

# The Antrim Reporter

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## VOLUNTEER RESERVES

By KATHERINE THAYER HODGES

Written for the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of New England. The first Dorothy's spirit was not up to a concert pitch was plainly evident as she stepped her way in the late afternoon through the crowded city streets. "It is not a question of 'to be or not to be' a Liberty Bond-holder, as Mr. Young said," she declared with a toss of her pretty head. "There is no question about it. I cannot buy even a fifty-dollar Liberty Bond, and that ends it."

The innocent but disturbing element which was responsible for this outburst was a little pasteboard box which Dorothy's employer had handed to her only a few minutes before, with the result that she was fairly beating a tattoo on her heart-strings. She really wanted to do something to help the boys "over there," but how could she? she argued. Yet every time she heard the aggravating hollow thud of the empty box as it swung in the silk bag on her arm, she thought of an old but dainty white silk stocking tucked away back in her bureau drawer with three crisp ten-dollar bills in its toe.

When two years before Dorothy had secured a position which meant a desk and a swivel chair in a large office, it seemed as if she had reached the pinnacle of success as a business woman, but she soon found that eighteen dollars a week did not go very far. In fact, for the month of her probation she had been to save enough money for a new blue suit for fall, and she thought of it every time her eye caught sight of the bright new ring on her finger—blue would look so nice beside Ray's khaki. She had pinched and squeezed every dime until the eagle fairly squeaked, and now the goal was so near—oh, she just couldn't give it up! No, anything but that!

"Extra! Extra! Extra!" cried the newsboys up and down the street. Dorothy shuddered as the words were suddenly visualized and she saw on the battlefields of France our boys, fighting for love of justice and humanity. How could they nobly bear their part in the terrible conflict, were it not for the remembrance of the beloved home land—their confidence that all loyal Americans are with them in the saving and giving which will win the war.

"I might just as well face this thing first as last, for it begins to look as if it really were a question of life or death," she declared aloud as she reached her room, she threw her hat and gloves onto the table and herself into a chair by the open window. "Dorothy Bolton, are you a slacker, or are you not?" was her indignant demand.

Instantly the rockers of the little wicker chair squeaked, "You are! You are!" "You saucy thing," laughed Dorothy; "but I'm afraid you're speaking the truth," she added ruefully. She reached for her bag, drew out the little pasteboard box, and turned it over slowly. "Red, white and blue," she murmured softly. "The colors of our beloved country—somehow they mean more than they even did before." Then the words "Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of New England," caught her eye. Surely women were coming into their own in this work, she thought. Though they may not go into the trenches and fight, they can work and save and give as well as the men.

For a few moments Dorothy sat very still, looking out over the tops of the buildings with their smoking chimneys, past the tall elm trees on Boston Common, until her eyes rested on the gilded dome of the Capitol on Beacon Hill. To her awakening thought it was as a tower of strength, reflecting the principles of pure democracy and liberty for which our government stands.

Suddenly she started from her chair, and a look of dismay crossed the pretty face. "Sacrifice!" she exclaimed. "What have I been thinking about! Of course it isn't a sacrifice to wear our old clothes; it's just a great and glorious opportunity to do our bit. Why, I'd be ashamed to look Ray in the face if I could be so rich when he is offering his life. Fifty dollars seems a good deal, but the thirty I have will be a good start toward it, and the rest will be only a trifle at a time." Glancing once more at the little box, she began to hum the lines that met her eye:

"First a nickel, then a dime, Save the pennies every time;— Dorothy stopped suddenly as a new thought came to her. "Why, it isn't actually giving the money after all," she said to herself. "It's just letting Uncle Sam have the use of what we save, and in time we'll have it all back with interest. Like all really good things it works both ways, and after the war is over I can have two suits from what I save. And maybe, yes, maybe," she added, "the furnishing of a home for two. That can be my 'bit' while Ray is doing his in France—and now for a look at the old clothes."

"Tap, tap," sounded on Dorothy's door a few minutes later, and her chum Marion from the next floor, armed with her knitting and a box of fudge, came in and founced down in the little wicker chair.

"What in the world are you doing with all those clothes, Dot? Not packing for home yet, are you?" Dorothy laughed gaily. "No, oh no; just 'taking stock,' as you saleswomen call it. You see I'm getting very businesslike."

"Altogether too much so for my limited understanding," retorted her friend. "Come, what's it all about,

Dorothy?"

But that perverse little lady was in no hurry to satisfy her friend's curiosity. "For, once in my life," she teased, "I'm going to be in the height of the style, fashionable to an extreme. I've joined the Reserve Regiment of Volunteer Clothing Savers. Behold the badge of honor!" and Dorothy waved her hands dramatically toward the array of worn but fairly presentable suits and dresses on her bed, and laughed heartily at Marion's mystified look.

"This regiment is perfectly great," she went on, "and it's going to be a mighty popular one, for every woman who joins it must qualify by the wearing of her last year and the year before's clothes;—performing a perfectly heroic deed of bravery! The only drawback is that their uniforms of made-overs will be undecorated with stripes or medals, and I fear they will never review this branch of his reserve. But we'll march with the boys to victory just the same," she concluded earnestly.

For a few moments neither of the girls spoke, then Dorothy went on, speaking very low. "You know, Marion, I've waked up at last to the realization that I'm an American woman, and I'm going to be one in the true sense of the term. This is my government, and its problems are my problems, too. Even if I am just a little wee part of it, I cannot shrug that part the least I can do is to make over my old clothes, and lend Uncle Sam all I can save."

Marion smiled ruefully. "And stop eating fudge," she interrupted. "But Dorothy hurried on. 'Mother always said it was an art to make over old clothes, and I think it's a good thing to have it revived and made fashionable. Why I was reading only yesterday that one of the highest salaried women in the country actually takes pride in saying that she has not had a new dress in three years.'"

"Probably she had more to make over than most of us," argued Marion, as she reached for another piece of fudge. Dorothy smiled. "Most of us have enough to get along with if we have the real spirit of patriotism back of us. Here I've been making myself think that I could not get along without a new suit this fall, but just see what I'm going to do," she explained eagerly. "This white serge kimono skirt is perfectly good, but it's so wide I haven't worn it for ages; by having it dyed blue to match this one-piece serge dress, and making it into a military cape, I'll have a suit after all, and the cape can be worn with any dress. This black and white striped plaited skirt is badly worn and soiled around the hem, but it will clean beautifully and will be just the thing for a lining."

Marion gasped, partly in admiration, but half incredulously. "The idea is perfectly splendid," she admitted, "but frankly, Dot, the dress looks to me impossible, almost—if you'll pardon me—a relic of mediæval times." "I'll acknowledge," answered Dorothy with a gay laugh, "that the blue serge is a dress with a past, but also one with countless possibilities. The skirt is wide enough to make a narrow foundation skirt, but as the new models are much shorter the extra lengths will make a straight apron tunic for the front and back, reaching from the shoulders, and I'll finish the sides and across the bottom with a four-inch band of black satin cut from the old coat mother left when she was here. With the neck cut pointed in front, and a large collar evolved from this white crepe de chine waist, which has been a candidate for the scrap-heap for some time, I'll wager no one will ever dream of its past career of usefulness and activity. Of course," she added quickly, as she saw that Marion was not quite convinced, "the serge will be turned, for—see—it is like new on the wrong side."

Dorothy stopped for breath, and her companion laughed. "Where did you get your clever ideas, Dot? You are a wonder!" Dorothy's face flushed with pleasure. "I'm not the least bit of a wonder," she denied modestly. "In fact, I'm quite ashamed I didn't see all these possibilities before, for I'm truly grateful for an old-fashioned mother who helped me develop some practical ideas."

"It's dress, too," the girl continued eagerly, as she shook out a dark gray satin skirt with chiffon tunic, "seemed almost too narrow and worn to do anything with, as it has done me good service for two years now, but I can get a lovely long scarf out of it, lined with the chiffon and with two strips of marabout from this old neckpiece across the ends. Out of what is left I'll make a hat with a satin crown and chiffon brim, and with no expense but the cost of the frame. Behold me fully equipped, mademoiselle, and all my own handiwork!"

"But when are you going to do all this work?" Marion's tone was slightly skeptical. "You are a busy stenographer, and you know how little energy one has left for scheming and sewing after a long, hard day at the office." "You remember I'm to have two weeks' vacation," said Dorothy. "Instead of spending a week at the beach, as I had planned, that money will go into my Liberty Loan box, and I'll spend all the time at home on the farm and do my sewing while I'm visiting with mother."

When the Liberty Loan thing-box was opened two months later, Dorothy found she had saved almost enough money to finish paying for the fifty-dollar bond, started with the thirty dollars from the old stocking toe and the twelve dollars that a week at the

## REGISTRATION DAY

September 12, for Men from 18 to 45 Years

All men who shall be 18 years of age and who shall not have become 46 years of age, and who have not already registered, must do so September 12, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. All men who are 18 years of age and all who are 45 years of age on Sept. 2 are included as well as all between these ages.

Men now in army or navy service will not register, but must do so if and when discharged for any reason.

The Local Board for Hillsborough County No. 2 has appointed the Town Clerk in every town, save in a very few where at the request of the Town Clerk another party has been named, as chief registrar.

The place of registration is the town of one's permanent residence and the location in the town is the office of the Town Clerk unless the Chief Registrar makes other arrangements; public notice will be given in each town as to the place of registration.

Posters for information have been furnished each Chief Registrar for posting, and from those men can inform themselves as to the information they must give. Be prepared to answer every question on the card and so save yourself further annoyance.

Men subject to registration who shall be so ill on Sept. 12 as to be unable to visit the registration office must through some friend make application for registration in their homes, which application will be to the Chief Registrar of their town and would better be on the day preceding registration. Men avoidably absent from their homes on registration day, must secure registration at the office of any Local Board prior to registration day, and must themselves forward the registration card to their Local Board enclosing a 3c stamp if they desire a registration certificate returned to them, but the registration must be at such late as to allow the registration card to reach its Local Board on registration day Sept. 12.

Men who are sick arrange with the Chief Registrar of their town; when away from home register with a Local Board; do not mix the two provisions.

Report on 40 Men Registered on August 24

Classified in class 1	25
Accepted by physical examination	18
" Limited service	2
Rejected	10
Classified in class 2 for dependency	1
" " " 4	4
" " " 5 alien	1
Classification pending	9
With District Board agriculture	6
" " appeal	1
" Local Board	2
Total	40

The number of rejections was much greater than was to be expected. Three were rejected for vision, 3 underweight, 1 each injury to knee, tuberculous, mastoid, heart.

The Local Board has no knowledge as to when these men will be called but likely within a very few weeks.

This board has subject to call from

beach would have cost. "What is more," she confided to Marion, "now that I've found I can save, 'First a nickel, then a dime,' if I make up my mind to do it, I'm taking another bond on the dollar down and dollar a week plan, to go with the one father gave me as a nest-egg toward the home Raymond and I hope to have when the war is over."

"I haven't that to look forward to," said Marion soberly, "and I'm not clever enough to make over things, but no more nickels or dimes are going to slip through my fingers for sodas and movies until I've saved at least a dollar a week out of my salary for a Liberty Bond. Here's my hand on it!" "Oh, Ray! I'm so thankful I waked up in time to have a part in this Liberty Loan drive," Dorothy said to her khaki-clad escort as they walked through the park the night before he sailed for France. "I realize as I never did before what a wonderful privilege it is to be an American woman in these days of worldwide sorrow. We must make sacrifices," she said she looked at him fondly, "but out of these trials will come sunshine and happiness for all the world!" The man in khaki looked at the girl at his side, dressed for the first time in the uniform of the Reserve Regiment of Volunteer Clothing Savers and with the light of love and patriotism in her eyes. Never had she looked so beautiful to him, and he answered softly, "Yes, Dot, it is a wonderful thing to be an American woman, but to me the most glorious of all is that you are the loyal sweetheart of an American soldier."

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

For the Fourth Antrim Man Lost in World War

The memorial service at town hall on Sunday afternoon, for the fourth son of Antrim who has given his life in the world war, was about as largely attended as was a like service two weeks ago.

Orrin Herbert Edwards was the only son of Mrs. Thomas Bonner, of Antrim, and was twenty-five years old. He followed farming most of his life before entering the service and up to within a year or so worked a few years in Hancock. Deceased joined the army in March last and was sent to Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., and just two months previous to being killed in action August 2 on the French battlefield, was sent overseas. He was a member of the 110th Infantry.

Scripture was read by Rev. R. S. Barker of the Methodist church, prayer was offered by Rev. W. J. B. Cannell of the Baptist church, and the remarks for the occasion were given by Rev. J. D. Cameron, who has been supplying at the Presbyterian church, upon which church service flag there is a star in honor of the deceased hero.

A quartet, composed of Miss Florence Brown, Mrs. W. J. B. Cannell, Chas. W. Prentiss and Ralph G. Winslow, sang a selection, Miss Gertrude Jameson sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," and the audience sang "America" in closing. Rev. Cameron's remarks were not lengthy but fitted the case very well and were suitably appropriate for such an occasion. An original poem was read by S. M. Tarbell who composed it.

