

# The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME XXXV NO. 46

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918

5 CENTS A COPY



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

While peace may be a long way off, yet we do feel that this big offensive is on: and to leave this matter in the hands of such men as Marshal Foch and General Pershing is the safest place that we know of.

In writing advertisements for entertainments the writer should be especially careful as to how he words the price of admission. The government expressly states that the admission price should not include the war tax and any adv. or scale of price sign reading "war tax included" is illegal.

It has always been said one could catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar, and almost everyone believes it. Yet, with some of the political adv. in the Union of late one is apt to think that perhaps the result will be the making of votes for the opposite party. Politics is a funny fellow, isn't he?

Of course it wouldn't be right and proper for one political party to claim the credit for the over-subscription of the Fourth Liberty Loan unless the other one does, so we presume both are "to blame" for it. However, there is about as much sense to this as there is to a whole lot of things that are being claimed.

By a newspaper report one day recently it was stated that "idlers were arrested on sight." at Newport, R. I. Why not! Most of our people have to work all the time; at an hour like the present a part of the time is not enough, and able bodied men with no organic or any other disease—except a dislike for work—should be made to do their duty if they appear to be shirking in any way. "Work or fight" is the idea, never mind if the law is off on small game.

After about one month of confinement, owing to the prevalence of the influenza in our midst, the Board of Health will cause the ban to be lifted beginning the last of this week, as will be seen by an official notice in another column. Our people have obeyed the injunction to the letter, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the authorities in this matter, which was the proper thing to do, thereby making the duties of the ones having the safeguarding of our public health in charge a much more easy task. The results of the disease in our midst have not been as serious or the fatalities as many as in some other places, owing probably to the ban having been put on early and the same being very effectual, yet there have been deaths and very serious sickness among our people. It is hoped that the worst is over and from now on there will be no recurrence of this dread disease in our midst.

It is not expected that voters will lose sight of the fact when they come to the point of voting on Tuesday next for U. S. Senators and Congressmen that the principles of a political party enter into the matter to a much larger extent than does anything else—even more so than do men themselves as candidates. Our country is about entering upon the greatest epoch in its history and it all depends on who are our representatives in Washington for the next few years. As voters we all believe in certain great principles which must be in force if our country is to be the prosperous one she should be, and it is the duty of everyone to weigh this matter carefully before casting the deciding piece of paper—mere likes and dislikes of men is not a matter of so great importance to be considered for a moment, or we might say is not of sufficient importance to carry weight at such a time. When you have decided which man represents the party principles that you can endorse and want enforced, then see to it that you vote for your own interests by trying to elect that man; your interests will be safeguarded by the man whose party principles are the same as yours—not by the other fellow.

### 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.

### Deputy Sheriff Lyons seized 1440 bottles of Jamaica ginger in Lewiston, Me., October 23, which, it is claimed, was intended for sale as an intoxicant, owing it is said to the present scarcity of whiskey and other "hard" liquors.

This deputy sheriff's action will have to be followed in other places if all reports are true. Enforcement of law is the people's right.

The population of Antrim in the census of 1890 was given as 1248 and in the census twenty years later, 1910, we were rated as having 1285—not much difference. If our population were taken today we feel sure it would fall considerably below the above last figure. This does not sound well and ought not to be so. Let us all analyze the situation, and before the census of 1920 get the number back as large as it ever was. It can be done—the manufacturing facilities are here and the farms are here—let everybody get busy along this line.

### The Test of Courage

"Going over the top" with cheer takes courage. The Red Cross workers and Y. M. C. A. men have faced dangers with no sign of shrinking. In these days of the "flying death" we have clear evidence that not all our courage has been shipped abroad.

While the influenza has been counting its victims, taking strong men and young, doctors and nurses have faced it with no sign of flinching. The voluntary work of neighbors with all the danger involved, makes one's heart warm.

Antrim has had in these days as noble a manifestation of the heroic spirit of self-giving as the world calls for anywhere.

The doctors who have gone daily into the presence of that which has laid their brothers low; the trained nurses who have lived with the destroyer; and those untrained, who nevertheless dared all in seeking to save:—these all deserve our lasting honor and emulation as examples of that lofty courage which the highest life demands.

Henry Albert Coolidge.

### Auction Sales

By W. E. Cram, Auctioneer, Antrim

An auction sale of Real Estate and Personal Property will be held Saturday, Nov. 9, beginning at 10 a. m., at the residence of the late Lyman H. Belcher, about one mile from Frances-town village on the Bennington road. The home place will be sold, as well as a lot of farming tools and machinery, household goods, etc. For full particulars see auction bills.

An administrator's sale of valuable Timber Lands will be held at the place known as the Kilburn S. Curtis farm in the east part of Lyndeboro, on Thursday, Nov. 7, at 1.30 p. m. More than one million feet of Standing Timber and 1800 cords of wood will be sold. Persons wishing to see these lots before day of sale may make arrangements with Alfred L. Curtis, Wilton, N. H., telephone 34 9. See auction bills.

An auction sale of live stock, farming tools, hay, produce, etc., will be held at the Halliwell place, Wildwood, on Stoddard road, on Saturday, Nov. 9. For full particulars see posters.

### Health Notice

The ban on public gatherings, schools and churches, which has been in force for the past month will be lifted Saturday, Nov. 2. All churches will open for services on Sunday. Public schools will open Monday, Nov. 4. Public gatherings and theaters will be permitted to open after Saturday. No public dances will be allowed for two weeks.

E. G. DEARBORN, M. D., Health Officer.

### AN ANTRIM BOY

#### From Camp Greene Writes For All Antrim Friends

Camp Greene, N. C. Oct. 18, 1918

My dear friends in Antrim: I have intended for some time to write a letter for the Reporter, but kept putting it off; will not put it off any longer. I guess you all know I have been in three different camps so far. Now I am in the 41st Battalion, U. S. Guards, Company B, at Camp Greene, but expect as soon as the quarantine is lifted, we will move from here to Waco, Georgia. It is said that there is a rifle range there, and we go for practice. I don't think we will stay there but a short time. From there each company will go to different places in the United States, to guard government property or prisoners.

There are four companies in this Battalion. They haven't as many men as they want; they need a hundred and fifty to each company, but at present the company I am in has ninety five men. This Battalion is being formed from a special order of the President and is to consist of men who just failed the overseas test. The officers are fine. I am working in the office of my company, doing bookkeeping and a little typewriting; it is new work but I like it. I was promoted from Private to Corporal on the sixteenth of this month. I left my life in God's hands to guide and use me as He saw best so I give Him the credit for my promotion, and I will say if anyone doesn't know the joy that there is in trying to serve Him better each day they had better try it, for I know if they try it and follow it up they will regret that they didn't begin earlier.

We haven't had any rain here for over three weeks. The days are warm and the nights cold; however I would rather have good old New Hampshire than all the South.

Yesterday an order came for all New Hampshire boys to report at headquarters of the camp. There were only two other fellows besides myself from the whole camp. Two men were here who gave us a chance to vote and said our votes would be sent to our home towns.

I have had the Reporter sent to me by one of my friends each week, but the mail service is so poor that I don't get it only once in a while; but I am always glad to see it. I guess I will close for this time. Hoping this finds you all well.

I will say there has been a lot of sickness in this camp but at present there isn't as much.

With best wishes to all.  
Corporal Ira C. Hutchinson,  
41st Bn., U. S. Guards, Co. B,  
Camp Greene, N. C.

### For Sale

Hubbard Squash, 50 lbs., \$1.00;  
Turnips, yellow or white, \$1.50 bu.;  
Onions, red or yellow, \$1.50 bu.  
G. A. Barrett, The Hillside, Tel. 15-2.

### Questionnaires

For the convenience of registrants in filling out Questionnaires the associate advisors for Antrim will be in the Selectmen's Room each evening from 7 to 9.30.

Wm. J. B. Cannell  
Sanford M. Tarbell

### Red Cross Notices

An order has been received by Antrim Branch for twenty-five sweaters to be shipped by November fifteenth. Anyone who can help on this order will please notify me at once.

In the last drive for sweaters, the time given us was just one week, and many thought it couldn't be done, yet Miss Evelyn Parker knitted one in a day and a half, and others can.

Hattie M. Cannell,  
Chairman Knitting Dept.

Will the ladies who have sewing at home, please return same to the Red Cross room by this week Saturday, so that the garments may be shipped on Monday.

Cora B. Hunt

### RULES OF HEALTH

#### For All Who Attend the Public Schools

Here are a few simple school health rules which have been posted in every school room in the city, schools of Portsmouth. They are not at all bad and to follow them in any school would prove to be good advice:

1. Do not be a "sneezer" or "cougher."
2. Avoid "sneezers" and "coughers."
3. If you must sneeze or cough, cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief.
4. Keep a clean handkerchief.
5. Do not put your fingers into your nose or mouth.
6. Wash your hands frequently; especially before every meal and after going to the toilet.
7. Never wet your fingers in turning the leaves of a book.
8. Remove overcoat, sweater and rubbers when in school-room.
9. Stay in the fresh air and sunshine as much as possible.
10. Breathe through your nose always.

Parents are requested to urge their children to observe these precautions and also look after home hygiene with reference to sleeping with windows open, avoiding over-heated rooms, eating good food, getting plenty of sleep, and so forth. Above all things keep clean as to bodies, clothes and habits of daily living.

### Business Notice

I wish to have it known to all my customers that on and after Nov. 15, 1918, my work will be done strictly cash.

Also, that all bills must be settled by Dec. 1, 1918.

The cost of material makes this step necessary.

Edward T. Munhall, Blacksmith,  
Antrim, Oct. 29, 1918.

### Doubly Proven

#### Antrim Readers Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence

This grateful citizen testified long ago.

Told of quick relief—of undoubted benefit.

The facts are now confirmed.

Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

It forms convincing proof of merit.

Frank E. Amadon, 57 Mechanic St., Keene, N. H., says: "I had a dull ache in the small of my back almost constantly. It finally became so severe I could hardly get up from a chair without sharp pains across my kidneys and loins. Trouble with the kidney secretions set in and their too frequent passages caused me a lot of bother. I finally got Doan's Kidney Pills and they gave me quick relief."

### KEEPS DOAN'S ON HAND

Over four years later Mr. Amadon said: "I always keep Doan's Kidney Pills on hand and find them valuable. They always help me when I use them."

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

### Christmas Boxes

Anyone receiving a label to be placed on Christmas boxes for overseas can obtain the boxes at Red Cross rooms.

### Card of Thanks

We wish to extend thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who assisted us during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father.

Mrs. F. I. Graves  
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brown  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marsh  
Dorothy Marsh  
Jay Graves

### Escaped Serious Injury

Fred I. Burnham was unfortunate on Monday, while at his work at the Abbott shops, to saw the thumb on his left hand on a mauling machine with a wobble-saw. It was a very ragged gash of the lower part of the thumb and very painful.

## Cram's Store

### To My Customers:

BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1st, 1918,

I shall discontinue all charge accounts. Anything purchased on and after that date must absolutely be paid for when purchased or delivered. There will be no exception to this rule.

All accounts due me November 1st, 1918, must be settled not later than November 20th, 1918. All accounts not settled by November 20, will positively be turned over to my attorney for collection.

The change in Wholesalers' Terms makes this action necessary.

WILLIAM E. CRAM.

## W. E. CRAM

Odd Fellows Block Store,  
ANTRIM, New Hamp.

## SHOE REPAIRING

—AND—

## Harness Repair Work

OF ALL KINDS

At the Harness Shop

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

## Call and See Our

### ROUND OAK

### PARLOR STOVES



Glenwood Ranges and  
Wood Parlor Stoves

## George W. Hunt

ANTRIM N. H.

Political Advertisement. Political Advertisement.

## Lincoln and Wilson

President Wilson said in May:  
"Politics is adjourned"

President Wilson now says:  
"Politics is reconvened"

President Lincoln said:  
"You can fool all of the people part of the time and part of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time"

### DON'T GET FOOLED

Vote the Straight Republican Ticket



Republican State Committee,  
DWIGHT HALL, Chairman,  
Dover, N. H.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankee Land

Massachusetts health officials state that the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia will be practically ended by November 1.

Members of the Students' Army Training Corps at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, have been inoculated for typhoid fever and smallpox.

Gordon Pray, aged 12 years, son of Ralph W. Pray of Yarmouth, Me., was fatally shot while hunting in Pownall by the accidental charge of a shotgun he was carrying.

The election of George S. Ginsberg of Bangor as captain of the Students' Army Training Corps football team at University of Maine is announced by Manager Miles F. Ham. Ginsberg is playing quarterback.

Nearly 1000 young men from all over Vermont were inducted into the service of the United States, at the formal exercises of the opening of the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Vermont.

Worcester is to have a volunteer women's motor corps consisting of 24 members under the captaincy of Mrs. Willard E. Swift. The purpose of the corps is to give efficient and rapid transportation to officials of Worcester Chapter, Red Cross.

