

The Antrim Reporter

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FROM WASHINGTON

The Reporter's Correspondent Writes Again

OUR NATIONAL MORALE

America was an apt pupil in the big game of fighting, and every easy tongue rolled the word "morale" with a glibness that made one forget that many people never knew the meaning of the word. It was sufficient that it was a thing that "we" saved for the soldiers and citizens of France, and kept out of the lost columns of the English newspapers. Now, in search for what ails the United States, Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane digs up the real reason—that it is our old friend "morale," down and out, and as completely lost as were the babes in the woods. Peace came so suddenly that our objective got mixed up in the maze of internationalism. But let's follow the thoughtful Mr. Lane, who takes up the case of the "people," and says:

"They knew where they were going during the war. They were all cooperating for the destruction of the enemy. They enjoyed the definiteness and the concreteness of that object. They could see where they were going each day. Then peace came and they lost that objective. Life seemed comparatively without purpose. They were thrown back on themselves and to purely selfish concerns. We lost our national morale because we failed to keep alive the idea of Americanism as we had kept it alive during the war."

Mr. Lane says he does not pretend to say what the full significance of these mutterings may be, but that they always follow war. He wisely suggests that it will be well to "put all our steam into the work of giving a new motif to the American drama."

As a diagnostician Mr. Lane is unsurpassed, and all will agree that the people want thought given to their concern. But while supplying that thought, wouldn't it be well to offer a little support to the morale of the United States in peace time?

INDUSTRIAL WARFARE

The wail of the calamity howlers who think America is going to the dogs because everything is dead wrong, is not supported by facts. For the pictured dread of unemployment is met by the force of the official statement that eighty percent of the returned fighting men have been cared for by their former employers, and there are left out of work now only the number normally constituting the labor turnover. In the "slums" of the cities the men are wearing ten dollar shoes and the women have balances at the savings banks.

Of course Ireland is in a hole, Fiume is in a fog, Shantung pigstails are in the hands of Japanese hairdressers, and the Prince of Wales cannot get his English yacht up the Potomac to Washington. But why worry and get wrinkles?

It is a truth as patent as patent shoe-leather that the national morale is low, in evidence of which we have the steel strike, promoted by a crowd of agitators and staged principally by foreigners who have not assimilated our Americanism. In addition coal operators, who mostly all speak a tongue that Americans cannot understand, threaten to tie up the mines as winter is beginning to send forth its first frost-bites.

Skilled workmen and the more intelligent employees of the country are going out about their affairs soberly, and industrially; but the fact remains that the country is in the throes of industrial warfare. It is of deep concern that on the very eve of the meeting of a conference between leaders of labor and capital, convened by the President, that there are great strikes in progress. The fact that foreigners are the ones principally at the bottom of these disputes ought not to be lost sight of—for as that "wake up America" stuff was the bone and sinew of morale in wartime, its importance is equally vital in the piping times of peace.

WHY CONGRESS INVESTIGATES

Sometimes even Washington tires of "investigations" by Congress, and for the very good reason that many of these affairs are dull and tiresome. The fuel and food investigations were

as barren as a wren's nest in mid-winter. Investigations covering war activities have been quick to "start" but none of them has ever "arrived." Congress never tires in its efforts to locate the ills and evils of the human family; and if they were as eager to apply intelligent remedies the same of perfection in government might be realized.

It is no secret that politicians are notoriously "afraid of the cars," and when these politicians reach the pyramids of statesmanship their nervous systems still border on the edges of collapse.

Senators sometimes candidly admit their shortcomings, and by charging their omissions up to their collective numbers they are relieved of the embarrassment of facing their individual failures. Senator Kenyon, in presenting his resolution for an investigation of the steel mills employees, voiced the belief that "the whole situation will be helped by the publicity that an investigation by the Senate will give it." He added: "I know there is a general feeling—and I share in it, too—that such investigations do not amount to very much; but I remember full well when the Paint Creek and Cadiz Creek strike was taking place in West Virginia. A great deal of property had been destroyed before Congress acted. Many people were killed. It was veritably a civil war in West Virginia. A committee was appointed by the Senate that went to West Virginia. After reviewing the excellent work of that Committee, he stated that they had located the trouble, stopped the strike, and saved a great many lives. With reference to the steel strike, he observed: "This great strike seems to be the first skirmish in an industrial warfare in this country, and we may as well face it. There is no use putting our heads in the sand, ostrich like, and saying it does not amount to anything. It does. Let us face it, find out the facts, give it all publicity, and see if there is anything the American Congress can do."

Senator Knox supplemented Mr. Kenyon's remarks by saying that he was not "ordinarily in favor of miscellaneous investigations," but in this instance he said that the Senate should ascertain the facts "as a basis for a policy that the Government should pursue." Senator Owen said an investigation would establish the facts, and Senator Norris asserted that "an investigation will develop the desirability of some remedy or some legislation."

And so the Senate has decided to investigate the steel strike.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS

Doubtless there has been a good deal of grafting on the consuming public, and the profiteers are not confined to any locality or section of the country. They are in the manufacturing centers, and they wholesale and retail foods. Thousands of them are doing pleasant handshaking acts in the "corner store," and the fellow who wants four dollars for moving a trunk, or an excessive sum for fixing the bad boards on the back porch, is in the same class with the other gougers, who because they are big and powerful, are threatened by the Attorney General.

No doubt the Government has a pretty good opportunity to fix up the affairs of the railroads, since they were turned over as a war emergency. And the Government can properly and effectively straighten out a great many difficulties in the affairs of the nation. But the people who expect that the United States, through its executive, or legislative branches is going to turn the precedents of the country upside down in a night, are doomed to the same disappointment as the San Franciscans and their supporters, who want the judicial system revised in order that one Mooney may get out of jail in which he is properly lodged.

There is no questioning the propriety of the agitation over high prices, but instead of expecting the government to do everything the country can well afford to forget price-fixing schemes, regulated hours of work, and rules for getting up and going to bed; for what everybody knows is that increased production and greater care in consumption will solve ninety per cent of the industrial complaints of the consumers.

"Work and save" was a mighty fine slogan for war time, but it was on a panel that was turned towards the wall when the armistice was signed.

THE TOWN FAIR

By Antrim Grange a Pronounced Success

The Town Fair, under the auspices of Antrim Grange, was held in town hall, last Wednesday afternoon and evening, and was well attended by townspeople, with a good number of visitors from nearby towns.

A thoroughbred Berkshire boar, exhibited by Liberty farm, was a great attraction, as the owners offered a prize of \$1 to the one who would guess nearest his weight. O. H. Robb and Gladys Mazie each guessed 477 lbs.; and were each given a dollar; the exact weight was 478 lbs. and the animal was 15 months old; there were in all 87 guesses. These exhibitors also showed a fifteen weeks old sow pig which weighed 87 lbs.

The exhibits in each class were large, for a town size of Antrim, and the generous response of such a large number was much appreciated by the various committees in charge.

The display from Flint Farm was especially good and was a great credit to Mr. Linton, who arranged it, but was barred from competition as Mr. Linton was one of the judges.

Harold Miner had a fine exhibition of melons and cauliflower. Much interest centered around the "Punk Family," which was displayed by Richard Goddell, and consisted of Mr. More or Less "Punk," Mrs. Pea-Greene "Punk," Miss Some "Punk," Mr. U. R. "Punk," Very Green "Punk," Don't Be Silly "Punk," and Baby Plenty "Punk."

The "Infant Welfare" display, loaned by the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Ann Beggs, and attended by Miss Grace Burnham, R. N., was very interesting and instructive. Occupying a conspicuous place in the hall, it attracted the attention of many visitors. With this was the Milk Exhibit, showing the value of milk as a food.

The thunder shower which came up in the early evening probably lessened the attendance at the entertainment, which was of the best, and consisted of selections by Wahneta Orchestra, Violin Cello selections by LeVon Eksergian, Solos by Mrs. Robert Jameson, with cello and piano accompaniments, Piano solo by Miss Ruth Wilson, and a farce entitled, "Souvenir Spoons," with Miss Bertha Merrill, Miss Sadie McMullin, Ira C. Hutchinson, and Ray Locke taking the parts.

This was followed by an auction sale of vegetables, and a dance, Wahneta Orchestra furnishing the music.

While it is impossible to give the names of all the winners of premiums, the prize winners in each class follow:

Best display of fruit and vegetables, 1st, \$5, won by Mesnilbrooks Farm; 2nd, \$2, won by Geo. P. Craig.

Fancy work, 1st, Silver Cup, won by Mrs. Lawrence Black, 2nd, \$1, won by Mrs. Albert Zabriske.

Canned fruit and vegetables, 1st, Silver Cup, won by Mrs. Will Simonds, 2nd, \$1, won by Mrs. Charles Peaslee.

Best showing of swine, \$1, won by Liberty Farm.

Best showing of sheep, \$1, won by J. W. Hutchinson.

Best showing of poultry, \$1, won by Mrs. N. A. Richards.

There were no special prizes offered on the flowers, but an unusual feature of that exhibit was a display of ten varieties of geraniums shown by Mrs. George Sawyer.

It seems to be the general wish of the townspeople that another such exhibition may be held next year.

The committee wish at this time to express their appreciation of the hearty cooperation and support of the townspeople, both of which had so much to do with making this fair a success.

General Committee—E. D. Putnam, Myrtle K. Brooks, Bertha Merrill, Ira P. Hutchinson, Frank Mayo.

Live Stock Committee—Sheep, Madison McIlvin, Ira C. Hutchinson; Swine, Harold Cate, John Tenney; Cattle, B. F. Tenney, E. W. Merrill; Poultry, N. H. Richards, F. Madden. Supt. of Hall, C. S. Abbott; Fruits, Frank E. Bass; Vegetables, J. W. Brooks; Fancy Work, Mrs. Walter Hills; Canning Fruit and Vegetables, Mrs. E. D. Putnam; Flowers, Mrs. J. Lillian Larrabee; Advertising, Edith M. Messer; Entertainment, Bertha Merrill, Mrs. M. P. McIlvin, Mrs. J. L. Larrabee; Boys' Club, E. D. Putnam; School Exhibit, Frank Mayo.

A FEW THOUGHTS

Suggested by What Is Happening Around

The average age of the men in Uncle Sam's army who fell in action, died of wounds or from other causes during the war, was 23 years, and because of their youth, by far the greater percentage were unmarried men.

President Wilson for a third term! Well, if as it has been suggested, he becomes President of the League of Nations, thus making him President of the World, it is not likely he will accept so small a job as just President of the United States! It is possible, however, another man might be found who could devote his time to Uncle Sam's business.

When someone asks us what kind of a memorial tablet Antrim has erected in honor of the boys in khaki, we hesitate in answering as we have to. A whole year nearly since the armistice was signed and nothing of the kind yet erected and but very little talk of a nature that means much. In riding through different towns it is grand to notice the many that have been erected—hardly a town, never mind how small, without one—some very elaborate, others less expensive; but due notice has been taken of an incident in our national life that deserves prompt and careful attention.

A State antistrike law has been enacted by the Alabama Legislature when the House passed the Senate bill providing for a fine of not more than \$1000 and prison sentence for persons found guilty of entering into combinations or agreements to impede industry in the State. Of course the Governor signed the bill. What is needed is a Federal law of this kind and an effort is being made in this direction. When the people are compelled to do a thing, then they do it; perhaps the large number of all kinds of strikes will hasten the desired end.

A real brotherhood among men and nations is the only hope of a world free from slaughter; and let it come either by a League of all Nations, an agreement by certain nations, or each working independently to accomplish this same end. We care not how, but let us have it, and quit so much waste of time in Washington and every other political center.

Picture the army of men killed in the war. Suppose that the army of the dead should march down some broad street of an American city, such as Michigan Avenue, Chicago, or Fifth Avenue, New York, marching twenty abreast. Suppose they should start to march at sunrise and continue

In Antrim

Statements of Newport Citizens Are Always of Interest to Our Readers

To many of our readers the streets of Newport are almost as familiar as those of our own town, and we are naturally interested to read of happenings there. The following report from a well known and respected resident will be helpful to numbers of men and women here in Antrim.

