

The Antrim Reporter

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WAR EXHIBIT LIBERTY LOAN TRAINS FOR NEW ENGLAND

Story of the War to Be Told by Relics

Patriots working for their country in localities far removed from those centers which are in active contact with the war are to have the war brought to them, as it were, by means of two exhibition trains to be sent out about Oct 1 by the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England.

The trains will carry exhibits of war material now being shipped from the battlefields of Europe by Gen. Pershing and the allied governments, and soldiers who have seen service in the trenches or sailors who have been active on the seas.

The purpose of the trains is to place these loyal citizens of the remote districts in more direct touch with the battle line to which so many of them have sent sons, husbands, brothers, and to aid in the campaign for the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan which begins Sept. 23 and closes Oct. 15.

The two trains, starting at the same time, are to traverse New England. The schedule of dates for the various towns where they will stop will be announced later. This is under the direction of the state chairman of the Liberty Loan who are now preparing it with the local representatives and the railroads. Each train will consist of two flat cars, one box car and one tourist sleeper. The flat cars will be mounted with guns, bombs, shells, parts of airplanes and other materials of warfare on land and sea and in the air, including captured war material. Among the latter are finishing clubs taken from the Austrians who used them to "finish" the allied wounded who came within their reach.

Uniforms, official photographs and such other things as cannot well be exposed to the weather will be exhibited in the box car.

The approach of the train to its stopping place is to be announced by the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles followed by the firing of bombs or trench mortars. Each community will be asked to declare a holiday on the day of the exhibit or for at least so long as the train is in the town that every one may have an opportunity to hear the word direct from Over There and to see with his own eyes the implements that are being used by the soldiers of all nations in this greatest of all wars.

The train will probably be welcomed, as it properly should, by local committees and the exercises will be opened with prayer, for does not the train specifically represent a holiness of purpose and of sacrifice that is measured only by the vastness of the war itself? The town officials, the Old Guard and Boy Scouts are expected to be in attendance and the school children, it is hoped, will be out in full force.

There will be speeches, of course, demonstrations of equipment by veteran soldiers and brief talks by them to tell of their personal experiences on the battlefields. Opportunity will be given to those who wish to buy bonds and after the train has left the local committees will see to it that those who wish to subscribe more may do so.

Although the idea for these trains originated in New England last winter and trains similar to these were sent through the South and West in the spring, none were sent to this part of the country owing to the congestion of railroad traffic here. Wherever the trains did go they met with enthusiasm. Farmers brought their families 15 and 20 miles to see the train and in the mountainous sections people journeyed on foot many miles to see the story of the war as told by the great relics exhibition.

During the period immediately preceding June 9 to June 15, the prospects of the German food supply darkened rapidly. This was due to the risky policy followed in the spring of gambling in what may be called "Ukrainian futures" also to weather conditions. The general position of the food supply this Spring was, on the whole, slightly easier than last year, due in part to the better stocks of potatoes, but chiefly to the policy of mortgaging the future—that is to say, the authorities kept up the rations of the staple foods at normal levels longer than the supplies in hand justified, the idea being to make up the deficit later by means of the "Bread Peace" with the Ukraine, and possibly by a final Peace on the Western front this year. But the prospects of help from Ukraine have faded away and a general Peace is further off than ever. The bread ration had been reduced below its lowest level last year and it now seems that it will not be easy to maintain it even at this reduced scale.

WHY CHILDREN'S YEAR

A Census of Antrim's Children Has Been Taken

Almost everyone has been aware that a census of the children of the United States has been in progress, but all do not understand why this should be done. A few words in explanation will answer the questions so frequently asked.

The warring countries of Europe found their infant mortality greatly increased during the first year of the war, resulting from the upheaval of existing social conditions, but such countries were soon able to right this condition to a large extent (by giving aid to mothers, etc.), with the result that the infant death rate in England and Wales is now lower than it was before the war, even. You will understand how necessary this care of the infant life of these countries is, if you consider, even lightly the statement just made in the papers;—that the birthrate in Great Britain is seven thousand a day less now than five years ago.

The Children's Bureau at Washington felt, and in this they have the support of all those thinking people who have the welfare of our country at heart, that the United States should not lag behind in this good work, and it also felt that our second year of war could be dedicated to no better purpose than to the saving of the children of the nation, and making it a "Children's Year", not only for the sake of the little ones, but also as a far-reaching measure to build up the manhood and womanhood of our country, so that our boys and girls may be fitted to take the places that must of necessity become vacant during these most trying days of warfare.

It is estimated that during our first year of war, three hundred thousand children under five years of age, died in the United States, and that of this number one half died from preventable causes, from which fact the cry has gone forth in one year, and of this number New Hampshire is called upon to save three hundred and seventy-two.

The work of tabulating, weighing and measuring the children in this state is given into the hands of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, under the direct charge of Mrs. George F. Morris, of Lancaster, and each local unit, chairman is held responsible for the work in the town.

The Antrim unit has nearly completed the survey in this town; if any child under six has been overlooked, will the parents communicate at once with Mrs. Wilkinson and the matter will be attended to.

The results obtained in Antrim are gratifying, for in this as in other things, Antrim is "over the top." Ninety-six children have been weighed and measured, of whom ten were summer transients whose records will be forwarded to the proper headquarters. The children of this town are a fine lot physically and if conditions are right will make a town full of fine men and women. Less than a half dozen were much under the standard and in every case every effort possible is being made to correct conditions.

We have found this work enjoyable, as a rule, and are proud of our town's record as shown in these results.

We want to take this opportunity to thank all who have aided in completing this most important work.

Mrs. E. J. Wilkinson, chairman.

Boston Globe Pays Tribute to Our Next Governor

For the first time in many years, moreover, the Republicans have only one candidate for governor. Their nominee will be John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, one of the best known and most popular citizens of the state. Mr. Bartlett is what is known as a self-made man and is a creditable product of his own efforts.

He worked his way through Dartmouth College and has become a prominent lawyer and one of the leading public men in New Hampshire. Recently he has devoted all of his time to speaking for the various war activities. His political service has been confined to a term in the state house of representatives, where he was instrumental in putting through several important pieces of legislation. He has been an active Republican, and a few years ago presided over the state convention.

THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Will be Mailed to the Men to Register Sept. 12

Local Board for Hillsboro County No. 2 has not, at the time of this writing, received information as to when questionnaires are to be mailed to the men who register on September 12. If left to our own devices, we shall mail a proportion to each town, beginning not later than Monday.

Men have seven days in which to return the questionnaire and, if they fail to return in the time specified, lose their rights to claim deferred classification, and may be immediately inducted into the army.

Members of the Legal Advisory Board have been appointed in each town, whose duty it is to assist men in filling out their questionnaires, and without expense to the men.

Married men should bring their wives with them to fill out the questionnaire, if they desire to claim deferred classification for dependency. Men who wish to claim deferred classification on account of a parent should bring their parent with them to fill out the questionnaire. Men who wish to claim deferred classification on account of agriculture or industry, and who are employed by someone else should bring their employer with them, also a neighbor. Men who wish to claim deferred classification because of agriculture, owning their own farms or because of industry, conducting their own business, should bring two neighbors, or other parties having knowledge of the matter with them to support their case.

All registrants must keep the Local Board informed as to any change of address, or change of conditions which would effect their classification.

C. S. Emerson.

Save Peach Stones

The local committee of Public Safety, realizing from information they have received, that carbon for gas masks is greatly needed, and that these gas masks are needed to save our soldiers, have notified our people that they can assist very materially along this line, by saving all peach and plum stones, as they contain carbon; and the help of our people along this line will be greatly appreciated. Barrels for this purpose have been placed in front of the stores of the Antrim Fruit Co., Clinton Store, and W. E. Cram; take your peach and plum stones and put them into these barrels—you will thus perform a patriotic duty.

Republican Caucus

A caucus of the Republican voters of Antrim will be held at the Selectmen's room at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1918.

This caucus is called to elect two delegates and two alternates to a convention duly called to select a candidate for member of the United States Senate to be voted for at a special election to be held Tuesday, November 5, 1918.

Have You Registered?

Tomorrow is the day and it must be accomplished before 9 p. m.

Severe penalties attach in the way of loss of rights for deferred classifications, and imprisonment if you are of registration age and have not registered. See to it that your friends register and save them the penalties which otherwise accrue.

C. S. Emerson.

Dance by Pointers

The dance on Saturday evening at town hall, by the White Birch Point Association, was a success in every way. This was the final social affair of the Pointers, as soon they will all leave for their respective homes. The exhibit and brief talk at intermission on the conservation of clothing, by Mrs. C. E. Stoddard, was very interesting and instructive.

Pastor Reads Resignation

Rev. W. J. B. Cannell, pastor of the Baptist church, read his resignation on Sunday last. It is current report that he is making the final arrangements to go overseas as a worker in the Y. M. C. A. cause, and as soon as these arrangements are complete and he receives the summons he will enter upon this phase of war work.

NEW FIRE ALARM

The Whistle Appears to be a Satisfactory One

After more than five months time, the new fire alarm system has been installed, but is not complete as yet. The whistle is in position and in working order, has been tried out and appears to be one whose carrying qualities will be sufficient to arouse anyone and everyone in the Precinct and the town as well, and it can be heard in adjoining towns. Now there should be some electrical arrangement attached to the lever and connection made with the telephone central office, in order to get the most efficient results from one of the best and latest improvements of the protection of our village property from fire. Then too is needed a system of numbers so that when an alarm of fire is sounded, our people will know at once in what part of the Precinct or town the fire is; by this arrangement no extra distance will be covered or unnecessary motions made, at a time when seconds may mean the saving of much valuable property.

This new alarm is a very wise provision on the part of our people and when completed will be as near perfect as such a system can be. Money expended for the apparatus is money well invested and our firewards should see to it that everything along this line is in prime condition all the time. This word of warning may be entirely out of place—and we hope it is—but nevertheless it occurred to us that a few words along this line would work in very handily just at this time.

ANTRIM HIGH SCHOOL

Notes Furnished The Reporter by the School

The total enrollment so far is 85, as compared with 53 at the beginning of last year and 44 at the end. Judging by the enrollment in the grades there is little prospect of very much higher registration in future years. It is as follows:

Grade	Enrollment this year	Last year
I	10	12
II	15	14
III	11	17
IV	14	9
V	11	10
VI	8	10
VII	9	6
VIII	7	10
Total	85	88

The High School Improvement Association has reorganized for the year, with Hollis Drake as president, Arline Edwards vice president, and Ray Elliott secretary and treasurer. Phillip Knowles is chairman of the spirit committee, Miss Tyler of the social committee, and Miss Barrett and Miss Thelma Weston of the two sections of the improvement committee.

The school expects to join with the Grange the last of this month in a fair and exhibit of vegetables. The high school agricultural projects, the grade school-home gardens, and the canning school-home gardens, and the canning work will have places in the exhibit.

Owing to breaking his collar bone Monday night Austin Paige has had to break his record of seven years attendance at school without being absent or tardy.

The school is enjoying the new piano given to it by the Woman's Club. The old piano has been given to the grammar school.

To Honor the Occasion

The church and school bells in town will be rung on Thursday—Registration Day—at 7.12 a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., for about five minutes. The several janitors will attend to this matter, as it is considered a part of their duty—patriotic duty of course. We shall expect also to hear the new fire whistle too. This notice will be sufficient to assure our people that there is not expected to be a fire at either of these hours.

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. Hullett, Antrim

Knew It Well

Familiar Features Well Known to Hundreds of Antrim Citizens

A familiar burden in many a home, The burden of a "bad back." A lame, a weak or an aching back Often tells you of kidney pills. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Here is good testimony to prove the merits:

Mrs. W. H. Jordan, 323 Pearl St., Keene, N. H., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for a good many years, and the benefit they have given me makes me glad to recommend them. They have given me prompt relief from backache. Others of the family have also used Doan's with excellent results."

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

SAVE PEACH STONES

An Earnest Appeal is Made to All the People

The following editorial from the Boston Herald and Journal of Wednesday, August 28, is reprinted by request. The suggestion it contains can be carried out by many.

The fruit season is now with us. How readily it relates to the vast clouds of gas that have been sweeping over the battlefield! Here is the new war scourge, first introduced by the enemy at the Somme in 1916 and since applied by him with ruthless ferocity. Many have died from the asphyxiating fumes, others recovered; but were never the same again, once the poison had entered the system.

The experience of being "gassed" is one of the most frightful known. Pierre Lotti, who visited a hospital where victims were being treated, called it "a place of horror which one would think Dante had imagined."