John E. Roberts, a life convict in the state prison at Thomaston, Me., died of pneumonia. A pardon hearing had been set for Nov. 27. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence of murdering J. Edgar Dickson in Smyrna Mills, Oct. 17, 1906.

Munitions manufacturers of Connecticut and the four counties of western Massachusetts, were told in plain words they must speed up production, because a crisis exists and it calls for the unlimited exertion by both manufacturers and employees.

Several New Bedford manufacturers appeared before the governor's council to urge that the sum of \$73,401 be transferred from the War Emergency Fund for the purpose of providing for needed improvements at the State pier in New Bedford.

Dr. John R. Mott, director general of the united war work campaign, told the New England organizations that the fund of \$170,500,000 must be over-subscribed by 50 per cent in order that the American army may have the proper warmth and comfort during the winter.

The resignation of former Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Frothingham as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway company is announced by Governor McCall. In his letter of resignation Mr. Frothingham said that he had received a commission in the army.

James Sullivan, a baker at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, who died Oct. 16, had his will probated at Suffolk Registry and the will recites that \$26,000 be paid to relatives and that \$1000 shall be given to the Home for Destitute Catholic Children and another \$1000 to the Carney Hospital.

Charged with refusal to pay a war revenue tax of eight cents on a "split" railroad ticket between North Wilmington and Boston, William J. Crecon was arrested upon arrival of his train and turned over to the federal authorities. The case is said to be the first of its kind in New England.

Calls for Massachusetts to furnish 24,050 registrants for general military service from the 19 to 36 year old group registered last month, are to be made "at intervals in the immediate future," according to instructions sent to all local boards by Maj. Roger Wolcott, officer in charge of the draft.

Words of warmest praise for the 101st Engineers, Boston's old First Corps Cadets, have been bestowed upon the men by Maj.-Gen. Edwards, commanding the 26th overseas division, and special commendation has been given their work in connection with the movement that reduced the St. Mihiel salient.

Food rationing will never be adopted in this State, if its people give as much support to the Food Administration in the future as they have in the past, said Henry B. Endicott in discussing the new regulations relative to what has been termed the "rationing" of restaurants and other public eating places.

Harry P. Brown, treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company of Berlin, N. H., and president of the Conway National Bank of Conway, has been arrested on a charge of making unauthorized loans to himself, his family and friends from the national bank. He was held by the federal court in \$10,000 bonds.

The Springfield Chamber of Commerce announces that it is conducting an investigation of war labor conditions to determine whether a registration of women for full or part time employment should be undertaken. Should the plan be adopted, as is considered likely, every woman will be asked to fill out a questionnaire and those available for service would be placed through a special war service bureau.

Marwell Goldburgh, a young Jeweler of New York, who, eating under the auspices of "Maine state war stamp organization," has been buying precious metals at the local headquarters, was arrested, charged with fraud. The warrant was sworn out by the county attorney on evidence obtained by the officials of the federal department of justice.

Mayor Charles Ashley of New Bedford, Mass., who holds the record in Massachusetts for longevity in the mayoralty chair, having served this city as mayor for 19 years, announces his retirement from municipal politics to engage in business. Mr. Ashley was first elected in 1890, and since then has been defeated but twice, in 1914 and 1915 by Edward R. Hathaway.

Upon the refusal of District Attorney Pelletier to handle the case against former Mayor Curley of Boston and Francis L. Daly, on charges of perjury in connection with the city bonding investigation of 1917, the Finance Commission has reported to Mayor Peters and the City Council that an "insuperable obstacle" prevents their further efforts to bring the evidence before the grand jury.

The summary of the report of Keene N. H. gardener, Carl M. Starkey, shows that nearly 25 acres of land was used by 103 tenants and crops aggregating \$4,238 was raised. This does not include the home gardens and plots which were cultivated outside the jurisdiction of the city gardener. This was considered a poor year for the gardens on account of the frosts in June and early August.

In refusing the Government a rehearing on the United Shoe Machinery dissolution suit which it decided in favor of the company last May, the Supreme Court has passed final death sentence upon the Sherman act litigation which for nearly seven years has caused no end of expense, time and worry. The "last rites" will be performed by the formal mandate of dismissal which will probably issue within a week.

The Newport, R. I. community labor board has found such a shortage of labor for the government housing work and for the Coddington point naval cantonment that beginning on Monday, Oct. 28, all idle men will be arrested on sight. This announcement was made by the chairman of the board today, who also said that immediately a canvass is to be made of all non-essential occupations in the city with the intention of forcing every able man to work or fight.

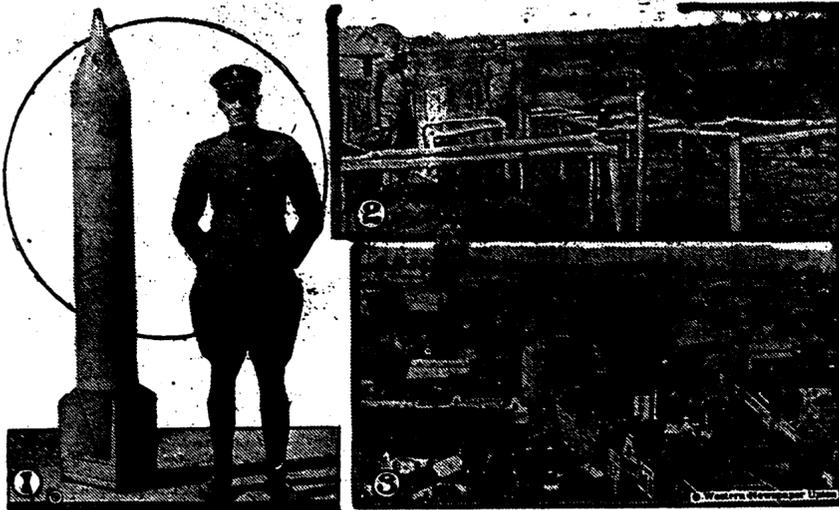
Members of the governor's council appointed to inspect open air influenza hospitals have reported to Governor McCall of Massachusetts that the hospitals had saved many lives and aided greatly in checking the epidemic. The committee reported that in Waltham the city authorities refused to issue permits for moving patients from the city hospital to the emergency outdoor camp and advised that legislation be enacted which would give the state power to overrule local authorities on such matters.

Employees of the General Electric Company's plant in Lynn Mass., who went on strike last July because of alleged discrimination against some of their number active in union organization, have been ordered reinstated by the war labor board at Washington. The decision of the board, which provides for the adoption of a working schedule and wages already in force at the company's plant in Schenectady, will affect approximately 15,000 workers. The wage changes are to be retroactive to July 17 of this year.

Henry B. Endicott, executive chairman of the Massachusetts committee on public safety, suggests to local public safety committees that they enlist the boy scouts of their communities in nut gathering campaigns to increase the supply of material for gas masks. Information from the division of chemistry at Harvard college reveals the fact that virtually all kinds of hard-shelled nuts indigenous to New England are useful for the purpose. The hickory shagbarks and allied species of nuts are now ready for gathering and are said to be plentiful this year. Peach stones are becoming scarce.

Claude R. Taylor, horse thief, bandit, and self-confessed enemy of society, escaped from the state prison in Wethersfield, Conn. With Taylor is Thomas Maloney, alias Thomas Howard, a notorious murderer. The men escaped while at work in the kitchen, breaking a lock on a coal window and scaling the wall from the prison yard by a drain pipe. Accomplices are believed to have aided them. Maloney was serving an eight-year term. Taylor was serving a ten-year sentence imposed after his sensational capture in South Willington, Conn., Nov. 21, 1917. His exploits began Sept. 21 last year.

Showing that the sacrifices of members of the 26th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, New England troops, are appreciated overseas, a letter has been received at Northeastern Headquarters, written by A. Lecler, Cure of Rupture, Woevre, in which he says: "Your gallant 26th American Division has just set us free. Since September, 1914, the barbarians have held the Heights of the Meuse. Last month they murdered three hostages from Moulbaix, have shelled Puy, and on July 15, 1915, forced its inhabitants to scatter to the four corners of France. The people of this vicinity convey to the American people their heartfelt and unforgettable gratitude.



1—Aerial torpedo, weighing 250 pounds, used on the U-type dirigible of the American navy. 2—Graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the victorious fight in the St. Mihiel salient. 3—General view of Bruges, recaptured from the Huns and established as the capital of Belgium.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

President Wilson Tells Germany That No Peace Will Be Made With the Kaiser.

VIEWS OF HIS REPLY VARY

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Seems an Assured Fact—Huns Continue Retreat From Belgium—Yanks in Fierce Fighting Northwest of Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

We are willing to evacuate occupied territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been guilty of illegal and inhumane actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is now free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.—Germany's Note to President Wilson.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the diplomatic exchanges of the week between Berlin and Washington. Germany's note, evasive, shuffling and altogether unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries. The president and his close advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the indication that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice and peace. The imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been committed and have not yet ceased.

Even while protesting against the charges, the note says orders have been issued to discontinue the inhumane practices alleged by President Wilson in his former note; and the Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced to evacuate, save in a few instances. If the orders to observe the rules of civilized warfare have been issued, then there is an end of the contention of the defenders of the German people as distinguished from the German autocratic government, namely, that the troops commit outrages only under the orders of the military command. No observing person can longer doubt that we are at war not only with the German government, but with an inconceivable part of the German people. It may be that the Germans will overthrow the Hohenzollerns and all their gang, but if so, it will be not because of the monstrous crime they have committed, but because they have failed of their criminal purpose. There is not in all Germany one sign of repentance. There is only furious disappointment because the leaders have not been able to "make good."

All week long the Germans continued their withdrawal from Belgium, sometimes moving rapidly, and at others putting up a stouter resistance in order to rescue some stores or guns. In being driven from the Belgian coast some 15,000 Huns were forced across the Holland border and were promptly interned by the Dutch. Haig's British forces, ably seconded by the Belgians, the French and some American divisions, drove forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenciennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack, breaking through the enemy line of defense on a wide front and threatening to outflank the line of the Scheidt canal and other waterways the Germans flooded the country. The capture of Mons and Maubeuge would be serious to the Germans, for those cities, which are united by a railroad, have been the principal German concentration and supply points on the Ardennes front. East of Le Cateau, where the Americans are fighting beside the British, the allied progress was rather slow.

The fall of Ghent in the near future seeming a certainty, the Germans were evacuating it; and the Belgian government decided to establish itself in the recovered city of Bruges. The French in the Laon region moved forward somewhat, but the advance there was slowed up considerably during the week. In the Champagne the Huns were keeping up the most determined kind of resistance, and the Americans in the valley of the Meuse were bearing the brunt of the severe fighting. It was the hardest kind of work, and at times the Yanks had to fall back, but always they returned to the combat and carried their objectives. Powerfully organized machine gun positions were encountered everywhere in that region of ravines and hills and forests, and to take these without too much loss it was necessary to maneuver past them and attack from the flanks and rear. Farther west, to the north of Grand Pre, the Americans were engaged in equally severe fighting, but there, too, they were slowly overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Huns. In this they were materially aided by the big booming squadrons of the air forces which not only continually harassed the enemy in the fighting lines but made repeated raids on his bases and supply trains.

unconditional surrender and that Mr. Wilson was losing ground by continuing the diplomatic discussion with a government with which, he very properly declares, the United States cannot negotiate. There was general approval of the latter part of the note, which pronounced against any peace with the kaiser, and the rest of it was praised by those who saw in it a clever move to alienate the German people from their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aims and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detestation of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarrassing diplomatic maze.

In reassurance, it may be said that no armistice and no peace will be arranged that are not entirely to the satisfaction of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States, and that these four allies have agreed that Germany must be required to surrender. There will be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the allies until Germany not only evacuates occupied territory, but also gives substantial guarantees that will prevent resumption of fighting by her; and the entente allies are determined that any discussions concerning an armistice shall take into full consideration the sea power, in which they are predominant.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary President Wilson informed Vienna that events had made some of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom, since the United States had recognized the independence of the Czechoslovaks and the national aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis. Then followed an imperial manifesto announcing the formation of federal states in Austria-Hungary; the setting up of a state of their own by the Germans in Austria; the creation of a sovereign state by the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs without reference to present political frontiers, and progress by the Hungarians toward full independence, with reports that they were about to apply to the entente governments for terms for a separate armistice and peace. The empire of Charles was fast breaking up, and there was the greatest depression in Vienna, where famine threatens and the authorities are powerless. Consequently, according to dispatches, the Austrian government is becoming reconciled to the idea of unconditional capitulation.

Again, and yet again, the unduly optimistic must be reminded that, from a military point of view, Germany is still far from being defeated. Though she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way, and though losing much material and thousands of men, is carrying off most of her supplies, destroying the bulk of those left behind. She still has about 160 divisions on the west front, 30 of them being in reserve, and with these, with the men returned from hospitals and with those coming of military age she probably can hold out for many months on her shortened front. The Huns are falling back to successive lines of defense, pivoting on the positions north of the Argonne and on the Meuse heights, and with many thousands of machine guns in strong positions are making the advance of the allies as difficult and expensive as possible. The present government of Germany seemingly doesn't intend to give up the fight without making a desperate finish, and toward the end of the week it was said Ludendorff had drafted a proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost, since the allies would not grant them peace without humiliation.