H. O. Hutchinson, Maple St., Newport, N. H., says: "My back occasionally becomes lame and sore across my kidneys. I blame the trouble to being on my feet a great part of the time and to being confined in a. I have found Doan's Kidney Pills excellent for that trouble. They not only remove the pains in my back, but strengthen my kidneys."

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

Marching until sunset. For many days the British dead would pass in review. For many days more the French dead would march by. For the Russians it would require the daylight of several weeks more. The whole parade would take many months!

Small wonder that the world cries out, "We must find a way to keep greed and selfishness from disturbing the world's peace and welfare. We must make sure that the sacrifices made to overthrow autocratic war makers have as their reward the establishment of permanent peace."

But any world agreement which is to be a permanent guarantee of peace must rest on the foundation of active brotherhood among men;—and it must be an agreement that allows America to keep her identity if she is to be a great and glorious country that our great leaders are bound she shall be.

President Wilson has returned to Washington from his "sawing around the circle," sooner than he had planned because of illness. The American people are interested in his welfare and desire that he should preserve his health; and if he has to remain in Washington in order to do so, then many more besides a few New Englanders will try and be content.

Auction Sale

By Charles H. Dutton, Auctioneer,
Hancock, N. H.

Mrs. Ethel Eves, having no further use for these goods, will sell at public auction on the premises, about one-fourth mile directly south of Hancock church, on Saturday, October 4, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a lot of personal property. For particulars read auction bills.

Apprentice Wanted—Read the adv. on the fourth page.

Nucoa Nut Margarine

Is made from the meat of the coconut, imported from Ceylon and the Philippine Islands. This is crushed and refined into a cream white butter. Peanut oil, imported from France and Holland, is added. This is just like olive oil in color and texture. These two products are churned with cultured milk, first having been pasteurized. When it leaves the churn it is worked and salted the same as creamery butter. The only secret is efficiency and care. Try a Pound.

Quality and Price Always the Same.

35c. a pound

Sold only at

HEATH'S STORE

Goodell Block, ANTRIM
Tel. 31-2

An Objection.
When I was at my cousin's wedding everything was going along very nicely. Just after the minister said "Has any one any objection to these two being wed?" my baby brother cried out "Da, da."—Exchange.

Production of Jade.
Practically all the jade now mined comes from Burma, though New Zealand is a producer of some note. China takes practically the entire output. In Burma the privilege of mining it has been held by the same Indian or Shan tribe for many generations.

"Life-Plant."
There is a creeping moss found in Jamaica called the "life-plant." It is believed to be indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling water or the application of a red-hot iron. It may be cut up and divided in any manner, and the smallest shreds will throw out roots, grow and bud.

A minister talks about his "work," but the male members of his congregation are apt to call it a "snap."

Enterprise is a sprout that is pruned by experience.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

BOYS Clear Your Skin With Cuticura
All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Toilet Cream 25. Sample each free of Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston.

Wear.
"I want some kitchenware."
"Yes, m'nam. Clothes or crockery?"
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

When you meet a man who is thoroughly content, you see one where ambition has gone to bed.

THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL DISEASES

No organ of the human body are so important to health and long life as the kidneys. When they slow up and commence to lag in their duties, look out! Danger is in sight.
Find out what the trouble is—without delay. Whenever you feel nervous, weak, dizzy, suffer from sleeplessness, or have pains in the back, wake up at once. Your kidneys need help. These are signs to warn you that your kidneys are not performing their functions properly. They are only half doing their work and are allowing impurities to accumulate and be converted into uric acid and other poisons, which are causing you distress and may destroy you unless they are driven from your system.

Get some **GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules** at once. They are an old, tried preparation used all over the world for centuries. They contain only old-fashioned, soothing oils combined with strengthening and system-cleansing herbs, well known and used by physicians in their daily practice. **GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules** are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are convenient to take, and will either give prompt relief or your money will be refunded. Ask for them at any drug store, but be sure to get the original imported **GOLD MEDAL** brand. Accept no substitutes. In sealed packages. Three sizes.

FOOLISH IDEAS SOME HAVE

Old Fellow Righteously Indignant at Fastidiousness of the Guests of His Hotel.

Capt. Lindsey Polk, director of a number of hotels, said recently in New York:

"European hotels, even the best of them, are inferior to ours. While I was in Paris I saw an advertisement of a fashionable new hotel, and the boast the management made was that it was as good as the best American hotels. I was pleased with this tribute."

Captain Polk smiled. "Our ideals are high. No more hotel keepers like the old fellow who complained about his summer visitors:

"You wouldn't believe the nonsense that is in them. They are always wantin' a clean tablecloth an' clean sheets to their beds. An' table napkins, no less! I'll tell you what, there's sure people in this world that think they can go into a hotel an' make a convalescence of it."

His Preference.
"My husband reads me like an open book." "I wonder if he wouldn't rather shut you up."

Quite Logical.
"How did the story you cooked up to fool your wife pan out?"
"In a regular family stew."

BEYOND POINT OF PERFECTION

Porter's Description of Train Service Is Old, but Has Distinct Tinge of Humor.

President Fairfax Harrison of the Alabama Great Southern railway, said at a luncheon in Richmond:

"The old jokes about poor service on some of our southern and western railroads are antiquated. No trains in the world are more punctual today than our trains, and accidents are practically unknown."

"The story about the porter and the late traveler." President Fairfax continued good humoredly, "is an old one."

"A traveler, according to this story, just missed a train on a certain southern line, notorious for its poor service, and got the following consolation from a porter:

"She's the punctuallest train, sir, on the line and a great annoyance to travelers."

Not Right Kind of Laughter.
One is tempted sometimes to laugh at another's mishap or disappointment, but the laughter that leaves a sting in someone's heart is not the sort of laughter that helps anyone.

The popular watering place at this stage of the game is the office cooler.

The open season for hunting trouble lasts 365 days a year.

British West Indies as Part Payment of War Loan?



Great Britain's National Debt is about 25 Billions. Her debt to the United States is about 4 Billions.

IS the United States to take the British West Indies in part payment of Great Britain's war debt? That seems to be the main question which the London National News says is now being seriously considered on both sides of the Atlantic. Of course there are a number of other questions, such as this, which may be asked: Does the United States want the British West Indies? Is Great Britain willing to sell them to the United States? Can the two nations agree on a price?

Answers to these questions will have to be guesswork largely. It was first rumored in diplomatic circles in Washington in 1917 that the transfer was being considered. Nothing official, however, has ever been made public. Secretary of State Lansing says he knows nothing about it.

Giving color to the possibility of the transfer are two facts: One is that the United States is apparently in the market for West Indian Islands, as shown by the purchase in 1917 of the Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25,000,000. In this connection it is to be kept in mind that the Panama canal is located in this part of the world, which fact may have something to do with Uncle Sam's apparent desire to invest in islands off its Atlantic approach. The other fact is that Great Britain owes the United States about four billions, has a national debt now in excess of \$25,000,000,000 and is apparently finding her West Indian islands more of a liability than an asset.

The British West Indies comprise the greater number of the string of pearl-like islands that is flung like a necklace from Florida to South America, around that corner of the ocean known as the Caribbean. All told, there are some four thousand of these bits of land, though not many more than a hundred are populated, and most of the islands are only great reefs thrown up from a volcanic sea in some bygone day.

The British West Indies have a total area of 12,100 square miles—equal to the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. They have a population of nearly 3,000,000, for the most part negroes, but with a scattering of a few thousand whites and a curious mixture of other peoples from all the world—Hindus, Japanese, Chinese, Siamese, Christians, Mahometans, Buddhists and Confucianists. Some of the islands are sparsely settled, while others are more densely populated than any other region on earth except China.

Bermuda, famous for its climate—

nevertheless is the largest, most prosperous and most important of them all. Its railroads, metropolitan cities and agricultural developments make it one of the chief islands of the Antilles.

If Great Britain's price for all these islands were to be fixed at the rate per acre paid for the Danish West Indies it would amount to about \$2,500,000,000.

Undoubtedly the islands belong geographically to the American continent. For the past several decades the British possessions have belonged to the United States economically, for the bulk of their trade has been with America and only a small part of it with the mother country. Linguistically there is no choice. Sympathetically, assuming that the wishes of the inhabitants are to be taken into consideration, there is little doubt that the islanders would vote to join themselves to the United States. The example of Porto Rico before their eyes, where a poor people prospered with American aid, is too striking to pass unobserved. Moreover, they realize that they are no longer the favorites of England. The Indies under British rule are not particularly prosperous.

Probably the production of the islands could be greatly stimulated under American control, and with an increased market. Sugar, cocoa and bananas are things that everybody wants. Strategically the position of the British West Indies is important from our viewpoint. The purchase of the islands might be an extension of the Monroe doctrine—by which Uncle Sam sets great store.

And what a job it would be to straighten out the various complications of these many islands! There is now a joint resolution before congress appointing a commission to report on conditions in the Virgin Islands. In the documents it is related that there is urgent need for action. Danish customs, Danish laws, Danish methods of judicial procedure, are still in vogue in the islands. There is great need to Americanize them. The land question needs serious attention. The natives own but 3 per cent of the land of the islands. The rest is owned by Danes or by those to whom the Germans have transferred title. The owners of the land will not lease it or sell it. This is resulting in a condition where the inhabitants of these islands have no part in the sale of the land and no chance to make a living out of agriculture. The great necessity is some land law that will enable the people to acquire land. The Americans, since their occupation, have done considerable work along lines of sanitation.

The people of the islands feel that they have been neglected by the United States; that when the American flag went up in the Virgin Islands it should have been followed by American laws, customs, and ideals as soon as possible.

Congress is without sufficient information to act in these matters, and there would be great benefit, in the opinion of the committee, in having a small commission visit the islands.

Montserrat might be called distinguished for its red-headed, freckled-face negroes with Irish names who have even kept the brogue of the original Irish settlers. Dominica is one of the real beauty spots of the sort that remind one of Nice and the Mediterranean and raise the question why Americans should go to Europe when this fairland lies so near. Its only drawback is the rain, that falls every day, sometimes from a clear blue sky, and gives Dominica the name of one of the wettest spots on earth. On this island live the few remaining pre-blooded, yellow Caribs, the warlike people who fought the European settlers through 300 years before being almost exterminated.

St. Lucia is important on the map because it is a coaling station for all the Caribbean. The inhabitants know no other employment than carrying fuel to the many ships that seek harbor there. The island, rich in agricultural possibilities, lies idle beneath a tropic sun, for coaling pays well, the hours of labor are short and in the days between jobs people take it easy.

Barbados, where live an average of 1,200 people to the square mile, is distinctly English. To most of the islands Great Britain is little more than a stepmother, as discoverers from other countries reached them first. But Barbados is and always has been English. If Great Britain had sentimental attachments to any of her Indian possessions, they would tie her closest to Barbados. St. Vincent and Grenada complete the string of British islands in the Caribbee group.

Two more lie beyond Trinidad and Tobago, parts of South America that slipped into the sea and British possession. In Trinidad are limitless supplies of asphalt and oil. Tobago is a land of milk and honey, the favored spot where Defoe may have set down Robinson Crusoe.

Jamaica is the largest of the British Indies. It lies south of Cuba, out of the main run of British colonies, but

the name might awaken memories of onions in the minds of some—Isn't strictly one of the Indies, but is often classed with them. Its 300 islands, jutting out of the sea nearly 600 miles off the Carolinas, attract many visitors from America.

The Bahamas—3,000 of them—are also well known to the winter resort tourists who flock to Nassau. They stretch off to the southeast from Florida, for the most part uninhabited. All the island interest centers in the winter trade. There is no other livelihood for the 20,000 residents, and there is neither fertility nor rains or heat to produce the wealth and beauty that make the more southerly Indies famous.

Beyond Porto Rico lie more of England's possessions. Many of them are very small. St. Kitts and Nevis, of course, are historically famous in their association. The latter was the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton. Barbuda is the game preserve of the region.

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WRIGLEYS

5c a package before the war

5c a package during the war

5c a package NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS SO DOES THE PRICE!