## On a Few Days' Leave

Paul F. Paige arrived home from New York last Saturday and returned again Monday; his ship upon which he is chief petty pay officer and has made a number of trips, has been in New York for some little time, but his leave of absence was necessarily short.

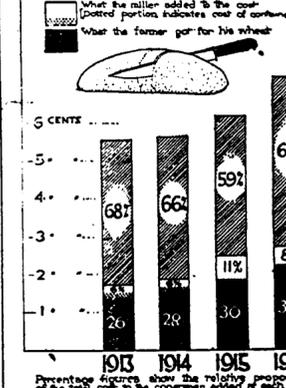
Rev. and Mrs. O. M. Lord have been entertaining their son and his family from Framingham, Mass.

men registered in 1917, for regular service 7, after Oct. 1, 6 more, for limited service 34, held as remedial 27; of whom 5 are now undergoing hospital treatment to make them fit for regular service and others are to enter later; such men as submit to treatment will not be called until fully recovered; other remediable men and men in limited service are subject to call any day.

Of the men registering June 5, 1918, 23 are subject to call for regular service, 9 for limited service.

C. S. Emerson

## COST TO THE CONSUMER OF A POUND LOAF OF BREAD



Since 1913 farmers have been receiving for their wheat a gradually increasing proportion the price paid by the consumer for bread. The amount received by the wheat grower for his contribution to the average pound has increased from less than 14 cents per loaf in 1913 to more than 34 cents early this year. The proportion to the whole price is shown by the relative length of the black columns of the chart.

The middle portion of each column shows what the miller received for his milling costs and profit. This has been a somewhat variable factor, but is now at the minimum—6 percent. In

## Renewed Testimony

No one in Antrim who suffers backache, headaches, or distressing urinary ills can afford to ignore this Hillsboro man's twice-told story. It is confirmed testimony that no Antrim resident can doubt.

J. W. Hicks, Water St., Hillsboro, N. H., says: "I used two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and found them a positive cure for too frequent passages of the kidney secretions, pains across my back and a tired, worn-out feeling. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

AFTER A LAPSE OF OVER FOUR YEARS Mr. Hicks said: "I am glad to continue my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills. The cure they gave me has proven lasting and I haven't had to use a kidney medicine for several years."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Hicks had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Auction Sale

By Charles H. Dutton, Auctioneer.

As administrator of the estate of Ellen Shea, Charles H. Dutton will sell the property known as the Jeffrey Shea place, near the South Bennington depot, containing about 100 acres, upon which is a lot of young growing timber and a considerable amount ready to be cut, on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock. For particulars read posters.

## Auction Sales

By W. E. Cram, Auctioneer, Antrim

A lot of Hereford calves, thirty-three in number, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 9.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Highlands, about a mile and a half from Antrim village. These are all Herefords, bulls and heifers. Also a lot of Pigs. For particulars read posters.

## Card of Thanks

I desire in this way to thank all of my neighbors and friends for the many deeds of kindness and words of sympathy extended to me in my deep sorrow. May God's blessing rest upon one and all.

Mrs. Thomas Bonner.

## 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

## Cram's Store

Schools Will Begin Soon

We have an Unusually Good Line Gingham, Endurance Cloth, &c., suitable for School Dresses, at much less than present market prices. Also Dandy Stock of Hosiery and Underwear for the Boys and Girls. Boys' Pants, Blouses, Shirts and Caps.

DYOLA DYES  
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

## W. E. CRAM

Odd Fellows Block Store,  
ANTRIM, New Hamp.

## HARNESSES

—AND—

## Harness Repair Work

OF ALL KINDS

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S. M. TARBELL, Antrim  
Telephone 18-21 North Main Street

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.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NEWS

Lebanon Fair September 20-21.

At a meeting of the Lebanon Fair association Arthur E. Hough, treasurer of the People's Trust company, was appointed chairman of the association to arrange for the coming fair Sept. 20 and 21. The other members of the committee are prominent business men of Lebanon and include E. A. Barnes, manager of Hotel Rogers; Fred J. Cantlin, manager of the Park theater; W. E. Barnes, manager of the Hotel Barnes; Fred J. Cushing of the Lebanon Drug company; C. D. Williams, an official of the Vermont State Fair association; W. S. Barnes and W. B. Mowers.

Many improvements are being made at Riverdale park, a new judges' stand is being erected and a large grand stand will be built to accommodate several hundred people. Governor Keyes has been invited to attend and there will be many important attractions including a balloon ascension and there will be a long list of prizes for cattle, sheep, swine and poultry; also prizes for gentlemen's driving horses, single and double.

## Water Boy's Narrow Escape.

Victor Drago of South Berwick, water boy at the L. H. Shattuck shipyard at Newington, was badly injured and had a narrow escape with his life. He was walking under one of the platforms at the side of the ship when in some manner one of the heavy chisels used by the ship carpenters was pushed off the platform and fell. It came down blade first and struck young Drago on the back near the shoulder, inflicting a clean cut of six inches in length and clear into the backbone, but fortunately was falling at such an angle that it just grazed the bone.

He was taken to the emergency hospital and then to the Portsmouth hospital by Dr. J. H. Neal. The wound was closed with a considerable number of stitches and the attending physician thinks the lad will be about in a short time.

## Increase in Wheat Production.

The department of agriculture at Washington has the following to say about increased food production in this state:

"New Hampshire's worth-while war effort is being demonstrated by an increase of 32.2 per cent in staple food-crop production over the results of last year, according to a census made by local food-production committees and the county agents. Wheat production has increased 412 per cent, while the barley output is 137.2 per cent in excess of that of 1917.

Formerly only small areas were devoted to these grains, and hence the production of only a small acreage meant a larger per cent increase. Other farm crops have increased on the percentage basis, as follows: Potatoes, 3.5; beans, 13.4; corn, 19.9; and costs, 51.7."

## Preparing for Big Drive.

Headquarters have been opened at 72 North Main street, Concord, by the state branch of the New England division of the war council of the Young Women's Christian Association for the drive in November. The Y. W. C. A. will work in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A., the War Camp community service and the American Library association. The joint quota is \$135,000. Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft has been appointed state chairman of the Y. W. C. A. and Mrs. Ben S. Webb of Lisbon will be the field secretary. Miss Elizabeth Parker of Concord will be in charge of the headquarters.

## Crusade Against Speeds.

In the last ten days there have been a large number of violators of the automobile traffic laws brought before Judge Charles Madden in the municipal court at Keene, and in all cases fines have been imposed, after they entered a plea of guilty. In some cases where reckless driving has been charged, the license has been revoked by the state department. The traffic inspectors have been making an effort to make the automobile keep within the law. The inspectors have warned many drivers who were not brought into court.

## Work or Fight.

At the regular meeting of the Laconia city council an ordinance was passed requiring all males between the ages of 18 and 60 to work at some useful employment at least 36 hours a week. It reads:

"Sect. 1. All male persons able to work, between the ages of 18 and 60 years shall be employed usefully for at least 36 hours in each week during the present war of the United States.

"Sect. 2. Any person who violates the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance shall be fined not exceeding \$20."

## Fortieth Wedding Anniversary.

Rev. and Mrs. Charles Harvey Farnsworth of Concord celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary at the Baker Memorial Methodist church, there being a large attendance of local clergymen and many personal friends. Mr. Farnsworth was formerly a presiding elder and has held numerous important pastorates in the New Hampshire conference. At present he is acting as a supply preacher for the churches in the vicinity of Concord.

# NEW ENGLAND NEWS

Private John Sullivan, Co. B, 103rd Infantry, in a letter to his mother, Mrs. Nellie Sullivan of Manchester, states that he is reporting from a wound.

"It is a long time since I have been out in a few days," he writes. "Fritz got me, but you may believe that he paid for it," he continues. "I gave a pretty good account of myself and, what's more, I expect to make him pay still more."

Young Sullivan is one of the youngest of Manchester's veterans, having joined the colors when he was only 15 years of age. He went to the Mexican border with the First Regiment, and was among those who were transferred at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., last fall when the First N. H. and Second Maine were merged into the 103rd. He is 19 years of age now.

## Postmaster Nominations.

Two of the most important federal places in the state were disposed of for the next four years when the President sent a big batch of nominations of nearly 2000 postmasters to the senate.

In the case of reappointment of Postmaster John R. Willis of Manchester, and in that of the appointment of George E. Farrand of Concord the proceedings followed general expectation. Mr. Farrand has been acting postmaster in the Capital city for some time. Mr. Willis' first term ended May 23, 1918, and his reappointment will be for a term beginning with that date.

## Exonerated by Government Officials.

Rev. Edmund B. Gearhart, former pastor of the First Unitarian church in Manchester has accepted a government position in the navy yard at Portsmouth.

Following his application for employment by the government, agents of the department of justice were sent to Manchester to investigate charges made concerning the loyalty of Mr. Gearhart which resulted in his resignation from his parish last winter.

Exoneration from any suspicion of disloyalty has been given by the government officials and the tender of a responsible position in the navy yard followed the findings immediately.

## Prominent Shoe Manufacturer Dies.

Willard H. Griffin, wealthy shoe manufacturer and banker of Manchester died at the Conant hospital, Boston, following an operation; he had been sick but a week.

W. H. Griffin was born at South Groveland, Mass., 61 years ago. For 25 years he has been connected actively with the shoe industry in Manchester. He was director of the Manchester National bank and was treasurer of the Lachine Manufacturing company. Fraternally he was connected with Masonry, holding the 32d degree rank, the Mystic shrine, Derryfield club and Cygnet boat club.

## Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary.

The 50th anniversary of the Osgood lodge of Odd Fellows, Portsmouth was observed in Odd Fellows' hall with a large attendance of members of the order, including among those present being one of the three living men who took the degrees at the institution of the lodge.

Osgood lodge was instituted by Grand Master True Osgood of Concord, in whose honor the lodge was named. The three surviving charter members are Edward T. Morrison of Portsmouth, Moses Plummer of Sharon, Mass., and Benjamin Plummer of Dover.

## The Balsams and Farms Sold.

The Balsams at Dixville Notch, which with its 20 farms and more than \$100,000 worth of fancy registered stock, went into the hands of a receiver last winter at the time of its incorporation, has come back into the possession of the Hale family, having just been purchased outright by J. Warren Hale of Philadelphia. He is a brother of Henry S. Hale of Philadelphia, who promoted this property. Henry S. Hale is still president of the Dixville Notch corporation. David B. Plumer is retained as manager and B. O. James as secretary.

## Two Acres Yield 35 Bushels.

Albert B. Pratt finished harvesting the wheat from a two-acre field near the Hartshorn Intervale land near Milford where last season the school gardens were. He got a crop of 2032 pounds or about 35 bushels. Considering this was his first attempt and that he has carried on his regular business without any interruption he thinks it is a pretty good showing.

## Death of Civil War Veteran.

James S. Howard, a well known veteran of the Civil war died at his home in Laconia after a long illness. Comrade Howard saw service in the Civil war in Co. F 7th Vermont Infantry. He was a prominent member of the John L. Perley Jr., post, G. A. R., and was a past post commander.

## Republican and Democratic Conventions.

Four state conventions will be held in Concord this month. The customary gathering of the Republican clans following the primaries will come on Sept. 18 and on the 19th the Democrats will get together. Then the Republicans will meet again on Sept. 27 to nominate a candidate to serve out the unexpired term of Dr. Gallinger in the United States senate. The Democratic senatorial convention will be held on Sept. 30.

# NEW ENGLAND NEWS

IN TABLOID FORM

## Remains of Warships from All Sections of Yankee Land

It is the theory that a cigar stub started the \$400,000 Revere Beach fire. At Camp Devens one day last week 970 soldiers were admitted to American citizenship.

Henry Dabby, a Quincy electrician, fell into a steam well at Wollaston, Mass., and was terribly burned by steam.

John Dunn, 17, of Somerville, Mass., of the crew of the British barge Canada, was picked up at sea and landed at an Atlantic port.

James Hart, an attendant at the Westboro, Mass., state hospital, guilty of ill-treating an insane patient, was sentenced for two months.

Daniel Silvester, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Silvester of Worcester, Mass. is the eighth member of the family to enter the service of Uncle Sam.

A trust fund established 74 years ago by Thomas W. Sears, a Boston auctioneer and commission merchant, and uncle of the late J. Montgomery Sears, has terminated.

Clothed in full uniform Patrolman Jerome Connelly plunged into the water near Squaw Rock, Squantum, Mass., and rescued Robert Craig of East Milton from drowning.

The number of persons affected by this deletion of Sunday riding in passenger autos, on motorcycles and in powerboats is estimated at 1,462,537 for the six New England States.

Leaders of the war savings stamp drive at Canton, Mass., announce that their town was the first in the state to pay its per capita war savings stamp allotment of \$20.70 in full.

Petitions for the pardon of Mrs. Sadie Newbert of Thomaston, Me., serving a life sentence for the murder of her husband in 1909, are under advisement by the governor and council.

Because of the low population of the penal institutions of Massachusetts, the director of prisons, Edward C. R. Bagley, is giving serious attention to the proposal to close several of those institutions.