In another hospital a newspaper correspondent found sixty-one Americans, some of whom were beyond medical help. "Their eager drawing-in of the God-given air sounded like bellows, so nearly were the lungs closed. As the sufferings became worse hands were outstretched as though the men were drowning. Their fingers distended, they stiffened, there was a sudden foaming at the mouth—then the end."

That happened in February last, and the scene is not likely to be repeated now that the gas mask has come into general use. Today thousands of women here and abroad are giving their time and skill to the manufacture of this protective appliance. Carbon is needed for the gas mask—not ordinary charcoal such as can be obtained from the combustion of wood, but the special kind of it which comes of the burning of the peach, the apricot, the plum, the prune and the date, also of the shells of hickory nuts, walnuts, coconuts and butternuts.

That is why the Gas Defense Division of our War Council is appealing for supplies of this material as fast as it can be gathered in, and why our fruit users are responding patriotically wherever knowledge of the demand has reached them. England and France led the way in this "salvage movement." The British fruit dealers' associations are co-operating in it; throughout the United Kingdom the sellers of fruit display posters asking the public to furnish stones and shells. In many districts collecting clubs have been formed, and the school children are taking part in what has become a country wide effort to meet the request of the munitions department for "stones and nutshells at the rate of hundreds of tons a week." Here is the opportunity to make the fruit season tell in the interest of our armies on the battle line.

Auction Sales

By W. E. Cram, Auctioneer, Antrim

A good lot of cattle, grade Holsteins and in the best of condition, 23 in number, will be sold on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock p. m., at public auction, by Oscar J. Freaby, at his residence known as the Dan Merrill place, about two miles from Hillsboro village on the old road to Henniker. For particulars read auction bills. A nice chance to buy cows and calves.

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

At the Harness Shop

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

Concord's War Garden Fair.

Plans are progressing rapidly for the War Garden fair, to be held in Concord Sept. 18 and 19, and if Mayor French who is president of the fair, has his way, a successful occasion is assured.

The State Food administration is to have an exhibit booth there, also the War Savings Stamp committee will be present, prepared to make sales.

The community drying plant will have a space in which the supervisor will show and explain the drying process, and will also have an exhibition some of the products of the plant.

A small admission will be charged, and should there be any profits derived they will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The fair is to be held in the Auditorium, and will be open to the public from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m. each day. The Concord war gardens are in fine shape despite the drought in this section and a good exhibition is practically assured.

War Council Headquarters.

The New England division of the War Council of the Young Women's Christian association has opened headquarters at 72 North Main street, Concord. This will be the center of the state work for the coming drive, which will commence November 11, and which will be co-operated in by the Young Men's Christian association, the War Camp Community service and the American Liberty association.

Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft has been appointed chairman for New Hampshire, Mrs. B. S. Webb will act as field secretary while the office will be in charge of Miss Elizabeth Parker of Concord. Mrs. Harry Spaulding has been elected as chairman for Manchester. A temporary organization has been built up which will consist of county organizers and chairmen, in order that the work of raising New Hampshire's quota of the \$135,000,000 may be well looked after.

Newspaper Men Promised Support.

A brief conference of newspapermen of the state with Governor Keyes and State Director Enos K. Sawyer and Federal Field Agent Daniel T. O'Connell of the United States employment service was held in the council chamber at the state house, Concord. The governor assured his hearty support for the development of the service and declared it one of the most important of the government's war moves.

Mr. O'Connell briefly outlined the work he is doing in the state and later, with Mr. Sawyer, went into the matter with the newspapermen, who promised hearty cooperation.

Mr. O'Connell announced that there will be a convention of the 29 boards of the state, Saturday, Sept. 14 and Governor Keyes urges all newspapermen to be present at that time.

Telephone Company Files Tariff.

The Winnesaukee Telephone Company has filed with the Public Service commission a tariff which will eliminate, effective Oct. 1, 1918, the so-called free service between its Franklin and Tilton exchanges.

Coincident with the company's proposal to eliminate this service it proposes to place in effect a reduction of \$3 per year in the rates applying to service furnished through the Tilton exchange, such reduction to apply to all classes of service except six-party local residence service and rural residence service. In the case of the Franklin exchange, however, no change in rates is made.

This company recently with the approval of the Public Service commission following investigation abolished similar free service between its several other exchanges.

At Durham Col. H. F. Graves who was for one year on Gen. Pershing's staff in France, spoke on "New Problems in Forestry."

He spoke particularly about the purchasing of supplies, maintaining that France was not in as great a need of lumber as it was of food and men. He advised that lumber be used for the building of ships for the carrying over of supplies. He also told of the increased efficiency of the American machinery that had been sent over and how, by working practically the full 24 hours, the forestry force had been able with the machines rated at 10,000 feet of lumber per day to turn out 35,000 ft.

Councillors Sworn In.

The councillors elected at Tuesday's special election, Herbert I. Goss and John H. Brown, were sworn in last Friday. The work of the Governor and Council has been greatly hampered of late by the lack of a quorum.

Civil War Veteran Dies.

Edwin Underhill, a well known citizen and Civil war veteran died at his home in Portsmouth after a long illness. He was born in Auburn, Sept. 2, 1839. During the Civil war he served in the navy. After the war he was a member of the police force and the bank watch. Of late years he was employed at the Portsmouth Navy yard. He joined Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R., June 17, 1888, and he held the position of commander for several years.

Three Officers in One Family.

Paul W. Shedd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Shedd, of Keene has been recommended for a commission as second lieutenant in the 102nd Infantry, 27th Division, National Army, New York, Sept. 1917. He entered training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he had been a student several years previous. Lieutenant Shedd attended the local high school and State academy. His twin brother, Lieut. Gale C. Shedd is in France and his father, Charles G. Shedd is doing volunteer work for the Red Cross at one of their supply stores in France. He also has the rank of lieutenant in that branch of work.

Robe Wife of Former Employer.

A boy, 16 years of age, formerly employed on the milk team of L. W. Durant was arraigned in police court at Nashua and committed on the charge of breaking and entering and larceny of \$300 from Mrs. Rose Durant wife of his former employer at Nashua.

He went to Lowell and had a great time while it lasted. He fitted himself out with new clothes and bought much jewelry. He spent in all \$300 of the money, for when captured there by Inspector J. F. Mulvanity he had but \$204 of the money left. The money, \$204, the goods bought were recovered.

Taking a Long Hike.

Three young women, members of Camp Asquam near Meredith, a popular school for girls on Squam Lake, have started for New York City on foot. They are blower-clad and carry extra clothing strapped to their backs. While they carry money for their expenses, as an experiment they will endeavor to pay for their meals and lodging by washing dishes and doing other household work on the way. They expect to reach New York by Sept. 14, when the owner of the camp will meet them on Broadway unless she catches up with them with her car.

Resigns as 4-Minute Director.

Twenty-five limited service men left Concord for Camp Upton, New York, this morning at 9.45.

Concord's quota called for today was 26, it will be completed by William Edward Sidley, registered from 21 South street, who is in New York at the present time and will report at Camp Upton tonight. Mayor French and the city government gave the boys the customary farewell ceremonies and marched to the station in a body as escort. These men were the first to wear the new regulation arm-band of khaki.

Valuable Bucks for Hillcrest.

A valuable shipment of merino bucks was received at Meredith from Salt Lake City, Utah, by express consigned to the Hillcrest Livestock company, Center Harbor and Holderness. There were 15 of the animals. They weighed with crates, 3,775 pounds and the express charges amounted to \$360.43. Edgar A. Perry, manager of the company, an experienced sheepman has been in Utah for several weeks making acquisitions to the large herd on the Hillcrest property, which comprises 4,000 acres.

Price Fixing Board Organized.

A price-fixing board has been organized by W. C. O'Kane state food field agent at Franklin, with W. F. Daniell, chairman, Seth B. Shepard representing the wholesalers George B. Morrison and Maxine Proulx the retailers, and Irving B. Goss the purchasing public. This board will meet each Monday at 10 a. m. and fix prices, both wholesale and retail.

Auto Truck Goes into Ditch.

As E. H. Wyatt was returning to Dover from Central park about 11 o'clock at night, the truck which he was driving took the ditch at a point just across the Somersworth line near the "Y." The machine was badly wrecked, the top being broken, also the wind shield. The radiator was stove in and all the lights were smashed.

Increase for Special Police.

At meeting of the Rochester city council an ordinance was passed, increasing the compensation of special police from \$2.25 to \$3 per day, and a large number of special police were appointed for Rochester Fair week. The compensation of the first and second city auto truck drivers was increased to \$3 per day.

Call Men for Durham.

The Portsmouth war board has received a call for six men who are to go to New Hampshire college, Durham, on Sept. 19, to qualify for the National Army in the capacity of blacksmiths, carpenters, concrete workers, electricians, gas engine men, machinists and truck drivers.

Arraigned for Breaking and Entering.

Olevar Metrock, a Polisher, was arraigned in the municipal court before Judge Guphill at Portsmouth charged with breaking and entering. The testimony was given through an interpreter and according to the story told by Mrs. Mary Smith, Metrock came to her room early in the morning and demanded her money, threatening to cut her throat if she made any outcry. She however, screamed and he ran away. After his departure a watch and some jewelry were found to be missing.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Taunton, Mass. firemen and police demand higher wages.

A 14,000-ton oil tank steamer was launched at Fox River shipyards, Quincy, Mass.

Winston Clark, 24 years old, of Castine, Me., was drowned by the upsetting of a canoe.

A bill for better medical inspection of school children has been filed at the State House, Boston.

Major Henry L. Higginson will direct the formation of "Liberty choruses" in Massachusetts.

Mayor Petar's of Boston announces substantial wage increase for the lowest paid classes of firemen.

Samuel K. Walker of Lynn has been elected grand master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, L. O. O. F.

Valuation of building operations in Manchester, N. H., fell off one-half last month compared with August, 1917.

At Concord, N. H., counsel for Mrs. Marguerite Carpenter asked for a new judge. They now charge prejudice and bias.

Yale university will soon be changed over from an academic and scientific school to a government military training institute.

The 1918 tax rate for Hopedale, Mass., is \$2.50 per thousand, compared with \$7 in 1917. This is the lowest in New England.

At Portland, Me., John F. Lee, 50 a Boston & Maine brakeman, apparently crazed by toothache, committed suicide by inhaling gas.

The Massachusetts food administration has issued a prohibition against the Economy Grocery stores, a company operating 35 stores in Boston and its vicinity.

At Richmond, Me., the 1100-ton, four-masted schooner Jacob W. Hook was launched from the yard of the Crosby Navigation company the first launching there in 30 years.

The Atlantic and Pacific store of Burlington, Vt., must pay \$500 as a red cross penalty for selling sugar illegally. The fine was imposed by Food Administrator Brookes.

At Northfield, Vt., trustees of Norwich university decided to change the status of the university from a unit of the reserve officers' training corps to that of a students' training corps.

Through the medium of a Liberty bond found on a man's body washed ashore at Westery, R. I., officials believe they have established the identity of the man as Thomas A. Phelan of Boston.

There will be no intercollegiate football at Bowdoin college this fall. President Sills said that with the intensive military program planned for the students there would be no time for the game.

Women patrol workers who have been protecting young girls at Revere beach and other summer places nearby will transfer their work to Boston Common and other Boston sections for the winter.

Harry Chian of Newbury street, Boston, was fined \$100 in the Chelsea court for operating an automobile while intoxicated. Chian was arrested by the Metropolitan Park police on the Revere boulevard.

Thomas Lawlor, a South Norwalk, Conn., draftee who was to have started immediately for Camp Devens, hanged himself. He had been a "conscientious objector" and claimed dependency of a wife.

A resolution to raise \$30,000 among the Jewish communities to carry on war work throughout the young men's and young women's Hebrew associations in New England was adopted at their convention at Springfield, Mass.

White 3,443,668 tons of prepared anthracite were allotted to the New England states in the period from April 11 to July 31, 3,806,506 tons were delivered, each of the six states receiving more coal than allotted for the period.

Because they are within a half mile of the Wentworth Institute on Huntington avenue, Boston, 26 saloons and stores having bottling licenses have been ordered by the war department to close their places of business on or before Oct. 21.

Nearly every household in Boston using ice during the past summer was short-weighted, according to information given out by Thure Hanson, commissioner of the state department of standards. As the result of the evidence gathered, Mr. Hanson said, six prosecutions are now under way.

Francis L. Dorr of Worcester, Mass., is plaintiff in a suit for \$100,000, entered in Suffolk Superior Court against Mary A. Dorr, also of Worcester. He alleges the defendant failed to fulfill her promise to pay him \$60,000 for abandoning a proposed contest of his father's will. As money belonging to the defendant is supposed to be in the hands of Sherman L. Whipple he is summoned as trustee.