DESDEMONA

WEALTH BRINGING THERE ARE MILLIONS IN TEXAS OIL

GOFF OIL ASSOCIATION

Men of integrity—practical business men who have everything at stake—guide the destinies of this most promising company with holdings

IN DESDEMONA THAT HAS KNOWN NO DRY HOLES

Neighbors with the big producers—rubbing elbows with the sensational gushers and

WE ARE IN LINE TO GET IN THE CHARMED CIRCLE

SHAKE HANDS WITH OPPORTUNITY Mail Coupon Today! INVEST BEFORE THE STOCK IS GONE

OUR HOLDINGS

15 acre tract in the A. L. Goff tract of the Bradley survey in Eastland County. This tract is just a short distance from the big Lewis well, which is producing about 2,500 barrels daily. The enormous Humble-Elison well, which came in as one of the biggest producers of the fields, with an initial production of 11,000 barrels, which is now settled to about 4,000 barrels per day. The famous Phoenix well No. 2, doing about 500 barrels per day, is just 1/2 mile from our 16 acres southwest. 1 1/2 miles northeast of us is the location of the Hog-Creek Jr., Hog-Creek No. 2, which is now spudding in, and an offset to our holdings. Humble Gulf, within a mile and a half of the Goff Oil Association holdings. The Anderson well is a short distance from the Humble Gulf.

Contract Let to Drill at Once

ABSOLUTELY NO 50-50 DRILLING CONTRACTS

COL. LOUIS BYRENS

(Fiscal Agent) Texas State Bank Bldg. Fort Worth, Texas

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

S A F
COL. LOUIS BYRENS, Fiscal Agent, Texas State Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas. B. W. N. U.
Enclosed find \$.....for.....shares of the GOFF OIL ASSOCIATION, par value \$1.00, fully paid and non-assessable.
Name.....
Address.....
Town.....
Capital \$125,000 Per Value \$1.00
OFFICERS
O. L. Ray, President—Oil Operator.
J. K. Morris, Vice President—Morris Wholesale Grocery Co., Dallas, Texas
Jack Morris, Sec'y and Treas.
TRUSTEES
A. E. Smith, President Bank of Commerce, Desdemona, Texas
Herman Esselman, Merchant, Dallas, Texas
DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES
Bank of Commerce, Desdemona, Texas; Fort Worth National, Fort Worth, Texas; Texas State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas; Dun and Bradstreet or any bank in Dallas, Desdemona or Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE WIRE AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED

Indefinite. "What about that vacuum invention of your friend's?" "Oh, there's nothing in it."

Use **MURINE** Night Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy

HERE IS SOMETHING TO START PAYING MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. Send for one free copy. Nikolow Co., 77 West 32nd St., New York.
AGENTS (Either sex)—Sell our guaranteed remedies and toilet preparations. Big profits. Good reputation. Liberal terms. Address W. A. Hart, Pres., Dept. C, Bateville, Ind.
W. N. U., BOSTON, NO. 40-1919.

Coffee Costs Too Much

Usually in Money—Frequently in Health

Instant Postum

is a delicious drink, of coffee-like flavor, made instantly in the cup.



Economical—Healthful No Raise in Price

50-cup tins 30c 100-cup tins 50c

Made by POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY Battle Creek, Mich.

Sold by Grocers and General Stores

Why Golf "Links."

The term "links" in connection with golf is of Scottish origin. It originally was used to designate a stretch of land covered with short grass and stubble which lies between the high point of the coast and the water in parts of the Scottish seaboard. The first golf courses were laid out along these stretches, hence the name. When the sport spread to other countries the name "links" clung to it, but the original

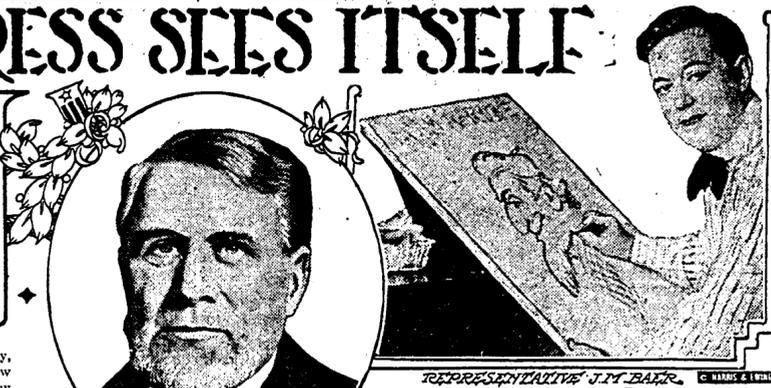
meaning was entirely overlooked. In Scottish history golf can be traced back as far as 1457, though others contend that it originated hundreds of years prior to that time.

Simple Perfume Making.
At first thought it might seem an impossible feat to collect the perfume of flowers after it has escaped into the air, yet it seems simple enough by a method that the Scientific American describes. Fresh, high-scented blossoms are placed in an uncovered bowl

filled with water and set near the "collector," which consists of a common glass funnel with the small end closed. The funnel is filled with a mixture of crushed ice and salt and suspended in an upright position. Moisture from the air of the room forms on it and unites with the emanations from the flowers. As the moisture collects it runs off the tip of the funnel into a receptacle. If this liquid is mixed with an equal amount of pure alcohol, the perfume of the flowers is preserved indefinitely.

AS CONGRESS SEES ITSELF

O wad some power
the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as
ithers see us!
—Robert Burns



REPRESENTATIVE J.M. BAER



SENATOR NELSON



SEN. NELSON



SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER

THE "Official Congressional Directory, Sixty-Sixth Congress," which is now off the government press, might very well carry the subtitle, "As Congress Sees Itself." For it contains as usual a biographical sketch of each senator and representative—with one exception. And these biographies are autobiographies. To be sure, there is a sort of censor who is supposed to see to it that the authors do not hand themselves too many flowers. This functionary came into being because a former Kansas senator a few years ago made the whole country snicker. But human nature is the same—in congress as out—and most of the contributors to this exceedingly interesting volume seem to be possessed with the idea that they must explain why they are exactly the men for the place—so exactly that they were of necessity elected. And as the ideas of the qualifications of a member of congress are about as many as the writers, the autobiographies do not lack variety.

The one exception referred to is Representative James O'Connor of Louisiana; he simply gives his name. In contrast, many other members need nearly half a page to set forth the details of their wondrous past.

Of those whose portraits are herewith given, "Uncle Joe" Cannon's account of himself is condensed, even laconic; Champ Clark's is about three times as long. Incidentally it may be said that the attitude of brotherly love of the two former speakers is for pictorial purposes strictly. "Joseph Gurney Cannon, Republican, of Danville," the directory says, "was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1838; is a lawyer; was state's attorney in Illinois, March, 1861, to December, 1868." Then it is stated that he was elected to the Twenty-second congress, and that he was elected speaker in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first congresses. That's all there is to the seven lines of his autobiography.

Champ Clark takes 20 lines. Outstanding facts set forth in it are that he was the "youngest college president in America;" "a hired farm hand;" "led in the Baltimore Democratic national convention of 1912 for the presidential nomination on 29 ballots, receiving a clear majority on nine ballots."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas worked as a reporter on the New York Tribune and he has become the second largest publisher of periodicals in the United States. After obtaining an education in the common schools of Garnett, Kan., he learned the printing trade on the Garnett Journal, went to Topeka in 1884 and became a typesetter on the Topeka Daily Capital, "of which he is now owner and publisher." Incidentally, it may be stated that he owns Household, Capper's Weekly, the Missouri Valley Farmer, the Farmer's Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal and the Oklahoma Farmer. His publications are said to have a combined circulation of about 1,725,000. And he is intensely interested in the repeal of the postal zone law, which is regarded as exceedingly beneficial by the publishers of the country daily and weekly newspapers.

Representative John Miller Baer of North Dakota sets forth that he is the first Nonpartisan elected to congress; is married to the "daughter of the North Dakota flaxseed king;" that he has a son who is the eighth John M. Baer in unbroken sequence born in America, and that he resigned from a postmaster's office to engage in cartooning and journalistic work.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Senator Bankhead of Alabama are veterans of the Civil war. The latter merely says of this: "Served four years in the Confederate army, being wounded three times." Senator Nelson says: "Was a private and noncommissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin regiment during the Civil war, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863."

There are five other veterans of the Civil war: Union, Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, Representative Henry Z. Osborn of California and Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio; Confederate, Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia and Representative Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina.

Senator Warren, fought in the same battle in which Senator Nelson was wounded and captured. Senator Warren served as a private and noncommissioned officer in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts regiment. He received the Congressional medal for gallantry on the battlefield at the siege of Fort Hudson. These two veterans find pleasure frequently in "fighting over" the battle which meant so much to them.

Representative Osborne served in the Ninety-second New York regiment. He enlisted at the age of sixteen.

Senator Martin was educated at the Virginia Military Institution. While there much of his time was spent in the cadet battalion of the institution serving the Confederate states.

Representative Stedman served with General Lee's army throughout the war. He was wounded three times. Enlisting as a private he was mustered out as a major.

Representative Sherwood was a fighter and is proud of it. His autobiography reads in part: "Democrat of Toledo; was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., August 13, 1835; was educated at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., at Antioch college, Ohio, and at Poughkeepsie Law college; enlisted April 16, 1861, as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry and was mustered out as a brigadier general October 8, 1865, by order of the secretary of war; was in 48 battles and 123 days under fire, and was ten times complimented in special and general orders and on the battlefields by commanding generals for gallant conduct; commanded his regiment in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and after the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., upon recommendation of the officers of his brigade and division and of the adjutant-general of General Schofield, commanding the army, he

characteristic determination, he made an untiring and vigorous campaign. In an automobile he went day and night, speaking from one to four times a day, and reached practically every community in the 12 counties. When the result of the first primary was known, Mr. Parrish was winner by 253 votes.

J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, territorial delegate from Hawaii: "Republican of Waikiki, district of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; was born March 28, 1871, at Kola, Island of Kauai, Hawaii; was educated in Honolulu, the United States, and England; was employed in the office of minister of the interior and in the customhouse under the monarchy; is cousin to the late King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, monarchs of the then kingdom of Hawaii, and nephew of Queen Kapiolani, consort of Kalakaua; was created prince by royal proclamation in 1884; married Elizabeth Kahahu Kaauwal, daughter of a chief of the island of Maui, October 8, 1896; was elected delegate to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth congresses."

Quite a number of members in addition to the gentlemen from Hawaii have considerable to say about their ancestry. Several trace their blood back to members of the Continental congress. One announces that he is a "direct descendant of the father of Hannah Dustin." An Ohio representative, however, easily leads them all.

Henry I. Emerson of Cleveland, representative from the Twenty-second Ohio district, sets forth his ancestry back to the year 1685 in this country and had the honor of being elected to the Sixty-sixth congress without a single vote being cast against him. Here is his story of himself:

"Republican of Cleveland; was born in Litchfield, Me., March 15, 1871, son of Ivory W. Emerson, a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Emerson is a direct descendant of (1) Michael Emerson, who came to this country in 1655 and settled in Haverhill, Mass., and was the father of Hannah Dustin, a famous woman of New England; his son (2) Samuel, was born in Haverhill, but moved to Dover, N. H., where his son (3) Timothy Emerson was born; (4) Smith Emerson, born at Dover, N. H., December 26, 1745, was a captain in the Revolutionary army and served under Washington at Trenton and Princeton; (5) Jonathan Emerson was born at Dover, N. H., but moved to Litchfield, Me., with his son (6) Andrew Emerson, where (7) Ivory W. Emerson, the son of Andrew, was born; served in the city council of Cleveland in 1902 and 1903; practiced law in Cleveland since 1893, and has offices in the Society for Savings building; was elected to the Sixty-fourth congress by 1,074 plurality, renominated at the Republican primaries August 8, 1916, without opposition; re-elected to the Sixty-fifth congress by 5,605 majority; was renominated August 13, 1918, without opposition at the Republican primaries, and had no opposition at the election. The Democratic committee endorsed Mr. Emerson and the Socialists nominated a candidate against him; was elected to the Sixty-sixth congress, receiving over 32,000 votes, and not a single vote being cast against him."