The appointment of Mr. Douglas Flattery of Boston to the United States housing board, with headquarters at Washington, has been announced. Mr. Flattery is president of the Boston Evening Record company.

In the Malden (Mass.) court Frederick W. Montgomery was found guilty of operating a car while under the influence of liquor and fined \$105 \$5 for drunkenness and \$100 for operating the car while in that condition.

The blowing out of a fuse, causing flames to mount several feet in height, caused a panic on a crowded trolley car on the Massachusetts Lake line at Manchester, N. H., which resulted in more or less serious injuries to about 20 persons.

Burglars stole \$2,000 worth of officers' uniforms, watches, rings, jewelry, bracelets and fitted service bags from J. J. Barry's general store in Ayer, Mass. They also took \$25 from the cash box of the telephone pay station in the same block.

Food Administrator Endicott and other members of the public safety committee conferred at the State house, Boston, with a large number of candy manufacturers and dealers regarding a further reduction in the amount of sugar used for confectionery.

Although the total operating revenue of the Rhode Island company, which controls the street railways in that state, for the seven months ending July 31 was \$105,815.82 more than for the corresponding period last year, the net operating revenue ran behind \$271,276.44.

Massachusetts leads all the states in the country with a record of 70,000 free dental operations performed by Bay State dentists upon enlisted and selective service men since the war began. This announcement was made tonight by the Massachusetts committee on public safety.

Wage increases to all workers now receiving less than 78 cents an hour in 86 plants, in the munitions and related industries of Bridgeport, Conn., are provided in an award of Otto M. Edlitz, umpire chosen by the National War Labor Board to decide controversies between the companies and their employes.

At Keene, N. H., Miss Jane Brush, daughter of J. DeForest Brush, a summer resident of Dublin, pleaded guilty to reckless driving and paid \$25 and costs. Her license to operate is automatically revoked. Miss Bertha Schiff of Manhattan, N. Y., pleaded guilty to a charge of speeding and paid \$10 and costs.

The appointment of the American violinist, Frederic Fradkin of Troy, N. Y., as concert master of the Boston Symphony orchestra to succeed Anton Wittek, was announced by the trustees of the organization. Mr. Fradkin is the youngest man to hold the post since Franz Kniesel was appointed in 1885 and succeeds to a position that has been filled by some of the best known violinists of Europe.

# HOME TOWN HELPS

IDEAL GARDEN FOR SCHOOL.

Lebanon Authorities Show What Can Be Done by Systematic Planning and Proper Care.

A school in a garden! That is the ideal of many an educator—a place for children which in some slight degree shall give them a chance to see and enjoy natural beauty and to develop their faculties through the exercise of sense perceptions amid beautiful surroundings. It is an ideal that too often seems far from realization, yet here and there it may be found. On a recent trip through southern cities I ran across one such school which is of interest not only for what it is but for the way it came into existence. For it is a striking example of what may be done by one devoted woman, with loyal friends, working for an immediate and practical end.

- 1—Government requirements are increasing rapidly and must be supplied.
- 2—A pound of paper wasted means the loss of three pounds of coal for war purposes.
- 3—Chemicals used in paper making can be used for making ammunition and poison gases.
- 4—Labor and capital thrown away.
- 5—Economy will release thousands of freight cars for war purposes.
- 6—Care in purchase and use will help finance the war.
- 7—Economy will prevent shortage.

At Saunderson, R. I., Department of Justice agents detained Alexander Hinding of Boston, head of the firm of Hinding & Co., foreign representatives of the W. L. Douglas Shoe company, with offices in New York, upon his inability to produce a draft classification card.

Camouflaged in 12 barrels, marked pears and apples, and with a top layer of these fruits, Sheriff Graham's deputy at Portland, Me., found 752 pints of whiskey in a Boston & Maine refrigerator car, and consigned to a local fruit dealer, whose name is supposed to have been used as a blind.

Robert McDowell, the 15-year-old son of Scott S. McDowell, a merchant of Lyndon, accidentally shot himself tonight in his father's store. Coming from play the boy picked up a loaded rifle and was carrying it through a passage when it was discharged, the bullet entering his abdomen. He lived 15 minutes.

Within a few weeks 40 naval constructors, graduates of the United States Naval Academy for three years back are going to Boston to take the special course in naval construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This course was very much in evidence up to the time the war began. It is a very intensive one.

The annual exhibition of the products of children's gardens of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held at Horticultural Hall, Boston Saturday and Sunday. Displays of vegetables and flowers grown by the children in their school and home gardens were made. Prizes amounting to \$200 were awarded, ranging from fifty cents to \$5.00.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Leonard, dean emeritus of the Crane Theological School at Tufts, and for 24 years head of the institution, died early at his home, Somerville, Mass., within three weeks of his 96th birthday. He was born in Northwood, N. H., in 1822, and was educated in Haverhill Academy, Bradford Seminary, Atkinson Academy and the Theological School at Clinton, N. Y.

The Saxtons, one of the largest and best of the summer homes at Peak's Island, Me., owned by Harry W. Saxton of Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire with contents. The loss of the building is placed at \$12,000 and on the contents at \$7,000. Many priceless relics and heirlooms of the Saxton family were lost. The fire caught in the roof, probably from an overheated chimney. There was a small insurance.

The Golding Manufacturing Company of Franklin, Mass., makers of printing presses has sold its business to a new company, William C. Buchanan of Franklin. It is understood that the business will be continued on a larger scale. The Golding Press was established in Boston many years ago and is one of the oldest in the country. The company removed to Franklin twelve or fourteen years ago.

Acting-Governor Calvin Coolidge has issued a proclamation authorizing Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, to seize property whose owners, in Mr. Endicott's opinion, charge exorbitant rentals. The proclamation specifies buildings occupied by war workers on munitions, ships or anything directly or indirectly used for war purposes. Word has come to the executive office that excessive rents were being charged in the vicinity of war work plants. Should Mr. Endicott and his committee find that this condition exists he will have the authority to seize the property if the owners refuse to put their rentals on a fair basis.

No order restricting the use of automobiles is likely to prove necessary if everyone will do his share of gasoline conservation as recently requested by the U. S. fuel administration, according to a statement made by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator. "Every man is the keeper of his own conscience," said Mr. Storrow. "Give Uncle Sam the gasoline he wants and keep giving him gasoline until he says he has enough to go on without any anxiety in his job of beating the Germans and then bringing our boys home. Probably no definite order restricting the use of automobiles will prove necessary, if each of us will take hold in good part and do his share."

# COMMONWEALTH HOTEL

OPPOSITE Boston, Mass.

Shaver & Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

Nothing to Equal This in New England Rooms with private bath \$6.00 per day and up. Number of new rooms and bath \$4.00 per day and up.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

BRICKS & TERRAZZO FLOOR

SEEK FOR ROOMS

## S. S. SAWYER

ANTRIM, N. H.

## Real Estate

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

AND MORTGAGES

Farm, Village, Lake Property For Sale

No Charge Unless Sale is Made

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## John R. Putney Estate

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

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Full Line Funeral Supplies. Flowers Furnished for All Occasions. Calls day or night promptly attended to. New England Telephone, 104, 23 West Green, Corner High and Pleasant Sts., Antrim, N. H.

## W. E. Cram,

## AUCTIONEER

I wish to announce to the public that I will sell goods at auction for any parties who wish, at reasonable rates. Apply to

W. E. CRAM, Antrim, N. H.

## FARMS

Listed with me are quickly SOLD.

No charge unless sale is made.

## LESTER H. LATHAM,

P. O. Box 408, HILLSBORO BRIDGE, N. H. Telephone connection

## D. COHEN

Junk Dealer, ANTRIM, N. H.

Buyer of Old Magazines, Bags, Metals and Second-hand Furniture and Poultry.

Customer will drop postal card or phone.

## J. D. HUTCHINSON,

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

## Watches & Clocks

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

PRICES REASONABLE

Carl L. Gove, Clinton Village, Antrim, N. H.

## INSURANCE

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

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

# Edmund G. Dearborn, M.D.

Main Street, ANTRIM.

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

## DR. E. M. BOWERS,

DENTIST.

Baker's Block, Hillsboro, N. H. REMOVED FROM ANTRIM. Telephone 31-3

Office hours—9-12 a.m. 1:30-5 p.m.

## C. E. DUTTON,

AUCTIONEER.

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

## B. D. PEASLEE, M. D.

HILLSBORO, N. H. Office Over National Bank

Diseases of Eye and Ear. Latest instruments for the detection of errors of vision and correct fitting of glasses. Hours 1 to 5, and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays by appointment only.

## J. E. Perkins & Son

ANTRIM, N. H. LIVERY Feed and Sale Stable

Good Higs for all occasions.

A FORD CAR At A-F-F-O-B-D Prices

5-passenger REO Auto at reasonable rates

## SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

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

The Tax Collector will meet with the Selectmen.

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

# NEW HOME

The only way to get the genuine

New Home Sewing Machine

is to buy the machine with the name NEW HOME on the arm and in the legs.

This machine is warranted for all time.

No other like it No other as good

The New Home Sewing Machine Company, ORANGE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY C. W. THURSTON, Antrim, N. H.

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# The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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## PREFACE

For 14 years the Kaiser was my patient. All I know of him and all that he told me came to me while the relation of patient and dentist existed between us. For that reason I felt at first that, no matter how vital to the allied cause might be the information I could give as to the Kaiser's viewpoint, ambitions and plans, the requirements of professional ethics must seal my lips and compel me to withhold it from the world at large. When, however, I considered the grave crisis that confronts the world and in which my own country is playing so important a part, and realized that what I knew of the Kaiser might prove of some value to civilization, I concluded that my patriotic duty was paramount and rose superior to any of the ordinary demands of professional ethics. In this conclusion I was strengthened by the urgent solicitation of the leaders of my profession who were most emphatic in their contention that my ethical qualms were entirely unwarranted in view of all the circumstances.

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

## CHAPTER I.

### "America Must Be Punished!"

When war broke out between the United States and Germany, on April 6, 1917, I was in Berlin. I had lived and practiced my profession as a dentist there for 14 years, and the Kaiser had been one of my patients during all that time. I don't know exactly how many visits the Kaiser paid me professionally, but I know I am safe in saying they were not less than 100, and the probabilities are they were closer to 150. Almost invariably, after my work was done, the Kaiser remained anywhere from ten minutes to an hour and a half to discuss the topics of the hour with me.

When we declared war against Germany, therefore, while I was still an American citizen—as patriotic an American, I believe, as might be found anywhere—I had lived in Germany so long, had developed so many professional friendships in Germany's most favored circles and was so generally regarded as a particular favorite of the Kaiser himself, that I found it hard to realize that nevertheless I had become an alien enemy.

The same day the breaking off of diplomatic relations was announced, the German newspapers had published the provisions of an old treaty between Germany and the United States which gave Americans in Germany and Germans in America nine months after a declaration of war between the two nations within which to settle their affairs and leave the country.

"This treaty," the newspapers pointed out, "was made in the time of Frederick the Great. It has never been repealed. Germany will respect it." As there were so many more Germans in America than there were Americans in Germany, this prompt announcement of Germany's intentions regarding this treaty was quite understandable and it seemed most improbable that Germany would adopt any harsh measures toward Americans and thereby invite reprisals.

Had the situation been reversed, of course, the Germans would undoubtedly have thought it expedient to intern Americans no matter what happened to their own countrymen in America, and, in that event, this ancient treaty would have shared the fate of that which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. On "scrap of paper" more or less would never have been allowed to interfere with Germany's "destiny."

Influential Germans who called to see me professionally during that period almost invariably expressed the hope that I was not planning to leave Berlin.

"No matter what happens, doctor," they declared—"even if the worst comes to the worst and war is declared between America and Germany—you may feel quite sure the Kaiser will never let anyone harm you."

I had not let the matter rest there, however. I had called at the American embassy, where it was pointed out to me that, while diplomatic relations had been severed, it was not at all certain that war would result and there was, therefore, no reason for me to leave Berlin precipitately.

Had the Kaiser been in Berlin at the time, I might, of course, have had an opportunity to put the question to him squarely as to what my fate might be if war were declared, but he was away. The court chamberlain had been appointed but a short time before and I did not know him personally, but his predecessor, Count August von Eulenburg, one of the wisest and most respected men in Germany, was one

of my oldest patients and I decided to discuss the situation with him. Unfortunately, however, I found him too ill to receive me. He was eighty years old and, although unusually well preserved, was in no condition on this occasion to receive visitors.

Another influential patient of mine whom I sought out at this time was ex-Ambassador von Sturm. Although he was now retired from official life, he had formerly been a powerful figure in German state circles and still kept more or less in touch with the new court chamberlain and others in high office. His nephew was under secretary of foreign affairs.

I found the ex-ambassador at his private apartment in the Adlon hotel. "What will happen to Americans," I asked, "if my country declares war against Germany?"