The Germans seem to delight in violating the sense of decency of civilized people. The latest example of this propensity is the naming of Baron von der Lancken as head of a commission of neutral residents of Brussels which is to investigate charges of unnecessary devastation during the retreat from Belgium. This baron played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell, ignoring the representations of Brand Whitlock and refusing to save the nurse from death.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NEWS

Heroically Submits to Transfusion at County Hospital.

One of the most successful transfusions of blood operations ever performed in this state took place at the county hospital in Grafton, and resulted in the life of Alfred Bernier a 16-year-old Peterborough boy, being saved.

Young Bernier had been out hunting, and in some manner had his left arm nearly shot off by his rifle. To save his life it would be necessary to amputate his arm below the shoulder. His weakened condition would not permit an operation until he had sufficient blood, and people who had accompanied the boy were asked if they would submit to a transfusion operation. No volunteers came forward, so the doctors went through the hospital searching for a patient strong enough who would be willing to give some blood to save the young boy's life.

Bert W. Wells, an influenza patient from Peterborough, volunteered. The transfusion was made and the boy immediately grew stronger, and a few hours later the surgeons were able to amputate his arm just below the shoulder.

Survey of Sheep in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association has completed a survey of the sheep raisers in the state, the purpose of which is to determine who may have female lambs, yearlings and mature ewes for sale. Many of the sheep men are following the usual custom of disposing of their surplus stock for slaughter purposes, when these young animals should be kept for breeding purposes on the farms within the state. Those interested in promoting the sheep industry are anxious to save as many of these valuable animals as possible from the shambles.

Any farmer who wishes to purchase stock can obtain a list of breeders who have animals for sale by writing the secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association, State College, Durham, N. H., or the local county agricultural agent.

Collecting Votes of Enlisted Men.

Dr. James S. Shaw of Franklin has gone with Col. W. W. Scott of Dover on the duty of collecting the votes of New Hampshire soldiers and sailors in several places in New England, including the following: Dartmouth college, New Hampshire State college, Fort Constitution, Fort William, Harvard college, Tufts college, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Worcester Tech, Boston University and possibly other Massachusetts colleges. Bunkin Island, Cloyne field, Hingham, Chatham, Wakefield, the aviation school at Cambridge, Fuel Oil school at Fore River, Fuel Oil school at Quincy, Naval Radio school at Harvard, officers' school at Harvard, receiving ship at Boston, and section bases at Bar Harbor, Boston headquarters, New Haven, New London and Providence.

1200 Students At Durham.

Early estimates of a total enrollment of 1200 at New Hampshire college this fall are being borne out by the numbers registering in the regular course. There appears to be a large class of women and there are many more men than have been expected.

The men who are now registering are entering the regular college course, not the students' army training corps, for which they are either physically unfit or too young. With them, however, are a few S. A. T. C. men hitherto kept from college by the grip epidemic.

Held For Sheep Stealing.

George F. McAlpine, Elgie O. Nudd and Smith Meloski were held under \$500 bonds for their appearance at the January term of superior court on a charge of larceny of sheep from the pasture of Harry Gold on the Bald Hill road in Newfields on the evening of Oct. 12. They furnished bonds.

The three were arraigned in the Exeter municipal court. The sheep which the three were charged to have stolen were slaughtered in the pasture, traces of blood being found by Mr. Gold the next morning when he visited the pasture.

Unit Led By Giant.

The Keene board has sent 28 men to Fort Constitution, Newcastle. The quota from this county was 32, but four of the men were ill and the local board asked for a 10-day furlough. Chapman's Drum Corps and the local board escorted the men to the station.

The unit was in charge of Max Hall of Marlboro, who is 6 feet 5 1/2 inches and weighs over 250 pounds. He being well proportioned for his height. His father, E. G. Hall, is 6 feet, 7 inches tall and was formerly city marshal in Keene.

Corp. Hatzes First Manchester Greek To Be Wounded.

Corp. George Hatzes of Company B, 11th infantry, one of the first members of the Greek colony to enter the service, was wounded in the St. Mihiel drive, Sept. 15. The information was received in Manchester from the soldier in a letter to Dr. Alexander P. Cambadis. He was very active in the interests of the American-Hellenic society here before entering the army.

STATEMENT BY STATE TREASURER.

Abnormal War Conditions Cause Increase in State's Expenses.

The debt of New Hampshire was increased \$110,348.70 during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1918, according to a statement by State Treasurer John W. Plummer. The total state debt is now \$1,541,351.43. In the statement of the treasurer, he asserts that had conditions been normal the last year, there would have been a reduction of the state debt of \$211,618.54, instead of the increase.

During the year, according to the report, there was directly spent under military acts of the legislature \$142,568.81. In addition there was an increase in the expenses of maintaining state institutions, owing to the increased cost of living.

The net debt Sept. 1, 1918, was \$1,431,002.73, an increase for the year of \$110,348.70. During the year there was directly spent under military acts of the legislature \$142,568.81. In addition there was an increase in the expense of maintaining state institutions, owing to the increased cost of living. This increase was \$156,852.13. The increased cost of running the state departments, due to a large advance in the cost of supplies and travel, was \$22,546.30.

The direct war expenditures, and the increase in the cost of maintenance of state institutions and departments incident to the war, absorbed \$321,967.24 of the state's revenue for the fiscal year.

If conditions had been normal the past year there would have been a reduction of the state debt of \$211,618.54, instead of an increase of \$110,348.70.

During the year the state floated a loan of \$500,000 and issued bonds therefor at the rate of interest of 4 1/2 per cent. These bonds sold at a premium of \$12,515, the most advantageous sale of state or municipal bonds made during the year, an indication of the high credit of New Hampshire.

Ask Towns to Help in Collecting Shells.

J. C. Kendall, director of the state experiment station, Durham, has received a telegram from Washington asking aid in organizing campaigns in rural communities for collecting hickory, walnut and butternut shells for use in gas mask making. Mr. Kendall has sent full details to the several county agents and extension workers and has asked them to use every effort to collect nut shells and organize a nut shell saving movement in their communities.

St. Benedictine Monks to Start Order At Newport.

It is announced that Hall Manor in Portsmouth, has been purchased as a foundation for the Order of St. Benedictine monks by permission of the Pope, as the initial institution in America. It is a branch of the Downside Abby of England and eventually it is expected that a monastery will be erected. Father H. Leonard Sergeant, principal of the Newman School, Hackensack, is in charge.

Greater Boston Boys Named.

Contrary to precedent, the fraternities at New Hampshire College this year have decided to have no fixed "chinning season" and are now pledging new members. Greater Boston boys chosen for membership are: Lambda Chi Alpha—Francis H. Derby, '22, Dorchester; James P. Henry, '22, Dorchester. Sigma Alpha Epsilon—Clifford Jones, Norwood. Alpha Tau Omega—Albert E. Spaulding, '22, Bradford.

Re-arrested for Espionage.

Michael W. Engel, 29 years old, of Manchester, who was arrested Sept. 18 at the Eagle theatre by secret service agents, charged with violating the espionage act, and was released on \$2,000 bail after a hearing before the federal commissioner, has been arrested again on a presidential warrant by Deputy U. S. Marshal Murchie and locked up in the county jail on Valley street.

Large Shoe Contract.

A contract for 75,000 pairs of army shoes has been awarded the Farmington Shoe Co. of Dover, by the government. This concern is at present engaged on 100 per cent war work and the indications are that for some time this condition will continue to prevail at this manufacturing establishment.

Insane Man Fights Officers.

Alix Lucas of Nashua who had returned home from the state insane hospital at Concord but a short time, attempted suicide, cutting his throat nearly from ear to ear and then fought fiercely with his relatives and officers. He had to finally be handcuffed and taken to St. Joseph's hospital.

Some Beet, This.

It is said that the largest beet ever grown in East Concord is now on exhibition in the window at the store of Wyman D. Stearns. The vegetable was harvested from the garden of Herbert A. Stuart and weighs eight pounds and 12 ounces.

Mica Mine Reopened.

The mica mine at Parker mountain which has been shut down for three years, is again in operation to produce mica for the government.

# The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

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

## CHAPTER XV—Continued.

The jubilation with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received by the German people was general. It was so significant that I believe America would have declared war immediately had it been known. I have failed to find a single German who did not exult over the dastardly crime, and the activity of the Zeppelins in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations.

That the views which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool in the hands of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. The last word in any argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. "Es steht in der Zeitung," liberally translated, "The paper says so," was always final and conclusive. Nothing the papers declared was too preposterous to be believed.

The press was used to excellent advantage to conceal reverses and to make the utmost capital out of successes. Right from the start the newspapers declared that Germany was fighting a defensive war; that the nations of the world had jumped on Germany's neck because they were jealous of her growing power.

The importance which the Kaiser and his leaders placed in public opinion among the German people is clearly illustrated by the announcements they made and the measures they resorted to from time to time, for home consumption.

When in December, 1916, for instance, the Kaiser realized that the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, which he had determined upon, might bring neutral nations, including the United States, into the war, he felt that it was necessary to do something to uphold the spirit of his people. It took the form of a proposal of peace to the allies.

This proposal was designed to accomplish two distinct purposes: First, it was to convince the German people that their Kaiser was really the peace-loving monarch he had always professed to be; second, it was to demoralize the allies by dividing them against themselves.

This much is certain: The Kaiser never intended the allies to accept the proposal he made. He admitted that much to me, as did also the Prince von Pless, his most intimate advisor. It was termed in such a way that the allies could not possibly accept it. But it served one of the purposes which it was intended to achieve, and nearly accomplished the other.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### Germany in Wartime.

While the German people have always been in thorough accord with the Kaiser's ambitious project which is so significantly described by the popular slogan: "Deutschland über alles!" when the great war, which was to achieve Germany's aims, commenced, it came almost as much as a surprise to the Germans as it was to the rest of the world. They knew it was inevitable and they looked forward eagerly to "Der Tag," but when it arrived the haste and excitement, not to say panic, which developed throughout Germany was so pronounced that in some cases it approached the ludicrous.

Obviously the people were kept in ignorance of the plans of their war barons in order that hostilities might come as a complete surprise to them and give color to the government's contention that the war was forced upon Germany.

So little thought did we give to the complexities of the political situation that on Friday, July 31, 1914, my wife and I started off on a motor trip. We had heard so many rumors of war within the previous ten years that we saw no reason why an amicable solution should not again be found as it had always been before.

On our way out the Charlottenburger Chaussee we passed the Kaiser and the Kaiserin driving to Berlin from Potsdam at about sixty miles an hour, and there were other indications of activity, but we attached little importance to them.

When we reached Potsdam, however, and saw thousands of tons of coal heaped up between the railroad tracks which were ordinarily kept clear, we realized that preparations for war were being made in earnest and we stopped to consider whether it would not be better after all to return

home. Such was our ignorance of war that we decided that, even though it were not advisable to motor in Belgium and France, where we were bound, we might safely plan a tour in the Black Forest in Germany.

We had left Berlin late in the afternoon. In the evening, when we arrived at Gotha, we found that the younger waiters in the restaurants and hotels had already left and that the older reserves expected a general call the next day.

The next morning we started for Frankfurt. As we passed through village after village, war preparations became more and more evident. Measures were being taken everywhere to arouse enthusiasm—young men gathered on school steps were singing patriotic songs, students were marching and speeches were being made in the market places.

About five o'clock that afternoon we arrived in Frankfurt. The whole place was in a fever of excitement over the mobilization posters and their resentment against the French was being aroused by "extras," which were handed out without charge, announcing that the French had already dropped bombs on the railroad at Nurnberg and that French officers in autos had over-ridden the borders. The ridiculous statements about French flyers dropping bombs on the railroad at Nurnberg had not the slightest foundation, of course.

The older people who had lived through the war of 1870 had interested audiences for once while they related past experiences and gave advice as to what preparations to make. A possibility of food shortage seemed to be uppermost in all minds, and the groceries were stormed with eager buyers. Salt suddenly jumped to 75 cents a pound and other things in proportion.

On Sunday, August 2, all the gasoline in the country was commandeered, and we heard of many American tourists being put out of their cars in the cities and even on country roads, no matter how inaccessible to trains they might be. We accordingly decided to stop our car away in an old wagon shed attached to a hotel and sought to return to Berlin by train.

At the railway station there was such a tremendous crowd that it was quite impossible to get anywhere near the ticket office, and anyway no promise could be given as to trains to Berlin.

Trunks and bags were piled high in every available space and it was months before that enormous pile of baggage was finally sorted out.

We decided to defer our effort to reach Berlin until Monday, since there seemed no hope of getting away that day.