On casual examination of the directory it would seem as if most of the members are lawyers. We find mention of occupations of many kinds—iron molder, baker, stock raiser, cowboy, tree surgeon, manufacturer, physician, cheese maker, glass blower, lumberjack, miner, baggagemaster, farmer, etc. About 40 members are or have been newspaper men, although it is to be noted that several fail to mention the fact.

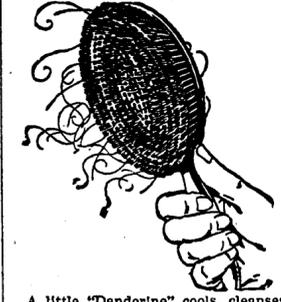
Among those who own up to newspaper connections, Randall of California simply says "newspaper editor and publisher." Osborne of the same state gives full details of his work as a printer and reporter and of his official connection with the International Typographical union.

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, a grandson of Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune, says "writer and publisher." Hardy of Colorado is an editor and publisher and is president of the National Editorial association. Cramton of Michigan is a newspaper publisher. Champ Clark says "edited a country newspaper." Senator Harding of Ohio, "has been a newspaper publisher since 1884." Ashbrook of the same state has been publisher of the Johnstown Independent since he was seventeen years old. Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin has a magazine bearing his name, but he says nothing about it in his very brief autobiography. Senator Ashurst of Arizona says "has pursued the following occupations: Lumberjack, cowboy, clerk and cashier in stores, newspaper reporter and lawyer." Senator Owen of Oklahoma says "has served as teacher, editor, lawyer, banker and business man."

This Congressional Directory is, in all seriousness, an interesting book and may be read to advantage by all good Americans who are discriminating readers.

QUICK! YOUR HAIR NEEDS "DANDERINE"

Check ugly dandruff! Stop hair coming out and double its beauty



A little "Danderine" cools, cleanses and makes the feverish, itchy scalp soft and pliable; then this stimulating tonic penetrates to the furnished hair roots, revitalizing and invigorating every hair in the head, thus stopping the hair falling out, or getting thin, dry or fading.

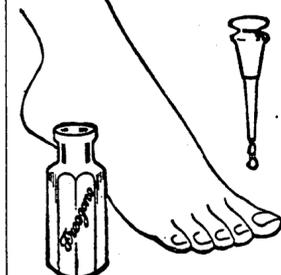
After a few applications of "Danderine" you seldom find a fallen hair or a particle of dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.

A few cents buys a bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter.—Adv.

New Telephone Table. An inventor has invented a compact telephone table which can be folded to even smaller dimensions for moving from room to room.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!—Adv.

Easily Named. "Can you tell me what are the yellow races?" "Sure I can. They're the ones with the crooked jockeys."—Baltimore American.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

Some men owe all they have in this world to others—and some owe a lot more than they have.

Any man who buys a mule is sure to have a kick coming.

"CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP" IS CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from stomach, liver and bowels.



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California."—Adv.

Safe to Be Poor. Again it is proved that age is no guaranty against breach of promise suits. Poverty seems to be the only bar that is absolutely certain.—Kansas City Star.

ASPIRIN FOR COLDS

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer



Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

There is no man so ignorant that you can not learn something from him.

DOUBLE YOUR TIRE MILEAGE

By Equipping With CLEVELAND TIRES

7500-Mile Guarantee

On our now famous and original with you

Pay-As-You-Ride Plan. 20% Down

Balance in small weekly or monthly payments to suit your convenience.

Write, call or tel. Main 5941-5942

Farley & MacNeill

The Square Deal Auto Accessory House 105-107 Federal St., Boston

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A gentle preparation of merit. It is the best for itching scalp. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at drug stores.

HINDERCORNS

Removes Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, cures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 50c by mail or at drug stores. Hirsch Chemical Works, Fairport, N. Y.

SWEET POTATOES, DELICIOUS! WHOLE-SOME!

Finest quality. 7c. approx. 10c to Mass. points. 15 per 5 bu. bbl. 1.00 here V. R. Strickland, Delmar, Delaware.

FLORIDA LANDS—ONLY \$6 PER ACRE!

10, 212 or 222 acres, good soil, near Brooksville, Hernando County. Big bargain. Owner, Box 1820, Los Angeles, Calif.

"CARRY ON!"

If Constipated, Bilious or Headachy, take "Cascarets"

Feel grand! Be efficient! Don't stay sick, bilious, headachy, constipated. Remove the liver and bowel poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, your breath bad and your stomach sour. Why not get a small box of Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest laxative-cathartic you ever experienced? Cascarets never gripe, sicken or inconvenience one like Salts, Oil, Calomel or harsh pills. Cascarets bring sunshine to cloudy minds and half-sick bodies. They work while you sleep. Adv.

Hard to Digest. Binks—"The under crust to that chicken pie you brought me was abominably tough." Waiter—"There wasn't any under crust to that pie, sir; it was served on a paper plate and you've eaten it."

When the busy little bee gets a load he goes straight home—which is more than any man can do.

A woman doesn't necessarily cry when she sheds tears.

FEEL OLD?

Don't let that bad back make you old! Get back your health and keep it. You can detect kidney weakness in its early stages, from the morning lameness, dull backache, dizzy spells, nervousness and kidney irregularities. Taken early, a short treatment with Doan's Kidney Pills will usually correct it. Neglect may lead to more serious trouble, gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands.

A Massachusetts Case

C. Spanks, 63 Rockenham Ave., Malden, Mass., writes: "My back ached severely especially on a rainy day in the morning, and I could hardly dress myself. I had a dizzy spell and could see black specks before my eyes. I was told about Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. They soon fixed me up in good shape, regulating my kidneys and the backache disappeared entirely."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Acid-Stomach

Makes 9 Out of 10 People Suffer

Doctors declare that more than 70 non-organic diseases can be traced to Acid-Stomach. Starting with indigestion, heart-burning, food-repeating, bloated, sour, gassy stomach, the entire system eventually becomes affected, every organ suffering in some degree or other. You see these victims of Acid-Stomach everywhere—people who are subject to nervousness, headache, insomnia, biliousness—people who suffer from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, sciatica and pains all over the body. It is said that about 9 people out of 10 suffer to some extent from Acid-Stomach.

EATONIC

(FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. B. CRUMMING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELIZABETH R. No. 6, Box 88, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



The Antrim Reporter
 Published Every Wednesday Afternoon
 Subscription Price, \$2.00 per Year
 Advertising Rates on Application
 E. W. ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHER
 H. B. ELDRIDGE, Assistant
 Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1919

Long Distance Telephone
 Notices 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 line.
 Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.
 Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.
 Obituary notices and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at this same rate list of presents at a wedding.

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

Apprentice Wanted!

To the right party, an excellent opportunity is offered to learn the Printer's Trade. We are looking for a young man with a fairly good education and a willingness to learn the different branches of the business. Anyone interested can learn all about this position by applying in person at

THE REPORTER OFFICE.



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

Antrim Locals

Miss Mary Hill is in Nashua, employed in the Tavern.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hills is in Beverly, Mass., as companion for an elderly lady.

WANTED—A piano box Buggy in good running condition. Apply to E. N. Davis, Antrim.

Miss Helen Stanley has returned from a two weeks' vacation, spent in Boston and vicinity.

Henry Thompson spent a week's vacation with his mother at Alton, returning last Wednesday.

White in town, Hon. A. W. Gray, of Boston, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Dresser.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Cooper were in Belmont, Mass., last week to attend the funeral of a brother.

Miss Mary Kendall, from Clinton, Mass., has been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. George.

The lots in Maplewood Cemetery are selling rapidly this fall, so we are informed by the trustees of the association.

Lt. Com. Albert A. Baker and wife and two daughters, of Boston, were guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Julia Baker, on Sunday.

Frank J. Boyd and Thomas Smith were in Boston on Friday last and drove up two Ford cars, one a truck for Joslin's Clinton Store.

Miss Nellie George, who has been visiting Mrs. H. W. Eldredge, has gone to Boston where she has accepted a position in mission work.

Miss Annie Fluri has completed her labors at the Antrim Fruit Co.'s store and gone to Northampton, Mass., where she has secured employment.

George H. Rogers left at our office on Saturday last twin pumpkins of the sugar variety and also twin cucumbers. They were grown on what is known as the Waite farm.

Miss Arva Cleary brought into our office on Monday a bunch of ripe raspberries which she picked the day before. Rather late in the season but we have had some pretty warm weather.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual Harvest Supper and entertainment Friday, October 10. Supper will be served from 5.30 to 7.30 p. m. Adults 35 cents, children under 12 years, 15 cents.

The regular quarterly communion services and observance of the Lord's Supper will be held next Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church. All members of the church are requested to attend. An invitation is extended to all Christians "in good and regular standing" in their own church to partake and observe the Master's memorial.

CANDY—Earn \$25 to \$50 weekly. Advertise, Men, Women. Start one of our Specialty Candy Factories in your home, small room anywhere. Grand opportunity. We tell how and furnish everything. Candy-makers House, 1819 Ranstead St., Philadelphia, Pa. advertisement

For Sale
 5-passenger Overland, Late 1917 model 90, mileage 10500, in first class condition. Talk quick.
 Frank J. Boyd, Antrim.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Moving Pictures!

Town Hall, Antrim
FRIDAY Eve., Oct. 3
 Stuart Holmes in
"Other Man's Wife"
 6 Reel Drama—2 Reel Comedy
TUESDAY Eve., Oct. 7
 Harry Morey in
"Fighting Destiny"
 5-Reel Drama
 W. A. NICHOLS, Mgr.

Antrim Locals

Miss Nancy Harlow is at her home here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harlow.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lane, of the Maplehurst, have been enjoying a few days' vacation the past week.

Mrs. William Wilson and family have gone to Shelburne Falls, Mass., where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. C. Frank Downes were in Boston a few days the past week.

Mrs. Nat. Farrant, of Reading, Mass., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harlow, for a few days.

Mrs. Emma Goodell is attending in Manchester this week the annual session of the New Hampshire Baptist state convention.

Richard C. Goodell was on the program Tuesday of the N. H. Baptist state convention, to give an address on "Intercession."

The Ladies' Circle will hold their annual Harvest Supper and entertainment Saturday evening, Oct. 4, at North Branch chapel.

Mrs. W. H. Flinn, of Nashua, and Mrs. C. E. Kendall and Mrs. H. E. Barber, of Milford, visited their brother, Hiram Dodge, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tenney of Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Tenney, Misses Alice and Jessie Tenney, of Arlington, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Lowell, were called here to attend the burial of Mrs. Clara Tenney.

NOTICE!
LIBERTY FARM ANNOUNCES FALL PIG CONTEST

There being so much interest in our Spring pig contest, we have decided to have a contest on Fall pigs. We will give next Spring an 8 weeks old thoroughbred BERKSHIRE SOW or BARROW to the person whose pig makes the greatest gain from the time it leaves the farm until it is 6 months old.

Our stock is all thoroughbreds. Barrows, \$8.00; Sows, \$8.00 up. Pigs sold 7 to 9 weeks old. Pick your pig early.

Pigs for sale farrowed July 24 to Sept. 21.

LIBERTY FARM, Antrim, N. H.
 Mrs. Clara Tenney

Widow of the late Clifford H. Tenney, died at the home of her son, Wilmer Tenney, in Arlington, Mass., last Thursday, at the age of 64 years, the 12th day of September. She was born Clara Lowell in Marlow; married Mr. Tenney in 1883, and resided at the time of his death in 1897 on the farm now The Highlands, which she continued for a number of years and sold some six years ago when she removed to Keene.

For more than a year deceased has been in poor health and had been gradually failing for some months. The cause of her death was pernicious anemia.

In her death the two sons and two daughters have lost a loving and devoted mother whose every thought was for their welfare, and they have the sympathy of all in their affliction. The elder son, Harry, resides in Keene, while the younger son, Wilmer, and the two daughters, Alice and Jessie reside in Arlington, Mass. She also leaves three brothers.

Interment was in Maplewood cemetery on Saturday, the committal service being in charge of Rev. J. D. Cameron, D. D., who read prayers at the grave.

For Sale
 House and Barn, and Three Acres of Land, at Antrim Centre, N. H.