WOMAN'S NEW FIELD COMMONWEALTH HOTEL

OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, Boston, Mass.
Stouck F. Quinn, Genl. Mgr.

ONE MILLION STANDING, SHE IS READY TO BLOW THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

HER FORCES ALL MOBILIZED

Remarkable success in the Three Reserve Loans, despite opposition by With National Finance—Organization Resolves Every City and Village.

Under the banner of the fourth Liberty loan are enlisted one million women. Like soldiers at attention they await the coming drive, ready to talk bonds and sell bonds and buy bonds. Ever since the first bugle call sounded, the women have been mobilizing their forces. Through the National Woman's Liberty Loan committee new vistas of activity were opened to the women of the country and marching through three loans along previously unexplored roads of national finance they have advanced to a significant place in the front lines of government endeavor.

In May, 1917, the secretary of the treasury staked his belief in the patriotism and ability of the women of America. At that time he appointed the National Woman's Liberty Loan committee, the first and only executive committee of women in the history of the United States government. Two days after their appointments were made eleven women met and made their plans in the treasury at Washington. These plans were the inspiration for an organization that has spread all over the country, until today it reaches into every city, every town, every village and hamlet and crossroads.

Fine Work on Former Loans.

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Very Personal.

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WOMAN'S NEW FIELD COMMONWEALTH HOTEL

OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, Boston, Mass.
Stouck F. Quinn, Genl. Mgr.

ONE MILLION STANDING, SHE IS READY TO BLOW THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

HER FORCES ALL MOBILIZED

Remarkable success in the Three Reserve Loans, despite opposition by With National Finance—Organization Resolves Every City and Village.

Under the banner of the fourth Liberty loan are enlisted one million women. Like soldiers at attention they await the coming drive, ready to talk bonds and sell bonds and buy bonds. Ever since the first bugle call sounded, the women have been mobilizing their forces. Through the National Woman's Liberty Loan committee new vistas of activity were opened to the women of the country and marching through three loans along previously unexplored roads of national finance they have advanced to a significant place in the front lines of government endeavor.

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Edmund G. Dearborn, M.D.

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The Tax Collector will meet with the Selectmen.
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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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CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"And then," the Kaiser went on, "when their great offensive was within a week of being launched we broke through their lines on a slope 3,000 feet high, covered with snow, where they couldn't bring up their reserves or new guns, and we surrounded them!

"We took practically everything they possessed—food enough to feed our entire army without calling upon our own supplies at all. Never before had our armies seen such an accumulation of ammunition. I must certainly go down to see it.

"We cut off their northern retreat and, as they swung their army to the south, we captured 60,000 of them up to their knees in the rice fields. One of the great mistakes they made was in carrying their civilian refugees with them—clogging their narrow roads and impeding the retreat of their soldiers. We had taken possession of their most productive regions, and their retreat was through territory which yielded them nothing. Just think of that retreating army thrown upon the already impoverished inhabitants of that section. Why, they'll starve to death!

"Everywhere we went we found their big guns abandoned. In one small village we came upon a gun decorated with flowers and surmounted with a portrait of Emperor Franz Josef. It had been put there by the Italian inhabitants of the village to show their happiness at being released at last from the yoke of the intolerable Italian lawyer government! How terribly the Italians must have treated them! Italy will never get over this defeat. This was real help from God! Now, we've got the allies!" and he struck his left hand with his right with great force to emphasize his apparent conviction that the turning point in the war had been reached with Italy's collapse.

That the Kaiser now regarded himself and his armies as invincible I felt, and I feared that the success in Italy would be followed at the first favorable opportunity by a gigantic offensive on the western front.

Indeed, on a subsequent occasion, when he called at my office for further treatment, and again referred to the Italian triumph, he remarked: "If our armies could capture 300,000 Italians—and those 300,000 might just as well be dead as far as Italy is concerned—we can do the same thing against our enemies on the west!"

This was one of the interviews I was so anxious to report to the representatives of the American intelligence department at our legation in Copenhagen and, later on, when I finally arrived in that city, I related it in great detail to them. I remained in Copenhagen eleven days and during the greater part of that time I was being interviewed by one or another of the representatives of our intelligence department. Exactly two months later, on March 21, the western offensive broke out as I had feared.

I called at Potsdam a day or two later to attend the Kaiser again, and found him still in the same triumphant mood, and so anxious was he to get down to Italy that he called at my office three times that week to enable me to complete my work on his affected tooth.

On November 26 the Kaiser called at my office for what proved to be his last sitting. I had received word on the 20th that my pass for America had been granted and that I could leave on the 30th, and I accordingly told the Kaiser that it was my intention to leave for Copenhagen on that day.

I explained that I was completely run down—and I certainly looked it—and that it was necessary for me to get to Copenhagen anyway, so that I could get in touch with America regarding a porcelain tooth patent which had been granted to me in July, 1915, but which a large dental company was seeking to wrest from me. The patent authorities had delayed action because of the fact that I resided in an enemy country.

On the 28th I received a letter from the court chamberlain stating that the president of police had made it known to the Kaiser that I had applied for a pass to America and demanding an explanation as to why I had told the Kaiser that I had planned to go to Copenhagen and had not mentioned America.

I at once replied that it was indeed my intention, as I had told the Kaiser, to go to Copenhagen, but that I had applied for the pass to America because I wanted to be in a position to go there if my patent affairs demanded it and I expressed the hope that nothing would be done to interfere with the pass which had been promised me for the 30th.

Nevertheless, the 30th came around and the pass didn't, and the boat which sailed from Copenhagen on December 7, which I had planned to take, sailed without me.

Again the weary weeks followed each other without the slightest intimation from anyone that I would ever be allowed to leave. Indeed, I had fully made up my mind that the authorities had decided to keep me in

Berlin for reasons of their own and that nothing I could do could mend the situation, when, early in January, I received the joyous tidings that I could leave January 21-23. I left on the 22d, and as far as I have since been able to ascertain I was the last American male to leave Germany with the consent of the officials.

CHAPTER III.

The Kaiser's Dual Personality.

If I had come away from Germany in January, 1914, instead of in January, 1918, and had written the impression I had gained of the Kaiser in the ten years I had known him, what a false picture I would have painted of the man as he really is!

It would have been a picture of a man—who in general appearance and bearing was every inch an emperor and yet who could exhibit all the courtesy, affability and gentleness of the most democratic gentleman, a man soft of eye and kindly in expression, a man of wide reading and attainments—perhaps the most versatile man in the world, a man who possessed a most alert mind, a remarkable memory and the keenest observation; a man who was not generous in nature and yet was at times considerate of others; a man of charming personality and amiability. It would have shown a man of unparalleled egotism, a man who was impatient of correction and who would brook no opposition. There might have been in the picture a suggestion of the dire lengths to which the man would go to have his way, but it would have been only a suggestion.

As far as it went, the picture would have been accurate, but it would have been sadly incomplete—with all the lights worked in but lacking all the shadows.

It took the war and its attendant horrors to reveal the Kaiser in his true colors. The war did not change his character; it uncovered it.

Early in my practice I happened to mention to the Kaiser, that I appreciated the friendliness he showed me in invariably waving his hand at me as he passed my window when walking along the Tiergarten.

"It's a good advertisement for you, Davis," he said. "The people see me waving to you and they know you must be a good dentist, or I wouldn't come to you. It will help your business!" In every act, he was conscious of the public.

During that period of my career in Berlin, he showed the utmost interest in my progress and frequently inquired how my practice was developing.

The first bill I rendered him, as I have mentioned, he doubted. On a number of subsequent occasions, he paid me more than my bill called for. These overpayments never amounted to very much, but they impressed me because they were so out of keeping with the stinginess the Kaiser displayed in other directions.

From time to time the Kaiser sent or brought me autographed pictures of himself or others. At the time of the one hundredth anniversary of Frederick the Great, he gave me a picture of that monarch. On another occasion, he presented me with a group picture of himself surrounded by his family and dogs. I remember his bringing to me a large unframed picture in celebration of his silver wedding. It was about twenty-four by eighteen inches in size. It showed the Kaiser and himself in a sort of cloud floating above a birdseye view of Berlin, with the palace and the cathedral dimly seen below.

"I don't know just what this masterpiece was meant to signify, but I had it framed and placed it in my office. It evoked from a little boy who entered the room with his mother the following astonished remark: "Oh, mother, look at the Kaiser in heaven!"

A post-card picture of the Kaiser, signed by his own hand, was in his own estimation one of the most priceless gifts he could bestow. I remember his donating one of them to an American charity bazaar in Berlin to be auctioned off. He thought that the fact that the card came from his imperial majesty gave it a value which could not be measured in dollars and cents. A piece of jewelry or a sum of money might have been duplicated or even excelled by a gift of similar character from any American millionaire—for whose wealth the Kaiser frequently expressed the utmost contempt.

—but what could surpass the value of an autograph of the Kaiser!

No doubt the royal banquets were prepared much upon the same principle, for it was a common saying among the German aristocracy that one had better feel well before going to a banquet at the palace.

I happened to mention to the Kaiser the reputation his banquets held among his people. He was not at all taken aback.

"That's good!" he commented. "The Germans are too fat anyway. The majority of the people eat too much."

Long after automobiles became more or less general, the Kaiser still employed a horse and carriage for ordinary travel, relying upon his free

use of the railways for longer distances. When, however, the Reichstag passed a law compelling royalty to pay for their railroad travel, the Kaiser took to automobiles. They charged him 11,000 marks, he told me, for the use of a train on one of his shooting trips, and that apparently was more than he could stand.

"Autos are expensive," he declared, "but they don't cost me that much!"

The Kaiser speaks English with but the slightest trace of a foreign accent. His diction is perfect. He speaks French, too, very fluently, and, I believe, Italian. He is widely read on almost all subjects and knows the literature of England, France and America as well as that of Germany. Mark Twain was one of his favorite American authors and Longfellow his choice of American poets.

He prides himself on his acquaintance with history and has little respect for the political opinions of others whose knowledge of history is less complete.

Shortly after Carnegie had donated five million marks to Germany to further world-peace, I happened to be talking to the Kaiser of American millionaires and the steelmaster was mentioned.

"Of course, Carnegie is a nice old man and means well," remarked the Kaiser, condescendingly, "but he is totally ignorant of world history. He's just advanced us five million for world-peace. We accepted it naturally, but, of course, we intend to continue our policy of maintaining our army and navy in full strength."

Indeed, there is hardly any subject to which the Kaiser has devoted any considerable attention in which he doesn't regard himself as the final authority.

As an art collector and antiquarian he claims first place and he is rather inclined to feel that second place should be left vacant. He always resented very much the acquisition by American millionaires of art treasures and antiquities which their wealth enabled them to buy, but which their limited acquaintance with history and their lack of culture and refinement made them unable to appreciate—in the Kaiser's estimation.

Of his own taste in art little need be said. The monuments which he caused to be erected to his ancestors and their advisors and which adorn the Sieges Allee, the street he had opened through the Tiergarten especially for them, are at the same time a monument to the Kaiser's ideas of art. They are the laughing-stock of the artistic world. They have been so frequently defaced by vandals whose artistic taste they offended that it was necessary to station policemen in the Sieges Allee to guard them. Not long ago a burglary occurred in the vicinity. The burglars were observed while at work and a startled civilian rushed to the Sieges Allee to summon one of the officers who were known to be on guard there.

"If you hurry," exclaimed the civilian, excitedly, "you can catch these burglars red-handed."

"I'm sorry," replied the policeman, "but I cannot leave the statues."

Realism is the Kaiser's idea of what is most desirable in dramatic art. When he put on "Sardanapa," a Greek tragedy in pantomime, at the Berlin opera house, he sent professors to the British museum to secure the most detailed information available regarding the costumes of the period. Every utensil, every article of wearing apparel, every button, every weapon, in fact, every property used in the play were to be faithfully reproduced, particular pains being taken to produce a most realistic effect in a funeral pyre scene in which a king ended his life. The Kaiser sent me tickets to see it.

King Edward attended the performance at the Berlin Royal opera and I asked the Kaiser how the king of England enjoyed it.

"My gracious," the Kaiser replied, unable to repress his satisfaction at the effect the pantomime had had on his royal uncle, "why, the king was very much alarmed when the funeral pyre scene came on. He thought the whole opera house was on fire!"

Perhaps the Kaiser's love for details might be attributed to his keen observation. Nothing, no matter how trivial, escaped his attention.

A couple of years before the war I had the empire furniture in my waiting room reupholstered. On the very first occasion of the Kaiser's calling at my office after the change he noticed it.