"That, doctor, will depend entirely upon how America treats our subjects," he replied, somewhat more coldly than I had expected of him. "If America interns Germans, of course, we shall undoubtedly treat Americans the same way, and you could hardly expect any special consideration, although, if you will write a letter to the court chamberlain, who is a personal friend of mine, I shall see that he gets it."

"But, excellency," I replied, "there is a treaty between Germany and America, I understand, which gives the subjects or citizens of one country who happen to be sojourning in the other when war is declared nine months within which to close up their affairs and leave. Would not that protect me?"

"Of course, doctor," he answered, "you will respect the treaty if America does, and then there will be no trouble. It seems to me you must await developments and, in the meantime have no cause for worry."

"Suppose some of your subjects in America should act up and start blowing up bridges or munition factories and should be lynched, which they probably would be," I suggested.

"What would Germany's course be?" "What Germany would do then, doctor," he replied, slowly and thoughtfully, as though such a contingency had never occurred to him before—"really, doctor, I don't know what we would do!"

"This somewhat unsatisfactory interview with Von Sturm might have worried me more, perhaps, had it not been for a visit I received only a day or two later from Prince von Pless, one of the Kaiser's closest friends and advisors, who called on me professionally. For a year and a half the Kaiser had had his great army headquarters at the prince's palace at Pless, in southeastern Germany, and I knew that he enjoyed his monarch's confidence.

When I asked him regarding the possible internment of Americans, he assured me that, come what might, I and my family had not the slightest reason for alarm.

"No matter what may befall other Americans, doctor," he asserted, in a confidential manner, "the Kaiser has gone on record to the effect that you and your family are not to be molested."

Another incident which made me feel that I could proceed with my preparations for leaving Berlin without undue haste was the receipt early in the year of a most extraordinary post card from the Kaiser which, it occurred to me, was quite significant as to his intentions regarding my welfare. On one side was his picture and on the other, written and signed in English in his own handwriting, was the message:

"Dear Doctor Davis:  
"Wishing you a very good year for 1917."  
WILLIAM I. R."

This was the first message of its kind that I had ever received from the Kaiser. Even in peace times, the picture postals which he had sent to me from time to time and which were autographed by him, were always signed in German. When, on February 1, the Germans resumed their ruthless submarine warfare—a move which was immediately followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations—I felt that the Kaiser must have foreseen this consequence and had sent me the postals as an intimation that he wanted me to remain in Berlin nevertheless.

When the Germans sank the Lusitania, living and practicing in Germany lost many of their attractions for me. I made up my mind then that I would rather return home and commence my professional career all over again, if necessary, than remain in a country which could sanction such a hideous form of warfare—the wanton destruction of women and children. To that end, I went to New York in the summer of 1915 to investigate the requirements for the practice of my profession in that state. I had an Illinois license, but I wanted to be in a position to practice in New York, and the following year I went to New York again and took the state dental examination. I returned to Germany late in the autumn of 1916 and later I learned that my certificate had been granted. Then I commenced active preparations

to dispose of my German practice and return home.

My second reason for wanting to get out of Germany as soon as possible was the fact that food conditions in Germany were becoming more precarious every day. My wife and I feared that our child, who was two years old, might suffer from lack of proper nourishment if we remained and I determined that no matter how long it might be necessary for me to remain in Berlin, my wife and child at any rate should leave at the earliest possible moment.

My third reason, however, was by far the most insistent of all.

I had become convinced that what I knew of the Kaiser and his plans, now that we were at war, ought to be communicated to America without delay and that the only way to do that adequately would be to get home as soon as I possibly could, no matter what personal sacrifice might be involved in abandoning my European practice and interests.

It is true that in the early years of my relationship with the Kaiser our conversations naturally embraced only the most general of subjects, but in later years, when he came to know me better, he cast aside all reserve and talked to me on whatever was uppermost in his mind at the time. After the war started that, of course, formed the principal subject of our discussions and the part that America was playing in the conflict was frequently brought up because of the fact that I was an American.

One memorable interview I had had with him influenced me perhaps more than any other single factor to hasten the settlement of my European affairs and return home.

It was in the fall of 1916. The Kaiser had come to me for professional attention, and after my work was completed he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me.

We had discussed various phases of the war, when the Kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question:

"Davis, what's the matter with your country?"

"In what respect, your majesty?" I asked.

"Why is it that your country is so unfair to Germany? Why do you persist in supplying munitions and money to the allies? Why doesn't your president treat the European warring nations the same as he treated Mexico by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight this thing out ourselves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the Kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war, Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? Then again, in the Spanish-American

"Davis, you surprise me!" the Kaiser interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and rising to his full height. "The cases are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't ever forget that. But with America, that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and each time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right.

"America values dollars more than she values German lives! She thinks it right to shoot down my people."

He had worked himself up to a degree of indignation which I had seen him display only on two or three previous occasions, and I must confess I was reluctant to start a fresh outburst by answering his arguments. His eyes, usually soft and kindly, flashed fire as he advanced towards me and slowly and insistently declared: "Davis, America—must—be—punished— for—her—actions!"

In that expression, which he repeated on subsequent occasions in precisely the same words and with the same measured emphasis, I knew that he revealed most clearly what his attitude was and will ever be toward this country.

## CHAPTER II.

### The Kaiser at Potsdam.

Getting out of Germany proved to be a far more difficult proposition than I had imagined.

Realizing that it would probably be several months before I could finally settle up my affairs, and that my child, who was amemic, ought to be taken out of Germany with as little delay as possible because food conditions were fast going from bad to worse, I applied to the kommandantur for leave to have my wife and child go to Montreux, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland,

where I hoped to join them at the earliest possible moment and accompany them home. I did not relish the idea of their going across the ocean without me.

That was in May, 1917. Weeks passed while our application was going from one official to another, lying, perhaps for days at a time under a pile of other applications of a similar character or awaiting the investigation of our personal histories, and it was not until the end of June that we received any word regarding it. Then we learned that it had been denied.

"This was my first intimation that we might have difficulty in getting out of Germany."

A day or two later the Kaiser called on me professionally and I told him of our plight, hoping that he would intercede for us. It was the only favor of a personal character I had ever asked of him.

"My child is ailing, your majesty," I said, "and I feel that she needs a change of climate. I applied to the kommandantur for leave for my wife and child to go to Montreux, but I have just heard that it has been refused!"

"Davis, I will see what I can do in the matter," he replied reassuringly, and as he was leaving my office he turned to me and said in the presence of his two adjutants: "Regarding that matter you spoke of, leave it to me and I will see what I can do!"

The Kaiser's influence would readily solve our problem, I thought, and I was very much relieved. Two days later, however, I received a letter from Count von Moltke, one of the Kaiser's adjutants, stating that the Kaiser had spoken to him regarding the Switzerland project, but, under the circumstances, it was out of the question. If, however, my child's condition were such as to make a change of climate really necessary, he added, the Kaiser suggested that a trip to the Austrian Tyrol might perhaps be arranged, as the climate there was just as good as that of Switzerland, but before permission would be granted for that trip it would be necessary to obtain a certificate from the district doctor stating that it was necessary.

As the food situation in Austria was just as bad as it was in Germany, if not worse, that idea didn't appeal to me at all, and I went immediately to the kommandantur and explained the situation to them.

When they saw Count von Moltke's letter the officer in charge threw up his hands.

"That's final," he declared. "That comes from a higher authority than ours. It is useless to pursue the matter any further. We received a communication from his majesty regarding your case, but the matter was left entirely to our discretion. It was not a command, only a request from his majesty. A command, of course, would have been different."

Then I applied for a pass for my wife, child and myself to go to America. They pointed out at the kommandantur that as my wife's application to leave Berlin preceded mine, it was possible she would be allowed to leave before me. I told the officer that that would suit me admirably, as I wanted the pass for Mrs. Davis and the child granted at the earliest possible moment regardless of what action might be taken on my own application.

Again there followed a long period of anxious waiting while the German red tape slowly unwound, but eventually, in September, we received word that Mrs. Davis and the child might leave Berlin for Copenhagen between October 10 and 12. They left on the tenth.

A day or two later commenced the German offensive against Riga, on the Baltic. Within three or four days the Germans captured successively the Oesel, Runo, Obro and Moon islands in the Gulf of Riga and then carried their invasion to the mainland. Their apparent objective was Petrograd and on October 19 the Russians announced that the seat of the government would be removed from Petrograd to Moscow.

These successes on the Baltic failed to overcome the depression in Germany caused by the serious internal situation in Austria at this period. Munition factories were being wrecked by hunger-crazed and war-weary strikers and the populace was being shot down in great numbers in the food riots which developed in various parts of Austria. Not since the war began had the outlook been so discouraging for the Germans.

Then, on October 24, just as things were looking their blackest, the great German-Austro offensive against the Italians was started. In three days the Italians were swept out of Austria and the Teutons pressed forward to the passes west of the Isonzo river leading to the Venetian plains. By the end of October the Italian armies were in full retreat. Before this offensive was over the Germans captured, they claimed, no less than 300,000 prisoners and several thousand big guns, besides vast stores of munitions and supplies.

The exultation of the Germans over the triumph of their armies in Italy knew no bounds. While it was at its

height I had an interview with the Kaiser which will ever remain one of the most vivid in my memory.

It was about three-thirty one Sunday morning when I was aroused by a maid who, in an awe-stricken tone of voice, announced that the Neue Palais, the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam, was on the phone. I went to the telephone and was informed that the Kaiser was suffering from a bad toothache and would send his auto for me within an hour or so.

I got up at once and packed my instruments, and at six-thirty the car, a big, gray Mercedes limousine, arrived. Besides the chauffeur there was an outrider, carrying the bugle whose distinctive notes only the Kaiser may use.

While the Shell room and other state rooms were accessible to visitors before the war, no one was ever permitted to visit the private apartments of the Kaiser upstairs.

On this occasion, however, I was guided right through the Shell room, through a door opening on the left and up a wide staircase to the Kaiser's wardrobe, or dressing room.

There I found breakfast ready for me. It consisted of real coffee, real white bread, butter, marmalade, sugar, cream and cold meats. It was the first food of the kind I had eaten in some time and practically no one in Germany outside the royal family and the junkers was any better off than I in that respect.

While I was breakfasting, the Kaiser was dressing. His valet entered several times, I noticed, to take out articles of clothing from the massive wardrobes which lined the room. I had just completed my meal when I received word that my patient was ready to receive me.

As I entered the Kaiser's bedroom he was standing in the center of the room, fully attired in an army gray uniform, but without his sword. He looked more haggard than I had ever seen him, except once in 1915. Lack of sleep and physical pain were two things with which he had had very little experience, and they certainly showed their effects very plainly.

He didn't seem to be in the best of humor but greeted me cordially enough and shook hands.

"In all my life, Davis," he said, "I have never suffered so much pain."

I expressed my sorrow and started to improvise a dental chair out of an upholstered armchair on which I placed some pillows and, as the Kaiser sat down, he laughingly remarked:

"Look here, Davis, you've got to do something for me. I can't fight the whole world, you know, and have a toothache!"

When I was through and his pain was relieved, his spirits seemed to revive appreciably, and he explained why it was he was so anxious to have his tooth trouble removed as quickly as possible.

"I must go down to Italy, Davis," he said, "to see what my noble troops have accomplished. My gracious, what I have done to them down there! Our offensive at Riga was just a feint. We had advertised our intended offensive in Italy so thoroughly that the Italians thought we couldn't possibly intend to carry it through. For three months it was common talk in Germany, you remember, that the great offensive would start in October, and so the Italians believed it was all a bluff and when we advanced on Riga they were sure of it. They thought we were so occupied there that we could pay no attention to them, and so we caught them napping!"

The Kaiser's face fairly beamed as he dwelt on the strategy of his generals and the successful outcome of their Italian campaign.

"For months Italy had been engaged in planting her big guns on the mountain-tops and gathering mountains of ammunition and supplies and food and hospital supplies in the valleys below, in preparation for their twelfth Isonzo offensive."

"We let them go ahead and waited patiently for the right moment. They thought that their contemplated offensive must inevitably bring our weaker neighbor to her knees and force her to make a separate peace." By "our weaker neighbor" the Kaiser, of course, referred to Austria, and how accurate was his information regarding Italy's expectations and how easily they might have been realized were subsequently revealed by the publication of that famous letter from Kaiser Karl to Prince Sixtus.

In the next installment, Doctor Davis tells of the Kaiser's dual personality, showing how the war, while not changing, uncovered the emperor's true character. Don't miss this interesting study of the German "war lord."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Home-Made Plaster.

Holes in plaster walls may be stopped with a mixture of sand and plaster of paris mixed into a paste with water. When dry cover with a piece of paper to match the wall.

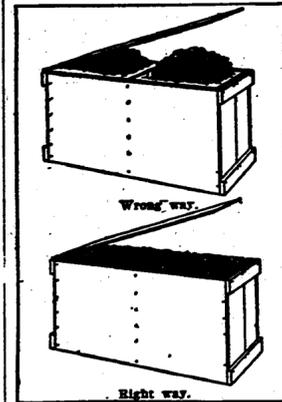


## FARM FORTITUDE

Incubators Less Can Be Prevented by Taking Necessary Precautions in Marketing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Millions of eggs produced in this country feed no one. The natural question is, Why? And the answer is that they are carelessly handled, poorly packed, in improperly constructed cases, badly stored in freight cars, or allowed to become warm on their journey from the hen's nest to the home. Prevent this enormous loss of valuable food and loss of profits. Take every possible precaution to keep eggs fresh and wholesome, as they are when



Wrong and Right Way of Packing Eggs.

freshly laid. It's easy to get eggs to market in prime condition.

