of it.—Boston Transcript.

Salvationists Raise Silk Worms.

An annual silk camp for the cultivation of the silkworm has been established by the Salvation Army in a 10,000-acre mulberry forest near Lahore, India.

Truly Kings of Birds.

"Our national bird, the bald eagle, wild in its native haunts, is so large, so majestic, and flies with an evidence of so enormous strength, that one is impressed with the thought that here is the king of birds," writes T. Gilbert Pearson of the Audubon society. "On one occasion while eating my lunch in the shade of a little bush on a Southern prairie, I saw one carry off a lamb."

A striking illustration of the times is the way in which all parties and denominations are uniting in relief work, the spirit of the times seeming to be one of harmony and unity in this work so necessary for the conquest of the war. In the universal need, all prejudices and differences appear to be forgotten, and this amity and friendship will have its effect long after the war is over, and dispose of much bitterness which existed before the exigencies of the times brought the melting pot of human kindness into action.

One of the most objectionable features of modern social life is the prevalence of hypocrisy and sham—of pretending to be and to have what you have not and are not. The attempt to "keep up appearances" makes many families miserable that might otherwise be happy. A plain-spoken rogue is safer company than a hypocritical model of propriety.

Uncle Eben.

"I've noticed," said Uncle Eben, "dat de man dat rocks de boat moe' every time ain' de owner of de boat."

Going to Dig for One.

In Alabama they tell of one "Doc" Marsh, a queer old "yarb" doctor of decidedly limited education.

One day some one said to him, "See here, doc, haven't you any diploma?"

"Well, no," said the doctor, "I ain't got none on hand just now, but I'm goin' to dig some as soon as the ground is right in the spring."—Harper's Magazine.

Coal Flows Like Water.

In a great steel works at Pittsburgh powdered coal flows like water through 1,500 feet of four-inch pipe under a pressure of 40 pounds to the square inch, and flows so rapidly that four tons have been put through a 650-foot line in five minutes.

Milwaukee has 5-cent street car fares.

Doubtful.

"How's your war garden, old man?"

"There's a cutworm drive on at present."

One difference between a man and a woman is that a man grows to be fond of an old hat.

Ruthenians.

Ruthenian is the name given to Christian inhabitants of what was formerly known as "Little Russia," living in what is eastern Austria, and also in southeastern Poland. They use the ancient Greek liturgy translated into the old Slavonic tongue, though Roman Catholics professing obedience to the See of Rome. They have a married secular clergy, following what is known as the use of St. Basil. It should, however, be noted that the name is sometimes loosely applied in Canada to several Russian sects living in the West.

The education of men, like that of dogs, is a slow and painstaking process. No one college president in a short lifetime ever filled a whole state with scholarly men. No one missionary ever changed a heathen province into a model Christian commonwealth, says Minneapolis Journal. Dreams of China or of Russia becoming as fine a republic as America overnight are slimy foolishness. And even if these swift and extensive metamorphoses could be brought about, they could not be sustained. This war will hammer a few rough world truths into the thick skulls of dense mortals; but it will not make peasants in our generation into enlightened, self-governing citizens, nor keep them thus.

Platinum in Spain.

Platinum deposits in the south of Spain, in a mountainous region known as the Berrania de Ronda, are reported to be extensive. The 12 or 14 rivers of the district may profitably be dredged for platinum gravel for some years to come.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of fretting and fuming over your freckles, as Orlin—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these bothersome spots.

Simply get an ounce of Orlin—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it every night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Orlin, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Doubtful.

"How's your war garden, old man?"

"There's a cutworm drive on at present."

One difference between a man and a woman is that a man grows to be fond of an old hat.

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to convulsions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Orlin, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Makes Every Drop of Kerosene Count

The long blue chimney of the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove turns every drop of kerosene into clean, intense heat. That is why the New Perfection is the one oil stove that gives gas stove comfort with kerosene oil.

Always ready. Does not overheat the kitchen. No waste—instantly regulated. Cooks fast or slow, without watching—eliminates the drudgery of coal, wood and ashes.

Already in 3,000,000 homes. In your home it will let you give up the coal your country needs—and gain a wonderful, economical all-round cook stove. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4-burner sizes, with or without cabinet top. Also, 4-burner stove with heat-retaining oven and cabinet complete.

Use SO-CO-NY Kerosene—every drop clean heat— inexpensive and economical.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES



"The U. S. Fuel administration authorizes us to say that it considers the use of oil cook stoves and oil heaters at this time a very important help in the necessary conservation of coal for war purposes."

Ask your dealer about the New Perfection Kerosene Water Heaters and the regular New Perfection ovens. None better.