"My, my, how beautiful the chairs look!" he exclaimed. "Good enough for Napoleon himself."

On another occasion, between two of the Kaiser's visits, I had had put up in the waiting room a new portrait of Mrs. Davis. The Kaiser noticed it the moment he came into the room and made some complimentary remark about it.

The Kaiser frequently accused the Americans of being dollar-worshippers and the English of being ruled by Mammon, but that he himself was not totally unmindful of the value and power of money was clearly revealed by the manner in which he catered to the richest man in Berlin and one

of the richest in Germany was a Hebrew coal magnate named Epstein. The Kaiser enabled him and made him Von Friedlander-Feld. Another wealthy Hebrew to whom the Kaiser catered was Schwabach, head of the Bleichroeder bank, one of the strongest private banks in Germany, and he, too, was ennobled, becoming Von Schwabach.

A number of other wealthy Hebrews in Germany were also honored by the Kaiser in another way. Although he was averse to visiting the homes of private individuals who lacked social standing, he departed from his rule in their favor and visited their mansions ostensibly to view their art collections, but actually to tickle their vanity.

Shortly after Lelshman became ambassador to Germany, the Kaiser called on me.

"Your new ambassador's daughter is the best looking young lady who has attended our court in many a day," he declared. "Half a dozen of my young staff officers are very anxious to marry her. Can you tell me, Davis, whether these Lelshmans have money?"

If the Kaiser despised the American propensity for money-making, he was certainly not averse to acquiring American dollars.

He told me once that every trip the Hamburg-American liner Amerika made from New York to Hamburg resulted in transferring \$150,000 from American to German pockets, and added: "We're mighty glad to get some of your American money, I can tell you."

Of the Kaiser's versatility I had convincing evidence. In his conversations with me we usually wandered from subject to subject in the most haphazard manner, and he invariably displayed a surprising store of information on every topic we touched, and I am not vain enough to believe that he was so anxious to make a favorable impression upon me that he prepared for these discussions in advance.

Indeed, the Kaiser discussed so freely almost every subject that suggested itself that I often wondered what his advisors would have said had they overheard our conversations. His readiness to talk to me was undoubtedly due to a tendency he had to trust every one with whom he came in intimate contact. For a man who was apt to have so many enemies, he was less suspicious than anyone I had ever met. He seemed to trust every one, and his sense of security unloosened his tongue and made him more talkative, perhaps, than was always discreet.

The Kaiser was very fond of listening to and telling stories with a point and would frequently invite me to tell him any new one that I might have heard. Some of the stories we exchanged were more or less risqué and would be out of place in these pages, but I do not mean to intimate that there was anything very much amiss with them. They always amused him very much and he was quick to catch the point.

The Kaiser's sense of humor frequently exhibited itself. He told me of a conference between representatives of all the powers regarding the selection of a king for Albania after the Balkan war. Some of those present thought the incumbent ought to be a Catholic, others insisted that a Greek Catholic was essential, still others maintained that a Mohammedan would be most logical.

It seemed quite impossible to come to any agreement as to just what religion the king of Albania should possess, and the Kaiser had ended the discussion, he said, with the suggestion:

"Well, gentlemen, if a Protestant won't do, and a Roman Catholic won't do, and a Buddhist is out of the question, why not select a Jew and call him Jacob the First? He'll have his throat cut, anyway, in three months!"

The powers did not select a Jew, but the prince of Wied, the Kaiser's nominee, was put on the throne, and within a month or two afterwards had to flee for his life.

In referring to Roosevelt's patriotic offer to lead an army in France, the Kaiser declared that he admired him for his courage and zeal.

"I hear," he said, "that he is now on his way to Italy. It is too bad we did not postpone our offensive there. Perhaps we might have captured him. Wouldn't Teddy look funny in a gas mask?"

Shortly after the U-boat Deutschland made its successful trip to America, the Kaiser called on me, and he was in a very jocular frame of mind, and I happened to mention to him that I planned to go to America the following summer in connection with the porcelain tooth I had patented.

"Well, it won't be necessary now, Davis," he commented. "We can send the Deutschland over and bring back a boatload of teeth!"

"Fix my teeth well, Davis," he declared on another occasion, "so that I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite!" and he snapped his jaws together in a way that would have boded ill for the victims he had in mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious.

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Indeed, the Kaiser discussed so freely almost every subject that suggested itself that I often wondered what his advisors would have said had they overheard our conversations. His readiness to talk to me was undoubtedly due to a tendency he had to trust every one with whom he came in intimate contact. For a man who was apt to have so many enemies, he was less suspicious than anyone I had ever met. He seemed to trust every one, and his sense of security unloosened his tongue and made him more talkative, perhaps, than was always discreet.

The Kaiser was very fond of listening to and telling stories with a point and would frequently invite me to tell him any new one that I might have heard. Some of the stories we exchanged were more or less risqué and would be out of place in these pages, but I do not mean to intimate that there was anything very much amiss with them. They always amused him very much and he was quick to catch the point.

The Kaiser's sense of humor frequently exhibited itself. He told me of a conference between representatives of all the powers regarding the selection of a king for Albania after the Balkan war. Some of those present thought the incumbent ought to be a Catholic, others insisted that a Greek Catholic was essential, still others maintained that a Mohammedan would be most logical.

It seemed quite impossible to come to any agreement as to just what religion the king of Albania should possess, and the Kaiser had ended the discussion, he said, with the suggestion:

"Well, gentlemen, if a Protestant won't do, and a Roman Catholic won't do, and a Buddhist is out of the question, why not select a Jew and call him Jacob the First? He'll have his throat cut, anyway, in three months!"

The powers did not select a Jew, but the prince of Wied, the Kaiser's nominee, was put on the throne, and within a month or two afterwards had to flee for his life.

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"I hear," he said, "that he is now on his way to Italy. It is too bad we did not postpone our offensive there. Perhaps we might have captured him. Wouldn't Teddy look funny in a gas mask?"

Shortly after the U-boat Deutschland made its successful trip to America, the Kaiser called on me, and he was in a very jocular frame of mind, and I happened to mention to him that I planned to go to America the following summer in connection with the porcelain tooth I had patented.

"Well, it won't be necessary now, Davis," he commented. "We can send the Deutschland over and bring back a boatload of teeth!"

"Fix my teeth well, Davis," he declared on another occasion, "so that I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite!" and he snapped his jaws together in a way that would have boded ill for the victims he had in mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious.

The Kaiser frequently accused the Americans of being dollar-worshippers and the English of being ruled by Mammon, but that he himself was not totally unmindful of the value and power of money was clearly revealed by the manner in which he catered to the richest man in Berlin and one

of the richest in Germany was a Hebrew coal magnate named Epstein. The Kaiser enabled him and made him Von Friedlander-Feld. Another wealthy Hebrew to whom the Kaiser catered was Schwabach, head of the Bleichroeder bank, one of the strongest private banks in Germany, and he, too, was ennobled, becoming Von Schwabach.

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POULTRY FACTS

8000 HANDLING SAVES EGGS

Big Loss Can Be Prevented if Producer and Country Merchant Take Precautions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not long ago four men worked half a day grading "current receipts" of eggs as they were received at a city market. They canded out one hundred dollars worth of rots, spots, and incubated eggs. This loss could so easily have been prevented if only the producer and the country merchant had handled the eggs promptly.

The hen lays a fresh egg; the consumer demands a fresh egg. Eggs are a highly perishable product, and gradually deteriorate with age. Heat is their enemy; cold is their friend. The shorter the time and the more direct their route from nest to packing house, the smaller the opportunity for loss.

The proper handling of eggs is not a one-man job. Many people are concerned in it. Their interests are common, and mutual understanding and co-operation between them benefit all alike.

The farmer's part in the general scheme of good marketing is to bring good eggs to market. To accomplish this, he should market his eggs frequently, not let them accumulate.

The dealer's job is to keep the eggs good. His slogan should be "ship promptly and properly." The sooner an egg is put under refrigeration and started for the market, the better its quality when it reaches its final destination, and the higher its value.

KEEPING CHICKENS IN TOWN

One of Best Ways for Loyal American to Help Win War is to Raise Hens in Back Yard.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every true American is asking, "How can I best do my part to help win the war?" One of the means to this end is to set the back yard to work. Those who have suitable land are cultivating vegetable gardens to help increase the food supply. There are, however, many back yards not suitable for the making of a garden which may be profitably utilized for back yard poultry keeping. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat. A small number of chickens can be kept in almost any back yard.

If poultry houses are not available, hens can be housed at small expense in

cheaply-constructed poultry houses, made of plane box.

plane boxes or other large packing cases. Their eggs should make a substantial addition to the family food supply. Each hen in her pullet year should produce ten dozen eggs. The average size of the back yard flock should be at least ten hens. Thus each flock would produce in a year 100 dozen eggs, which at the conservative value of 25 cents a dozen would be worth \$25. By keeping a back yard poultry flock the family would not only help in reducing the cost of living, but would have eggs of a quality and freshness which are often difficult to obtain.

Poultry keeping, although a comparatively simple undertaking, will be successful in direct proportion to the study and labor which are expended upon it. There is an abundance of good material on the subject, but "Back Yard Poultry Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin 899), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. It tells how to overcome the objections to keeping poultry in the city, what kinds of fowls to keep, the size of the flock computed according to the size of the back yard, gives definite instructions as to the best kinds of chicken houses to build, with bill of materials for same, directions as to feeding the fowls, hatching and raising chicks, prevention of diseases and pests, and many other matters essential to the success of the undertaking. Another helpful bulletin of a general character is "Hints to Poultry Raisers" (Farmers' Bulletin 528). This gives a great deal of useful and authoritative information within a very small compass.

Longs for a Pilestratus. Pilestratus, the first lawyer of Athens, when asked why he had made death the penalty for every infraction of his statutes, replied that it was none too much for the least crime and he knew nothing more severe for the greater. Ah, if Pilestratus were only here to judge the Huns at the final count.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of the system, and my system was left in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms were all gone. I appeared and you Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1816 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," headache, backache and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Medication and Conciliation Board Tries EATON'S, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.

Judge William J. Chambers, who uses EATON'S as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Medication and Conciliation.

"EATON'S promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are liable to indigestion, belching, loss of breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer from indigestion? If so, you will surely be interested in Judge Chambers' endorsement of EATON'S.

Write for a free copy of the booklet "EATON'S drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It." It is guaranteed to relieve you of your stomach trouble. Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

He Hates the Sea. Capt. Joseph C. Cowell of the Branford, who has been submarined three times, said at a dinner in Salem:

"I used to love the sea, but the squareheads with their filthy submarines are beaten, do you know what I'm going to do? Well, gentlemen, I'm going to buy an anchor, sling it on my shoulder, and start walking straight inland."

"I'll walk and walk, and finally, when I come to a place where the natives hold me up and say, 'What on earth is that you're carrying?' I'm going to buy a farm in that place and settle down for life."

Self-Abnegation. There had been a fire in a big block or flats with heavy loss of property and many narrow escapes.

"Were there any acts of conspicuous heroism?" queried the reporter.

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

Hillsboro Co. Fair Asso'n
Will Hold its First Annual

FAIR!

Oak Park Fair Grounds,
Greenfield, N. H.,
Wednesday, Thursday
Oct. 2 and 3, 1918

Splendid Racing Programme and an Unusually Large Stock Exhibit, together with the Various Other Attractions, will make this a Fair you can't afford to miss.

NEVER'S BAND, the Best in the State, of Concord, N. H., will furnish Music Both Days.

50% of Proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross.

Send for Entry Blanks to
A. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y, Antrim, N. H.

BIG COMFORTABLE CHAIRS

FOR THE EVENINGS WHICH GROW LONGER EACH WEEK



Just a little sum of money will greatly add, not only to your comfort, but to the appearance of the room

**LEATHER SEAT MISSION ROCKERS
UPHOLSTERED WICKER CHAIRS
COMFORTABLE WOOD ROCKERS**

Big assortment of all three kinds. They are Extra Comfortable, Extra Durable and More Than Extra Reasonable. There are many more kinds also. It will do us both good if you will come and look over what we have to offer.

EMERSON & SON, Milford

The Antrim Reporter
Published Every Wednesday Afternoon
Subscription Price, \$2.50 per year
Advertising Rates on Application

H. W. ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHER
E. R. ELDRIDGE, ASSISTANT

Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1918

Long Distance Telephone

Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., in which an admission fee is charged, or from which a benefit is derived, must be paid for as advertisements in the line.

Copies of Thanks are inserted at 50¢ each.

Resolutions of condolence length \$1.00.