On Monday morning, the streets were filled with excited crowds destroying every sign with a French word on it and looking for spies. The papers had announced that the country was full of French spies, women as well as men. I saw the crowd stop an automobile, take a woman out and literally tear her clothes to shreds before the police succeeded in rescuing her from the mob and took her to the police station. The general supposition was that all the man spies were masquerading as women and the first thing the mob did was to pull out hair pins to see whether the hair was real.

On Monday evening, we managed to edge our way into the last through train to Berlin. We were side-tracked innumerable times to allow troop trains to pass through, and we were required to keep our windows closed so that no enemy passenger could drop bombs on the bridges we crossed. It was a hot August night and the lack of ventilation was most oppressive.

Our compartment was crowded with officers on their way to join their regiments and very grand and important they felt in their new field-gray uniforms which may have long been put away in moth balls for just this opportunity, but which took the German people as well as the allies completely by surprise.

At Naumberg, which is about half-way between Frankfurt and Berlin, a company of soldiers boarded the train and guarded the corridors while a non-commissioned officer questioned the passengers.

My wife, who was asleep in a corner of the coupe 1, was the only woman in the compartment. Believing that her sleep might be feigned and she might, in fact, be a man in woman's clothing, the officer yelled at her: "Where are you going?" Her American accent, revealed when she answered him, incensed him the more and he demanded angrily: "What right have you to use this train? Where is your passport?"

By that time I had produced all the papers of identification I could find and tried to tell him that my wife and I were returning to our home in Berlin, but he was too excited to listen and would have dragged us off the train had not an officer, with whom I had been talking en route, intervened and said: "I shall make myself personally responsible for these people." I was glad I had admitted his new uniform.

From the coupe next to ours I saw soldiers drag six Russians, throw them down and kick them in the face, and one was a woman! The train pulled out as the crowd closed in on them so that I was unable to ascertain the fate of those innocent but helpless passengers.

When we finally reached Berlin, about five the next morning, it seemed like a dead city. There was not a droschke, a taxi or a tram in sight. Every available means of locomotion had been mobilized for the time being.

As we had heavy bags, we simply had to find something to take us home and after half an hour's search for

from the station I found an old cab driver who thought he could take us for the liberal bonus I agreed to pay him. We had hardly got seated when an officer tried to force us out, and only my wife's quick plea of illness saved him a black eye and me from a large fine.

After England declared war, the efforts to capture spies were doubled, and the mob had a few lot of signs to tear down. We were forbidden to talk English on the telephone or on the street. We kept to our homes rather closely. Most of the buses, taxicabs and horses had been commandeered, and the only signs of life in Berlin were furnished by the officers driving madly about in high-powered cars which exceeded all speed limits and other traffic regulations.

After a few days, things began to return to normal again. The food supply seemed ample and the headlines in the newspapers were so encouraging and the reports of victories upon victories so convincing that every one expected the war to be over within a very short time and they began to eat up the stores they had so excitedly collected.

Bread cards were initiated. It is true, but the amount allowed was more than adequate for all except, perhaps, the very poor who depend almost entirely upon bread.

The press began advising the people to conserve food but at the same time said that if care was taken there was no danger of there not being enough for all. School teachers gave daily talks to the children to eat everything on their plates. One went so far as to announce: "I always lick my plate, children, and you should do the same!"

The result of these warnings was merely to increase hoarding and buying from food speculators. I never knew of a single German who voluntarily deprived himself of a single article of food out of patriotic motives. The only sacrifice a German is willing to make for his country is the one he cannot escape.

As time went on and England's blockade became increasingly effective, the internal condition of Germany went from bad to worse, and long before I left Berlin, on January 22, 1918, conditions had become well-nigh unbearable.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### The Economic Situation in Germany.

By the spring of 1918, butter and meat had become extremely scarce in Berlin. My wife had remained in America, where she had accompanied me in the summer of 1915, and during her absence I dined at hotels and restaurants where the food was still rather good. In June, 1916, I left for America again and just as I was leaving meat cards were issued for the first time.

I returned to Berlin with my family in October, 1916. Conditions had changed considerably for the worse during the summer. I found that every one who had the money had bought up every available pound of food and soap which had not already been commandeered by the government. Butter, potatoes, eggs, milk, flour, sugar, soap, bread and meat and dry groceries were all rationed and it was now no longer necessary for women to stand in line in front of the shops, sometimes all night, to await the morning opening.

Shopping by the card system was very complicated and the quantities permitted by the ration cards so small that a well-balanced meal was an impossibility. To dine in a restaurant it was necessary to take a whole pocketful of cards and make a careful analysis of them before ordering the meager meal which the law allowed.

Empty boxes were used to decorate the depleted show windows of the shops. The fact that they were empty was not known to the public and very often the windows would be broken by hungry mobs who couldn't resist the sight of what appeared to be so much food. This led the government to order the shopkeepers to label the boxes: "Empty Boxes" in order to avert such disturbances and riots.

There was simply nothing to buy in the food line except substitutes, and of these there were hundreds, each worse than the last. The remark: "If things get much worse, we shall soon be eating rats as the Parisians did in 1870" brought the rejoinder: "Well, that wouldn't be so bad; what I'm dreading is the time when we shall have to be content with rat-substitute!"

When we finally had cards for coffee-substitute I gave up interest in substitutes and commenced to patronize the speculators, figuring that it was better to risk the penalties imposed by the law for such violations of the food regulations than to ruin our health through undernourishment.

For a long time we were permitted to receive "presents" of bacon, ham, sausages, eggs and butter from Denmark, but this was finally prohibited through the influence of the Central Einkaufs Gesellschaft (The Central Society for Buying Food From Other Countries) which found that it was interfering with their graft.

This society was formed by a company of clever Jewish business men to buy food from foreign countries and sell it to the people, a small percentage of the profits going to the government. It not only developed into a most successful enterprise from the standpoint of profit, its prosperity being augmented by graft, but it provided a haven for the slacker sons of the proprietors and stockholders. Just before I left Berlin, this company, to hide their war profits, bought a building for three million marks, which they claimed was needed for the business.

One of the subterfuges resorted to by some of the war profiteers to conceal the extent of their gains and escape taxation was to invest their surplus earnings in works of art and other expensive luxuries. As the tax assessments were based principally upon the individual's bank deposits and the tax-collecting machinery was very much out of gear it was comparatively easy to evade the law by careful manipulation of one's bank account, and by disbursing profits received without having them go through the bank. A German whom I knew told me that he had disposed of an oil painting which had cost him \$300 for no less than \$85,000, the price of works of art and antiques having increased to a remarkable extent because of the demand for them from tax dodgers.

Under the stress of the changed food conditions the hungry German soon replaced the honest German. Germans had always had a reputation for honesty, but their claims to such distinction disappeared with the food supply. Necessity soon brought out all that was worst in the German character.

Although the government decreed a high fine and imprisonment as punishment for buying or selling anything which had been commandeered, speculators sprang up on every side and people bragged openly of what they had stored away.

The worst deprivation was in the lack of fats. The people showed it very plainly. One seldom saw a fat man or a fat woman, although before the war fatness was almost characteristic of the German physique. Indeed, I saw a rather stout woman being followed by at least twenty boys who were jeering at her and making stirring remarks about the manner in which she had retained her avoirdupois. A fat person in Germany today is regarded with suspicion.

Naturally the weakened condition of the people makes them all easily susceptible to disease. Epidemics spread rapidly and I am inclined to believe that little care was taken by the authorities to protect the older people from infection. I know that my secretary's mother fell and broke both her legs last summer (1917) and was taken to the accident ward of a hospital where her fellow-patients were all crippled. Ten of the inmates of that ward died in a single day from dysentery, and the following day the death list was increased by twelve, the old lady with the broken legs being one of them. Twenty-two more bread cards saved at the expense of twenty-two useless women in one hospital alone—a fair record for two days! I have no proof that these unfortunate victims of disease were deliberately infected by the hospital authorities, but the mere fact that twenty-two patients in an accident ward died from dysentery in two days is certainly evidence of gross carelessness if nothing worse.

To buy new clothes it is necessary to secure a certificate from the government to the effect that you are absolutely in need of clothing, and, even then, you are compelled to give up the suit you are discarding.

Branch offices for investigating the necessity of replenishing one's wardrobe have been established all over the cities and they are always crowded. Women are in charge and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy their authority and their power to deny an application for new clothing.

When I left Berlin the law permitted a man just two shirts, two collars, two pairs of socks, etc., a year. Since soap had disappeared from the market so many inadequate substitutes had been tried that one's laundry invariably came home full of holes.

In November, 1917, I paid \$100 for a suit of clothes which if it had been made out of cloth of good quality would have been worth about \$35. As it was, the tailor frankly admitted that the goods was made of re-worked yarn, and because of the lack of cotton thread, the seams were worked with a material which looked like paper string.

This paper string was in general use at that time, the department stores all displaying notices warning customers not to carry their parcels by the string. Many purchases were no longer wrapped, to save paper, and no purchase amounting to less than \$5 was delivered.

Before I left Berlin, artificial silk was the principal fabric obtainable for ladies' wearing apparel. Almost every woman in the land, princess or maid, was attired in art taffeta. It sold for \$10 a yard. In normal times it would have been worth from 75 cents to \$1. In the fall of 1917, a cloth suit was unobtainable for less than \$300. It would have been worth \$25 in normal times. All fur skins were needed for soldiers' wear and the few that were still obtainable for home use in the form of fur sets sold for \$1,000 up.

Through speculators, we obtained some imitation soft soap at \$4 per pound. People said it was made from human corpses, but it was the only thing available outside of the substitutes which were soap only in name. A small cake of toilet soap easily brought \$3. A servant's plain wooden wardrobe, formerly costing \$5, was unobtainable for less than \$50. We paid as high as \$8 a pound for butter, from a speculator, and my last Christmas dinner in Berlin consisted of a small goose, just enough for one meal for three persons, for which I paid \$25.

One of the things the people missed most, of course, was their beer. While it was put on sale at 8 p. m. every night, only a limited amount was available and as soon as it was disposed of, only coffee or tea substitute, without sugar, milk or lemons, could be had.

The scarcity of metals required for munitions was evidenced early in the war when the interiors and exteriors of houses throughout the country were thoroughly ransacked and everything in the way of copper, brass or aluminum fixtures or cooking utensils that wasn't absolutely necessary was seized.

Horses were gradually disappearing from sight when I left early this year. One saw them lying about the streets where they dropped from exhaustion, and what disposition was made of their corpses can well be imagined. It is quite certain that no part was wasted.

Dogs, too, nearly vanished from city life. A man I know, who had kept a fine Newfoundland dog, told me that it had disappeared one night and the next day its skin was found hanging on the fence with a sign reading: "Died for the fatherland."

One of the principal articles of fresh meat to be seen in the butcher shops consisted of black crows. They were selling at 75 cents apiece. There was something ludicrous in the thought of the Germans being compelled to "eat crow," but there was little to laugh at in eating it oneself.

To obtain oil, prizes were offered to the school children to collect fruit seeds, from which it could be extracted, and veritable mountains of the seeds were thus obtained.

The last meal I had in Berlin was on January 21, 1918, when I dined at the Hotel Adlon. It consisted of one sardine, three thin slices of cold smoked salmon, soup which was hardly more than hot salt water, two small boiled potatoes and as a substitute for cornstarch pudding. No butter and no sauces of any kind were served. Black bread I took in my pocket. The check for this elaborate table d'hôte meal amounted to \$4.50.

To sum up the situation as I was able to observe it, living conditions in Germany in January of this year were rapidly becoming absolutely unbearable. How much worse they can become without bringing on internal troubles which will bring about the collapse of the German empire can be only a matter of conjecture.

The twentieth century has seen such radical changes in world conditions, views and aspirations, that I am afraid history will prove but a poor guide to the future. In the past few centuries Germany has experienced several more or less serious social revolutions, but it would be dangerous to predicate very much upon those abortive uprisings.

As long as the officers remain staunch to the Kaiser little may be expected in the way of a successful revolution, no matter how discontented and rebellious the people at large may grow, but I believe that the time will surely come when the officers themselves will turn against their government.

There may be two revolutions. The civilians, consisting of women, old men and youths and others who have not been called into the army, may rise up, but their effort will be in vain. The defeat of such an uprising, however, may be the signal for a greater one in which a portion of the army itself will take part, and then a civil war will result which will have no counterpart in the world's history.

The basis for this belief lies in the fact that the officers of the German army realize the extent of the distress prevailing throughout the country. Their families, as well as those of the rank and file are suffering from undernourishment and privations, and they know, even better than their inferiors, the extent of the reverses which the German army has suffered and will continue to suffer and how the government has misrepresented actual conditions.

If the German officers consisted entirely of men of the old school—men who were willing to fight for fighting's sake and who would rather continue the war until the last German had dropped than give in—we could not look for much in this direction.

But the ravages of war have disposed of a large percentage of these bred-in-the-bone officers and their places have been taken by civilians who have been raised from the ranks. Therein lies the hope of a successful revolution.