Being unable to maintain my property as I have been accustomed, and to carry on my religious work in Greenfield, I have decided to offer my property at the Center for sale. Price and terms on application.
 O. M. Lord

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

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

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

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

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

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

"Fruit-a-lives" (or Fruit Liver Tablets) will protect you against Auto-intoxication.
 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, by FRUIT-A-LIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Automobile LIVERY!

Parties carried Day or Night. Cars Rented to Responsible Drivers. Our satisfied patrons our best advertisement.

J. E. Perkins & Son
 Tel. 33-4 Antrim, N. H.

This Space is Reserved for THE CLINTON STORE Which Very Soon Will Tell You Somewhat of Its Fine Line of General Merchandise If Constantly Carried.

Buy Your Bond AND BE SECURE

Why Run The Hazard

Of accepting personal security upon a bond when corporate security is vastly superior? The personal security may be financially strong to-day and insolvent to-morrow; or he may die, and his estate be immediately distributed. In any event, recovery is dilatory and uncertain.

The American Surety Company of New York, capitalized at \$2,500,000, is the strongest Surety Company in existence, and the only one whose sole business is to furnish Surety Bonds. Apply to

H. W. ELDRIDGE, Agent,
 Antrim.

Wall Paper, Paints, Moulding, &c.

GUY A. HULETT,
 ANTRIM, N. H.
 Telephone 9-3

Cool Nights Coming BE READY BLANKETS--COMFORTABLES

Purchased months ago and sold at prices based on time of purchase, which now prove very attractive.

BLANKETS—At a great variety of prices; substantial, durable, satisfactory blankets, large sizes, and furnishing good protection against the cold. Priced and sold in pairs. Do not be fooled by blankets which have been cut apart and sold singly. You get two blankets when you buy from us. Prices of some of our special values are \$2.00, \$2.75, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$11.50, \$15.00. Lower priced patterns are all grey, higher cost all white, medium priced, either color.

MAISH LAMINATED COTTON COMFORTS Warmth Without Weight

Large size heavy comforts for \$3.50, better quality comforts for \$4.50 and \$6.00. Maish Comforts for \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

The sort you have had from us before, in just as good covers as before, and in sizes large enough to tuck in all round in good shape. If you cannot call, write.

Send us the price and we will send by parcel post paid. You can return at our expense and money back or exchange as you like if you are not pleased.

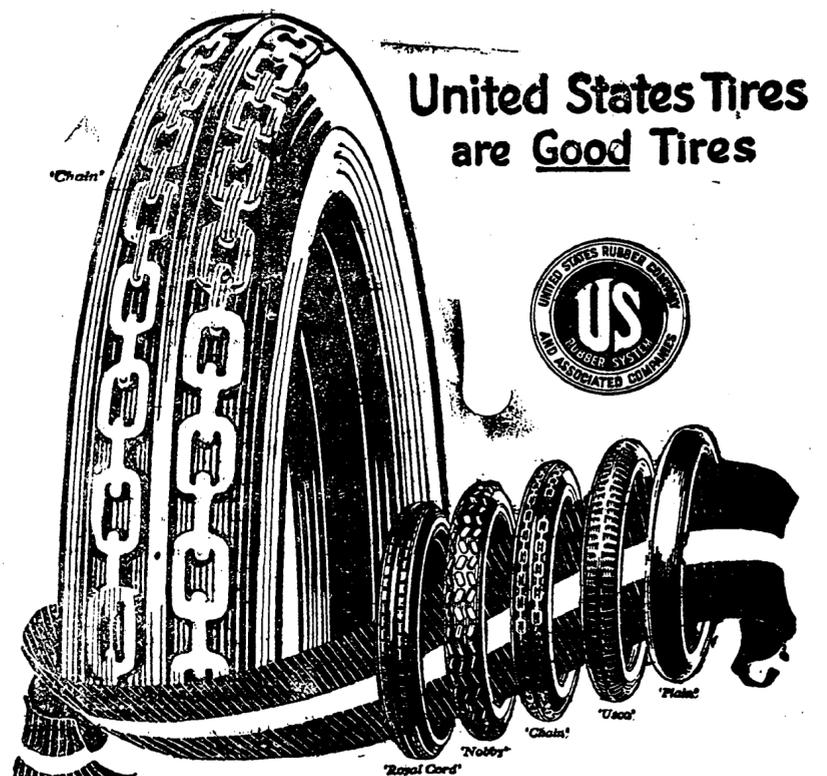
EMERSON & SON, Milford

Pine Logs Wanted

Will Buy in Carload Lots at Any Station on the Boston & Maine Railroad

American Box & Lumber Co.,
 NASHUA, N. H.

IN USE FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS
 A Tried and Proven Remedy for
ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.
 Two Sizes, 25c and \$1.00.
 If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to
Northrop & Lyman Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Write sample on request.
ASTHMA REMEDY



United States Tires are Good Tires

Most Economical

Wear—life—service—mileage—safety—comfort. These are the things that count in a tire.

values means greater economy—less cost of maintenance—less repairs and depreciation.

These are exactly what you get in United States Tires—general all-round tire satisfaction.

Car owners who do their own thinking prefer United States Tires. Their merit is recognized everywhere.

This greater total of tire

size for every car.

We KNOW United States Tires are GOOD Tires. That's why we sell them.
ANTRIM GARAGE, Antrim
H. F. NICHOLS, Peterboro
THE DUBLIN AUTO CO., ROBERT C. WOODWARD, Dublin

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results. So I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRAWLINS, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HEAL, R. No. 8, Box 88, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Adopted by the State Grange

These resolutions place the State Grange on record in the matter of law and order. They were unanimously passed at a meeting held in Peterboro Sept. 12:

Whereas, the red hand of sedition and anarchy has made its appearance on the sacred soil of New England, the cradle of American freedom and democracy, and with its blighting and withering touch is attempting to nullify constituted law and order, and make waste the blood bought and prayer won liberties of our people, thus endangering our American civilization amid the very scenes of its triumphant birth:

Therefore be it resolved that the New Hampshire Patrons of Husbandry in special state session assembled, express their unalterable devotion and support to those principles which have proven to be the guide that has led America to the position of savior of the world as demonstrated in the recent Titanic struggle of war.

And be it further resolved that under our Constitution the protection of life and liberty of every citizen must be the aim of the state, and such must be sought and found in a government by laws obeyed, and not by laws defiantly broken; that without obedience to constituted law American liberties are perilously endangered and cannot be safeguarded.

And be it further resolved that we as Patrons of Husbandry offer every support within our power by word and action that law and order shall be maintained under the law; and that we emphatically protest and condemn the violent and un-American acts of the enemies of law and order which we are now witnessing in Boston; and that we offer our sympathy and encouragement to His Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts, to the Honorable Mayor of Boston, and all other forces now working to suppress this evil in our midst.

Fred A. Rogers,
Master N. H. State Grange

MOST CHIVALROUS ARMY IN HISTORY

Woman "Y" Worker's Lonely Pilgrimage

Doughboys of the A. E. F. are bringing home with them the finest thing in their lives abroad—their ideal of American womanhood.

An American woman says so; a woman who has traversed France in every kind of conveyance to sing and talk to the boys in every sort of place; a woman who has read burial services over the dead and has sung to boys dying in her arms.

Her name is Mme. Ada Turner Kurtz. She has studied the doughboy to better advantage, perhaps, than any other woman in France, for she was the only woman Y. M. C. A. worker abroad who held a "royal commission," and who went wherever she believed she was needed, from the forests in the South to the war zone in the North and the occupied territory along the Rhine. She was a Y. M. C. A. entertainment and religious "unit" of one—until she became voice teacher to musician-soldiers in the Army of Occupation, with a German

EAST ANTRIM

Allen Knapp and wife, of Corinth, Vt., former residents of East Antrim are rejoicing over the arrival of a son. We extend congratulations.

Mrs. Herbert Collins and daughter, Harriet, of Dorchester, have returned to their home, after two weeks spent with Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Trask.

Mrs. A. A. Day and Mrs. A. L. Perry accompanied Mrs. Alice Graves on a pleasure trip to New Boston recently, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hubley, formerly of Antrim.

We regret the accident that our friend, G. A. Cochran, Esq., met with last week. He was knocked down by a passing automobile, while standing by the roadside near their mail box, and sustained a broken rib and several bruises. He is very comfortable at this writing, however.

officer's apartment for her studio.

The A. E. F. in Mme. Kurtz's opinion was the most chivalrous army in history. They gave to women the highest tribute of respect and consideration. This was their attitude to the women war workers, and if it changed, the woman, not the Y. M. C. A. or the doughboy, was at fault.



MRS. ADA TURNER KURTZ

She tells of her lonely pilgrimage into the forests of the Bordeaux region, to tell the impatient young soldiers of the S. O. S. that their job was vital. She tells of surprising a unit that hadn't seen an American woman for months, deep in a French forest; how they seized her, set her upon a box, scrambled for "slum" and knives and forks and spoons, every man eager to do something for her. And she tells how some of them would reach out and touch her, just to prove that she was real.

More than all else, Mme. Kurtz declares, the doughboy craved the mother-touch of womanhood. They sought it from all the women workers, whatever their age. They wanted a woman with whom they were free to talk, to whom they could take their troubles, and show the pictures they all carried of beloved women at home. The fact that the women war workers could satisfy this craving, Mme. Kurtz says, is proof of how necessary they were to the army.

The singer tells the story of one youth whom she picked up dying and carried to a hospital. As she held him, he opened his eyes and said, "Mother." She told him she was not his mother, but it was all right, he was to go to sleep. Then he said, "Thank God you're a woman." She tells the story of a Scotch boy who thought he was dying. She went to him and asked him what she should sing.

"Sing 'Annie Laurie,'" he said. And she sang it. He did not die. Later she had opportunity to ask him why, when he thought he was dying, he asked her to sing that song.

"Don't you know," he answered, "that every man in khaki has an Annie Laurie for whom he would lay him down and die?"

MOVIES IN SIBERIA.

Boston—Although thrilling drama holds first place in the eyes of Siberians, their demand for educational films and more comedy features is growing, according to R. J. Reitzel, director of the Y. M. C. A. lecture bureau in Vladivostok. The educational film, Director Reitzel advises the "Y" National War Work Council headquarters here, is being popularized among the peasantry and is proving a short-

cut to their general enlightenment. Mr. Reitzel points out that the "Y" shows have done much to displace and counteract the German films with their thread of propaganda. The shows have not been confined to "Y" huts but have been given in city schools, and before groups of workers, at sport and other clubs and before the soldiers and boy scouts. The movement is being still furthered in line with the greater extension work taken up by the "Y" machines having been installed in cities from Vladivostok as far west as Omsk and Tomsk.

"STRAIGHT-FROM-THE-SHOULDER RELIGION"

Enjoyed by Doughboys Says Returned Pastor

Boston—Proof conclusive that the doughboy thoroughly enjoys straight-from-the-shoulder religion was the trend of a statement just made by Dr. Albert S. Hawkes, pastor of the Worcester, Mass., Congregational church, just returned from France.

Dr. Hawkes' assertion is based on the fact that the nine Y. M. C. A. huts in Camp Pontanazen, Brest, each with a capacity ranging from 1,200 to 2,000, are crowded to the doors on Sundays during the religious services.

"I have seen these buildings so packed," he said, "that men sat in the rafters, windows—any place they could secure standing or seating room. In fact they even crowded on the platforms."

Dr. Hawkes was director of all musical programs connected with religious services conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at the big camp. When he began the work of organization there were only two pianists and song leader. In two months he had increased this staff to thirty accomplished musicians, soloists and song leaders, this number increasing with the demand.

In the huge auditorium with a seating capacity alone of three thousand, he declared that he has seen men, who remained after the mass-singing to hear the lecture, leave when the "movies" began. The singing was invariably met with unbounded enthusiasm.

"It was wonderful! An inspiration! Imagine, if you can, more than three thousand full-toned, healthy, male voices ringing with the notes of a famous anthem. They sang like they fought—with every ounce of energy their American souls possessed.

"Popular songs started the program, the words flashed on the screen. The singing service ended with hymns.

"The finest speakers obtainable in France were next introduced. After a short, snappy talk soldiers were given opportunity to consult them. Hundreds of men have availed themselves of this opportunity—the last one afforded while in military service."