A stale egg pleases no one. Heat is the egg's enemy; cold is its friend. Precooling eggs before shipping them, therefore, saves food material. It checks the development of "blood-rings" which occur in fertile eggs subject to incubating temperature (68 degrees or higher). It prevents "addled" eggs, the term applied to eggs when the membrane between the yolk and the white breaks, allowing the two to become mixed. When the eggs are warm this delicate membrane becomes soft, in which condition it is more liable to break by jars which are unavoidable in transportation. Chilling makes the eggs stiff and jellylike, and cold eggs ride best. Precooling retards evaporation, the cause of shrunken eggs. Eggs just laid are full, but 65 per cent of their content is water. As this water evaporates, the quality of the eggs is reduced. Warm temperatures aid evaporation. Precooling helps to make a uniform product, and this is a day of standardization. A weak spot in the egg trade is the lack of uniformity or standardization for its product. If each case of eggs received at the market was exactly like the last one, the shipper could establish a reputation for uniformity.

Eggs to be shipped should be well packed in clean, standard egg cases. They should be kept under refrigeration and sent to market in properly iced refrigerator cars which retain their good quality. Refrigeration during transit maintains quality, weight, fresh appearance and food value. It retards loss of quality, shrinkage, "blood-rings" and loss of food value.

## SCALY LEG CAUSED BY MITE

Kerosene Oil Can Be Used for Eradication—Cattle or Sheep Dip Also is Favored.

Scaly leg in chickens is caused by a small mite that gets underneath the scale and causes swelling. Kerosene oil can be used to kill this, although the oil irritates some. If you have any cattle or sheep dip, put two or three tablespoonfuls of this in a shallow, two-quart pan and soak the affected feet and legs in this for a minute once a day for two or three days, says Prof. H. E. Embleton of the department of poultry husbandry at Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater.

## TURKEYS ON AVERAGE FARM

Abundance of Feed Will Be Picked Up by Fowls During the Summer and Early Fall.

During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of feed on the average farm. About October 1 it is advisable to begin fattening them for the market, giving only a little feed at first and gradually increasing this until the birds are marketed. The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running only from the middle of November to the latter part of December.

Most Attractive Coop. A coop of fowls of uniform size and color is more attractive and will bring a better price than an uneven lot, and the same can be said of an evenly colored lot of eggs.

## Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Slocum, 767 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabbed me in the back with a knife, the pain could not have been worse."

"I lost thirty pounds, was terribly nervous and could not do my housework. Fainting spells came on and my feet and hands swelled so badly I could not wear my shoes. Furry spots came under my eyes, my skin looked shiny and the impression of a finger left a dent that remained for some time."

"My kidneys were in awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the sections every hour. The passages were so acid and so terribly distressing. I was feverish at night and perspired profusely."

"I was discouraged until told about Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Every Woman Wants

Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, abnormal and infectious. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throats and sore eyes. Economical. The strongest disinfectant and germicide known. Sold by all druggists. Do not use if you are sensitive to iodine.

## IDEAL SILOS

Don't Keep Cows. Make Cows Keep You.

With the assistance of an IDEAL SILO in which you always find economy, convenience, strength, simplicity and sweet wholesome ensilage. The Ideal LASTS and LASTS and LASTS.

Summit Silo Co., 41-51 Payne St., Lowell, Mass.

Catarrh and Colds quickly cured; also a money saving chance for you. Write to FLEASHERS, 285 FINE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents-Stop Here. Read new seller; unlimited sale. Write today. SALES-AGENCY SYSTEM, INC., N. Y.

## SOMETHING HE WON'T FORGET

Soldier's Follies in Using His Mask Bag for Mail Pouch Nearly Cost Him His Life.

Don't carry anything in your gas mask bag that doesn't belong there. That isn't a general order, but the fruit of at least one man's experience.

He had gone over the top on a patrol. Somebody smelled gas; on went the masks. He bit into it, clamped his nose on tight, and started to breathe. That is, he tried to. For several agonizing minutes he struggled to get wind through it. And then he found it was a false alarm.

Thanking his stars that it hadn't been a real attack to be endured with a safety appliance that was as dangerous as the German pizen itself, he went to his lieutenant at the first opportunity and told him that the thing didn't work.

The lieutenant looked at it. "What's this?" he asked. From the slot at the base of the respirator he drew a postcard that had stuck there.

"Now try it," he said. It worked. That man isn't using his mask bag as a mail pouch any more.—Stars and Stripes.

A Diversion.

Father (to youthful son)—Now look here, my laddie, if you ever do that again I'll make you smart for it. Son—You can't do it. Teacher says I was born stupid, and no power on earth can make me smart. He says that I come of a stupid family.

Father—What! I'll go and see that teacher.—Adelaide (Australia) Chronicle.

## POST TOASTIES

(Made of Corn)

Taste twice as good now cause I know they help save the wheat

Save the Wheat Bobby

Most Attractive Coop. A coop of fowls of uniform size and color is more attractive and will bring a better price than an uneven lot, and the same can be said of an evenly colored lot of eggs.

**RIDLON'S SHOE STORE**  
Baker's Block HILLSBORO

**Fall Boots are Here**

Women's Shoes, 8 inches high, in the two shades of Brown, Black Kid and Gun Metal Boots with high and low heels.

LA FRANCE BOOTS—Russia Calf, Welts, in that rich dark shade, high cut, with the Military Heel. Don't Forget the La France Flexible Welts, made of Llama Kid stock in Black, carried in B to E widths.

**Black Cat Re-enforced HOSIERY**

**RIDLON'S SHOE STORE**

The Cash Shoe Store Hillsboro  
Tel. 36-12

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per year  
Advertising Rates on Application  
H. W. ELDRIDGE, Publisher  
H. B. ELDREDGE, Assistant  
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1918  
Long Dist. on Telephone  
Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., which an admission fee is charged, or from which a Revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the line.  
Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.  
Resolutions of ordinary length \$2.00.  
Obituary notices 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**

Miss Annie Fluri is clerking at the Antrim fruit store.

Miss Alice Paige will resume her school teaching at Henniker.

Miss Mildred Cram has returned to her school teaching duties at Concord.

W. H. Hurlin, second lieutenant, was at his home here for the week end.

Mrs. Charles Goodwin was a visitor last week of her sister, Mrs. N. J. Morse.

Mrs. Alfaretta Smith, of Wilton, has been a guest the past week of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Morse.

Mrs. Arthur Whipple, from Nashua, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Thompson.

FOR SALE:—Motor Cycle, with side car attachment. Apply to G. W. Lincoln, Hillsboro, N. H.

Miss Ethel Proctor went to East Jaffrey on Monday, where she will teach in the third grade the ensuing year.

Miss Winnie Willson, from the Deaconess hospital, in Boston, was at her home here for a day or two the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Elliott left Friday for Litchfield, Conn., by auto. Mr. Elliott will teach school there the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Perley Fletcher, from Lawrence, Mass., were guests over Sunday of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Hilton.

Phil Butterfield, from Fort Greble, Rhode Island, was at home the first of the week, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Butterfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Butterfield announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Jessie Marie, to Lawrence Kingston Black, of Antrim.

FOR SALE:—20 acres wool land, situated about one mile from Elmwood Junction. For particulars inquire of Mrs. A. M. Pollard, Keene, N. H.

Albert Zabriskie reports for service this week Thursday. He was given a wrist watch by guests of Greystone, where he has been employed the past few years.

The Ladies Mission Circle of the Presbyterian Church will meet in the church parlor next week Thursday, the 12th of September. A good attendance is desired.

By a mistake in last week's paper, it was stated that A. W. Wagner was confined to the house with a badly sprained ankle. The item should have read W. G. Wagner instead of A. W. Wagner.

That was a handsome string of pickerei that Morris and Fred Cutter caught one day last week at Long pond, in S. d. and. A large number of the string weighed two pounds each and the rest came very near it.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eldredge and daughter, Mabelle, were in Portsmouth Monday to visit their son, Cranston, at Fort Constitution. They witnessed the large trade union parade in the city. The trip was made by auto.

**PAPER HANGING**

Inside and Outside Painting and Wall Board



GUY A. HULETT, Antrim West Street

**FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 6**

**"A MAN'S LAW"**

5 Reel Drama—1 Reel News

W. A. NICHOLS, Mgr.

**Antrim Locals**

There will be no services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

John Whitney was at his home here from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for the week end.

Mrs. Robert Maynor, from East Jaffrey, was visiting relatives here the past week.

News has been received here of the sailing last week from this country, of Andrew Fuglestad.

Charles Wilkinson has been spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wilkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Winslow and children have returned to Indianapolis, Ind., after spending the summer at Alabama Farm.

Lucius E. Parker and son, Lawrence, are at work in East Jaffrey, drawing lumber with their truck.

FOR RENT:—Cottage on West street. For further information apply to Mrs. Nellie Munhall, Peterboro, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Herrick, from Staatsburg, N. Y., have been guests the past week of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. George.

Ross Roberts went to North Branch Sunday evening to conduct the meeting there. Rev. R. S. Barker goes next Sunday evening.

Miss Lucy Hammond, from Northfield, Mass., visited her cousins, the Misses Gertrude and Ethel Proctor, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Towne and two children, from Somerville, Mass., have been the guests of Mrs. Towne's father, Anson Swett.

Miss Ruth Barker has returned to her home here from the Deaconess hospital, in Boston, where she was operated on for appendicitis.

William Congreve, Sr., and Joseph Hansli, from West Haven, Conn., have been spending a few days with relatives and friends in town.

Have few thousand 2nd clear Cedar Shingles for sale, at \$4.25 per thousand, while they last.

Archie D. Perkins, from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., was at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Perkins, for Labor Day, returning that afternoon.

Word was received on Thursday by Mrs. Arbuckle that her husband, Rev. F. A. Arbuckle, had arrived in England, less than two weeks on the trip overseas with his company.

The White Birch Point Association will give a social dance at town hall on Saturday evening of this week, with music by the Columbian orchestra. See posters.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Poor, Miss Ethel Ellinwood, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin W. Poor and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Keeser took an auto trip through the White Mountains the past week.

**With the Churches**

**METHODIST**

Rev. R. S. Barker, Pastor

Thursday, Sept. 5, Epworth League. Subject: Weak Places in Our League, to be Strengthened. Leader, Arthur Poor.

Sunday, Sept. 8, morning worship at 10.45. Subject: Stewardship of Faith.

Evening service: Standard Bearers will be in charge, and the ladies quartet will sing. A thank offering will be taken for the Standard Bearers work.

**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.

**TO BE GIVEN DESERTERS**

Public Safety Committee to go After Them.—Slayton Retires from Transportation Committee—New Hampshire Casualties now Number 377—Other States Adopting Husband's Method of Writing War History.

New Hampshire will not be a place of safe refuge from military duty by deserters, it steps being taken by Chairman John B. Jameson of the State Committee on Public Safety are generally followed by the local committees and there is every reason to believe this will be done. Acting in cooperation with the Council of National Defense the state committee will seek to see that all agencies in the state turn their attention to making life miserable for the deserters. Aside from the reward of \$50 for the apprehension of a willful deserter, the hunt will afford satisfaction as a patriotic duty.

Local public safety committees are urged to take up the work with a feeling of personal responsibility that every case in any way suspicious coming to their attention shall be thoroughly investigated, particular attention being given to strange men in uniform, whose presence in a community is not fully accounted for. Any man in uniform on a legitimate errand has credentials to establish the fact and men in uniform are not sent out on secret missions.

Men without the uniform will not be the only ones coming in for attention. It will be well for registrants to have their registration, call or exemption card in their possession, as in the case of a stranger this will be evidence that he is not a deserter and save him an unpleasant experience in proving an alibi. Special Agent Levensaler of the Department of Justice, stationed at Concord, is cooperating whole-heartedly with the Public Safety committee and suspicious cases coming to the attention of any patriotic citizen should notify him or the Public Safety Committee and they will do the rest.

**TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.**

The appointment of Hovey E. Slayton of Manchester, as Federal Fuel Commissioner for New Hampshire, has forced him to resign the chairmanship of the sub-committee on transportation of the State Public Safety Committee. The transportation committee had several important matters under consideration, some of them practically worked out. Among these is the relief of the railroad congestion by an increased use of motor trucks for transportation where possible. The transportation committee has a plan which will be submitted to the executive committee of the Public Safety committee for approval, at the meeting to be held next Monday. It is likely that a chairman to succeed Mr. Slayton will be appointed, also at the Monday meeting.