Obituary notices and list of flowers charged for at advertising rate; also will be charged at the same rate as notices at a wedding.

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

Antrim Locals

Miss Susie Maxwell is teaching the school at the Branch.

Mrs. Jane Gibney has gone to Munsenville for a week to visit relatives.

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Miss Anna Childs, of Henniker, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Everett N. Davis.

Private George H. Kiblin, Jr., from Camp Devens, visited his sister, Mrs. Jennie Newhall Sunday.

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

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F. H. Colby

ANTRIM, N. H.,
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HAVE IN STOCK
Cultivators, Harrows, Mowing Machines
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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.

PAPER HANGING
Inside and Outside Painting and Wall Board



GUY A. HULETT, Antrim West Street

Moving Pictures!
Town Hall, Antrim

FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 13

Comic Booklets in "THOSE WHO PAY"
6 Reel Drama—1 Reel News

W. A. NICHOLS, Mgr.

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PATRIOTIC FIRMS GIVE UP SUGAR

New Hampshire Business Men Show Loyalty by Voluntary Return of Certificates for Thousands of Pounds—New Wheat Flour Substitutes—Fish Price Survey.

As a striking evidence of the patriotic spirit of cooperation existing among the sugar users of New Hampshire may be cited the fact that large numbers of sugar certificates are being returned daily to this office by firms who are determined to get along with less sugar this month than they have ever used before. The rationing for the month of September for retailers, bakers, hotel and restaurant and manufacturers has just been completed. When the sugar certificates were sent out to these users of sugar, they were accompanied by a letter urging the users to return any certificates which they thought they could get along without. As a result, certificates for more than four thousand pounds have already been returned by the bakers alone, and the manufacturers have also made heavy returns. Many manufacturers are advertising that their products are now being made without the use of sugar or with the large admixture of such other substitutes as corn and other syrups.

NEW FLOUR SUBSTITUTES.

The Food Administration wishes to call the attention of all retail dealers to certain changes in the list of permitted substitutes for wheat flour. There has been some confusion, as to the meaning of recent changes in the regulations, and the dealers are now being furnished with the following specific explanation. Corn starch, rolled oats, oat meal, rice and cream of maize which have been substitutes are now removed from the list. The substitutes which the present regulations permit are barley flour, corn flour and corn meal, and if the consumer demands it the following may be sold as substitutes also: kafir flour, milo flour, oat flour, feterita flour and meal, rice flour, peanut flour and flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour and sweet potato flour. Pure rye flour or meal may also be sold as a substitute, but these must be sold in the proportion of at least two pounds of rye with three of wheat flour.

SUGAR FOR CANNING.

Questions are constantly being received in the office of the Food Administration here regarding the present regulations governing the use and purchase of sugar for canning. The latest arrangement is as follows: The retailers of the state have been provided with canning permits. When their sugar certificates were sent them, a certain portion of the certificates were marked canning. These canning certificates are to be used by the retailers for purchasing sugar to sell for canning purposes only. The prospective purchaser of canning sugar goes to the retailer and signs one of the canning permits which pledges her to use the sugar she intends to purchase for canning only. This permit is then taken by the dealer to the Local Food Administrator who countersigns it. The dealer may then sell the order for canning sugar.

FOOD BOOTH AT FAIRS.

The Food Administration has decided to send its Food booth which was visited by more than fifteen hundred people at the recent Field Day at the Beaver Meadow Golf Links in Concord to the various fairs and resorts throughout the state. At this booth, demonstrations in canning and drying of fruit and vegetables will be made, and a vast amount of literature and other information regarding food conservation will be given out.

ADMINISTRATORS MEET HOOVER.

Huntley N. Spaulding, Federal Food Administrator for New Hampshire is now at Washington, attending a conference of State Food Administrators with Mr. Hoover. This is the first meeting of the administrators with Mr. Hoover since the latter's return from his trip abroad, and a general statement of the world situation in regard to food, and an outline of the food conservation program for the coming year will probably be given the administrators.

The Food Administration is now conducting a survey of the retail fish business in the state, in an effort to determine what are fair prices to the consumer for fresh and frozen fish in the various centers of New Hampshire and to encourage retail dealers to handle the low priced varieties so little used. Reports will be obtained from three to five representative retail fish dealers selling fresh and frozen fish in every large center of population and also in each county of the state, for the purpose of studying margins of profits, variety, quality, etc. The result of the survey will be forwarded to Washington at the earliest possible moment and it is probable that as a result, some action will be taken which will aid the consumer to get fish at the lowest possible rate which will permit a reasonable profit to the dealers.



Should the question arise as to where to find what you want, call on us.

Have you tried the new substitute—Bean flour, 13c a lb., 2 for 25c—a good one.

Mazola and Wesson Oil for salads and cooking purposes.

Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour helps out the breakfast question

McCall Patterns Ice Cream

The Store That Tries to Please You

Clinton Store, Antrim

GENI 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.



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Keep your Ford running smoothly and so get the most possible value from it. An idle Ford is worse than waste. Let us look after your Ford. We have men who know how to make repairs; we use only the genuine Ford materials; we give the reasonable prices set by the Ford factory. Don't try to fix your car yourself nor trust it to inexperienced workmen, bring it here and be sure of satisfactory work.

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.

PERUNA

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Miss Ivy Gray, Fairview, Kentucky, writes: "I have taken Peruna, and would say that it is the best medicine for coughs and colds ever known. I had that it always comes a cold in a short while, it also strengthens and builds up the system."



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

I Ever Saw
Miss Gray's letter breathes hope to the sick and infirm. Liquid or Tablet Form

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

"Fighting Fourth"
Liberty Loan begins on September 28th.
Get ready; save to buy; buy early.

Henry Ford announces that he will return to the United States treasury all the profits he has personally made on war contracts work, which is estimated at something like \$28,500,000. Nearly all newspaper publishers are doing the same thing in a very quiet way, says the Laconia Democrat.

The decision of the allied food administration to require only twenty percent of substitutes with wheat flour means that all hardships in the matter of bread are removed, says an exchange. Bread with twenty percent of something else than white flour is actually better both for palatability and health than is the all-flour variety.

A number of our people who are particularly interested in such matters made the trip to Milford on Saturday last to see the tractors in operation and decide if they could what would be the result of the work of such machines on their own farms or within their own territory. A large crowd was present from all parts of the country and much good is expected to come from this field meeting of the County organization.

The local committee of Public Safety have issued to all men of registration age—18 to 45 inclusive—residing in Antrim, a reminder in the form of a printed circular stating that Thursday, Sept. 12, is the day to register and that the hours are from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., at the town hall. This is an individual duty and should be looked upon as such and no one should neglect to perform this patriotic privilege; yet it was thought best to issue this reminder for fear that someone might have failed to get the hours and date well fixed in his mind.

From the State Committee

Familiar names appear from end to end of the list of committee chairmen for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Not only is the state executive committee the same as for the last campaign, but there have been very few changes in the personnel throughout the state. The great team that raised the third loan has been reserved almost intact. What changes were necessary have been made, and three weeks before the beginning of the drive, the New Hampshire organization was complete.

William E. Cram, who successfully directed the Antrim campaign last April, will lead the local drive again, and other chairmen in neighboring towns are as follows: Bennington, Arthur F. Bell; Greenfield, Walter L. Hopkins; Hancock, Edson K. Upton; Hillsboro, C. F. Butler, who will also direct the campaign in Windsor and Deering.

Class 1915 Reunion

On Friday evening of last week the third annual reunion of the 1915 class of Antrim High was held in the G. A. R. hall. Old times were talked over and a general good time enjoyed. Refreshments were served at the local fruit store. Those present were Olive Ashford, Florine Ashford, Bertha Merrill, Amy Butterfield, Sarah Maxwell, Alice Paige, Bernard Davis.

The initiatory degree will be conferred at the regular meeting of Waverley lodge of Odd Fellows on Saturday evening of this week.

Pretty heavy frost this Wednesday morning in this section.

Liberty Loan

Where the Money Comes From

Where the money comes from to carry off this stupendous war, the question is common one but the facts are reassuring. There is already more gold in this country today than there was before the war; and certainly there is much more paper money.

According to a statement from Washington there is more actual money in circulation now than there was at any time in the Nation's history. This is a bigger share for every man, woman and child. In brief, it is wealth, or goods, or the ability of the government to borrow and to obtain enormous sums of purchasing power over goods needed in the war, thus depends not only on the wealth of the country, but also upon its sound finance and the skilled mobilization of its resources.

The new loan, "The Fighting Fourth," a title that has been adopted for it by the Publicity Committee of the New England District. Our army in France has begun to take its stride and additions to the army from now on will show in a growing degree the fighting spirit manifested up to the present time. The people of the United States, the stay-at-homes, in subscribing to the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan are simply keeping step to the same tune which is animating our soldiers and sailors and airmen.

Having bought Liberty Bonds most purchasers would like to know in what particular way the money they have so gladly given is to be expended in the conduct of the great war that has engulfed the world. In response to this silent appeal the War Department of the United States Government has computed the cost of various things that people in their various different denominations will do. Five hundred \$1000-bonds, for instance, will buy an amount of powder equal to the output for one day of one of the Government powder plants while one \$50-bond will provide one soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces with food for practically four months or exactly 116 days and a tiny fraction over.

One \$1000 bond will provide one 16-inch shell, ready to fire; or smokeless powder enough to propel three 16-inch coast shells and T. N. T. enough to burst 50 three-inch Stokes Mortar shells. Six \$1000-bonds will provide 10 airplane fares or 50 three-inch shells. One \$500-bond will provide two machine guns or 300 steel helmets. Two \$100 and one \$50-bond will purchase meat cans for two soldier companies, or bacon cans for four soldier companies, or 300 trenching shovels.

Fluctuation in the current price of Liberty Bonds, bothersome to the patriot who is unaccustomed to bonds, should not alarm them as it in no way affects the real value of the bonds. Bonds are like other commodities, prices go up and down according to demand and supply. There are now more sellers than buyers because those who wish more bonds are patriotically saving their money to buy from the Government when the next loan is offered, and those who have been unable to pay for their bonds, or for other reasons have been compelled to sell them, are offering them for sale. The result is a current market below par.

THE SIX ISSUES OF LIBERTY BONDS

Three Liberty Bonds and six issues of Liberty bonds, so easily understood by the financier, need a little explanation to those patriotic citizens who are just beginning to place their savings in Government bonds. The Government has sold three issues of bonds, the First Liberty Loan 3 1/2% bonds, the Second Liberty Loan 4% bonds, and the Third Liberty Loan 4 1/2% bonds. The first and second issues were made convertible into those that followed (on terms stated within). When the First 3 1/2% and Second 4% are converted into higher interest rate bonds the bonds received bear the appellation "First" or "Second" of the bonds converted and are like them in respect to due date and redemption conditions. Otherwise they are like the issues into which they are converted, that is, as to interest rates, issue dates, and conversion and tax exemption privileges. Thus a First 4 means a 4% bond converted from a First 3 1/2. In this way there are now six issues of Liberty bonds, three original and three converted issues.

CONVERSION OF LIBERTY BONDS

It is often asked by owners of Liberty Bonds if it is wise to convert their first and second issues into higher interest rate bonds. The answer to them it should be said that the First 3 1/2% are completely tax exempt and consequently there is a demand for them by persons subject to high rates of additional taxes. This demand has caused them to sell higher in the market than the other issues. They therefore should not be converted, but persons with ordinary incomes will probably find it advantageous to sell them and purchase 4 1/2%. It would seem generally advantageous to exchange the 4% for 4 1/2%. This can be done only before Nov. 9, 1918. Most banks will attend to exchanges, sales and purchases.

HELP THE GOVERNMENT

Purchasers of Liberty Bonds who wish to help the Government to the fullest extent should keep the bonds which they have purchased and when they buy additional bonds do so from the Government in the open market, as the money paid for bonds purchased in the market does not go to the Government but simply to previous holders. On the other hand, those who must realize upon their investment can always do so at the market price.

LIBERTY BOND OR—

By Helen M. Cummings, Attleboro, Mass.
Some day is your boy going to ask you when need was urgent, stress was great, your help was not forthcoming? When, when, when, he says, "Subornly I fought to hold the Hun, wounded, suffering, almost spent, "God give me strength to keep this dread beast from home, from my fair land, from America." In olden days, a battle raged, and so the story goes, that were upheld the Leader's hands. So succeed the side of victory. Are you then going to help those boys of ours— Uphold their hands and help them save the free man's Right? Or—fall them and for evermore, leave to Murderous Minst'ry be

OUTFIT OF A SAILOR

To supply a sailor with a single one of each of the several articles of clothing he is obliged to have costs \$38.70. This brings his entire outfit to not far from the price of one \$100 Liberty Bond

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, during the service since April, 1917, Antrim has had: Lieut. Albert A. Baker, an Antrim 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 reporters; taking all the male help 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."
Orin Herbert Edwards, 110th Inf., killed in action August 2, in France.