Speaking of the distribution of religious literature by the "Y," Dr. Hawkes said:

"Pretty good evidence that they were wanted and appreciated was demonstrated by the fact that in barracks and tents, religious publications were always found neatly arranged with other soldier effects. They were never thrown around or destroyed as were newspapers, booklets, etc., after they had been read."

He believes that this type of welfare work, about which little is known or understood, is the most remarkable and thorough of any of the multifarious ways in which the "Y" served the A. E. F. The soldier loves to sing when proper facilities and good leaders are afforded, and he appreciates good speakers on religious topics.

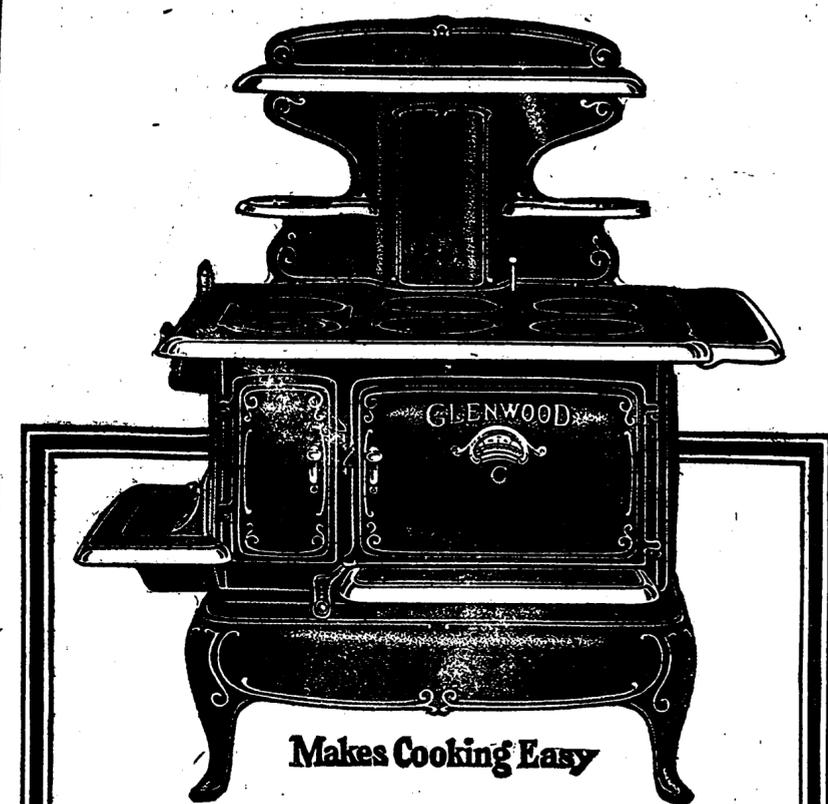
"The significance of our work was two fold," explained the pastor. "First, it brought the Christian gospel before the soldier in a practical, human fashion. Secondly it showed him at the close of his military career, that F. M. C. A. stood for something else besides canteens, recreational and the various other activities to which he was accustomed at the front."

FIVE MILLION BOOKS DISTRIBUTED BY "Y" DURING WAR.

While Free Magazines Averaged 300,000 Monthly.

Paris—(By Mail)—If it is true that armies travel on their stomachs, then the American Expeditionary Forces included literature in their diets. The Y. M. C. A. distributed more than 5,000,000 bound volumes throughout the American units abroad during the months of the war. For a number of months more than 300,000 magazines were distributed monthly without cost to the soldier, but at an expense of \$30,000 per month.

More than 28,000,000 copies were distributed during the period of the war at a monthly cost of \$85,000. Ninety per cent of these were given away. More than 1,000,000 volumes of text books were printed or bought by the association for educational work, all of them eventually being taken over by the Army along the Y. M. C. A. educational work. A million and a half copies of "Popular Songs of the A. E. F.," a 96 page song book, were printed by the "Y" and distributed



Makes Cooking Easy

Any Time Is Baking Time With A Glenwood

The Easy Rolling Twin Grate Bars, neatly geared to roll forward or back, so quickly clean and brighten the old fire that perfect baking can be done at any time—morning, noon, or night.

The Marvelous Glenwood Oven, surrounded by hot air chambers is under perfect control, and can be uniformly heated to the moderate temperature of 300 degrees for the most delicate cake, or quickly advanced to the correct biscuit heat of 450 degrees.

This is made possible by the Glenwood Balanced Oven Damper and the Patented Glenwood Indicator that accurately registers the heat already in the oven and tells at a glance whether to open or close the sliding air valve. It's so plain and easy a child can understand.

Call and See Them and you will understand more
than why a Glenwood Range "Makes Cooking Easy"

Glenwood

George W. Hunt, Antrim

free of charge to the doughboys, while \$33,000 other volumes of musical works and sheet works were given away. There was also free distribution of more than 2,000,000 pieces of religious literature.

Before the American Library Association arrived in France to carry on its enormous work the task of furnishing all literature fell upon the "Y," and at times because of difficulties attendant on shipping the association was forced to advertise in Paris papers for gifts of reading matter printed in English in order to be able to carry it, its work.

JUNIOR REC CROSS PLANS FOR EXTENSIVE ACTIVITIES

With a membership of 10,000,000 American school children the Junior Red Cross is planning extensive activities in connection with the program of the American Red Cross, to sustain which the Third Red Cross Roll Call will be held throughout the country November 2 to 11. It was announced at New England Division Headquarters in Boston today.

Chief among the activities in which the boys and girls will engage will be extending relief to less fortunate children in war-swept Europe and lending a helping hand to suffering children in this country, particularly through Red Cross Home Service. This assistance in the home towns will take many forms, such as providing clothes and other necessities to children of service men disabled in the war; helping children threatened with tuberculosis build up their strength at open-air camps; helping crippled children by providing companionship, crutches and doctor's care, or finding means of transportation to and from school; founding free beds in children's hospitals and sending flowers, books and toys to the tiny patients that use them.

Members of the Junior Red Cross will be kept informed of the results attending their efforts for child victims of the war abroad through a new monthly bulletin which will be issued through the school year.

Expert Advice on Water Supply

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

BAY STATE ARTESIAN WELL COM'Y, INC.
65 No. State St. CONCORD, N. H.

FOR SALE!

BUSHEL BOXES

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

G. H. CAUGHEY, Antrim.



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Coupe, with its permanent top, big sliding windows, generous seating capacity, splendid upholstery, is surely the ideal, as well as the most practical and profitable, motor car for traveling salesmen, physicians, stockmen, etc. It means quick transportation without fatigue. It means comfortable transportation regardless of weather conditions. It means good, long service at the minimum of expense. Wise to give us your order now.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NEWS

Petty Larceny Unearthed. Lieut. Frank O. Downer and Sergt. Fred Dunham of the Boston and Maine railroad detective force, after several weeks' labor, unearthed the first of many mysterious disappearances of articles lost while in transit on the railroad. Articles had been mislaid at Potter Place, and the detectives put in much work around the station there. Finally they were rewarded by finding in the station basement a piece of wrapping paper bearing the address Harry Noyes, Franklin. The latter was found to have ordered a shaving set from a Boston firm which had not been received. A search warrant permitting the officers to look for a shaving set in Potter Place, was procured, but before a search was made a telegraph operator at the Potter Place station gave information that the night operator, also the agent for the American Express company at the station, had the shaving set. The fellow also admitted that he himself had taken a can of oil belonging to the railroad. The pair of operators were brought before Judge Towne in municipal court this morning and pleaded guilty of stealing the shaving set and the oil. Each was fined \$5 and costs.

Dartmouth Opens With Record Roll. Dartmouth College opened its 151st year with a record enrollment. The freshmen class has already reached 590 and may grow to 650. President Ernest M. Hopkins presided at the exercises held in Webster Hall. He said: "Membership in college is a privilege not a right. A man should value the opportunity the college offers in order to utilize it in full. Despite the end of the war we are not free from conflict. In the social and in the economic world, as distinctly as in the political and the physical, old boundaries have been done away with and new ones are being drawn. "Dartmouth shares unquestionably in the new increment of confidence which it appears the people of the land have set aside to bestow upon the colleges. I urge the men of the college to give their best thoughts in the months before us."

The total enrollment of the college will not be far from 1500. Dormitories and rooming houses in Hanover are full and the new dormitory is now under construction.

Col. A. F. Howard Dies At Portsmouth.

Col. Alfred F. Howard, secretary of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company and one of the best known insurance men in this state, died at his home on Middle street after a short illness. He was born in Marlow, N. H., Feb. 16, 1842, and after graduating from the Tilton Seminary, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1868. He soon after located in this city, where he has since made his home. He was for several years city solicitor and collector of the port. He served 12 years as police commissioner and was prominent in the Republican party. He has been secretary of the Granite State Fire Insurance, the Portsmouth Fire Society and the Piscataqua Fire Insurance Company for many years. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Historical Society and prominent in masonry. He leaves a widow and one son, Arthur F. Howard of Portsmouth.

Good News For Gran't State.

Secretary of War Baker has cabled the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, ordering the immediate return to this country of all members of the Second pioneer infantry who were enlisted or drafted for the period of the emergency, according to a telegram from Senator Henry W. Keys received in Manchester early last evening. This action on the part of the war department will set at rest the fears which had been expressed by the boys of the unit and their relatives, that they were to be sent to Siberia. The regiment contains a large number of men from New Hampshire, many of whom are from Manchester. The soldiers affected should sail for this country within the next two weeks and granted favorable weather at sea, should land in the United States, receive their discharges, and reach their homes within a month, or, at the latest, within six weeks.

Award Rye \$2,600 Against Durham.

The jury in the case of Joseph Rye vs. the town of Durham returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,600 for damages. The jury was out for 48 hours. The costs of the case are very high as the trial of the case consumed nine days and experts were used by both sides.

President Walter C. Roose and Secretary-Treasurer M. W. M... of the New Hampshire Shoe Retailers' association were in Concord recently arranging plans for the state convention of the shoe dealers to be held at the Eagle House, Monday, Oct. 13. Speakers from the national shoe retailers' association will be present at the convention and shoe dealers from all over the state are invited together with members of the association.

State Firemen Meet and Elect.

The 22nd annual convention of the New Hampshire State Firemen's association was held at Berlin, last week. The cities and towns of the state were represented by delegates who were accompanied by many friends.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President chief, Walter Hazzard, Berlin; secretary, Oscar P. Stone, Manchester; treasurer, S. O. Atkins, Nashua; vice president W. M. Smith, Manchester; J. J. Johnson, Pittsfield; J. P. McClure, W. L. Childs, Henniker; Milo Judkins, Perley Hersey; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Stoneham; executive board, W. C. Greene, Concord; P. J. Kennedy, Exeter.

Record Apple Crop on Mt. Vernon Hills.

The cessation of the stormy weather has started the apple picking in full force and some record crops are being gathered in the vicinity of Milford.

Some of the largest are on the hills between Milford and Lyndeboro and in Mount Vernon. Prices are high, the best fruit bringing \$8 to \$10 a barrel.

Elmer B. Parker's big orchards are a sample of the many in that neighborhood. Mr. Parker will harvest about 1,000 barrels of prime fruit. The apples are all graded for size and then hand sorted for color and perfection after which they are carefully packed and shipped.

Beaver Mills Sold.

The largest manufacturing plant in Keene, known as the Beaver mills, where several woodenware manufacturers having been located since it was established in 1871, has been sold to the Norwood, Calef & Co., one of the tenants at the mills. From the time of the organization in 1871, up to 1898, the plant changed hands several times. Since 1898, it has been owned by the same corporation. The capital stock of the plant in 1898 was \$100,000. This has increased considerably since that time. The Beaver Mills corporation has manufactured pails, kits, turned packages and sleeve hoops and has leased the other unused plants to various woodenware companies.

Library Commission Names Secretary.

Miss Grace E. Kingsland has just been appointed state secretary by the New Hampshire State Library Commission which met in Concord. Her duties will take her all over the state.

This new office, which has just been created by the State Library Commission, is a distinct step in advance. New Hampshire for a long time has been the only state in New England without such an official and it is gratifying to have the state represented in this fashion.

Miss Kingsland will attend the meeting of the Women's State Federation to be held at Whitefield Oct. 7-8.