The Long Blue Chimney Burns Gas or Oil Stove Comfort

DRY LITTER FOR SCRATCHING

Damp Material is Practically Useless—Clean It Out and Renew It at Frequent Intervals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Straw and similar material gathers moisture and when the litter becomes damp enough to be limp it is practically useless for fowls to scratch in for their grain feed. Scratching litter in the poultry house is essential, but it should be cleaned out and renewed frequently.

Best Pullets to Keep.

Keep the pullets which mature quickly and start laying first. Those which start laying when less than 200 days old, or nearest that age, are the best layers if they have had the best care.

Necessary for Large Flocks.

It is pretty generally admitted that the incubator and brooder are necessities where large flocks of poultry are kept.

BED HAMMOCKS

Extra Good Quality Bed Hammock, National Spring, High Grade Mattress, fitted Dutch Magazine Pockets, complete with Chains and Wind Shield. Regular Price \$16, Our Price This Week \$13.50

FURNITURE--Porch and Lawn

Rattan Seat, Slat Back Rocker.....\$1.98
Rattan Seat, turned stock, Slat Back, full sweep Rocker.....\$3.98

SULKEYS and STROLLERS

For Baby's comfort. A Big Special for This Week is a \$7.00 Sulkey for.....\$5.00

NEW PERFECTION

OIL COOK STOVES. We have just received our third shipment of Oil Cook Stoves, which exhausts our contract. Get yours from this lot and be sure of it.

WINDOW SCREENS

Adjustable, with Worden Frames.....35¢, 45¢, 55¢, 70¢

This Store will be Closed Thursday Afternoons during the Months of June, July, August, September

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

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

Plows Oil Stoves
Wheelbarrows
Rubber Hose

Tin and Paper Roofing

George W. Hunt
ANTRIM, N. H.

AUCTION

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

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

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

The Reporter Office,
ANTRIM, N. H.

Expert Advice on Water Supply

It is to be our special contribution of War Service. To Farm successfully, abundant water is needed. We have drilled many successful wells in and about Antrim, as well as in other parts of New Hampshire, and can point to a long list of satisfied customers. Several of our machines are now at work in New Hampshire. Calls for advice on individual or community Artesian Wells will receive prompt attention.

BAY STATE ARTESIAN WELL CO., INC.
42 No. Main St. CONCORD, N. H.

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that Auto-intoxication, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious Kidney and Bladder Troubles; that it upsets the Stomach, causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness; that chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Pain In The Back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that Pimples, Rashes, Eczema and other Skin Affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are taken to correct Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" (or Fruit Liver Tablets) will protect you against Auto-intoxication.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, by FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

EAST ANTRIM

Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Loveland, accompanied Mrs. Alice Bowen, of Melrose, Mass., on an auto trip to Bradford recently.

C. W. Petty had the misfortune to lose three thoroughbred Holstein cattle recently.

Mrs. Mary Coombs and son, Warren spent the week end at Brookside farm.

Mrs. Perry entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Young and two children, of Bradford, also Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson and two children, of Warner, last week.

E. G. Rokes and family visited relatives at the village the first of the week.

J. W. Burnett, of Des Moines, Iowa, is visiting at G. F. Trask's.

CLINTON VILLAGE

Miss Jessie Butterfield is spending two weeks in Lebanon.

Diamond A. Maxwell was in Henniker over Sunday night.

Mrs. Martha Sawyer is with her brother's family at the village.

Mrs. Albert H. Baker and little son spent Sunday at George Sawyer's.

E. K. Wheeler was unfortunate in losing a valuable work horse last week.

E. A. Bigelow and Harry Bigelow have been at Fairacres for a few days.

Mrs. May L. Brown is visiting for a few days with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Holt.

G. H. Caughey and family visited at their former home in Waltham, Mass., over Sunday of last week.

Herbert Butterfield has hired the Hutchinson berry pastures, and has several pickers working for him.

Martin Haefeli and family, from Peterboro, visited over Sunday with Mrs. Haefeli's sister, Mrs. Alfred G. Holt.

Mrs. Wilkins is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. Amos Harrington, after an absence of several weeks in Peterboro.

Joe Chamberlain was in Boston Saturday of last week with his youngest child, who is receiving treatment at a hospital there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hanson and Raymond Hanson, from North Wilmington, Mass., have been at the Bass farm for a short visit.

Will French, wife and son, and Will Holt and wife, from Milford, spent Sunday with their brother, Charles Holt and family.