To keep a complete and correct list of 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 Edward E. Paige, Private Leo E. Mulhall, Horseshoer J. Harold Clough, Gunner Nelson F. Cressy Raymond A. Reece Oscar Huot, 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.
Ralph G. Hurlin, Lieutenant, Stationed at Washington, D. C.
William H. Hurlin, 2d Lieutenant, instructor, Cambridge, Mass.
Paul F. Paige, Chief Petty Pay Officer, Naval Reserves.
Will Congreave, Jr., Navy, located in French water.
Francis A. Whittemore is in the Aviation Corps, at Morrissetown, Va.
Cranston D. Eldredge, Corporal, at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.
A. Wallace George, Officers' Cook, Fort Foster, Kittery, Maine.
Henry B. Eldredge, 1st Class Private, Medical Dept., Camp McClellan, Alabama.
Clarence H. Bradshaw, Navy, in foreign water.
Ernest H. McClure, Machinist Mate, Naval Reserves, Rockland, Maine.
Louis Mallett, Coast Artillery, now across the water.
Roger Hilton, motor cycle branch of aviation corps, Ronoke, Ark.
Carlton Brooks, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
John S. Whitney, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Robert H. Cleaves, at Charlotte, North Carolina.
Howard Gokey, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
Arthur Fluri is in the Hospital Corps, and gone across.
Edson Tuttle, in the lumberman's unit, Yaquina, Oregon.
Robert Nylander, Cavalry, El Paso, Texas, in service on Mexican border.
Don H. Robinson, machinist, West Point, Mississippi.
Delmar F. Newhall, stationed at a southern camp.
Harold Miner is now at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.
Walter F. Parker, officers' training school, Camp Hancock, Georgia.
Paul Prentiss is a Merchant Marine sailor at East Boston.
Waldo A. Robb, Medical Dept., at a southern camp.
Carl Crampton has been sent to Ayer from Durham.
Kasimir Fluri has been sent from Ayer, Mass., into foreign service.
Paul R. Colby, Merchant Marines, cruising in foreign waters.
Cecil H. Prentiss, Medical Dept., Camp Glenburnie, Maryland.
David H. Hodges, at an Illinois camp.
Burt Hodges, Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Kentucky.
Lawrence Black, in training at Dartmouth college grounds.

BENNINGTON

Phineas Adams
H. C. Barr
Albert Haas
William J. Knowles, Lieutenant
William A. Griswold
John McGrath
Harry J. Sawyer
Jeremiah W. Sullivan
Guy D. Thibetta, 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 Beninitis is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Eftymus Kounelas is at Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens.
Vasil Ligatsicas is at Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens.

HANCOCK

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

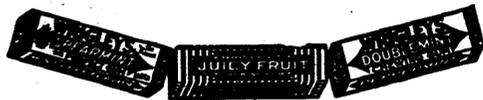
GREENFIELD

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

WRIGLEYS

For Victory Buy War Savings Stamps

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

In Quest of Beauty.
Professional beauties often have novel methods of improving and preserving their good looks. One beautiful actress, for instance, whose neck and shoulders were painfully scraggy, secured the desired roundness by rubbing the offending parts with cod-liver oil. Fifteen minutes daily the lady was pounded with oil-steeped fingers, the skin absorbing the grease under the persistent massage. After which some peculiar exercises, calculated to bring the muscles of throat and chest into play, were regularly sustained. A famous doctor observed that cod-liver oil feeds the flesh when externally applied, and recommends his meager patients to test this formula. Many ladies learn stage dancing because the rapid movements of feet and body lighten the complexion. It is said that half an hour's daily practice—once the steps have been acquired—will, in six months' time, effect a change in the roughest skin; while the figure and carriage improve wonderfully.

Man isn't the only animal that lives off his relatives. There is the ant eater.

ASTHMADOR
PREVENTS - RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Sufferers Treatment NOW
All Druggists Everywhere

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura
All Druggists, Soap & Ointment Co. Boston, Mass.
W. N. U., BOSTON, NO. 37-1918.

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$20 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$3 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$3 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of oats, barley and flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is beautiful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

Mr. A. Beatty, 20 Front St., Boston, Mass.
J. E. L. Farnham, 1120 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.
L. J. Amos, 212 Broadway, New York

Canadian Government Agents

Great Lakes Linked With Atlantic



Great Barge Canal of New York, Marvel of Engineering, Aids War Transportation

By ROBERT H. MOULTON.

THE opening for through traffic of the Barge canal of New York, remarkable both for its picturesqueness and for the engineering difficulties overcome in construction, which links the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean was formally celebrated recently. The completion of this great inland waterway, which required 13 years to build and involved the expenditure of approximately \$150,000,000, will be a wonderful boon to wartime transportation. It will relieve the railroads of a tremendous quantity of nonperishable freight. Its capacity is estimated at ten million tons annually, which is the equivalent of half a million carloads.

The canal is made up of four different channels, all of which have the same general dimensions, the depth being about 12 feet and width varying from 75 feet in earth sections of "land line" to a minimum of 200 feet in the beds of canalized rivers and lakes. These channels are: The Erie canal, or main line, between Buffalo and Troy; the Oswego, running from Syracuse to Lake Ontario; the Champlain, extending from Troy up the Hudson to Lake Champlain, and the Cayuga-Seneca, connecting the so-called "Finger-Lakes" with the main channel. By means of the Hudson river, New York city and the municipalities and villages south of Albany are brought into touch with the system.

This new channel was constructed in accordance with principles radically different from those which governed old canals. On these old channels the idea was to keep the hillside above the rivers and streams and to use animal power for towing purposes. In the present work, however, the practice in vogue on the Continent, where the low-water routes available in natural streams are used, has been followed wherever practicable. In fact, the larger part of the new system consists of the canalization of the rivers and lakes.

Locks and Dams Built.
In order to make navigation possible on the rivers and lakes it was necessary to maintain a specified minimum depth and provide what is termed "slack-water navigation." This was accomplished by the construction of dams and locks, the dams holding the water at a more or less fixed elevation above the level of the stream and the locks permitting the barges to move from one level to another. Between Little Falls and Troy, on the Erie canal, ten dams have been constructed, which provide for navigation on the canalized Mohawk river. Two of these structures are of the "fixed type" while eight are movable. These actually make the river a series of lakes, the water between the dams being practically level and ordinarily without much current. A lock is constructed at one side of each dam to enable the barges to pass from the different levels.

Many travelers across the state have wondered at the movable dams which appear to be steel bridges, yet have no approaches. This type of structure was necessary, however, because from the bridge floor of each structure the controlling works, which swing underneath, are operated. These works consist of heavy steel frames and gates which may be lowered or raised at will by operating electric winches running on the bridge floor of the dam. The particular function of the movable dam is that when the gates are raised, during the winter months and spring

TOW OF BARGE CANAL BOATS LEAVING DOCK NO. 2

flood period, it allows the river to flow on uninterrupted, while during the navigation season it serves its full purpose as a dam and may be so operated as to pass a large or small quantity of water, thus keeping each pool at its proper level.

Highest Lift Locks.
There are 38 locks on the Erie canal, all of which are massive concrete structures, having inside rectangular dimensions of 300 by 44.4 feet and a lifting capacity varying from a few feet up to 40 1/2 feet. At Watford the locks are so constructed that a series of five steps to lift the barges from the Hudson river to the canalized Mohawk river, 189 feet above the level of the government lock at the Troy dam. These structures have been called the world's greatest series of high-lift locks and their lift is double that of the locks in the Panama canal from sea level to summit.

One of the highest lift locks in the world is located at Little Falls, where the difference in pool elevation is 40 1/2 feet. This massive structure has concrete walls, which stand 80 feet high and are 30 feet wide at the base. The lower gate is of the lift type and is raised and lowered, instead of being swung open and shut as are the gates on other locks.

In the operation of all locks the water is admitted to and drawn from the chamber by means of culverts running through the side walls, and the openings have been so designed that the filling and emptying of the chamber is only a matter of a few minutes.

The locks are all electrically operated and the chambers are filled or emptied while the gates and valves are opened or closed by simply turning a lever. Safety devices are also arranged so that errors in operation or navigation are practically eliminated.

The Erie canal is spanned by 232 bridges, of which 50 are railroad crossings. The clearance under these structures must be at least 15 1/2 feet.

Guard Against Accident.
In the "land line" guard gates have been provided which are located about ten miles apart. These are steel structures, suspended from towers and may be lowered to hold the water, in case of emergency, such as might exist if an embankment became weakened or any similar accident made it desirable to unwater any section of the channel. Numerous culverts and spillways which keep the water from overflowing the banks have been provided and a hundred million yards of earth and rock have been removed, while three million yards of concrete have been placed.

While the actual construction period has been about 13 years, this, considering the magnitude and ramifications of the work, is a very short time. The many structures and the nature of the territory through which the different channels run has made this one of the really important engineering undertakings of the age, and the construction details have been the most extensive, the plans alone being some of the most elaborate and complete ever drawn up for any large construction work.

The cost of handling freight on the railroads, before recent increases went into effect, varied from two to seven mills per ton per mile, the average being between three and six mills per ton mile. It is now estimated that this figure will be reduced more than one-half on the new canal system, owing to the larger barges and the thoroughly up-to-date facilities. The method of propulsion used is by power boats driven either by steam, electricity or the internal combustion engine, and it has already been determined from trial trips that the speed which may be maintained throughout the system is considerably in excess of that main-

tained by ordinary freight trains, either in normal times or under present conditions.

Transportation Problem Acute.
It is admitted that the transportation facilities of our country, as well as our transoceanic shipping, underlie our ability to carry the present war to a successful conclusion. The war has, indeed, brought us face to face with a problem in transportation that is vital and critical. There is not a business community from one end of the country to the other that is not dealing with the question. A congestion has arisen that has affected almost every factory in the United States and even extended to our homes.

The New York Barge canal offers a solution to many of our transportation problems. This waterway—and it may be called the most important canal in the United States—has been thrown open at a time when its usefulness can be fully appreciated, and when it can fulfill a mission not dreamed of by its original projectors. It can easily carry a total of ten million tons of freight and this is as much as can be carried on one-fifth of all the freight cars on all the rail lines in the United States. It is equivalent to what could be carried on a string of freight cars which, if placed end to end, would extend from Denver to New York city.

Color and Horse Character.
An old cavalry officer says that one may judge the constitution and character of a horse from its color. Bright chestnuts and light bays are high spirited, but nervous and delicate. Dark chestnuts and glossy blacks are hardy and good tempered. Rich bays have great spirit, but are teachable. Dark and iron grays are hardy and sound, while light grays are the opposite.

Roans, either strawberry or blue, are the hardest and best working of all, even tempered, easiest to train, taking kindly to everything. Rusty blacks are distinguished for their pig-headedness. A horse's "white stockings" give another clew to character. A horse with one white leg is a bad one, with two its temper is uncertain, with three it is absolutely safe, with four may be trusted for a while only.

Why Indeed?
If we may judge by the recent and determined intrusion of spirits into authorship, heaven bids fair to be stacked with printing presses. One of their number, indeed, the "Living Dead Man," whose publishers have unhesitatingly revealed (or, I might say, announced) his identity, gives high praise to a ghostly library, well catalogued, and containing millions of books and records. With such resources at their command, with the universe for inspiration, and the uncounted dead for readers, why should disembodied spirits force an entrance into our congested literary world and compete with the living scribblers who ask their little day?—Agnes Repplier, in the Atlantic.

Selling Money a Business in China.
In China dealing in money is a business, one of the flourishing industries of the country, says World Outlook. There are shops that deal in nothing else—money exchange shops. You will find one in nearly every twisted little street in every city, often merely little holes in the wall, where a skull-capped proprietor sits behind a brass railing with little piles of money on each side of him and swiftly fingers his counting board. Here you go shopping for money, just as you go for white flannel, suits, eggs, green jade and Canton silk—and you bargain just as long and just as hard in the oblique and devious ways of the Orient. A national currency system there is not. The coins, like the dialects, change as you go from city to city.

coal tar with mineral petroleum oils suitable for admiralty use as fuel oil. This will be awarded to the first competitor submitting a successful process which must be capable of ready and economical application without undue absorption of material and labor.

Good Money for Day's Work.
It is said that a boat with five fishermen went out seining from Orr's Island, Me., for herring recently and received \$500 for their day's work, sharing \$100 each.