**HONOR FAMILIES.**

Honor families reported by State Historian Husband include Mrs. W. A. Fouts of Hancock and Mrs. Sam Weber of Troy, each with four sons in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Eben Morrill of Haverhill, have three sons and a daughter in the service. Mike Valley of Wolfboro has three sons and six grandchildren in the service. Mrs. Martha Williams of Stratford, Mrs. Minnie Gale of Haverhill and Napoleon Bedard of Haverhill each have three sons in the service.

**CASUALTY LIST.**

State Historian Richard W. Husband reports a total of 377 New Hampshire casualties in the war up to Aug. 24. These include 163 deaths, 76 being killed in action, 17 dying of wounds, 53 of disease, one of gas, 12 of accident and there was one suicide. There were 122 wounded severely, 37 wounded slightly, 25 gassed, 19 missing, nine prisoners.

The casualties reported for the week ending Aug. 24 included: Private Earl A. Covey of Exeter. Sergt. Oliver Lacasse of Claremont. Private Rene Woods of Woodsville and Private John H. Moulton of Ossipee, killed in action.

Private Samuel Taylor of Jaffrey was severely wounded. Lieut. Jason S. Hunt of Woodsville, Private Alexander P. Thompson of Winchester, Private Richard C. White of Newport, Private Alex Wilsky of Lincoln and Private Richard J. Reil of Franklin, were missing in action.

Private Eugene C. Hagemann of Nashua died of accident.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICERS**

Commissions given to New Hampshire soldiers now entitle them to be known as 1st Lieut. Closson W. Emery of Haverhill, F. A.: 2d Lieut. Myron J. Files of Hanover, Ordnance Corps; 2d Lieut. John T. McGinn of Rochester, Air Service; 2d Lieut. William H. Pepin of Manchester, Air Service.

2d Lieut. Rupert Lindsay of Hampton has received the Italian Cross for bravery.



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.  
M. Call Patterns

The Store That Tries to Please You

**Clinton Store, Antrim**

**U.S.N. DECK PAINT**  
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.

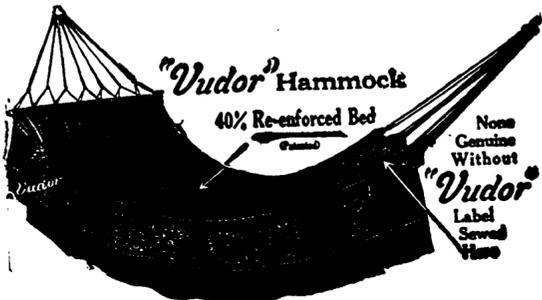
Rags, Antiques, Rubbers, Metals and Automobiles.  
Drop me a postal.

**MAX ISREAL, Henniker, N. H.**

**Palmer and Vudor Hammocks**

**and Bed Hammocks**

THE KINDS THAT STAND THE RACKET



You buy hammocks for comfort and durability  
Incidentally you are interested in appearance  
Ours fill the bill fully and completely

You may like to know also that our hammocks are priced to reflect our quantity and early purchase.

If you find it at Emerson's it is sure to be right

Milford stores close Thursday afternoons during summer

**EMERSON & SON, Milford**

# Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:

"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female troubles of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARY BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Before Submitting To An Operation!!!

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



## AND SUBSTITUTES

Modification of 35-36 Rules Explained to All New Hampshire Millers and Dealers.

Concord, August 29, 1918. The new wheat conservation regulations now in effect have been explained to New Hampshire millers and dealers in the following letter by Food Administrator Spaulding.

The following is a transcript of a very important message relative to the change in the rules governing the sale of standard wheat flour and substitutes, which has been received from Herbert Hoover.

You are requested to read carefully the entire message and to note with particular care that portion of the message which refers directly to your own business. These new rules and regulations go into effect September 1 and you will be held responsible for the conduct of your business according to the prescribed changes on and after that date.

Although the message has been divided by headings, and sub-headings we must hold you responsible for the proper conduct of your business even though a rule applicable to your business comes under a heading other than that which you would naturally refer to:

### General Statement of Situation.

"The recent careful survey by the Food Administration of the United States, France, England and Italy of the food resources of the two hundred twenty million people fighting against Germany shows that to maintain enough supplies and necessary reserves against disaster there must be maintained in all countries a conservation of wheat flour during the coming year.

"It has been agreed that the wheat bread of the Allies shall contain twenty percent other grains than wheat, and it is only just that we should bear our share in this saving and our bread should be at least universal with those who are suffering more greatly from the war than ourselves.

"Distribution and transportation circumstances in the United States render it necessary to rely very largely on voluntary action in our homes to enforce this mixture. The Victory Bread so made is wholesome and there is no difficulty in preparation.

"We desire to emphasize the fact that the mixtures outlined below are for wheat bread and the saving of wheat flour, but they are not intended to displace the large use of corn bread. We must use the mixture with wheat flour in addition to our normal consumption of corn bread for this purpose.

### The Important Changes.

Regulations are formulated below which become effective September first, providing:

"FIRST: for the preparation and marketing by the manufacturing and distributing trades of the country of a mixed flour complying with the international policy which will be available for purchase by the householders.

"SECOND: in regulations covering the case where straight wheat flour is sold by retailers that at the same twenty percent of other cereal flour must be sold coincidentally.

"THIRD: requiring that all bakers' bread shall contain twenty percent of other cereals and the Food Administration relies upon the householders of the country to mix at least twenty percent of the substitute cereals into the wheat flour at home for all uses. Corn meal for the use of corn bread should be purchased separately from combination sale.

### Ready Mixed Flour for Sale as Victory Flour.

"It is desired to insure a supply of ready mixed flour in the market and to have millers and dealers of all kinds encourage use and sale of this flour so that the country may be on a mixed flour basis without necessity of retailers making combination sales of flour and substitutes. All such mixed flours, made according to the following regulations, should be labeled 'Victory Mixed Flour' and are to be labeled with the ingredients in order of their proportion. The flour so mixed must be milled in accordance with the standard of the United States Food Administration. No mixed flour except 'Pan Cake Flour' shall be made or manufactured except in the exact proportion as outlined below.

"Mixed wheat and barley flour shall be in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of barley flour.

"Mixed wheat and corn flour shall contain the proportion of 4 pounds of barley and 1 pound corn flour.

"All the above victory flours may be sold without substituting but at no greater price than the miller, wholesaler, or retailer than in the case of standard wheat flour.

"In all custom and exchange transactions millers, elevators and grain dealers must either advise to the farmer whole wheat, Graham or prescribed mixed flours or sell him required proportion of substitutes in combination with standard wheat flour, except when the farmer presents a certificate stating that he has purchased or had ground the required amount of substitutes.

(In addition see third paragraph under next section.)

### Retail Sale of Standard Wheat Flour.

"The new regulations supersede the fifty-fifty rule. The retail dealer selling standard wheat flour, is required to carry in stock either barley flour, corn meal or corn flour and with every sale of wheat flour must sell a combination of some one or more of these in the proportion of 1 pound of substitutes to 4 pounds of wheat flour. No dealer may force any other substitutes in combination upon the consumer and these substitutes must conform to the standard fixed by the United States Food Administration.

"There are some localities where other substitutes are available and which retailers may wish to carry. In order to meet this situation the following flours may be sold in such combination, in lieu of the above flours, if the consumers so demand at the ratio of 1 pound to each 4 pounds of wheat flour—that is, half-rice flour, milo, oat flour, festeria flour and meal, rice flour, peanut flour, bean flour, buckwheat flour, potatoe flour, sweet potato flour, pure rye flour or meal may be sold as a substitute but must be sold in the proportion of at least 3 pounds of rye with 3 pounds of wheat flour."

### Millers, Attention.

The foregoing rules apply to all custom and exchange transactions as well as sales of flour to farmers unless modified by special announcement of the Federal Administrator of the state where the mill is located, acting with the approval of the Zone Committee.

### Baking Regulations.

"In compliance with the general situation above the following alterations are made in the rules and regulations governing the baking trade:

"Rule 1-A—The consumption of wheat flour in baking products not to exceed 70 percent of the 1917 consumption is hereby rescinded.

"Rule 2-A—Wheat flour substitutes for bakers remain as heretofore with the exception of rye which will be a substitute when used upon a basis of not less than 40 percent, which is two pounds of rye flour to every three pounds of standard wheat flour. When rye is used in this proportion or in greater proportions no other substitutes are required. If less than this proportion of rye flour is used the difference between such amount used and 40 percent must be made up of other substitutes.

"Rule 3-A—Bakers will be required to use 1 pound of substitutes to each 4 pounds of wheat flour in all bakery products including bread, except class 3-A—Crackers—in which only 10 percent of substitutes other than rye are required.

"The use of the name 'Victory' will be allowed in all products containing the above proportions of substitutes.

### Revision of Previous Rules.

"The previous rules limiting licensed millers, wholesalers, retailers and bakers to 30 days' supply of flour will be changed to permit a 60 days' supply.

"The rule limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter of a barrel in sparsely settled districts is rescinded.

"The rules limiting the sale of flour by millers to wholesalers and wholesalers to retailers in combination with substitutes or certificates therefore, and the rule restricting the sale to 70 percent of previous sales are rescinded.

"Manufacturers of alimentary pastes and wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption of wheat or wheat flour with the understanding that they are not to unduly expand their ordinary consumption of wheat.

"Rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation prior to July 1 are rescinded.

"Where millers sell directly to the consumers they shall obey the same regulations as retail store dealers.

"Wheatless days and wheatless meals are discontinued."

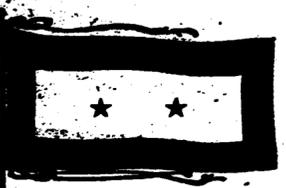
(Signed) HOOVER.

## THE REPORTER'S HONOR ROLL

### List 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. Navy

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



- ANTRIM**
- Harry J. Rogers in the lumberman's unit at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, died April 4th.
  - Frank O. Bemis, in 103d Infantry, "Somewhere in France" was killed in action July 17.
  - William M. Myers, Machine Gun Battalion, was killed in action July 18, "Somewhere in France."
  - Orvin Herbert Edwards, 110th Inf., killed in action August 2, in France.
- To keep a complete and correct list 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. Hilton, 1st class Private
  - Henry E. Newhall, 1st class Private
  - John Newhall, 1st class Private
  - Howard E. Paige, Private
  - Leo E. Mulhall, Horseboer
  - C. Harold Clough, Gunner
  - Nelson F. Cressy
  - Raymond A. Reese
  - Oscar Hoot, with Canadian troops
  - William L. Mulhall, British Army
  - Frank E. Cutter

- 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.

- BENNINGTON**
- Somewhere in France
- Phineas Adams
  - H. C. Barr
  - Albert Hass
  - William J. Knowles, Lieutenant
  - William A. Griswold
  - John McGrath
  - Harry J. Sawyer
  - Jeremiah W. Sullivan
  - Gay D. Tibbetta, Reported missing since May 27
  - Christos Cordatos, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
  - Morris E. Knight, Lieutenant, Long Island, N. Y.
  - Maurice Fournier is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
  - Stefan Beninita is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
  - Ethymus Koumelas is at Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens.
  - Vasil Ligatias is at Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens.

- HANCOCK**
- Ralph J. Lovren, Machine Gun Battalion, was killed in action July 18, "Somewhere in France."
- Somewhere in France
- Chas. E. Adams, Engineers
  - Elmer A. Andrews, Medical Dept.
  - Wm. J. Brunelle, Machine Gun Co.
  - Andrew F. Dufraime, " " "
  - Ernest L. Dufraime, " " "
  - 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.
  - Thos. Bertram Manning, Artillery
  - Sidney W. Stearns, Machine Gun Co.
  - Oliver St. Pierre, " " "
  - Edw. M. Coughlan, Infantry
  - Edw. Ballentine, Forestry, Vancouver, Wash.
  - Peter Blanchette, Navy, Ship's Cook
  - Lawrence Dufraime, 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.
  - Corp. Wm. Weston, Inf., Washington, D. C.