I will not venture a guess as to when that will be, but I feel sure that it will certainly come about. Fortified by a large portion of the army, the German people will at last turn on their rulers and destroy the throne and the whole Hohenzollern regime.

In this connection, I recall a prophecy made early in the war by an honored colleague of mine of Dresden, an American dentist who had lived and practiced in Germany for forty years and understood the German people and their rulers as well, perhaps, as any man alive. He was a leader of his profession and a man whose judgment on all things was most accurate. He was in close contact with many leading figures of the German nobility.

"Germany will lose the war because her cause is wrong," he declared. "She will fight it through to the bitter end until the foundations of the empire are absolutely destroyed!"

THE END.

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Edmund G. Dearborn, M. D.  
Main Street, ANTRIM.  
Office Hours: 1 to 8 and 7 to 8 p.m.  
Telephone 22-2.

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

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

**B. D. PEASLEE, M. D.**  
HILLSBORO, N. H.  
Office Over National Bank  
Diseases of Eye and Ear. Latest instruments for the detection of cataracts of vision and correct fitting of Glasses.  
Hours 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 p.m.  
Sundays and holidays by appointment only.

**J. E. Perkins & Son**  
ANTRIM, N. H.  
**LIVERY**  
Feed and Sale Stable  
Good Rigs for all occasions.  
**A FORD CAR**  
At A-F-F-O-B Prices  
6-passenger REO Auto at reasonable rates  
Tel. 3-4

### SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

The Selectmen will meet at their Rooms, in Town hall block, the First Saturday in each month, from two till five o'clock in the afternoon, to transact town business. The Tax Collector will meet with the Selectmen.  
J. M. CUTLER,  
F. P. ELLINWOOD,  
C. F. DOWNES,  
Selectmen of Antrim.



The only way to get the genuine  
**New Home**  
Sewing Machine  
is to buy the machine with the name NEW HOME on the gum and in the legs.  
This machine is warranted for all time.  
No other like it  
No other as good  
The New Home Sewing Machine Company,  
ORANGE, MASS.  
FOR SALE BY  
C. W. THURSTON, Antrim, N. H.

**\$ Aim the \$**  
**Ad. Gun**  
**TRUE**  
If it's hot weather, advertise your things, Mr. Merchants. When it's cold, heat your work. You know what people want when they want to.  
Profit thereby. Send your copy to-day for your ad. in this paper.  
Copyright 1918 W. W. D.

## RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

Baker's Block HILLSBORO

## BOSTONIAN

THE FAMOUS SHOE FOR MEN

Made in Black and Mahogany, Double Service Fibre Soles—outwear leather—are waterproof—don't slip.

## ELITE SHOES FOR MEN

Have all the Old Time Quality, Style, and Comfort. None better.

## LA FRANCE SHOES FOR WOMEN

Made in Black and Rich Color of Russia Calf, Flexible Welts and Llama Kid Uppers—give all the comfort and wear that can be made in a shoe; all high tops, high and low heels.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY

## RIDLON'S SHOE STORE

The Cash Shoe Store Hillsboro  
Tel. 36-12

## 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.

## 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.

FOR SALE!

## BUSHEL BOXES

FOR APPLES. Have some in stock, or will make them on orders. Inquire of

G. H. CAUGHEY, Antrim.

## Here is the Chair

FOR THESE LONG WINTER EVENINGS  
Comfortable Durable Satisfactory

"Push the Button and Rest"



Read  
**Royal Easy Chairs**  
THE PUSH BUTTON KIND

Is in Great Variety of Patterns and Price  
\$19.50 to \$40.00  
Other Morris Chairs, \$9.50 to \$12

EMERSON & SON, Milford

## The Antrim Reporter

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon

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

H. W. ELDREDGE, PUBLISHER  
E. B. ELDREDGE, Assistant

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1918

Long Distance Telephone

Notions of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a Revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the time.

Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.  
Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.  
Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at the same rate list of presents at a wedding.

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



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

## Antrim Locals

Will Brown has been on the sick list the past week.

Miss Mabel Gibson was at her home here for over Sunday.

Henry McClure has been confined to his home the past week by illness.

George Gibson was confined to his home a portion of last week by illness.

Mrs. F. A. Bemis was confined to her home by illness a portion of last week.

Miss Mae Harris was on a week's vacation from her work at Cram's store last week.

Mrs. Julia E. Proctor is visiting her son, Dwight L. Proctor, in Spencer, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Whitney, Jr., will remove soon to the Munhall house on West street.

Miss Ethel Ellinwood is with her brother, Charles Ellinwood, in Somerville, Mass., for a season.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie N. Nay will occupy the house on Fairview street recently vacated by Fred Raleigh.

Mrs. Will Nichols has returned to her home here, after an extended stay in the family of Ralph Bass, in Concord.

The movies at the Antrim town hall are not likely to open for about two weeks, probably around the 12th of November.

The handle shop of the Goodell Company was shut down the first of the week, owing to the necessity of putting in a new dam.

If you are not already a voter in town, and have the necessary qualifications, be sure you see the supervisors before election day.

Among the boys at home for the week end from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., were Carl Brooks, Archie Perkins and John Whitney.

Miss Winnie Willson has returned to her work in Boston, training for a nurse at the Deaconess hospital with a course at Simmons College.

Mrs. Robert W. Jameson has received the release card saying that the ship that Mr. Jameson sailed on has safely arrived overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Poor, Miss Ethel Ellinwood, and Miss Katherine Barker took an auto trip to Boston on Saturday, returning Sunday.

Rev. William Weston, of Marlboro, was in town Monday looking after some repair work on the Mrs. George Whitney residence on High street.

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

Myron Holjes was at his home here for the week end, from Cambridge, Mass., where he is in the Navy unit for instruction in the radio service.

A niece of Mrs. E. E. Smith has been very ill with influenza at Alabarna Farm the past week and under the care of a trained nurse; we are told she is improving now.

WANTED—Some party to care for and winter two cows and two yearlings. State price and address. Apply to Arthur L. Cunningham, 32 Boston Terrace, Bridgeport, Conn.

A. Wallace George, C. A. C., from Fort Foster, Kittery, Maine, is at his home here on a two weeks' furlough, recuperating from a month's illness with the "flu" and pneumonia.

Mrs. Lorinda Smith has finished her labors as housekeeper at S. S. Sawyer's and gone to Hillsboro where she has a similar position. Mrs. Jane Bass is employed by Mr. Sawyer.

## Antrim Locals

Mrs. Mary Temple is again housekeeper for Arthur L. Smith.

The family of James R. Ashford expect soon to remove to Dover for the winter, as Mr. Ashford has work in the Newington shipyards nearby.

Oscar M. Flathers, of Nashua, was in town Monday in the interests of the ongoing drive of the U. W. W. campaign, getting things started locally.

The farmers are fast getting their apples to market. Freight, though slow, are being used mostly, while many hundred bushels are being sent overland by auto truck. L. E. Parker's "Jeffreys" is making three and four trips to Boston weekly with apples, and on return trips is bringing more or less freight to parties along the route.

## Republican Candidates

War Worker, War Governor, War Congressmen and brilliant advocates. All patriotic, tried and true men.

### OUR NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

Without opposition Colonel John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor. It is fifty-eight years since Portsmouth has been honored by the Governorship, when in 1860 Ichabod Godwin was serving his second term. In fact since the early days of New Hampshire as a state Portsmouth has not furnished governors or candidates for governor with rare exceptions. John Langdon was governor nine times from 1785 to 1811. About this time Concord was made the permanent capital of the state and the center of political power moved north from Exeter and Portsmouth where it had been in colonial and early statehood days. The growth of population was also to the north and Portsmouth in a few years ceased to be the commercial center of New Hampshire. With the recent development of shipbuilding in and about Portsmouth, and with the immediate future opportunities for growth of that city as a seaport, it is very fitting that a Portsmouth citizen should be elected to fill the Governor's chair. Anything that promotes the growth of our only seaport benefits the entire state.

Ever since we declared war Colonel Bartlett has been engaged in war work, helping by his speeches Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus drives. Closing his office and paying his own expenses, he has been a whole-souled war worker. His entire active life has been one of public spirited service. He is the champion of advanced ideas, always working with his party for their realization. Born on a farm, he had to obtain an education by his own exertions. He knows by experience the hardships of the wage earner and the toiler. Growing in public confidence, he has been entrusted with large responsibilities requiring executive force and discretion. With legislative and business experience, he is admirably fitted for the Governorship. Portsmouth and the state are to be congratulated on having such a candidate.

### GOVERNOR KEYES.

In a largely attended primary Henry W. Keyes was the choice of the Republicans as their candidate for Senator to succeed Senator Hollis. The choice was the natural promotion of a public servant who as Governor under circumstances that called for the largest executive capacity measured up to public expectation. In all war activities while the legislature was in session, he anticipated their readiness for action by a leadership that commanded their unanimous support. His war messages were timely and were concise statements of facts. That the action of New Hampshire might be thoroughly American, Governor Keyes took leaders of the minority as well as of the majority of the legislature into his counsels. He sought no partisan advantage and no personal credit in the discharge of his duties as the executive of the state. When the legislature made appropriations for war work he made his selections of administrators regardless of political considerations.

It is eighteen months since New Hampshire engaged in war preparation. The federal government has repeatedly commended the promptness and efficiency with which its calls have been responded to by the Governor of this state. He has been constantly at his post, sparing not himself in his task and putting aside as of secondary importance all considerations of personal interest, even including his primary campaign as a candidate for United States Senator. During all this time not a criticism has been made of his administration. It stands out clear, as efficient, honest and loyal. Every citizen is proud of New Hampshire's war record.

As a candidate now for a second office, Governor Keyes comes before the people with an official record that has merited the praise it has received and that is without a flaw. He has a winning personality which no success has barred. His judgment is sound. With all his official cares he finds time and pleasure in keeping in close touch with the larger problems of the nation. His legislative and executive experience will stand him well in hand when he becomes a member of the Senate, and his election would be pleasing to many who do not vote for him, and it will be assured by the large majority of New Hampshire voters who do.

## Antrim Locals

Mrs. Carrie Whynot is confined to her home by illness, suffering with the grippe.

Rev. and Mrs. Harry Packard are spending a season with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. E. George.

Antrim friends will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Charles E. Kibbe, a former resident here. She died from Bright's disease at her home in Providence, R. I., Sunday, Oct. 20.

Services will be held in all the churches in town on Sunday next. After such a long rest from church attendance it seems there might be a large attendance at all the services.

Miss Edith B. Hunt has returned to her duties as dean of Nason Institute, at Springvale, Maine, after being at home some three weeks, while the school was closed on account of the epidemic.

### GEORGE H. MOSES.

For upwards of a century New Hampshire has never been without its spokesman in the Senate; sometimes both of her senators have been able debaters and leaders in that body. From the days of Jeremiah Mason to the closing of Senator Gallinger's career, the influence of the state has been recognized in the national council by reason of the equipment of her senators for parliamentary work upon the floor and for intelligent service in the preparation of legislation. Senator Gallinger has gone to his rest. His successor is to be chosen in November. The choice presented to the people is between George H. Moses and John B. Jameson. Which measures best to the standards of New Hampshire? Which is the man of the century? Which in aptitude, natural equipment, training and experience is best fitted to follow in the line of illustrious Senators whose work has been part and parcel of the history of the country?

As a writer, public speaker and student of politics, Mr. Moses has shown his knowledge of both national and international affairs. Along constructive lines the statutes of New Hampshire indicate his handiwork in his writing of legislation for others, and his advocacy of it outside the legislative halls. Does any one doubt that he can at once join in the debates of the Senate with credit to himself and to his state? Is there any question that he is informed on the problems that now confront us and that are to confront us in the period following this war? His knowledge of international problems gained while Minister to Greece, at the very seat of the Balkan trouble, especially equip him for dealing as a Senator with the treaties to follow the war.

### RE-ELECT WASON.

Congressman Wason redeemed the district he represents after the disaster that overtook the Republicans in 1912. He has since been re-elected and is now a candidate for a third term. In two congresses all of his votes have been cast on the side of patriotism, humanity and progress. He has evaded no responsibility. At all times he has been earnest and alert for the interests of his constituents both Republicans and Democrats. He has never been ready to lend a helping hand. As a minority member he was fortunate to be assigned to the Committee on Agriculture. He has had a part in the national legislation for the farmer's benefit. All his efforts since the war began have been to hasten preparation, and to give to our boys in camp and on the firing line constant support. Foreseeing a long war, he did all that a minority member could do to have the government act promptly. Wason did his best to have taxes distributed equitably and without regard to sectional lines. He was one of forty-seven Congressmen whose record was considered by the National Security League 100 per cent patriotic. Wason's earnest, efficient keeping abreast of the times, growing more useful with continued service. Wason should be re-elected by a big majority.