HOW DRAFT REGISTRATION IS TO BE CONDUCTED

"We Are Ready to Complete the Task."

This is the nation's war. To register now for selection for military service is to "take yourself" as one of the nation's man-power units. Every citizen owes it to himself and to his country to make this day a unanimous demonstration of loyalty, patriotism, and the will to win.

"WOODROW WILSON."

WHO MUST REGISTER

All male persons must register who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set by the president for registration. The only exceptions are:

(A) Persons who, prior to the day set for the registration by the president, have registered either under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not;

(B) Officers and enlisted men of the regular army, officers appointed, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted reserve corps while in the service of the United States; and

(C) Officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps, and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the naval reserve force and marine corps reserve while in the service of the United States.

HOW TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON REGISTRATION CARD AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTRARS

Both Registrars and Registrants will be guided by the instructions herein contained. The Registrar should study them before Registration Day, and the Registrant should read them carefully and prepare the answers in his mind before going to the Registration Table. The answers to the questions shall be given and the entries made in the numerical order stated. All answers will be written on the Registration Card in ink by the Registrant, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write legibly.

(Do not write on, mark or otherwise mutilate the instructions. Do not remove them.)

(In some spaces as indicated in the directions, checks will be used to indicate the answers to a device which is designed to save the time of the Registrars.)

REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.

ORDER NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.

STATE YOUR NAME AS INDICATED. SPELL OUT EACH NAME IN FULL.

PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS.—This means where you have your permanent home NOW. Do not place where you work, nor the place where you were born, unless that is your permanent home. Be prepared to give it this way: "100 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Wayne County, Mich." or "R. F. No. 2, Jonesville, Smith County, Pa." If the registrant lives in an apartment house, he should state the number of the apartment in which he lives. If his address is "in care" of someone, this should be stated.

AGE IN YEARS.—State your age today in YEARS only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say "21" or "23," not "24 years, 3 months," or the like.

DATE OF BIRTH.—If you do not remember the date, start to answer as you would if some one asked you your birthday, as "October 12." Then say, "On my birthday, this year, I will be (or was) years old." The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1918.

RACE.
1. **WHITE.**—If you are white, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

2. **NEGRO.**—If you are a negro, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

3. **ORIENTAL.**—If you are an oriental, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

4. **CITIZEN.**—If you are a citizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 18, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. An Indian born in the United States shall be deemed a citizen in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901: (1) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.

5. **NONCITIZEN.**—If you are a non-

citizen, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a non-citizen if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "taking out first papers."

6. **NONDECLARANT.**—If you are a nondeclarant alien, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a nondeclarant alien if you are a citizen or subject of some other country than the United States and have not declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States, that is, have not "taken out first papers."

7. **DECLARANT.**—If you are a declarant alien, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "taking out first papers."

8. **PRESENT OCCUPATION.**—This means your present occupation, trade, or employment, which the registrar will enter in this space. Do not state what you have done or are doing, but what you are doing now. Do not state what your job is. Simply state what your job is. "Machinist," "operator," "farmer," "rolling mill," in automobile, wagon, or other factory," "machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under State or Federal Government, name the office you hold.

9. **EMPLOYER'S NAME.**—If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employ for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the State or Federal Government, say whether your office is under the United States, the State, the county or a municipality. The registrar will make an appropriate entry.

10. **PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS.**—This means where you work. Give the number and name of the street, the city or town, then county and State or R. F. D. number first, then town, then county and State. The registrar will make the entries.

11. **NEAREST RELATIVE.**
12. **NAME.**—If you are married, or your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are not married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The registrar will make the entry.

13. **ADDRESS.**—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street, then the city or town, then county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The registrar will make the entries.

14. **SHOW VOLUNTEER SPIRIT.**
Our country must add more than two million soldiers to the American army of today to beat the Hun back into his den. It will pick these soldiers from the 13,000,000 men, who register next. Use every effort to learn where you must register. Register as early and as quickly as you can. Go prepared to give the vital facts about yourself. Answer the questions of the Registering Board. Don't ask questions.

UNITED STATES CITIZEN

1. **NATIVE BORN.**—If you are a native-born citizen of the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. An Indian born in the United States shall be deemed a citizen in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901: (1) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.

2. **CITIZEN BY PATTER'S NATURALIZATION BEFORE REGISTRAR'S MAJORITY.**—If you are a citizen by your father's naturalization (or your mother's naturalization in case your father died) before you attained your majority, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. The children of persons who have been naturalized under the laws of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are, if dwelling in the United States before attaining their majority, considered as citizens thereof. (Sec. 2172, U. S. Rev. Stat., and 34 Stat. L. p. 1228.)

3. **ALIEN.**
4. **DECLARANT.**—If you are a declarant alien, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "taking out first papers."

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13. **VOLUNTEER SPIRIT RELIED ON.**
Let the volunteer spirit express itself among the men of America, whom our government has decided shall next register for Selective Service. It will voice itself by the readiness and quickness of its response to the command of our country. Our nation has set for itself the task of registering thirteen millions of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty and thirty-two and forty-five years. It will register them only if America's volunteer spirit speaks and acts.



Carolyn of the Corners

RUTH BILMORE ENDICOTT

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CAROLYN AND PRINCE MAKE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF AUNTY ROSE, MR. STAGG'S HOUSEKEEPER

Synopsis.—Her father and mother reported lost at sea when the Dunraven, on which they had sailed for Europe, was sunk, Carolyn May Cameron—Hannah's Carolyn—is sent from New York to her bachelor uncle, Joseph Stagg at The Corners. The reception given her by her uncle is not very enthusiastic.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

A voice calling, "Chuck! Chuck! Chuck-a-chuck!" came from behind the old house. A few white-feathered fowls that had been in sight scurried wildly away in answer to the summons.

Mr. Stagg, still looking at the little girl, set down the bag and reached for the dog's leash. The loop of the latter he passed around the gatepost.

"I tell you what it is, Carolyn May. You'd better meet Aunty Rose first alone. I've my fears about this mongrel."

"Oh, Uncle Joe!" quivered his niece. "You go ahead and get acquainted with her," urged Mr. Stagg.

"No, sir." "They sent you up here with only that bag?" Mr. Stagg said with some exasperation.

Mr. Stagg said: "You'd better keep mighty quiet, dog. If you want your home address to be The Corners, sing small!"

Carolyn May did not hear this, but disappeared after the fowls around the corner of the wide, vine-draped porch.

That pan was held in the plump hand of a very dignified-looking woman, dressed in drab and with a sun-bonnet on her head.

Aunty Rose's appearance smote the little girl with a feeling of awe.

There was no frown on her face; it was only calm, untroubled, unemotional. It simply seemed as though nothing, either material or spiritual, could ruffle the placidity of Aunty Rose Kennedy.

She came of Quaker stock and the serenity of body and spirit taught by the sect built a wall between her and everybody else.

"Child, who are you?" asked Aunty Rose with some curiosity.

The little girl told her name; but perhaps it was her black frock and hat that identified her in Aunty Rose's mind, after all.

"You are Hannah Stagg's little girl," she said.

"Yes—If you please," Carolyn May confessed faintly.

"And how came you here alone?" "If you please, Uncle Joe said I'd better proby come ahead and get acquainted with you first."

"First? What do you mean, 'first'?" asked Aunty Rose sternly.

"First—before you saw Prince," responded the perfectly frank little girl.

"Uncle Joe thought maybe you wouldn't care for dogs."

"Dogs!" "No, ma'am. And of course where I live Prince has to live too. So—"

"So you brought your dog?" "Yes, ma'am."

"Of course," said Aunty Rose composedly, "I expected you to come here. I do not know what Joseph Stagg expected. But I did not suppose you would have a dog. Where is Joseph Stagg?"

"He—he's coming." "With the dog?" "Yes, ma'am."

was all washed away and a fresh glow came into her flowerlike face. Aunty Rose watched her silently.

Such a dignified, upright, unresponsive woman as she seemed standing there! And so particular, neat and immaculate was this kitchen!

Carolyn May, as she dried her face and hands, heard a familiar whine at the door. It was Prince. She wondered if she had at all broken the ice for him with Aunty Rose.

"Oh," the little girl mused, "I wonder what she will say to a mongrel."

"Oh, Uncle Joe!" quivered his niece. "You go ahead and get acquainted with her," urged Mr. Stagg.

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"So you brought your dog?" "Yes, ma'am."

An Hour a Day With Jesus

By REV. HOWARD W. ROPE

TEXT—What! Could ye not watch with me one hour?—Matt. 26:40

Never was the Master's rebuke to the disciples more pertinent than to-day. We are living at a rapid rate.

"A boy. This morning," said Aunty Rose, utterly calm.

"And I never saw it this noon," grumbled the hardware dealer.

Mrs. Kennedy quite ignored any suggestion of impatience in Mr. Stagg's voice or manner.

"Where is the letter that this Mr. Price wrote and sent by you, Carolyn?" he asked as he was about to depart for the store.

The little girl asked permission to leave the table and then ran to open her bag.

"I s'pose you'll have to put her somewhere—for the present. Don't see what else we can do, Aunty Rose."

"You may be sure, Joseph Stagg, that her room was ready for her a week ago," Mrs. Kennedy rejoined, quite unruffled.

The surprised hardware dealer gurgled something in his throat.

"What room?" he finally stammered.

"That which was her mother's, Hannah Stagg's room. It is next to mine and she will come to no harm there."

"Hannah's!" exclaimed Mr. Stagg. "Why, that ain't been slept in since she went away."

"It is quite fit, then," said Aunty Rose, "that it should be used for her child. Trouble nothing about things that do not concern you, Joseph Stagg," she added with, perhaps, additional sternness.

Carolyn May did not hear this. She now produced the letter from her hand.

"There it is, Uncle Joe," she said. "I—I guess he tells you all about me in it."

"Hum!" said the hardware man, clearing his throat and picking up his hat.

"Shall—shall I see you again to-night, Uncle Joe?" the little girl asked wistfully.

"Well, if you don't see me tonight again, you'll be well cared for, I haven't a doubt," said Uncle Joe shortly, and went out.

Carolyn May went soberly back to her chair. She did not eat much more.

Somehow there seemed to be a big lump in her throat past which she could not force the food.

"It is time for you to go to bed, Carolyn May," said Aunty Rose firmly.

"I will show you the room Hannah Stagg had for her own when she was a girl."

"Thank you, Aunty Rose," said the little girl humbly.

She picked up the bag and followed the stately old woman into the back hall and up the stairway into the ell.

Carolyn May saw that at the foot of the stairs was a door leading out upon the porch where Prince was now moving about uneasily at the end of his leash.

"Good night" to Prince, but it seemed better not to mention this feeling to Aunty Rose.

The fading hues of sunset in the sky gave the little girl plenty of light to undress by. She thought the room very beautiful, too.

"Do you need any help, child?" asked Mrs. Kennedy, standing in her soldierly manner in the doorway.

"No, no, ma'am," said Carolyn May faintly.

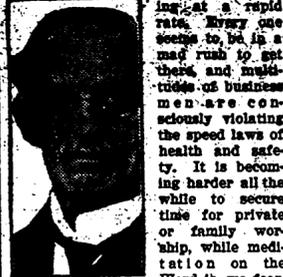
"Very well," said Aunty Rose and turned away. Carolyn May stood in the middle of the room and listened to her descending footsteps.

Aunty Rose had not even bid her good night!

Like a marooned sailor upon a desert island the little girl went about exploring the bedroom which was to be hers—and which had once been her mother's.

Then she looked at the high, puffy bed. "How ever can I get into it?" sighed Carolyn May.

She had to stand upon her tiptoes in her fluffy little bedroom slippers to pull back the quilt and the blanket and sheet underneath it.



almost a lost art. Men and women too, are using up seven days' strength in six days' time, so that Sunday usually finds them completely exhausted.

Let me suggest as a remedy an hour a day with Jesus, emphasizing not so much the amount of time as the fact of a generous period set apart each day for fellowship with the living and written Word.

Our souls need it. How much they need it we shall never know until we adopt the habit. We need it both for our information and inspiration.

We need to know God better that we may love him more. We need to know ourselves better that we may take and keep our proper attitude toward him.

And when we know his will we need the constant and constraining influence of the Holy Spirit to incite us to do it.

A slumbering church needs it, for if it is ever awakened and set on fire for God it must be through the instrumentality of those who are already on fire, and whose earnest intercession gives God no rest until he establishes and makes Jerusalem a praise in the earth.

A perishing world needs it—for never will it realize that it is dead until it comes in contact with those who are alive in Christ Jesus.