Mayor Verette Will Run Again.

Mayor Moise Verette, who recently declared in a public statement that "Manchester was being run by a paving gang," announces his candidacy for a second term by denouncing an article which appeared in a paper under the heading, "Manchester Is Broke," as ridiculous. The article a digest of statistics covering the present administration, contained in four separate reports, showed that the city had spent \$135,566, which it could not raise because of a \$15 tax limit. Mayor Verette declares that the article is "written for political effect" to try the people of Manchester.

Letter Comes From "Dead" Vet.

A letter has been received by P. D. Gallagher of Keene from Arthur J. Gartland, stating that he had been discharged from the navy after serving two and one half years. This was the happiest surprise for Mr. Gallagher, as reports that he had died in New York were received here about a year ago. No particulars of his "death" were received at that time and Mr. Gallagher was disinclined to credit the report as true. Mr. Gartland went to the Mexican border with the Keene men.

Wool Supply Brings Good Price.

The New Hampshire Sheep Breeders' association, through its secretary-treasurer, Edgar A. Perry has shipped the season's supply of wool to Boston, the entire crop sent to Meredith to be graded, having been sold last week. The price netted is several cents per pound over the prices the producers would have received had they sold direct to the buyers, as the wool brought from \$2 to 70 cents a pound. It has been an experiment this year and the result is most satisfactory.

Record Number Fined.

Fifty-eight violators of the Webb-Kenyon law were arraigned before Judge Aldrich in United States court at Concord. The fines imposed ranged all the way from \$1 to \$25, and the total aggregate of the fines was \$3323.

Nelson S. Whitman, a prominent druggist of Nashua, was arraigned on a charge of selling opium and its derivatives. He entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$500 and costs.



1—President and Mrs. Wilson photographed as they began their return trip from the Pacific coast; at the left is Gavin McNabb, the president's western representative. 2—Troop of the Pennsylvania mounted constabulary leaving their barracks to disperse turbulent steel mill strikers. 3—Lieut. Col. D'Annunzio, the poet-soldier whose seizure of Fiume has precipitated a crisis in Italy.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Indications That Union Labor May Get the Worst of the Great Steel Strike.

SENATE STARTS AN INQUIRY

Many Workers Said to Be Returning to the Mills—Status of the Peace Treaty Contest—D'Annunzio's Raid Precipitates Crisis in Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Developments of the week in the great strike of steel workers indicated that this, perhaps the severest test to which union labor in America ever has subjected itself, would result adversely to the unions. At the beginning many thousands of men in the United States Steel corporation's numerous plants scattered throughout the country quit work, regardless of whether or not they were members of the unions. W. Z. Foster, general organizer, claimed that 342,000 had gone out before the week was half over. This was not directly disputed by the corporation officials, but they declared the tide already had turned and that the men were coming back to the mills in large numbers seeking their old jobs. A great many of the plants were closed down at the beginning of the week, but in some of the districts these were being reopened gradually with increasing forces of workers. In the Pittsburgh district the employers asserted they were increasing production in all the important plants; the Gary and Indiana Harbor mills resumed partial operation; the strikers at Canton, O., and Birmingham, returned to work. On the other hand there was virtually a complete tie-up in the Mahoning valley, the Colorado district and at other points.

Though the union officials had declared the strike would be conducted without violence on the part of the men, rioting started promptly in some regions, especially in Pennsylvania. Several deaths and many injuries resulted. The state constabulary got into action promptly and effectively, breaking up all assemblages and in general restoring order. Sabotage was in evidence in various plants.

The strike leaders were earnestly endeavoring to expand the strike into a walkout of allied crafts, which include the men in 25 unions. On the Great Lakes it appeared likely the seamen and marine firemen who transport iron ore would go out, and switchmen on railroads that especially serve steel plants were reported to be ready to quit.

The senate committee on education and labor began an inquiry into the strike and the first witness was John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee on organization of the steel workers and real leader of the strike. It was announced that Mr. Gary would appear before the committee later to present the case for the employers.

Fitzpatrick admitted to the committee that there had been no demand from the steel workers for unionization, but that the Federation of Labor considered it necessary because the steel industry was a "bad spot" in the industrial situation and that the conditions prevailing in it led other large employers to consider imposing similar conditions on their employees. He told at length of the vain efforts to induce Mr. Gary to confer with his committee, and said that even if the steel corporation should now consent to meet the union representatives it would be too late to stop the strike, as the men "are going to demand decent justice of the United States government."

However, Fitzpatrick said, the unions would call off the strike if the steel corporation would agree to submit the issue involved to arbitration by a commission to be named by President Wilson. When this was told to Mr. Gary in New York, he replied that,

speaking for himself, he believed the board of directors could not negotiate with Fitzpatrick and his associates as union labor leaders and that questions of moral principles, such as are involved in this struggle cannot be arbitrated nor compromised.

Samuel Gompers, testifying before the senate interstate commerce committee, gave the steel strike his approval though he said he would have preferred to have postponed it until after the industrial conference in October. He laid all the blame for the strike on Mr. Gary for his refusal to deal with the union chiefs. As a matter of plain fact, the whole contest hinges on the question of the open or the closed shop and its outcome will go far to determine the power and right of the unions to organize industries that have not asked such action and to enforce their closed shop policy everywhere.

Mr. Gompers also appeared before the senate committee on the District of Columbia, where he maintained the right of policemen to organize, but said they should not go on strike. "Private employees" he said, "can quit work, while policemen have no such recourse." At the same time he defended the policemen of Boston by asserting that the trouble there was not really a strike but a lockout. As for the constabulary of Pennsylvania, he declared the events of recent days have proved they are nothing but Cosacks, and they would not be admitted to the Federation of Labor.

The resentment of the public, which of course is always the "goat" in industrial disputes, is being reflected in congress. Senator Thomas of Colorado leads the fight in the upper house against tyranny by union labor, and last week introduced a resolution condemning the closed shop principle as un-American and calling for the repeal of congress of the special immunity it has granted to labor unions from prosecution for violation of the anti-trust laws. In the lower house Representative Cooper, who is from the Youngstown district and is himself a union labor man, uttered a warning against the danger of organized labor being misled by such a "revolutionary leader" as William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel worker's committee. Foster is the author of a book on syndicalism and secretary of the Syndicalist League of North America, and in his book defends the syndicalist methods of violence, sabotage and lawlessness to win strikes. Congressman Kahn of California, asked Attorney General Palmer if Foster could not be prosecuted in connection with deaths and injuries caused since the steel strike began, but Mr. Palmer said he thought any such action should be brought by the various states rather than by the federal government. Mr. Gompers and other "conservative" union labor leaders must enjoy their close relation with Foster and his like.

If anyone supposed President Wilson would compromise with the reservationists concerning the peace treaty, he seemingly was mistaken. The president, on his way back from the Pacific coast, delivered himself of speeches that showed his spirit was, if possible, more uncompromising than ever, and he rather plainly intimated that if the pact were not ratified as it stands he would pigeonhole it for the present and make it the issue of next year's presidential campaign. To his audience in Cheyenne he said if the proposed reservation to article ten were adopted by the senate he would regard it as rejection of the whole treaty, and that it would mean the negotiation of a separate peace with Germany, which would turn the whole world against us. He predicted that without the League of Nations covenant, including article ten unchanged, the world would be plunged into a war far more horrible than the conflict just ended.

Mr. Wilson also continued to defend the arrangement by which the British empire has six votes to one for the United States in the league assembly. The proposed amendment to this article was causing both sides in the senate considerable worry, and they dodged a vote on it for the time being. The proponents of the covenant wanted to wait until after the president returned in the hope that he might be able to bring some pressure to bear,

and the opposition were not at all sure of their strength. The mild reservationists hoped some way might be found to avoid the direct issue.

The French chamber of deputies, in which the government was pressing for ratification of the treaty, was much exercised by the hostile attitude of the American senate and the government. Tardieu said he was satisfied the senate would ratify the treaty, and Pichon said even without the United States the League of Nations could exist, legally speaking. Barthou replied that France wanted political, not legal guarantees. Premier Clemenceau then said:

"Should the United States reject the League of Nations, two treaties of alliance between France and Great Britain and France and the United States exist. Nevertheless it was precisely because we felt that the League of Nations was an insufficient guarantee for some years to come that these treaties were drawn up. The League of Nations for the present has nothing to do with the Franco-British-American treaties, which constitute sufficient guarantees for France."

Italy was in the midst of a tremendous crisis, brought on directly by the seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio and the blame by the Italians themselves on the great powers which refused to carry out all the promises in the treaty of London. Foreign Minister Tittoni was compelled to resign, and the peace conference in Paris was deeply concerned by the situation. The Italian government asked the allies to oust D'Annunzio and his followers, but at this writing nothing in that line had been started. The poet-soldier was still defiant and his forces were increasing in strength. Other Italian leaders, it was reported, were following his example and making raids on Spalato, Sebenico and Trau, towns on the Dalmatian coast which have been under the domination of the Jugoslavians. In Ragusa, near the Montenegrin frontier, there was a veritable reign of terror. There are rumors, also, that the Italians are planning to restore King Nicholas to the throne of Montenegro. He is the father of the queen of Italy.

Late advices from Spalato by way of Copenhagen said an American destroyer appeared at Trau and landed marines, compelling the Italians to leave, after which the Jugoslavians took over the town from the Americans. Officials of the state department at Washington admit that the president has agreed with the allies on a plan to give support to Kolchak and Denikine in their fight against the bolsheviks. The United States is to supply the former with the things he needs, and Great Britain and France will take care of the latter. Presumably this arrangement means that the American troops now in Siberia will not be brought back for some time. Both these Russian leaders have been scoring considerable success against the bolsheviks lately, and it may be the recognition of the Omsk government by the allied powers will not be much longer delayed.

The bolshevik government, while willing to make peace with the Baltic states, is laying its plans to conquer the rest of its foes. Trotzky, speaking recently in Petrograd, said his armies would continue their methods of beating their enemy singly, taking Kolchak first and then Denikine. "If Finland wants war" he said, "it will be necessary to begin against her a campaign of extermination such as hitherto has been unknown to history."

Lenine, it is said, is anxious to be at peace with all the world. There was a report in Paris that he had been assassinated. If this were true Trotzky probably would be more powerful than ever, and the peace he seeks is founded on the destruction of his enemies.

The king and queen of the Belgians are on their way to visit the United States. Before his departure Albert said he had much to learn in this country owing to the "excellent relations existing between capital and labor" here. Can it be that Albert was spoofing us?

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Residents of Savoy, the most highly taxed town in Massachusetts, are rejoicing for a tax rate that was last year also the highest in the State has been greatly reduced this year and is now only \$30 per \$100 of valuation. Last year the rate was \$42.

Judson S. Hall, a lawyer whose suit for \$300,000 against his two brothers and his sister attracted wide attention in 1916, is dead from injuries received when he fell from a window at the State Hospital for the insane in Middletown, Conn., where he was confined.

Plan B, allowing selected six-cent fares to be paid in place of the present five-cent fare, on the Rhode Island St. Ry. Co. has been decided by the State Public Utilities Commission. The present two-nine zone will be retained and two cents will be charged for transfers in place of a cent.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Anti-Tuberculosis Association at Portland, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. D. Merrill of Foxcroft; vice-presidents, Dr. S. J. Beach of Augusta and Henry Richards of Gardiner; secretary, A. J. Torsleff of Bangor; treasurer, Carl E. Danforth of Bangor.

Werner Horn, who dynamited the international railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Me., early in 1915, and has served three and one-half years in federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., is held for extradition to Canada to answer a charge of blowing up a Canadian Pacific railway bridge on Feb. 2, 1915, at McAdam, New Brunswick.

James G. Gulnac, president of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce, has been elected president of the Maine State Board of Trade at its annual meeting held in Belfast. Edward M. Blanding of Bangor was re-elected secretary and H. A. Free of Lewiston treasurer. The delegates numbered about 50, many being prevented from attending by the weather.

More than \$7,000,000 loss must be laid to the fish strike in Boston, according to the Fisheries service bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce. The average normal receipts of fish for July in that city are upward of \$8,000,000, but last July, when the strike was in progress, the receipts were only 2,336,386 pounds was a value of but \$171,311.