### CONGRESSMAN BURROUGHS.

Burroughs has been in congress only a year; yet he has made good. He did not wait to become familiar with the rules of the house before he was an active participant in its affairs. He had views to express, and he expressed them, clearly, concisely and forcibly. The impression he made upon his fellow-congressmen was excellent. They like a man of earnest purpose. Burroughs can be aggressive without being offensive. He not only voted for national prohibition, as he promised, but he gave his reasons in a clear-cut speech. It required courage to vote for a candidate for congress to declare for prohibition in the district he hoped to represent. He has, however, never lacked the courage of his convictions. The Democratic Burroughs was a candidate for congress to declare for prohibition in the district he hoped to represent. He has, however, never lacked the courage of his convictions. The Democratic Burroughs was a candidate for congress to declare for prohibition in the district he hoped to represent. He has, however, never lacked the courage of his convictions. The Democratic Burroughs was a candidate for congress to declare for prohibition in the district he hoped to represent.

## To Patrons of Clinton Store:

On and after November 1st, 1918, all goods sold will be Cash at time of sale or when delivered.

We shall continue to solicit orders as heretofore and shall endeavor to give our customers prompt service, and try to make this change beneficial to our customers as well as ourselves.

All accounts due us must be paid by weekly payments, and everyone who fails to comply with this request by paying something each week, such accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection December 1, 1918.

Thanking you for your patronage and soliciting a continuance of same,

Very respectfully,

## Clinton Store, Antrim

A. O. HARRINGTON, Mgr.



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.

### Little Something Doing

Some very funny things happen in politics sometimes and once in a while they come prominently to the surface. Here is an incident that this very week came to our notice, proving to us and others who know about it that possibly the "corrupt practices act" ought to have more or sharper teeth than it now has. This is the story:

A man resided in town last winter, coming early in the fall and staying till in the summer, but during that time had no chance to get his name on our check list but was in town long enough to gain a residence. He is now employed in this state by a large and wealthy corporation which evidently is taking an interest in politics, for this man comes to Antrim to get his name on the check list, even though he has not lived in town for a number of months and his wife resides in another city from where he works. This man did not hesitate to say that the corporation was paying him big wages, was paying his expenses to assist him to qualify as a voter and would pay him for all time off, and even went as far as to say that they told him what men (candidates for high offices) that they were not in favor of.

What do our readers say to that kind of politics? We know what you will say: Some will say at once, "That's a dirty Republican trick" and others will say, "That is just like the Democrats." We are not going to tell you now what men this wealthy corporation does not favor, but if you really want to vote for them, men we might be induced to tell you.

### Election Next Tuesday

On Tuesday next will occur the biennial election in New Hampshire, as most everyone knows who reads the papers at all. This is what is known as an "off year," but from all appearances the campaign might be considered as making some progress. It hardly looks as if "politics is adjourned" in every place, yet in Antrim there appears to be but very little stir over the matter, as the voters here are mostly busy with other things. A few questions are being asked now and again, giving one the impression that when the day arrives a goodly number of the voters in town will avail themselves of the suffrage privilege.

### Political Advertisement

Experience  
Honesty  
Efficiency

Are Required to Fill  
the Office of

## SHERIFF

GEORGE L. STEARNS

Has Them.

Vote For Him!

Hugh W. Flack,  
808 Beech Street,  
Manchester, N. H.

### Political Advertisement

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE  
State Senator



ANDREW J. HOOK,  
of Warner

A successful business man of sound judgment, experience and ability.

A War Worker

# Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—best flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run-down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Gomez, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. Florence Isaacs, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.



In Such Cases

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Political Advertisement

Political Advertisement

Political Advertisement

### President Wilson's 14 Articles

Provide for REMOVING the "Economic Barriers"

Between Nations. This means the permanent establishment of Free Trade, for the United States cannot make "Scraps of Paper" of its treaties. Are you ready to see the power to regulate our Foreign Commerce permanently taken out of the control of Congress? Every New Hampshire village has an industry and you know what Free Trade will do to these industries. The only way to

### PREVENT FREE TRADE

being put over on us in this way is to

### ELECT A REPUBLICAN SENATE.

No Democratic Senators from New Hampshire could, even if they wished, save this state from this disaster.

## Vote for MOSES and KEYES

THEY CAN AND WILL PROTECT NEW HAMPSHIRE

Republican State Committee, Dwight Hall, Chairman.

of safety, of health and of pleasure taken. The compilation for the week ending Oct. 15, shows nine killed in action, two dead from wounds, 25 of disease; 13 wounded severely; 13 wounded slightly, three gassed, three missing in action and two taken prisoner.

Taking Industrial Survey. Federal Director Enoch K. Sawyer of the U. S. Employment Service has his several community boards engaged on a comprehensive survey of labor in the state. At present the survey has to do only with a specified list of industries in which the War Industries Board and the Federal Labor Department are interested, but it planned to extend this list from time to time. The community boards are not restricted to the list of industries specified but may be and are in some instances being extended beyond with the approval of Federal Director Sawyer. The community boards have wide latitude in the method of collecting the data, the method being governed largely by conditions peculiar to the districts being covered. The survey will be continuous hereafter, as orders have been issued for collecting desired statistics each month from every plant, large or small, engaged in manufacturing any product listed by the War Industries Board and the Labor Department.

### CO-OPERATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS NOW ASSURED

Message of Food Administration to Homes Through School Children—Will Regulate Retail Price of Butter—70 per cent of the Population on Sugar Ration Cards.

### MESSAGE OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION TO HOMES THROUGH SCHOOL CHILDREN.

James Pringle, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been appointed to have charge of the Food Administration work in the public schools of New Hampshire. This appointment followed a long conference at the office of the Food Administration between Supt. of Public Instruction Butterfield, Food Administrator Spaulding, Director of Home Economics Mary I. Wood and Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean of Simmons College, who is now connected with the college section of the U. S. Food Administration.

Dean Arnold is a member of the National Emergency Association Commission on the Emergency Education and the Program for Readjustment during and after the War. She is one of the foremost educators of the country, having been for many years of her career connected with public school work in Boston and other large cities. The National Association Commission, in support of an agreement made with the U. S. Food Administration, has approved the work already done by the school and college section of the Food Administration and has urged further forms of cooperation upon the schools through the country. Therefore, Miss Arnold came to New Hampshire as a representative not only of the U. S. Food Administration but also of the National Education Association.

Miss Arnold proposes first, that the schools emphasize and give appropriate instructions concerning the use of food and the consequent choice of food in relation to health. Second, that the school teachers give careful attention to all Government messages concerning the food supply and that explicit instructions be given the schools in the interpretation of these

messages. Third, the organization of such routine as will enable the pupils to carry specific messages to their homes and fourth, the carrying out of the plan according to the special needs of each state, county or municipality. Superintendent Butterfield was impressed with the necessity of the work and immediately consented to give it his wholehearted support. Probably the first message to be carried to the homes of New Hampshire, through the educational system, will be that in relation to the new home cards which are to be distributed to all the families of the state during the first week of December.

### WILL REGULATE RETAIL PRICE OF BUTTER.

It has come to the attention of the Federal Food Administration for New Hampshire that in many cases the margin of profit secured by retail dealers on butter is excessive. Consequently, the Food Administration has written to all retailers stating that the margin of profit on butter for "cash and carry" stores should not be greater than 5 cents and that in the case of "credit and delivery" stores the margin should not exceed 6 cents. It has been found that most of the stores in the state are making a profit which runs from 6 cents to 9 cents and sometimes 10 cents a pound.

At this time there is an apparent shortage of butter in the country due, for the most part, to the fact that the Government has ordered out of storage for the use of its armed forces 60% of all butter. This, together with decrease in production of dairy products by the neutral countries like Holland, Denmark and Sweden due to the killing off of dairy herds, has obviously led to greatly increased exports to Europe. The public is requested to use discretion in eating butter, cheese and other dairy products.

### 70% OF THE POPULATION ON SUGAR RATION CARDS.

From reports made to the Food Administration at Concord by our Local Administrators in all of the cities and towns of the state it has been ascertained that practically 75% of the inhabitants are now obtaining sugar on a ration card. The Food Administration does not officially endorse the ration card, but wherever the grocers of any community decide voluntarily and unanimously that they would like to put the system into effect the Food Administration does not object, but rather has endeavored to assist the grocers wherever possible. The latest returns show that of 201 towns and cities ration cards were in effect in 107. All of the cities in New Hampshire with the exception of Berlin, are now selling sugar on cards.

### With the Churches

#### BAPTIST

Rev. W. J. B. Cannell, pastor

Services will be resumed next Sunday, November 8. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Morning topic: Meeting the Day's Demands. Bible school at noon.

Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 o'clock. Topic: All for Christ—our Time. Leader, Harry B. Drake.

#### Sheep and Horse For Sale

FOR SALE:—Shropshire Ewes, and some fine young rams, sire cost \$100; also 8 year old bay horse, sound, safe, cheap. Clover Farm, Greenfield, N. H. Phone 8.

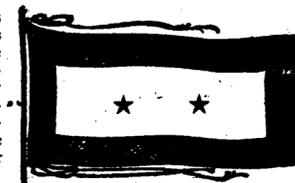
All get ready now for the United War Work drive coming right along.

## THE REPORTER'S HONOR ROLL

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

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

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



### ANTRIM

J. Harry 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."

Orrin Herbert Edwards, 110th Inf., killed in action August 2, in France.

To keep a complete and correct list the assistance of our friends is solicited and will be greatly appreciated.

### "Somewhere in France"

James W. Jameson, Major Byron Butterfield, 2d Lieutenant Charles Myers, Sergeant Raymond Butterfield, Sergeant Charles N. Robertson, Corporal John W. Bryer, 1st class Private Winfield S. Hilton, 1st class Private Henry E. Newhall, 1st class Private John Newhall, 1st class Private Howard E. Paige, Private Leo E. Mulhall, Horsehoeer C. Harold Clough, Gunner Nelson F. Cressy Raymond A. Reece, Corporal Oscar Huot, Corp., Canadian troops William L. Mulhall, British Army Frank E. Cutter Delmar F. Newhall Arthur Fluri Kasimir Fluri

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, Captain, in Statistical Dept., Washington, D. C.

William H. Hurlin, 2d Lieutenant, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Paul F. Paige, Advance Training Camp in New York.

Will Congreave, Jr., Navy, located somewhere in France.

Francis A. Whittemore is in the Aviation Corps, at Morrissett, Va.

Cranston D. Eldredge, Railroad Artillery, gone across to England.

A. Wallace George, Officers' Cook, Fort Foster, Kittery, Maine.

Henry B. Eldredge, 1st Cl. Pvt., Q. M. C., Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Officers' Training School.

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.

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.

Harold Miner is now at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.

Walter F. Parker, 2d Lieut., instructor at Camp Hancock, Georgia.

Paul Prentiss is a Merchant Marine sailor in other waters.

Carl Crampton has been sent to Ayer from Durham.

Paul R. Colby, Merchant Marines, cruising in foreign waters.

Cecil H. Prentiss, Medical Dept., on the other side of the ocean.

David H. Hodges, reported arrived in England.

Burt Hodges, Camp Zachery Taylor at Louisville, Kentucky.

Lawrence Black, in training at Dartmouth college grounds.

A. J. Zabriske is located at Camp Upton, New York.

James M. Hodges, at radio school, Cambridge, Mass.

Ira C. Hutchinson, Corporal, in the

U. S. Guards, Camp Greene, N. C.

Philip Butterfield, Corp., Coast Artillery, Camp Adams.

Norman Thompson, 1st Cl. Pvt., at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Rexford H. Madden, Ordnance Dept, Watervleit, N. Y.

John W. Thornton, Medical Dept., Charleston, S. C.

Andrew Fuglestad is now located at a camp in England.

Archie D. Perkins is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Matthew Cuddihy is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

John W. Matson is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

George H. Kiblen, Jr., is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Bernard M. Davis, Gov't training camp, Durham, voluntary induction.

D. Wallace Cooley, Camp Upton, N. Y.

New Hampshire College

Donald B. Cram and Otis W. Pike, in Naval Reserve Force, stationed on active duty, Naval Engineering course.

Donald B. Madden, Student's Army Training Corps, Aviation.

Ellerton H. Edwards and J. Prentiss Weston, Bennington, Student's Army Training Corps, Infantry.

BENNINGTON

Somewhere in France

Phineas Adams

H. C. Barr, Sergeant

Albert Haas

William J. Knowles, Lieutenant

William A. Griswold, Sergeant

John McGrath

Harry J. Sawyer

Jeremiah W. Sullivan, Lieut.

Dr. Guy D. Tibbetts, 1st Lieut., in prison camp Karlsruhe, Baden, Ger.

Christos Koratatos, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Morris E. Knight, Captain, aviation field, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.

Maurice Fournier is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Stefan Beninitti is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Efthymus Kounelas is at Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens.

Vasil Ligatacas is at Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens.

HANCOCK

Ralph J. Lovern, Machine Gun Battalion, was killed in action July 18, "Somewhere in France."

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Robinson died at Camp Grant, of pneumonia.