Formal preaching and feeble testimony will never disturb the sleep of the dead, but "the people that do know their God shall be strong, and shall do exploits."

When people hear about the victorious life and see it in their midst they will realize their own need.

And Jesus craves it. We are not simply the servants of Jesus who go to him for orders, but he says, "I have called you friends, and all things that I have heard of my Father, I have made known unto you."

Business man may employ hundreds of women, and daily assign them their work and pay them their wages, but there is one woman whose relation to him is entirely different.

He is not her employer but her husband. He did not select her for the work that she could do, but to be his wife and companion.

Even so the church is the bride of Christ, and far more than the service that we can render, he prizes our fellowship and love.

An hour a day with Jesus gives deep, abounding joy. "Did not our hearts burn within us as he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?"

It makes our testimony more effective. Some years ago I came in close touch with a group of young people. I soon saw that one of the number was far superior to all the rest in the weight of her testimony and in her knowledge of the Bible.

Then I found the secret. She was giving an hour a day to the study of the Bible and prayer. Her life was beautiful and her influence unique, though her natural gifts were only ordinary.

That hour a day with Jesus seemed to cast a halo over all that she said and did.

It gives greater power in prayer. In Acts 4:31 we read that when the apostles had prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.

"And with great power gave they witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; and great grace was upon them all."

And so we come back to our starting point, and leave with you the question, "Could we not manage our households, and carry on our business and accomplish more study, and make more money if we would spend an hour a day with Jesus and the Bible?"

A little talk with Jesus, how it smooths the rugged road.

How it seems to help me onward, when I faint beneath my load.

When my heart is crushed with sorrow, and my eyes with tears are dim, There is naught can give me comfort like a little talk with him.

I cannot live without him, nor would I if I could; He is my daily portion, my medicine and food.

He's altogether lovely, none with him can compare.

The chief among ten thousand, the fairest of the fair.

Bible for Every Cottage. Give to the people who toil and suffer, for whom this world is hard and bad, the belief that there is a better made for them. Scatter gospels among the villages, a Bible for every cottage.

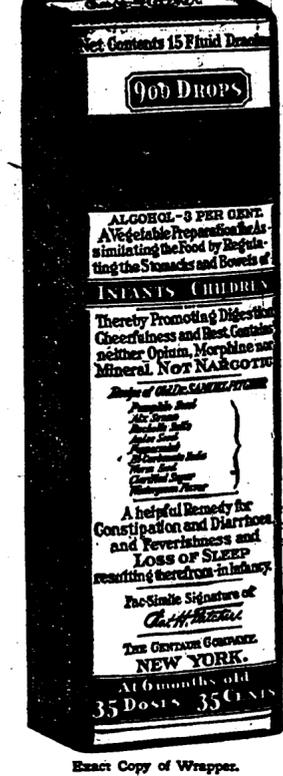
—Victor Hugo.

Honest Advertising.

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher Honestly advertised, Honestly placed before the public and from which he Honestly expects to receive his reward.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. John W. Derrick, of Lexington, S. C., says: "My children cry for Castoria, I could not do without it."

Mrs. and Mrs. J. A. Gaines, of Ripley, Tenn., say: "We enclose our baby's picture hoping it will induce some poor tired mothers to give your Castoria a trial. We have used it since baby was two weeks old."

Mrs. J. G. Farman, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The perfect health of my baby is due to your Castoria—the first and only medicine he has taken. He is never satisfied with one dose, he always cries for more."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, of Stevens Point, Wis., say: "When our baby was two weeks old he cried so much we did everything for him, then got some Castoria and he is now strong and fat. We would not be without it, and are very thankful to you."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haerlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant relief is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haerlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unflinching remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haerlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL BRAND. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes—Adv.

He Hadn't Thought of That. "Did ye bring home that pane of glass for the kitchen windy, Pat?"

"O! did not. O! was after a twelve by fourteen, an' the only soize they had was fourteen by twelve."

"Ye fool, why didn't ye get it? Ye could have put it in sideways, couldn't ye?"

Heal Baby Rashes. That itchy, burn and torture. A hot Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Remarkable Sign. Half way between camp and Prince George Courthouse a sign in a little dump of a grocery and refreshment store invites all beholders not to spit on the floor. It is an ambitious sign of two paragraphs, and the second one says: "If you can't read this sign, have some one else read it for you."—The Bayonet.

Your Eyes. A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Soothing Lotion—Marine for Redness, Swelling, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; For Drops After the Movies, Meeting or Gait and for your ordinary eye troubles. Your Druggist has your Eye Need Care. It's Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

Young Irish Girl Resourceful When Unaccustomed Word Had Temporarily Slipped Her Memory.

In his amusing book, "Old Irish Life," Mr. L. M. Callwell tells a story of a young peasant woman—Sally Sweeney—who used to walk into Galway twice a week to do shopping for his family.

She could neither read nor write, yet she never made a mistake with any of the messages that were intrusted to her.

Once, however, her memory did fail her. One of the ladies of the family had commissioned her to bring back a yard of satin, and the unaccustomed word had slipped out of Sally's recollection.

She did not allow herself to be beaten, however, and made an effort to recall the word; so she went into the principal shop in Galway still thinking hard.

"What is't that ye call the devil?" she asked, "whin it's not devil that ye say to him?"

"Is it Satan you would be meaning?" asked the astonished draper.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1884.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, etc. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Just as Good as Any. While Reginald Wright Kauffman, the writer and war correspondent, was in town last week, he spent much of his time in the lobby of the Hotel Severin talking with the guests.

Because he has spent much time on the western battle front the war was the usual topic. When one member of an interested group asked Mr. Kauffman when the war would end, he replied:

"I shall not answer you like I heard General Foch answer an American newspaper reporter one morning. This was an ambitious young chap who had not been in Paris long. One morning he popped this question at the general: 'General Foch, in your opinion, when is this war going to close?'"

"I really can't say," the general replied. "I haven't asked my chauffeur this morning."—Indianapolis News.

Good Chance. "She's an angel." "Well, send her a letter by airmail."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHY SHE COULDN'T SEE HIM

Hubby Didn't Happen Just at the Time to Be in Wife's Line of Vision.

The young lawyer was defending a man accused of burglary, and the woman whose house had been entered was under examination.

"Madame," asked he, "what time of night was it when you saw the prisoner in your room?"

"Close to two o'clock in the morning," came the reply.

"Was there a light in the room?" "No."

"Could you see your husband at your side?" "No."

The lawyer frowned impressively and shot a side glance at the jury as he fairly thundered: "Then please, madame, explain how it was you could see the prisoner and yet not see your husband?"

"My husband," was the quiet answer, "was at the club."

Afraid of Rats. In Providence, R. I., a draftsman presented himself with a big black cat in a bag. "I've read about rats in the trenches," he said, "and I'm more afraid of rats than of anything else in the world, so I'm taking my trained rat-catcher out along to protect me."

"You can't carry a cat overseas with you," said an army officer.

"Well, no cat, no soldier," snapped the draftsman.

Zoological Information. "Paw, has a hypocrite got anything to do with a hippopotamus?" "Now—sonny—he's more often a boss trader."

Some men are as ignorant of their opportunities as an Aetolian soldier of what he is fighting for.

POST TOASTIES

—Everything a corn food ought to be—and saves the wheat

—says Bobby

Rug Rug Week

In the Carpet Department

Special Sale of the Celebrated Concord Rag Rugs. A very Popular Rug for Chambers, Bathroom, Living Room and Bed. 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 \$ 5.95	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

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

"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**

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION

Quickly Relieved By "FRUIT-A-LIVES"

ROCKMAN, F. O.
"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. A neighbor advised 'Fruit-a-lives' (or Fruit Linger Tablets). I tried them. To the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-lives'."

"I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation, or headaches—try 'Fruit-a-lives' and you will get well!"

CORINE GAUDREAU.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from FRUIT-A-LIVES 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.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA HANCOCK

Miss Ellen Weston is teaching in Newport.

Edward Harrington has returned from a trip to Boston.

The Educational association is at work on the schoolhouse installing a heating system.

The primary passed quietly; the Republican and Democratic vote for representative was a tie, Fred W. Clark 5, George Loveren 5.

A memorial service for Ralph J. Loveren will be held at the Congregational church, Hancock, Sunday, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock. There will be a combined service by the town of Hancock and John Hancock Grange. Rev. Carl B. Skillin of Franklin, will have charge of the exercises for the town. It is urgently requested that every member of John Hancock Grange be present to do honor to the memory of our brother who so bravely and nobly has given his life for his country.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman. I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HANSON, 1318 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches, and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Executor's Notice

The subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Luke E. Herit, late of Bennington, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment. Dated Sept. 10, 1918.

BENNINGTON

A Weekly News Letter of Interest

Town Hall, Bennington
WEDNESDAY EVE'G, Sept. 18
at 8.15 o'clock

Lillian Walker in
"HESPER OF THE MOUNTAIN"
5 Reel Drama 1 Reel Comedy

Miss Myrtle Philbrick, from Manchester, was at her home here for over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Ober, from China, Ohio, is the guest of her brother, John T. Robertson.

Henry Wilson was in Milford Tuesday, receiving instructions regarding the questionnaires.

A. G. Willey and daughter, from Framingham, Mass., visited with Cyrus H. Philbrick over Sunday.

Arthur F. Bell and Henry W. Wilson, local registrars, were in Milford Sunday to receive their instructions regarding registration on Sept. 12.

Mrs. Clarence Johnson has been visiting for a time with relatives on the Dodge farm. Her husband, Mr. Johnson, is now somewhere in France.

The registrars will meet at Selectmen's room on Thursday, Sept. 12, from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., for the purpose of registering all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Ellerton Edwards had a very narrow escape from a serious accident at the paper mills last week; only by the best kind of good luck did he escape being drawn into the rollers of one of the machines.

The Republicans will caucus at Selectmen's room on the evening of Sept. 17 to elect delegates and alternates to the convention in Concord to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator.

The third Red Cross social by the Old Folks committee was held at town hall on Friday evening last, and while the crowd was not as large as on previous occasions the enjoyment was fully up to the standard, and everyone present was loud in their praise of the way the committee conducted this affair. A good sum was added to the treasury of the local Red Cross chapter as a result of this social.

CLINTON VILLAGE

Carl Brooks was at home from Camp Devens Sunday. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jackman, from Warner.

Mrs. Mary Maxwell has gone to Henniker where she is engaged in nursing.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mulhall were in Keene Tuesday to attend the annual meeting of road patrolmen, which was followed by a clam bake. They made the trip in Charles Abbott's car.

Miss Amy Butterfield has gone to Newfields, where she will teach school.

Miss Mildred Holt was at home for a few days last week, from her work at Greystone Lodge.

Mrs. G. W. Chamberlain and two daughters, from Peterboro, and daughter, Mrs. McKnight, from Hanover, visited last week at Joe Chamberlain's.

Alton Stowell, who was reported in last Tuesday's papers as missing in action, is a half brother to Irving Stowell.

John Loveren recently entertained his cousin, Hebert Burnham, from Holyoke, Mass.

George E. Staples

Died on Wednesday last, after an illness of several months at his home in the village, at the age of about 50 years. He has resided in town for a long term of years, being always employed by the Goodell Co. He was a good citizen, a hard worker, and esteemed among his fellow workmen. Had membership in the local order of the Moose, which order was largely represented at the funeral. The last services were held on Friday, Rev. H. A. Coolidge officiating. Deceased leaves one son, George R. Staples of West Somerville, Mass.

Women Wanted!

Mrs. B. J. Wilkinson has received word from state headquarters that there is a need for women between the ages of 25 and 40 years who wish to do canteen work overseas or to be trained as army or civilian nurses; also for women of the above ages who have had experience as teachers, especially in the arts and crafts. This will give any young woman of Antrim an opening to do active service, and any such may communicate with Mrs. Wilkinson or with the State Chairman, Mrs. Mary L. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.

NORTH BRANCH

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prescott and son, of Newburyport, Mass., have been spending a season with Mrs. S. A. Pope.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Grant entertained a party from Lowell, Mass., over the holiday.

Mrs. Myrtle Russell is stopping with her mother, Mrs. H. P. Conn, and working for the Goodell Co. for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown have arrived at their home at the Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Herrick, of Staatsburg, N. Y., visited with Mrs. Crombie recently. We are always glad to welcome former residents to Antrim.

Miss Lora Craig spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Craig.

Herbert Melvin and family, of Merrimack, Mass., made a flying trip to the Branch, calling on relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cole, of Keene, spent Saturday with their mother, Mrs. Taft.

CASTORIA

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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 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.

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42 No. Main St. CONCORD, N. H.

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