Word has been received of the marriage in Jacksonville, Florida, of Ralph F. Little and Miss Dorothy C. McGowan, both from Medford Hillside, Mass. Mr. Little is nephew to Mrs. George Sawyer, and is well known here.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BENNINGTON

A Weekly News Letter of Interest

Town Hall, Bennington
WEDNESDAY EVE'G, JULY 24
at 8.30 o'clock

The Last Man

5 Reel Drama 1 Reel Comedy

Mrs. Ruel Cram is visiting her sister in Pepperell, Mass.

Mrs. Jones, of Warner, has been visiting Mrs. Fred Sargent for a few days.

Charles Cram, of Haverhill, Mass., was a recent guest of his brother, Ruel Cram.

Miss Weston, of Somerville, Mass., is visiting her cousin, Thelma Weston, at Lake George.

Will Griswold, son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Griswold, has arrived safely in France, so he advises his parents.

Rev. and Mrs. Geo. H. Dunlap, of Ashby, and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Rogers, of Walden, N. Y., have been calling on old friends here.

The Grange held a very successful lawn party last evening, at the home of Mrs. Hart. Lunch was served, and an interesting program was given.

ALL SPECULATION HALTED.

This tremendous saving has been effected, moreover, not by undertaking to lower prices, for all prices naturally and inevitably rise in war times: The Food Administration has simply undertaken to suppress unrighteous speculation and to assist in securing effective distribution and maximum production. In fact, work that the Food Administration has done for Americans so far, is best seen, paradoxically, by what has not happened, rather than by what has happened.

The only period in American history in any remote way comparable to the present is that of the Civil War. During the Civil War and immediately afterward when there was no Food Administration, unrestricted speculation forced prices of necessities to abnormal heights. If what happened in the Civil War had been allowed to repeat itself today the sufferings of the people of the United States would have been incalculable. Avoiding this situation is what Mr. Hoover has been able to achieve.

HOW WHEAT IS SAVED.

The average price of wheat per bushel in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War was ninety-four cents. War demands and unrestricted speculation brought this price to \$2.16 during the war. The average price of a bushel of wheat for the first three months of 1917 was \$1.89 and applying to this the Civil War increase the present price of wheat would be \$4.32 a bushel. Flour in 1861 sold at \$3.37 a barrel and during the Civil War this figure advanced to \$17.00 per barrel. The average for the first three months of 1917 was \$9.30 for a barrel of flour; adding to this the Civil War increase the present price wholesale would be \$18.87 or \$23.58 at retail. A similar estimate would bring pork to \$116.05 per barrel; sugar to \$0.28 per pound; tea \$1.13 per pound and eggs \$1.64 a dozen.

One of the most effective measures adopted by the Administration to save wheat is what is known as the "50-50" regulation. This orders that for every pound of wheat flour purchased at the grocery store, the buyer must buy an equal amount of substitute material. The result has been a saving of wheat for foreign shipment in vast quantities with no loss of food to Americans. It has taught Americans how to save. Americans who were perfectly willing before, but did not know how.

CASTORIA

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

NORTH BRANCH

Mrs. Alma Fisher was a Hillsboro visitor recently.

Hardin Ford spent the week end with his family.

M. H. Wood and men have been staying at Justin Parker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith spent the week end at W. D. Wheeler's.

Mrs. A. G. Simonds' daughters are spending a two weeks vacation with her.

Miss Jennie Craig visited with her sister, Lora, at Mrs. Crombie's, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayban, of Boston, have been stopping with W. K. Flint and family for a few days.

The next Circle supper will be Aug.

1, at Melvin's, with the Red Cross price and proceeds given to our local Red Cross. Everyone come.

Harry Gessenberg, of Liberty Farm, has been called to report for service this week, leaving for Lawrence, Mass., Monday. We are very sorry to lose him but all join in wishing him good luck and a speedy return.

The entertainment at the chapel Friday evening was well attended, nearly \$50 being realized, the balance being furnished by W. K. Flint, so that \$50 has been turned in to the local Red Cross. Much credit is due Mr. Flint and family for this entertainment, even being obliged to go beyond Peterboro for the musicians and a second trip the same night to return them to their homes. A food table was also present with real food, which was well patronized. Mrs. R. F. Hunt and Mrs. Ernest McClure having it in charge. We thank everyone who in any way contributed, both in entertainment and also financially.

Three Makes of Oil Stoves

We will guarantee to save you one-half the expense of wood or coal, by using one of our Oil Cook Stoves, say nothing about convenience and results obtained. We are the agents for three of the best Oil Stoves manufactured—Florence Automatic, Detroit Vapor, and New Perfection.

Hillsboro Furniture Rooms,
Hillsboro, N. H.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
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