- GREENFIELD**
- Somewhere in France
- Geo. R. Blanchard, 108d Infantry
  - Philip Barabam, Motor Truck Co.
  - Lester E. Lowe, Heavy Artillery
  - Philip Magosa, Co. 1, 108d Infantry
  - Jas. W. Austin, Co. E, 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., Spartanburg, S. C.
  - Donald Hopkins, Medical Corps, Walter Reed Hospital, Wash., D. C.
  - Geo. C. Wade, Cavalry, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## PRIMARY ELECTION

In Antrim Draws Out Only a Small Vote

The primary election day in Antrim was a very uneventful one and not a large vote was cast, around seventy-five, yet as many as usually attend the caucuses of the two parties. Interest was lacking with no special contest on. Herewith we give the vote entire; some offices had no filings on the democratic ballot:

- For Governor
- John H. Bartlett, r.....58
  - Nathaniel E. Martin, d.....19
- U. S. Senator
- Rolland H. Spaulding, r.....31
  - Henry W. Keyes, r.....20
  - Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, r.....5
  - Eugene E. Reed, d.....14
  - Albert W. Noone, d.....4
- Representative in Congress
- Edward H. Wason, r.....51
  - Edward J. Cummings, d.....17
- Councillor
- Windsor H. Goodnow, r.....51
  - George H. Duncan, d.....19
- State Senator
- Andrew J. Hook, r.....37
  - Charles R. Jameson, r.....9
  - Loren A. Sanders, r.....7
  - Joseph A. Donigan, r.....1
  - Charles R. Jameson, d.....11
- Representative to General Court
- Charles S. Abbott, r.....52
  - John E. Loveren, d.....21
- Sheriff
- George L. Stearns, r.....49
  - Thomas B. Donnelly, r.....5
  - John T. O'Dowd, d.....22
- County Solicitor
- John R. Spring, r.....42
  - George I. Haselton, r.....9
  - Timothy F. O'Connor, d.....13
  - Alvin J. Lucier, d.....6
- County Treasurer
- Albert H. White, r.....49
  - Calvin R. Wood, r.....46
- Register of Deeds
- Elbridge J. Copp, r.....52
- County Commissioners
- Edson H. Patch, r.....40
  - Albert T. Barr, r.....33
  - Charles W. Stevens, r.....22
  - Willis C. Hardy, r.....19
  - Daniel F. Healy, r.....17
  - Victor W. Roy, r.....6
  - George J. Gingras, d.....10
- Supervisors of Check List
- Alfred G. Holt, r.....49
  - John D. Hutchinson, r.....48
  - Harry B. Drake, r.....45
- Moderator
- William E. Cram, r.....50
  - Charles R. Jameson, d.....7
- Delegate to State Convention
- James E. Perkins, r.....43

## Antrim's First Chautauqua

The Civic Chautauqua closed a very successful course, on Saturday evening, having given three afternoon and evening entertainments. The talent brought here was of a high order and the course throughout was conducted in a highly creditable manner. Our people patronized every entertainment very well and many were present from out of town. From a financial point, we are told that the committee will have a small deficit to make good.

## Begins in Reporter TO-DAY!



## Carolyn of the Corners

is just a natural, wholesome, joyful little girl who leaves only a trail of smiles and happiness on the path she travels. Making her acquaintance is like getting a burst of sunshine in looking up into the blue sky.

Carolyn romps through the story we are about to publish in serial form. It is a clean-cut tale of everyday life, with many a smile, not a few thrills and also an occasional tear. You will treasure her friendship long after the last installment is ended.

## Look for Carolyn!

# WILL FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

## Italian Aviator Believes Feat Can be Accomplished Easily With the Caproni Plane

**L**IEUT. LEOPOLD BELLONI of the Royal Italian flying corps, now in this country, says positively that the transatlantic airplane flight will be made. While he does not set a definite time for the start, he says that a Caproni airplane will turn the trick.

This western ocean flight has been talked of and dreamed of for many years. Three things are essential for it. They are faith, skill and organization. With these Lieutenant Belloni believes success is sure. Italy has the faith, she has the skill in the trained aviators of her army but she does not possess the organization, says a writer in New York Sun.

He believes that this is at hand in America and that Italy and the Capronis would desire nothing more than that the United States should furnish the organization and share in the laurels which will fall to those who first fly over the Atlantic. At the same time the lieutenant admits that America is well supplied with skill, too. As he puts it:

"The flying youth of Italy and America would be proud to make the flight." The organization, he says, should consist of ships stationed at intervals along the line of flight to wirelessly the course to the pilots of the transatlantic machine and for precautionary measures. Other work necessary would be the gathering together of weather reports and data vital to the men who will rise in the air in one hemisphere and land in another.

As to the type of airplane for the trip, Lieutenant Belloni favors a regulation Italian army Caproni. He has no preference for a triplane over a biplane, but he does believe that the machine should be speedy and should carry a small crew, instead of a heavy and slower air cruiser capable of carrying several men.

Would Like Liberty Motors. For engines he says emphatically that there is nothing that would suit the Caproni brothers better than that a plane of their making equipped with Liberty motors should make the attempt, guided by an Italian-American crew.

"Caproni would have it so," said Lieutenant Belloni. "He loves America. He patterned himself after your famous Wright brothers, and I know that there is nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have America share in the honors of an ocean flight."

Had Gianni Caproni, father of Italy's huge bombing and fighting machines, which have given a good account of themselves on the Italian and French fronts, been asked if the flight across the sea were probable this year it is safe to say that he would have replied: "We will do it."

Caproni, who is just thirty-two, was born in the Trentino, of Italian parents who had lived the greater part of their lives in the mountain hamlet of Mansone, which numbered about 500 souls, under the yoke of Austrian rule.

Despite the fact that they were forced to bow to the will of the Hapsburg government, they remained Italians at heart and instilled the love of the mother country into their younger son, who is now serving Italy so well. The home ties of the Caproni family held them under the despotism of a hated ruler, and they lived and dreamed of a day of reparation.

It was in this atmosphere that young

Caproni received his early training. His elementary schooling was acquired in the small and isolated institutions of the Trentino. Even in these schools the boy's love for mathematics was indicated and appreciated, and when he had finished the courses presented his aged father and mother packed his few belongings, bestowed upon him their blessings and sent him north away from the Trentino to the engineering college at Munich, Bavaria.

Was Graduated When of Age. On his twenty-first birthday he was graduated from that institution with the degree of civil engineer. It was about this time that the Wright brothers began to demonstrate to a skeptical world that man could fly in a heavier-than-air machine.

Their successes so fired the young Italian engineer with the dream of becoming a creator that he decided upon aviation as his life work. Despite his racial impetuosity, he realized that a theoretical groundwork would be necessary, and instead of joining the ranks of the exhibition fliers who immediately sprang up in Europe he continued the business of prying truths from textbooks.

It was a hard pull, for the expense of a higher education along proper lines was far from small and the sums offered for exhibition flights were large. But young Caproni stuck it out, and traveling still further north and away from the Trentino, he went to Liege and entered the Mirafiori institute in that city.

He applied himself to the more difficult courses in its curriculum, among them being that of electro-technics. This he mastered, and immediately broadened the scope of his pilgrimage for knowledge to include Paris and the flying fields of the continent.

He was always an irrepressible enthusiast on the future possibilities of the airplane, but usually tempered his advanced, and what in those days were radical, views with solid facts gleaned from his long preparation.

In the earlier days of the French demonstration flying the young man from the Trentino spent a great deal of his time talking with the men who were making exhibition flights and improving on the theories of the Wright brothers. He was always ready to discuss the future of the airplane and was frequently considered quite mad when he talked of time and distance annihilating machines capable of carrying as many as ten and twenty men.

Not Dismayed by Skepticism. But the skepticism of the earlier fliers, and many of them were painfully frank in their characterization of Caproni's dream, did little to crush the spirit of the man who has since become the producer of heavier-than-air machines which are larger and can do more than those he pictured in his own mind in the earlier days.

When he had drawn a great mass of opinions, practical experiences and beliefs from the earlier birdmen of Europe he returned to the Trentino, where he spent some time digesting them.

Finally Caproni was ready to build his first machine. He enlisted the aid of ordinary Italian carpenters, and in a small shed not far from Arco began the construction of a machine. It grew under his direction, but it did not grow as fast as the suspicions of the Austrian police authorities.

Caproni was watched and hindered in every possible manner. The police did not limit their aggression to the inventor, but extended it to his brother.

This, of course, could not continue. His elementary schooling was acquired in the small and isolated institutions of the Trentino. Even in these schools the boy's love for mathematics was indicated and appreciated, and when he had finished the courses presented his aged father and mother packed his few belongings, bestowed upon him their blessings and sent him north away from the Trentino to the engineering college at Munich, Bavaria.

Has Designed Nineteen Good Types. Here at last he was given the opportunity to build and test his first airplane, and it is to the credit of Caproni that this first machine was rolled from the hangar and flew on its first trial. Others were turned out and still others, and to date nineteen types have been designed and built by this man, and in each instance have flown as soon as finished.

The worth of these Caproni machines is proved by their adoption as standard bombing planes by the French government, the letting of contracts to the Capronis by the United States government and the purchase of several of the big triplanes by the British government.

Since the outbreak of the world war Caproni airplanes have taken all of the aviation records in Italy and have smashed many of the international figures. The inventor has not confined his activities to any one type, but has diversified his output. It is no uncommon sight on a Caproni field to see a gossamer winged monoplane roll out of a hangar door and under the lower plane of a giant Caproni triplane which has carried more than fifty men as passengers in a long nonstop flight.

At the same time the honor of the first tank airplane must go to Caproni. Some weeks ago news dispatches from the western front announced the use of the first aerial tank by Germany. The Caproni tank airplane had flown long before that announcement.

The biggest of the Caproni machines recently completed in Italy carried more than fifty men. It so far eclipses any other effort along similar lines that approximate dimensions are of more than passing interest.

Carries Seven Guns. This leviathan of the air has an approximate wing spread of 155 feet from tip to tip. It is about 65 feet long and 33 feet high. It is armed with seven guns and develops 2,100 horse power with three motors.

This machine, of course, can carry an enormous freight of high explosives and Italy would build many of them if she could. At present only one of these battle cruisers of the air has been constructed. Italy cannot spare more raw material for the construction of others. But Italy is depending on the United States for that raw material, and believes that she will get it.

Caproni is no self-advertiser. In this he resembles his countrymen. When something has had to be done in a military way Italian military chiefs have done it without talking. When it was necessary for new and vital things to be done in the air over the Italian front Caproni has done them. The words of a young Italian officer when asked why it was that Italy was not letting the world know what she was doing sum the situation up well.

"Italy does not want to talk," he said. "She wants to fight and to do." And if the past performance of Gianni Caproni means anything, the statement by his representative in this country that the continent to continent flight will be made may be accepted at face value.

## A STATE OF MIND

By IMES MACDONALD

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

When Willard Brownly found himself in a new city where a new life seemed to grow up about him, he discovered new talents which he never before suspected he had. And he succeeded, as men who are inspired succeed, until eight years afterward he awoke one morning to find himself thirty-two years old.

"My birthday," he mused aloud. And he flexed the muscles of his arms and shoulders, rather proud to be so fit.

That night in celebration he dined alone at a well known cafe, where he was struck by something that had not before occurred to him in his busy new life. All the world seemed to be paired off! Couples after couples, two and two, men and girls—everywhere! They were strolling in the streets, entering theaters, stepping out of and into taxicabs, waiting for cars—but he was alone!

He was pondering the same thing the next morning while he was waiting for his stenographer.

"Miss Dean is ill today," a well-bred voice broke in on his reverie.

He turned to see Alice Shane, notebook in hand, standing just inside the open door of his private office.

"Nothing serious, I hope," he said.

"Oh, no! I think not!"

"Then it doesn't matter," he said, as she seated herself opposite him at his flat-topped desk.

While he dictated he observed her closely. She had been in his employ for two years and he had never given her particular notice before. He had observed that her work was uniformly good—and that she was reliable. She had been a silent, efficient girl who had assumed one little duty after another.

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"There are no strings," he said curtly, "and your assumption is unfair. Please bear in mind that I was not asking you out to dinner—I was asking myself in—That's all, I think."

"So for the rest of the morning Alice Shane was in a brown study. What if she had been unfair—the possibility of it made her flush, and she decided to talk it over with her mother.

But Brownly was not to be discouraged, and late Sunday morning he started adventuring in his roadster. Finally he drew up in front of a modest apartment house, went in, and pushed the bell-button under the name of Mrs. Clara Shane. Fortunately there was no speaking tube, so he caught the door knob eagerly, and entered as soon as the latch was released from above.

Up three flights, standing in the half open door he found Alice Shane. She was clad in a pink gingham morning slip that left her arms bare. Her hair was a bit tumbled and she was a very much surprised young woman, indeed.

"Why—why—I thought it was the ice cream man!" and a dimple came dangerously near the corner of her mouth.

"Wrong," laughed Brownly. And a moment later he was shaking hands with her mother.

"You see," he explained to that pleasant lady, "yesterday, I asked to be permitted to come to dinner, and I grieve to report that your daughter was rude to me. Very!" he added severely, frowning at Alice.

"I wasn't," she denied. "I was just—surprised!" And she was flushing again delightfully.

In a few minutes he was standing in the kitchen in his shirt sleeves, smoking his pipe and watching the mysteries of the making of a salad, and all the while he kept up a running fire of humorous conversation, punctuated by little furies of laughter and swift repartee from Alice.

"Isn't it fun to have a man around," whispered Alice to her mother when he had gone to refill his pipe. "It's so sort of—oh, natural, somehow!"

And then she got very red when her mother pointed an accusing finger at her. "Well, I don't care," said Alice, sulkily, "it is nice."

And after dinner, while Alice was dressing, he wiped the dishes.

"Do you think she likes me a little?" he asked her mother hopefully. "You see, I'm planning to marry her."

Mrs. Shane smiled at his eagerness. "Love, you know," she said softly, "is rather a state of mind."

"It's the best state I ever was in," he said boyishly.

Her eyes were misty and her hands were on his shoulders. "You are a dear boy," she said. "I can see that, but you'd have to be worthy of her."