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

Stanley R. Smith, Durham, N. H.

John A. Weston, Medical, Camp Greene, N. C.

Corp. Wm. Weston, Inf, Washington, D. C.

Richard Coughlan, at Durham.

GREENFIELD

Somewhere in France

Geo. R. Blanchard, 108d Infantry

Philip Burnham, Motor Truck Co.

Lester H. Lowe, Heavy Artillery

Philip Magoon, Co. I, 108d Infantry

Jas. W. Austin, Co. B, Machine Gun Corps, station not known

Harry Dow, drafted in July, served till Dec., '17, discharged on account of physical disability.

Fred Girard, Field Signal Bn., Sparsburg, 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.

## SPANISH INFLUENZA



Resembles Old Fashioned Grip

The symptoms of Spanish Influenza are very similar to old fashioned grip—pains throughout the body, extreme dizziness, sleepiness, chills, high fever, headache, disturbed digestion with running at the nose and eyes and excessive spitting, showing an inflammation and congestion of the mucous linings.

Manifested by Catarrhal Condition

With the first symptoms of influenza, it is well to consult your family physician at once. It is not the disease itself that is to be feared so much as it is the complications which may follow. To ward off Spanish influenza or as an aid to returning health after an attack nothing is any better than Dr. Hartman's World Famous Peruna.

### For Catarrh of Every Description Take PE-RU-NA

The well known and direct action of Peruna in restoring and maintaining a healthy condition of the mucous membranes throughout the body makes it the greatest disease preventing and health restoring remedy known to science.

For forty-five years Peruna has retained its title as a reliable safe-guard to the health of the American family.

EXPERIENCE OF USERS THE BEST RECOMMENDATION

ANNA, OHIO. "I find Peruna excellent for Catarrh of the head. I keep Peruna and Manalin in the house all the time."—Mrs. A. Runkle, Box 84.

NEWARK, N. J. "I have used Peruna for colds and grip. It will do all you claim and more. My family always have a bottle on hand for stomach and bowel trouble and colds."—Geo. Clark, 124 Union Street.

Try Peruna First—Tablets or Liquid—Sold Everywhere

### Red Cross Workers Have Office.

The New England Division of the Red Cross now has an office in the State Public Safety headquarters in State house annex, for the field representatives. Mrs. R. W. Husband of Hanover, of the Home Service section and Wyman K. Flint of Antrim of the organization department.

### To Keep Children in Schools.

Chairman John B. Jameson at the last meeting of the executive committee of the Public Safety committee, outlined plans for preventing children of school age to be employed unnecessarily. Reports have come to Mr. Jameson from several sections of the state of cases where children who should be in school were working, due to the urging of employers in some instances and to the parents of the children, attracted by the exceptionally high wages boys and girls can now earn. The executive committee approved Mr. Jameson's plan to bring about a reform in this connection.

### New Hampshire Casualties.

Statistics compiled by State Historian R. W. Husband show a total of 657 casualties among New Hampshire soldiers, reported up to Oct. 19. There have been 102 killed in action, 24 died of wounds, 131 of disease, one of gas, 14 of accident, one of suicide and 29 are missing in action. There have been 168 wounded severely, 72 wound-

the state, the local representatives being the chairmen of the local public safety committees, or some person selected by these chairmen.

### Americanizing Work Progressing.

One of the busy committees of the New Hampshire Public Safety committee, headed by Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord. This movement is one of the many which promise to take on added importance after war, as well as being of great value at present. The purpose is to instill American patriotism in the numerous racial groups which make up the state and nation's population and the committee is now actively engaged in getting into touch with men and women who know best how to reach these groups.

General Streeter has an efficient assistant in Maro S. Brooks, recently appointed executive secretary. Mr. Brooks, himself a school superintendent, loaned by his district for the work, has been traveling about the state two weeks or more conferring with other school superintendents and members of school committees, relative to the establishment of courses of instruction for the various racial groups. This week there has been a general conference of educators and others interested in the movement, at which General Streeter presided and had those present as his guests at a luncheon at the Eagle.

### APPLICATIONS POUR IN

To Non-War Construction Board for Building Permits

Wide Variety in Requests—Americanizing Program Going Forward—Keeping Children in Schools—Red Cross Branch in Public Safety Office—Taking Industrial Survey—New Hampshire Casualties.

Indications that the people of the state have a keen realization that the regulations governing non-war construction mean something, is shown by the 70 odd applications for permits filed with the non-war construction committee up to last week, Wednesday. The applications are for permission to build all the way from a chicken coop to a \$200,000 structure. The members of the committee, appointed by the State Committee on Public Safety, investigate carefully every permit no matter how small it may be, and unless there is a war need or an agricultural necessity behind the application, it stands little chance of getting the committee's approval.

The court of final resort is made up of Clarence E. Carr of Andover, chairman, Edward N. Pearson of Concord and Frank W. Sargeant of Manchester. The applications are filed with the local representatives of the committee in each town and city and in



## DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

**Always Something Doing.**  
Willis—How do you like army life? Quite a number of new turns for a fellow to get used to, I suppose.  
Gillis—You bet. At night you turn in, and just as you are about to turn over somebody turns up and says "turn out."—Life.

## LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Seven hundred British subjects are born yearly at sea.

# Carolyn of the Corners

BY RUTH BELMORE ENDICOTT

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## CAROLYN MAY LEARNS SOME DISQUIETING NEWS FROM CHET GORMLEY.

**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 Carly—was sent from New York to her bachelor uncle, Joseph Stagg, at the Corners. The reception given her by her uncle is not very enthusiastic. Carolyn is also chilled by the stern demeanor of Aunt Rose, Uncle Joe's housekeeper. Stagg is dismayed when he learns from a lawyer friend of his brother-in-law that Carolyn has been left practically penniless and consigned to his care as guardian. Carolyn learns of the estrangement between her uncle and his one-time sweetheart, Amanda Farlow, and the cause of the bitterness between the two families. Prince, the mongrel dog that Carolyn brought with her, and the boon companion of the lonesome girl, is in disfavor with Uncle Joe, who threatens to dispose of him, but Prince becomes a hero and wins the approval of the Corners by routing a tramp in the act of robbing the schoolteacher. The following Sunday, while Carolyn and her uncle, accompanied by Prince, are taking a walk in the woods they encounter Amanda Farlow. Prince kills a snake about to strike Amanda, and Stagg and Amanda speak to each other for the first time in years.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### Chet Gormley Tells Some News.

It was when she came in sight of the Farlow place on Monday afternoon, she and Prince, that Carolyn May bethought her of the very best person in the world with whom to advise upon the momentous question which so troubled her.

Who could be more interested in the happiness of Miss Amanda than Mr. Farlow himself?

The little girl had been going to call on Miss Amanda. Aunt Rose had said she might and Miss Amanda had invited her "specially."

But the thought of taking the old carpenter into her confidence and advising with him delayed that visit. Mr. Farlow was busy on some piece of cabinet work, but he nodded briskly to the little girl when she came to the door of the shop and looked in.

"Are you very busy, Mr. Farlow?" she asked him after a watchful minute or two.

"My hands be, Carolyn May," said the carpenter in his dry voice.

"Oh!"

"But I kin listen to ye—and I kin talk."

"Oh, that's nice! Did you hear about what happened yesterday?"

"Eh?" he queried, eying her quizzically. "Does anything ever happen on Sunday?"

"Something did on this Sunday," cried the little girl. "Didn't you hear about the snake?"

"What d'ye mean—snake?"

And then little Carolyn May explained. She told the story with such earnestness that he stopped working to listen.

"Humph!" was his grunted comment at the end. "Well!"

"Don't you think that was real exciting?" asked Carolyn May. "And just see how it almost brought my Uncle Joe and your Miss Amanda together. Don't you see?"

Mr. Farlow actually jumped. "What's that you say, child?" he rasped out grimly. "Bring Mandy and Joe Stagg together? Well, I guess not!"

"Oh, Mr. Farlow, don't you think that would be just be-a-you-tiful?" cried the little girl with a lingering emphasis upon the most important word. "Don't you see how happy they would be?"

"I don't know as anybody's particular anxious to see that daughter of mine and Joe Stagg friendly again. No good would come of it."

Carolyn May looked at him sorrowfully. Mr. Farlow had quite disappointed her. It was plain to be seen that he was not the right one to advise with about the matter. The little girl sighed.

"I really did s'pose you'd want to see Miss Amanda happy, Mr. Farlow," she whispered.

"Happy? Bah!" snarled the old man, setting vigorously to work again. He acted as if he wished to say no more and let the little girl depart without another word.

Carolyn May really could not understand it—at least she could not immediately.

That Mr. Farlow might have a selfish reason for desiring to keep his daughter and Joseph Stagg apart did not enter the little girl's mind.

After that Sunday walk, however, Carolyn May was never so much afraid of her uncle as before. Why, he had even called Prince "good dog!" Truly Mr. Joseph Stagg was being transformed—if slowly.

He could not deny to himself that, to a certain extent, he was enjoying the presence of his little niece at The Corners. If he only could decide just what to do with the personal property of his sister Hannah and her husband down in the New York apartment. Never in his life had he been so long deciding a question.

He had really loved Hannah. He knew it now. Did Joseph Stagg, every time he looked at the lovely little child who had come to live with him at the Corners, why! just so had Hannah looked when she was a little thing. The same deep, violet eyes and sunny hair and laughing lips—

Mr. Stagg sometimes actually found a reflection of the cheerful figure of "Hannah's Carly" coming between him and the big ledger over which he spent so many of his waking hours.

Once he looked up from the ledger—it was on a Saturday morning—and really did see the bright figure of the little girl standing before him. It was no dream or fancy, for old Jimmy, the cat, suddenly shot to the topmost shelf, squalling with wild abandon. Prince was nosing along at Carolyn May's side.

"Bless me!" croaked Mr. Stagg. "That dog of yours, Carolyn May, will give Jimmy a convulsion fit yet. What d'you want down here?"

Carolyn May told him. A man had come to the house to buy a cow and Aunt Rose had sent the little girl down to tell Mr. Stagg to come home and "drive his own bargain."

"Well, well," said Mr. Stagg, locking the ledger in the safe, "I'll hustle right out and tend to it. Don't see why the man couldn't have waited till noontime. Hey, you, Chet! Look out for the store. Don't have any fooling, and—"

"Oh, uncle! may I stay, too? Me and Prince?" cried Carolyn May. "We'll be good."

"Fshaw! Yes, if you want to," responded Mr. Stagg, hurrying away.

"My! your uncle's changin' more and more, ain't he?" remarked Chet, the optimistic. "He does sometimes

your concerns. I heard it all," said the quite innocent Chet.

"And Mr. Vickers says: 'So the child hasn't anything of her own, Joe?'" Chet went on. "And your uncle says: 'Not a dollar, 'cept what I might sell that furniture for.' And he hasn't sold it yet, I know. He just can't make up his mind to sell them things that was your mother's, Carolyn May," added the boy, with a deeper insight into Mr. Stagg's character than one might have given him credit for possessing.

But Carolyn May had heard some news that made her suddenly quiet and she was glad a customer came into store just then to draw Chet Gormley's attention.

The child had never thought before about how the good things of life came to her—her food, clothes and lodging. But now Chet Gormley's chattering had given her a new view of the facts of the case. There had been no money left to spend for her needs. Uncle Joe was just keeping her out of charity!

"And Prince, too," thought the little girl, with a lump in her throat. "He hasn't got any more home than a rabbit! And Uncle Joe don't really like dogs—not even now."

"Oh, dear me!" pursued Carolyn May. "It's awful hard to be an orphan. But to be a poor orphan—just a charity one—is a whole lot worse, I guess. I wonder if I ought to stay with Uncle Joe and Aunt Rose and make them so much trouble?"

The thought bit deep into the little girl's very impressionable mind. She wished to be alone and to think over this really tragic thing that faced her—the ugly fact that she was a "charity child."

"And you're a charity dog, Prince Cameron," she said aloud, looking down at the mongrel who walked sedately beside her along the country road.

The little girl had loitered along the road until it was now dinner time. Indeed, Aunt Rose would have had the meal on the table twenty minutes earlier. Mr. Stagg had evidently remained at The Corners to sell the cow and eat dinner too—thus "killing two birds with one stone."

And here Carolyn May and Prince were at Mr. Parlow's carpenter shop, just as the old man was taking off his apron preparatory to going in to his dinner. When Miss Amanda was away nursing, the carpenter ate at a neighbor's table.

Now Miss Amanda appeared on the side porch.

"Where are you going, little girl?" she asked, smiling.

"Home to Aunt Rose," said Carolyn May bravely. "But I guess I'm late for dinner."

"Don't you want to come in and eat with us, Carolyn May? Your own dinner will be cold."

"Oh, may I?" cried the little girl. Somehow she did not feel that she could face Uncle Joe just now with this new thought that Chet Gormley's words had put into her heart. Then she hesitated, with her hand on the gate latch.

"Will there be some scraps for Prince?" she asked. "Or bones?"

"I believe I can find something for Prince," Miss Amanda replied. "I owe him more than one good dinner, I guess, for killing that snake. Come in and we will see."

Carolyn May thought that Miss Amanda, in her house dress and ruffled apron, with sleeves turned back above her dimpled, brown elbows, was prettier than ever. Her cheerful observations quite enraptured Carolyn May again.

"I think you are lovely, Miss Amanda," she said as she helped wipe the dishes after the carpenter had gone back to the shop. "I shall always love you. I guess that anybody who ever did love you would keep right on doing so till they died! They just couldn't help it!"

"Indeed?" said the woman, laughing. "And how about you, Chicken Little? Aren't you universally beloved too?"

"Oh, I don't expect so, Miss Amanda," said the child. "I wish I was."

"Why aren't you?"

"I—I— Well, I guess it's just because I'm not," Carolyn May said desperately. "You see, after all, Miss Amanda, I'm only a charity child."

"Oh, my child!" exclaimed Miss Amanda. "Who told you that?"

"I—I just heard about it," confessed the little visitor.

"Not from Aunt Rose Kennedy?"

"Oh, no, ma'am."

"Did that— Did your uncle tell you such a thing?"

"Oh, no! He's just as good as he can be. But of course he doesn't like children. You know he doesn't. And he just 'bominates dogs!"

"Oh! Didn't they?" cried Carolyn May, greatly startled.

"No. You see, I heard all about it. Mr. Vickers, the lawyer, came in here one day and your uncle read a letter to him out loud. I couldn't help but hear. The letter was from another lawyer and 'twas all about you and

your concerns. I heard it all," said the quite innocent Chet.

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## INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

HURRY! JUST EAT ONE TABLET OF FAPPE'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

No waiting! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel indigestion pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Fappe's Diapselin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Fappe's Diapselin always make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once and they cost so little at drug stores.—Adv.

Norway's unions have 93,000 members, an increase of 14,000 in a year.

### Writer's Cramp.

Writer's cramp is a disease to which those who do much writing are liable toward middle age, and a person afflicted with it has no complete control over the muscles of the thumb, middle and forefinger. The typewriter has proved the best resource of those who suffer from the ailment.

### The Winner.

The man who can laugh in the face of disaster has won half the battle.—Milwaukee News.

## HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? "Dragged out" the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv.

## Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living



Genuine bears signature

Small Pills Small Doses Small Prices

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

## Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GODDARD, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE LEXLEA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

## In Such Cases

# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

## PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

Look for the Triangle Trade Mark

### Proper Warmth for Baby

A Perfection Oil Heater is just what is needed to keep the children comfortable and free from colds.

Perfection Oil Heaters are made to carry about conveniently. You can warm room after room, just as needed. No coal to carry; no ashes; no smell or dirt. SO-CO-NY OIL is true economy fuel. One gallon gives you eight hours glowing warmth.

Buy a Perfection Oil Heater today at any hardware or general store and drive out fall chill and winter cold.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK



**New Home Sewing Machine**  
 Made in New England, Factory at Orange, Mass.  
 Highest type of family sewing machine on the market  
 Simple, Silent, Durable—Unlimited Guarantee



Owing to its simplicity and durability it has been adopted for use in public schools and institutions throughout the country. Take the time to make comparisons and we believe you will agree that the New Home Sewing Machine is without an equal.

We have just added a new service in connection with our Sewing Machine Dept., and can furnish a Needle, Shuttle or Bobbin for any machine on the market.

Sold on easy terms if desired.

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

**U.S.N. DECK PAINT**  
 for porches, floors and walls  
 DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

There's no danger of spilling 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.

**ACCOMMODATION!**  
 To and From Antrim  
 Railroad Station.

Trains leave Antrim Depot as follows:

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

Sunday: 6.22, 6.43, 11.40 a.m.; 4.53 p.m.  
 Stage leaves Express Office 15 minutes earlier than departure of train.

Stage will call for passengers if word is left at Express Office in Jameson Block.

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

**PAPER HANGING**

Inside and Outside Painting  
 and Wall Board



**GUY A. HULETT, Antrim**  
 West Street

**After the War--What?**

Every good American will help in every way to win the war. All Methodists are united on that. It must be done however in such a way as to make the future secure. The influence of the church and Christian people must increase, not diminish. Therefore the church press must continue its work with increased devotion and acumen. What good however is the best press unless it is read? Consequently every Methodist should be a reader of his church paper.

Beginning at once we will send the paper until January 1, 1920, to new subscribers for the regular yearly price, \$2.50. Send the name in at once and pay your pastor before the next conference session.

Let every pastor make this public and push the campaign.

**ZION'S HERALD**  
 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
 Every Methodist pastor is agent

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**We Buy OLD FALSE TEETH**  
 We pay from \$3.00 to \$15.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold, Silver and Rings—worth. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail. Will return your goods if our price is unsatisfactory.  
 MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY  
 Dept. X, 2007 So. 24th St. Philadelphia, Penn.

**The Springfield Weekly Republican**

Offers for \$1.00 for 1 year  
 A more comprehensive and intelligent survey of what is going on in the world than any other weekly magazine. It goes into every state in the Union.

The Springfield Republican  
 Springfield, Mass.

**SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN U.S.**

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

**THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT**

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Cures Hoarse To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which spread such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks".

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene". Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose power of resistance is weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

**NORTH BRANCH**

Arthur Young was at the Branch recently.

Charles Brown visited at Harland Sweet's Saturday.

Richard Brooks is keeping house at the Lawrence place.

O. H. Robb visited with his cousin, M. P. McIlvin, recently.

George Barrett and family were Massachusetts visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Harl. Sweet and sons were Hillsboro visitors the past week.

Mrs. Ida Rogers of Portsmouth is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Estey.

The Circle supper for the first Thursday of November will be omitted.

Miles Nesmith and Andrew White were Sunday callers at W. D. Wheeler's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Grant are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a son at their home Oct. 26.

Cummings Bros. of Concord have completed setting a very fine monument for both Mrs. Estey and William Carr of Malden, at the North Branch cemetery, the men stopping at M. P. McIlvin's while doing the work.

Owing to the epidemic the Ladies Circle will omit their annual Harvest Supper, although the committees had completed the program for the entertainment and a squash had even grown on the farm of Geo. Rogers, with the name of the Harvest Supper on its side. Many thanks for his kindness. We hope to hear of another one growing next year.

**EAST ANTRIM**

George Rogers has purchased the Frank Holt place, formerly known as the Buchanan place.

Mrs. Lars Nylander has arrived home, after spending several weeks in New Sweden, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loveland, of Rumney, and Mrs. Perry spent the week end at G. F. Trask's.

The Rokes family entertained Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. Trask and Mrs. Perry one day last week.

**BENNINGTON**

A Weekly News Letter of Interest

**Moving Pictures!**

Town Hall, Bennington  
**WEDNESDAY EVE'G, Oct. 30**  
 Francis X. Buchanan & Beverly Bayne  
 in "Under Suspicion"

**SATURDAY EVE'G, Nov. 2**  
 Chap. 16 of "Mystery Ship"

**SATURDAY EVE'G, Nov. 9**  
 Chap. 18 of "Mystery Ship"  
 Chap. 1 of "Ball's Eye"  
 at 8.15 o'clock

5 Reel Drama 1 Reel Comedy

The public schools reopened Monday morning with a good attendance.

We are glad to say that most of the sick ones in town are now making rapid recoveries.

Mrs. Mary Williams has returned from a few weeks' visit with her son and his family in Gardner, Mass.

Miss Anne Kimball has closed her cottage, Camp K, at Lake George, and gone to Boston for the winter.

Members of the Larkin Club, with their husbands, were entertained yesterday at Miss Edith Lawrence's cottage at Lake George.

The moving pictures which have been discontinued for the past month on account of the epidemic, will start again, beginning tonight. See the adv at the top of this column.

We are told that there was no town (or city) in the state, so far as now known that oversubscribed its quota to the Fourth Liberty Loan equal to our town. That's a record worth having.

**CLINTON VILLAGE**

Mrs. Martha Sawyer is visiting friends at Mansenville.

Carlton Brooks was at home from Camp Devens over Sunday.

Miss Jessie Butterfield was at home from Lebanon for over Sunday.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Philip Butterfield. Lawrence Black was at home Sunday from the training camp at Dartmouth College.

Mrs. C. B. Leavitt, from New Boston, is spending a few days with her brother, E. K. Wheeler, and family.

Mrs. James W. Jameson, who has been caring for Mr. Wheeler, has returned to her home at Maplehurst Inn.

**Pigs! Pigs!**

I have a number of pigs for sale; and a Registered O. I. C. Boar for service, price \$2.00.  
 F. K. Black, Antrim, Clinton Road.

**SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE**

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

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

**ENGRAVED CARDS**

Are needed by everybody. Sometimes when most needed the last one has been used. IF YOUR engraved plate is at THE REPORTER office—where a great many people leave them for safe keeping—it might be well to order a new lot of cards before you are all out. If you have never used engraved cards, wouldn't it be a good idea to call at THE REPORTER office and see samples? They are not expensive,—more of a necessity than a luxury.

For Your Job and Book Printing Patronize the REPORTER PRESS Antrim, N. H.

**GREENFIELD**

Schools in town will reopen Monday.

David Rogers is very ill at his home on the Fransestown road.

Mrs. Benny Flynn and daughter, Alice, are visiting Mrs. Flynn's people in Nashua.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Donaghy, of Milford, were recent visitors at Mrs. A. M. Fooks's.

Norman Lund, who has been very ill, seems to be a little better. We hope that he is on the mend.

Robert Baldwin has returned, after spending a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. Putnam, in New York.

There are no new cases of the influenza in town and most of those who have been ill are improving rapidly.

Celia and Henry Hopkins have returned to Cushing Academy. Doris Hopkins to Northfield Seminary, and Dorothy Putnam to Durham.

Miss Anna Flynn is home from her school in Pittsfield, on account of the influenza. Daniel Flynn is home from Fort Stoom, N. Y., on a furlough.

**Wall Paper Trimmed Free**

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

G. A. Hulett, Antrim

**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 Dr. J. C. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Contaminants, Indigestion, 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.

**To the Public and Patrons of My Stores Both in Bennington and Antrim:**

I have been in trade in Bennington 27 years and have tried to serve the public to the best of my ability; both in goods of good quality, and prices as low or even lower in many cases than they could be bought elsewhere.

I now find myself physically unfit to do the amount of work that I have been obliged to do in the past 27 years and as everyone knows help is hard to get at this time and wages very high, and I have not and cannot make my business pay under conditions we have had for the past two years, so I have decided to close out my large stock of merchandise as soon as possible. I shall replenish and keep a full line of Provisions and Groceries, but all of my dry goods, underwear, clothing, crockery, tin-ware, horsewear, and many other articles when sold out will not be replaced with new.

Now if you will watch and compare my prices with others in small towns, also much larger towns and cities, I feel sure that you will be convinced that this is the store in which to spend your money.

On and after Nov. 1, 1918 I shall discontinue sending out my order teams to solicit orders, but shall deliver goods every afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock; no orders to be delivered after 6 o'clock, and no orders taken after 2 o'clock will be delivered until 2 the next day.

All goods sold after Nov. 1, 1918 will be sold for SPOT CASH, either at the store or when delivered; no exceptions will be made in any case.

Financial and business conditions compel me to take this radical step. I shall have coupon books from \$5.00 to \$100.00 that I shall be glad to sell anyone who wants them. They are used quite extensively in many stores for convenience and a money saver. On every \$1.00 in coupon book we will give you 2% off. I hope the cutting out of my extensive and long time credit business will not work anyone a hardship.

I feel sure that I can sell you goods for a much less profit, as the step I have taken will save a great expense and loss, and I will try to give my customers the benefit of it. Watch for low prices on the largest stock of goods in any town of this size in New Hampshire.

Once more I will kindly ask you not to ask for one cent of credit for I mean business and no exception will be made.

I shall continue to be your faithful servant.

GEORGE O. JOSLIN,  
 Bennington, N. H.

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

**Expert Advice on Water Supply**

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

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

**CASTORIA**  
 For Infants and Children  
**In Use For Over 30 Years**  
 Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*  
 The subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Willie E. Staples, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsboro, deceased.  
 All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment.  
 Dated, Oct. 21, 1918.  
 E. W. BAKER.

**W. L. Lawrence**  
 ANTRIM, N. H.  
**Sole Agent for**  
**Geo. E. Buxton**  
**FLORIST**  
 The Largest Greenhouse in Southern N. H.  
 FLOWERS for all OCCASIONS  
 Flowers by Telephone to All Parts of U. S.  
 Phone 811-W NASHUA, N. H.

**400 TYPEWRITERS**  
 All kinds and all grades. REMINGTONS #16 up  
 Instruction book with each machine.  
 EMPIRE TYPE FOUNDRY  
 and Printing Plant, BUFFALO, N. Y.