And when they returned from their drive along toward evening, Alice burst into the room, warm-cheeked, bright-eyed, telling her mother breathlessly about the green hills and the little sights along the road. "Oh, I felt so selfish because you weren't with us," she sighed.

"I never before realized just how selfish that car is," said Brownly meaningly. "What we need is a family car, and I'm going to get one this week."

Mrs. Shane gave him a little significant glance and made for the kitchen. Alice attempted to follow, but Brownly reached out suddenly and caught her by the wrist. Defiantly, breathlessly, she tried to hold him off, but he drew her relentlessly into his arms. In vain she looked about to her mother for aid, but Mrs. Shane had apparently abandoned her to her fate, so with a little sigh she gave in, while he kissed the uncertainty out of her eyes and a smile to her lips.

In the next room Mrs. Shane stood looking out into the gathering dusk with moist eyes. "It's just a state of mind," she murmured sadly, "but after all, such a beautiful state of mind."

Commented on Handling Ship.

Handling a ship under difficulties has just won for Lieut. Com. Albert A. Randall, United States naval reserve force, the commendation of the navy department by his initiative in taking his vessel, the United States steamship Standard Arrow, from her berth at an Atlantic port when the condition of the tide was unfavorable and after harbor pilots had refused to accept responsibility. The feat was performed at night and without mishap. As a result the shipment of a large and valuable cargo was expedited.

Well Done, L'feboatmen!

Since the foundation of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, in 1834, its lifeboats, according to the annual report just made, have saved 86,000 lives. Last year 1,840 were saved, a record. It was announced that the prince of Wales would become president of the institution after the war. The position has been held by the king.

Harvard's Stadium.

The outside dimensions of the Harvard stadium are 578 feet by 420 feet, enclosing a space 481 by 230 feet. The capacity with the bare concrete seats is about 23,000; with the wooden seats on the track and a few on the top this is increased to 35,000 for the more important games, and with the temporary stand which closes the open end and for the championship contests, this capacity rises to 40,000.

What's the Matter?

"What's the matter?" she asked, her hand flying instinctively to her hair.

"I was just wondering what your mother was like," he answered vaguely.

She gave him one curious speculative glance and then—"I will give the matter my attention should the occasion demand," she repeated primly, transcribing the last sentence from her notes. He took the hint and finished his correspondence without further comment, but during the morning she was constantly in his thoughts, and he kept wondering how he could get past her reserve without being offensive. Then in the midst of his dreaming she returned with the letters for his signature.

"I wonder," he ventured, as he shuffled over the letters aimlessly, "I wonder if your mother would ask a loansome chap like me out to dinner tomorrow?" The next day was Sunday.

She was startled, and a tinge of suspicion clouded her eyes.

"I hope, Mr. Brownly, you're not going to make it difficult for me to work for you. I can't accept the five dollar raise, if there's a—social string tied to it."

A Regular Cooky.

Hostess—I think the dear vicar has the face of a martyr. Don't you?

Visitor—Indeed he has. And wouldn't he look just sweet burning at the stake?—Punch.



## What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat, or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



### PERSONAL IN HIS APPEAL

Irishman Evidently Was on the Best of Terms With the Deity of the Mohammedans.

The more things the draft officials do to baseball here the better it flourishes in London, according to Richard Hatters of that thriving community, who is now stopping at the Majestic. Mr. Hatters says the game is getting a firm hold on every nationality in the British capital.

"Why, recently," quoth he, "I saw a game in which East Indians were playing. One of these approached the plate at a crucial moment and cried aloud:

"Allah, give me strength to make a hit."

"He struck out."

"The next man up was an Irishman. He spat on the plate, made faces at the pitcher, and yelled:

"You know me, Al!" He made a home run."—New York Tribune.

Skin Trouble? That Itch

Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Pretty, but Costly.

New York fiancés of soldiers are wearing "sweetheart lockets"—the most expensive are made of silver and platinum studded with diamonds centered with a sapphire service star. The locket contains a tiny frame for "his" picture.

After a man has paid a woman a few compliments he will be voted a "mean thing" if he suspends payment.

Lots of high steppers overstep themselves.

Your Granulated Eyelids.

Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Heat and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Stinging, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write to Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Sure Proof.

"Is he very much in love with his bride?" "Well, he enters her war-bred without a complaint."

## TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Following a representative conference at Kalamazoo, Mich., women offered their aid on state farms.

The principle of the opaque post card projector has been utilized in a new machine for registering color printing plates on a printing press.

A Parisian has invented roller skates propelled by a one-quarter horse power gasoline motor, the fuel tank being carried on the wearer's belt.

George H. Hughes of Denver, Colo., forty years old,



## Rag Rug Week In the Carpet Department

Special Sale of the Celebrated Concord Rag Rugs. A very Popular Rug for Chambers, Bathroom, Living Room and Dens. Wonderful Wearing Qualities and Wash Perfectly. Never again at these prices;

9 x 12 feet \$25.00	36 in. x 72 in. \$3.50
8 x 10 feet \$17.50	30 in. x 60 in. \$2.50
6 x 9 feet \$12.50	25 in. x 50 in. \$1.75
4 x 7 feet \$5.98	24 in. x 36 in. \$1.25

These represent sizes in stock. Sizes obtainable are 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. 9 ft. x 15 ft. 12 ft. x 15 ft.

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

**H. H. Barber Co. Dept. Store**  
Special Attention given to Mail and Telephone Orders  
MILFORD, New Hampshire

**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.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Fix my teeth well, Davis, so I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite."

Thus spoke the German emperor, in a playful mood, to his American dentist, Dr. Arthur N. Davis.

And the Kaiser spoke plainly of some of those whom he "would like to bite." He spoke insultingly of President Wilson and other prominent Americans who have dared to oppose him.

Dr. Davis has told it all in the startling articles that are to appear in this paper.

Don't Fail to Read The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years

## KIDNEY TROUBLE DISAPPEARED

After One Month's Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. HENRY DATER

From the tip of Cape Cod in Massachusetts, to the Golden Gate in California, has come endless praise for the wonderful healing powers of "Fruit-a-tives", or Fruit Liver Tablets, the medicine made from fruit juices and valuable tonics.

Right here at home, we have the testimonial of Mr. Henry Dater of 658 First Avenue, Troy, New York, who wrote under date of April 29th, last.

"I have been a great sufferer for years with Kidney Trouble and Constipation. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' about a month ago, and with almost immediate results. The Kidney Trouble has disappeared and the Constipation is fast leaving me."

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.

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE Commissioner's Notice

The subscriber having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsborough, commissioner to examine and allow the claims of the creditors to the estate of David H. Carr, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased, decreed to be administered as insolvent, and six months from the ninth day of August, A. D. 1918, being allowed for that purpose, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties assigned him, at the office of the subscriber, in Antrim, in said County, on the 28th day of September A. D. 1918, and on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1919, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

Dated the 27th day of August, A. D. 1918. 9 11.

Elliot W. Baker, Commissioner.

### 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
4.00		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.

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hillsborough, ss: Court of Probate.

To the heirs at law of the estate of Albert O. Cutter, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased, intestate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas, Henry A. Hurlin, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County, the account of his administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Milford in said County, on the 27th day of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by causing the same to be published once each week for three successive weeks in the Antrim Reporter, a newspaper printed at Antrim in said County, the last publication to be at least seven days before said Court.

Given at Nashua in said County this 16th day of August A. D. 1918. By order of the Court, E. J. COPP, Register.

### 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.

## BENNINGTON

A Weekly News Letter of Interest

Town Hall, Bennington.  
WEDNESDAY EVE'G, Sept. 4  
at 8.15 o'clock

Alice Joyce in  
"COURAGE OF SILENCE"  
6 Reel Drama 1 Reel Comedy

Mrs. Corrie Allen recently visited her brother, George Diekey.

Miss Edith Lawrence is in Leominster, Mass., for a few days.

Maurice Fournier was at home from Camp Devens for over Sunday.

A large number from here attended the Chautauque at Antrim last week.

There was a largely attended reunion of the Balch family last Saturday.

Frank Byles and family have returned to their home in Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. Griswold, with her two children, is visiting her parents in Vermont.

Miss Annie Kimball entertained a party of friends at Camp K over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Will McIntosh visited with Mrs. Fannie Lawrence over the week end.

Mrs. Foreman and sons, Tom and William, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Adams.

Miss Edith Lawrence spent Labor Day at her cottage at Lake George, with a party of friends.

Miss Mary Cochrane spent last week at her old home in Antrim, with her brother, George Cochrane.

Misses May and Nellie Skillings, of Lynn, Mass., spent last Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Royal Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. Altek Falconer and daughter are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson.

LOST:—Autographic camera, No. 1 Junior, near Bennington depot, on road from Hancock. Reward of \$1.00. Communicate with Sumner Wolley, Melrose, Mass. 3t

Mrs. Guy Tibbetts has returned to her home here, from Nova Scotia, where she has been with her mother for some time. Her sister and little daughter are with her.

The third Red Cross social will be held at Bennington town hall on Friday evening of this week, with music by Columbian orchestra; the Old Folks Committee will be in charge. For other particulars read posters.

### CLINTON VILLAGE

Wm. Congr. a. e. from West Haver, Conn., has been spending the past few days with his former neighbors.

Miss Amy Butterfield, who has been spending the summer in Lebanon, is at home for a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Chamberlain, from Peterboro, spent the holiday at Joe Chamberlain's.

Miss Addie Whittemore has gone to Hillsboro where she has work.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foster, from Lebanon, visited the first of the week at Charles Butterfield's. Miss Jessie Butterfield returned with them and will teach school there.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward have been spending their vacation with their parents, O. W. Brownell and wife.

Albert Zabriskie has completed his work at Greystone Lodge and is spending a few days at C. L. Holt's before leaving for Camp Upton, New York.

Philip Butterfield was at home Sunday from Fort Greble, R. I.

Mrs. Elmer Merrill is visiting in Boston for two weeks.

Miss Myrtle Whittemore has gone to Weare, where she has a school.

### Men Called to Service

Among the men called for special or limited service Sept. 5, to be trained for Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y., by Local Board No. 2, from this section are:

Harry L. Whitney	Hillsboro
Joseph E. Bosley	Hillsboro
George H. Merrill	Hillsboro
Forrest W. Boutelle	Hillsboro
Lewis E. Evans	Antrim
Dennis W. Cooley	Peterboro
Harold B. Doble	Hillsboro
Clarence A. Murdough	Hillsboro
Alternate	
Albert J. Zabriskie	Antrim

**FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR BACKACHE, HEADACHE, BLINDNESS

### EAST ANTRIM

Mrs. Jacob Smith is quite ill at her home.

A. D. White was a visitor in Franconstown recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Young, of Bradford, visited at Mrs. Perry's; portion of last week.

Alfred Winchell and family, of Milford, Mass., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cochran.

Dan Dunavan, of Northampton, Mass., called on Otto Baeder and family recently, making the trip by auto.

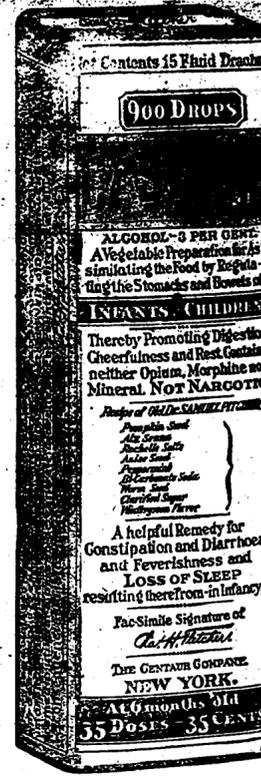
J. Bertlesen and M. Bertlesen, with their wives and two children, of Winthrop, Mass., recently visited at G. F. Trask's.

Miss Alice Baeder has returned from a two weeks' visit with her cousin, Mrs. Marie Wells and family, of Hillsboro.

Miss Ethel Day, of Melrose, Mass., spent the week end at Mrs. Perry's; she was also a very welcome caller among the neighbors.

### CASTORIA

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



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the  
Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over  
Thirty Years

## CASTORIA

## Tinware and Kitchen Utensils

It is a pleasure to offer such a fine line of tinware and kitchen utensils as we now have in stock—and especially at the prices we are able to make. Our tinware is the finest, best finished kitchenware on the market and our enamelware, graniteware and aluminum cooking utensils are also of a very high quality.

As a reminder of some of the articles you may need, let us mention saucepans—stewpans—roasting pans—bread pans—tea and coffee pots—griddles—pie plates—rice boilers—kettles—jelly, pudding, croquette, ice cream and fish molds—strainers—flour sifters. Better still, come and see for yourself what we have.

BUY AT HOME

The prices we charge make it genuine economy to buy here everything you need.



**GEORGE O. JOSLIN**  
BENNINGTON : : CLINTON

## Expert Advice on Water Supply

It is to be our especial 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 COM'Y, INC.**  
42 No. Main St. CONCORD, N. H.

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**Geo. E. Buxton**  
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FLOWERS for all OCCASIONS  
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All kinds and all grades, REMINGTONS \$15 up  
Instruction book with each machine  
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and Printing Supplies, BUFFALO, N. Y.