For the first time in more than a century, not one New Bedford whaling vessel is at sea. The whaling schooner Arthur V. Woodruff, Capt. John Edwards, the last of a dozen whalers, left on the Atlantic ocean, has just docked with a cargo valued at \$23,000. The Woodruff returns from a year's cruise and carries 800 barrels of sperm oil and four pounds of ambergris.

A steamship line between Boston and the far East, will be inaugurated next month when the American freighter Lake Faulk leaves for Kobe and Manila via the Panama canal, with call at Honolulu for bunker coal. The ship was built at Superior, Wis. A full cargo awaits the Lake Faulk and other sailings will follow if the enterprise has support of New England shippers.

Joseph A. Conry of Boston conferred with officials of the navy department on the lease of the state dry dock in Boston. The navy department has laid aside \$4,000,000 for the leasing of the dock, but the matter is being held up pending completion of its construction. Mr. Conry urged the department to use its good offices to hasten this construction, and also asked members of Congress to co-operate.

"Willie" A. Andrews, champion of Springfield's service men in doughnut eating, appeared in police court on the charge of larceny of a bicycle. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$20, but not having the wherewithal to pay this sum will spend the time eating doughnuts and mending umbrellas in the York street jail. Andrews served in the army during the war, but since his discharge, he says, things have not broken very well for him.

German Wallace Lester, an officer in the United States army, residing in Boston, has petitioned the Suffolk probate court for leave to change his name to Graham Wallace Lester. His reasons for desiring the change are three: "The name 'German' always has been distasteful because of its quaintness, it being the name of a race and not the common name of a male person; my family avoids the use of the name; if I should have a male heir, I should want him to bear my own name, and I ask this change in order that it may be possible to give it to him without perpetuating a name so distasteful."

John Juditis, taken before Judge Avery in Quincy, Mass., on a charge of being a tramp, explained in answer to questions that he had served in machine gun battalion 338 and was gassed and shell shocked during battle in the Argonne forest. His discharge papers were found to be perfect. The court sent for a representative of the Red Cross and arrangements were made to send Juditis to his home in Waterbury, Conn., where he will receive proper care.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE FALL SHORT.

The anti-suffragists of Massachusetts have fallen 2000 short of the 15,000 signatures required to put the question of popular ratification by Massachusetts of the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution on the ballot in Massachusetts next fall. The time for the filing of petitions expired several days ago. The opponents of ratification were delayed somewhat by a ruling by Atty-Gen. Atwill that the secretary of state was not obliged to supply blanks for petition signatures. He held that the action of ratification by the Legislature was not the adoption of a law, but merely of a resolve and that the language of the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution did not apply to a resolve. The petitioners then went to the supreme court for an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary to issue the papers. Because of the short time between then and the date for the election, a friendly agreement was reached, providing that the papers should be issued, but without prejudice regarding a later decision of the court. Even if the court should later decide in favor of the petitioners, their case seems hopeless, inasmuch as they have failed to obtain the requisite number of signatures for their petition that the matter of ratification be referred to the voters.

Large Infant Mortality.

Three hundred and twenty-two babies under one year of age died in Manchester last year. And the tragic thing about the situation is that many of these little ones could have been saved had they been properly cared for. The authorities agree that half of the deaths of young children are easily preventable.

State Legion Increasing.

Orville E. Cain of Keene, state commander of the American Legion in New Hampshire, told the members of James E. Coffey post, at the membership rally in city hall Nashua, that the New Hampshire membership had reached 5,000, out of the approximately 9,000 available veterans. He stated that new posts were being formed daily.

"Fire prevention day" will be observed on Oct. 9, in accordance with a proclamation issued yesterday by Gov. Coolidge of Manchester. The Governor urges the day be observed in a "practical and useful way by special attention to the safety of all the equipment used for the generation of heat, all the accumulation of waste and all other opportunities for conflagration, in order that everything may be done to lessen the fire hazard."

Twenty-five members of the Massachusetts Legislature who were candidates for renomination were defeated in the recent primaries. Of these men, 15 voted to pass the notorious legislative salary grab bill over the veto of Gov. Coolidge. Many other "grabbers" did not take chances by running. Among those defeated was Representative Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, who last year was censured by the House for daring to express his opinion that some members of the Legislature were not worth 2 cents, and that others were near-crooks. On the last day of the session, the House expunged from its records its vote of censure; but Mr. Underhill did not retract.

A resolution favoring universal military training, reported by the committee on resolutions at the convention of the Maine branch of the American Legion held at Bangor, was voted down without debate. The Legion went on record as favoring a bonus for men from the state for men who were in service at least three months and also endorsed the federal vocational rehabilitation work and six months' pay by the government for service men. Gov. Milliken pledged his support to the Legion and urged the members to support the principle of 100 per cent. Americanism. He declared his belief that the Legion is the strongest possible bulwark against bolshevism. Mayor John F. Woodman welcomed the delegates to Bangor.

Following a hurried visit and inspection of Camp Devens by Major General John L. Chamberlain, inspector general of the United States Army, announcement was made that the use of the cantonment as a demobilization centre has ended. This probably means that the cantonment will hereafter be maintained as a Regular Army Post and utilized forarrison purposes. The 38th Infantry is the only regular organization left there and there are only enough men in that to preserve it as a unit. The entire roster of the camp at this time is less than 2000 men, of whom 250 are officers and clerks. The recruiting branch will be maintained on its present basis, and the surrounding country canvassed for new enlistments.

Angered because his demand for \$2000 by means of a black-hand letter was not forthcoming, a blackmailer set fire to the boathouse on the estate of Mrs. George Allen on the shore of Lake Umbagog, near Burlington, and before help could arrive, the boathouse, one of the most beautiful in the State, was burned to the ground. The letter, unsigned and printed in rough characters with the purpose of disguising the writing, was left at the Allen estate under cover of darkness.

The Magnificent Ambersons

By Booth Tarkington

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"AUTOMOBILES ARE A USELESS NUISANCE."

Synopsis.—Major Amberson has made a fortune in 1873 when other people were losing fortunes, and the magnificence of the Ambersons began then. Major Amberson laid out a 200-acre "development," with roads and statuary, and in the center of a four-acre tract, on Amberson avenue, built for himself the most magnificent mansion Midland City had ever seen. When the major's daughter married young Wilbur Minafer the neighbors predicted that as Isabel could never really love Wilbur all her love would be bestowed upon the children. There is only one child, however, George Amberson Minafer, and his upbringing and his youthful accomplishments as a mischief maker are quite in keeping with the most pessimistic predictions. By the time George goes away to college he does not attempt to conceal his belief that the Ambersons are about the most important family in the world. At a ball given in his honor when he returns from college, George monopolizes Lucy Morgan, a stranger and the prettiest girl present, and gets on famously with her until he learns that a "queer looking duck" at whom he had been poking much fun, is the young lady's father. He is Eugene Morgan, a former resident of Bigburg, and he is returning to erect a factory and to build horseless carriages of his own invention. Eugene had been an old admirer of Isabel and they had been engaged when Isabel threw him over because of a youthful indiscretion and married Wilbur Minafer. George makes rapid progress in his courtship of Lucy. A collision helps their acquaintance along famously. Their "friendship" continues during his absence at college. George and Lucy become "almost engaged." There is a family quarrel over a division of property which reveals that both George's Aunt Fanny and George's mother are more or less interested in Eugene Morgan. George's father dies. George is graduated. He and Lucy remain "almost engaged." George announces to her his intention to be a gentleman of leisure.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

"What kind?"

"Whatever appeals to me," he said. Lucy looked at him with grieved wonder. "But you really don't mean to have any regular business or profession at all?"

"I certainly do not!" George returned promptly and emphatically.

"I was afraid so," she said in a low voice.

George continued to breathe deeply throughout another protracted interval of silence. Then he said, "Your father is a business man—"

"He's a mechanical genius," Lucy interrupted quickly. "Of course he's both. And he was a lawyer once—he's done all sorts of things."

"Very well. I merely wished to ask if it's his influence that makes you think I ought to 'do' something?"

Lucy frowned slightly. "Why, I suppose almost everything I think or say must be owing to his influence in one way or another. We haven't had anybody but each other for so many years, and we always think about alike, so of course—"

"I see!" And George's brow darkened with resentment. "So that's it, is it? It's your father's idea that I ought to go into business and that you oughtn't to be engaged to me until I do."

Lucy gave a start, her denial was so quick. "No! I've never once spoken to him about it. Never!"

George looked at her keenly, and he jumped to a conclusion not far from the truth. "But you know without talking to him that it's the way he does feel about it? I see."

She nodded gravely. "Yes."

George's brow grew darker still. "Do you think I'd be much of a man," he said slowly, "if I let any other man dictate to me my own way of life?"

"George! Who's dictating your—"

"It seems to me it amounts to that."

"Oh, no! I only know how papa thinks about things. He's never, never spoken unkindly or 'dictatingly' of you." Her face was so touching in its distress that for the moment George forgot his anger. He seized that small, troubled hand.

"Lucy," he said huskily. "Don't you know that I love you?"

"Yes—I do."

"Don't you love me?"

"Yes—I do."

"Then what does it matter what your father thinks about my doing something or not doing anything? He has his way, and I have mine. Why, look at your father's best friend, my Uncle George Amberson—he's never done anything in his life, and—"

"Oh, yes, he has," she interrupted. "He was in politics."

"Well, I'm glad he's out," George said. "Politics is a dirty business for a gentleman, and Uncle George would tell you that himself. Lucy, let's not talk any more about it. Let me tell mother when I get home that we're engaged. Won't you, dear?"

She shook her head. "No," she said, and gave him a sudden little look of renewed gaiety. "Let's let it stay 'almost.'"

"Because your father—"

"Oh, because it's better!"

George's voice shook. "Isn't it your father?"

"It's his ideals I'm thinking of—yes."

George dropped her hand abruptly and anger narrowed his eyes. "I know what you mean," he said. "I dare say I don't care for your father's ideals any more than he does for mine!"

He tightened the reins, Penderennis quickening eagerly to the trot; and when George jumped out of the runabout before Lucy's gate, and assisted her to descend, the silence in which they parted was the same that had begun when Penderennis began to trot.

CHAPTER XIII.

George went driving the next afternoon, alone and encountering Lucy and her father on the road, in one of Morgan's cars, lifted his hat, but no wise relaxed his formal countenance as they passed. Eugene waved a cordial hand quickly returned to the

steering wheel; but Lucy only nodded gravely and smiled no more than George did. Nor did she accompany Eugene to the Major's for dinner the following Sunday evening, though both were bidden to attend that feast, which was already reduced in numbers and gaiety by the absence of George Amberson. Eugene explained to his host that Lucy had gone away to visit a school friend.

The information, delivered in the library, just before old Sam's appearance to announce dinner, set Miss Minafer in quite a flutter. "Why, George!" she said, turning to her nephew. "How does it happen you didn't tell us?" And with both hands opening, as if to express her innocence of some conspiracy, she exclaimed to the others: "He's never said one word to us about Lucy's planning to go away!"

"Probably afraid to," the Major suggested. "Didn't know but he might break down and cry if he tried to speak of it!" He clapped his grandson on the shoulder, inquiring jocularly: "That it, George?"

George made no reply, but he was red enough to justify the Major's developing a chuckle into laughter, though Miss Fanny, observing her nephew keenly, got an impression that his fiery blush was in truth more fiery than tender.

After the arrival of coffee the Major was rallying Eugene upon some rival automobile shops lately built in a suburb, and already promising to flourish.

"I suppose they'll either drive you out of the business," said the old gentleman, "or else the two of you'll drive all the rest of us off the streets."

"If we do we'll even things up by making the streets five or ten times as long as they are now," Eugene returned.

"How do you propose to do that?"

"It isn't the distance from the center of a town that counts," said Eugene; "it's the time it takes to get



there. This town's already spreading; bicycles and trolleys have been doing their share, but the automobile is going to carry city streets clear out to the county line."

The Major was skeptical. "Dream on, fair son!" he said. "It's lucky for us that you're only dreaming; because if people go to moving that far, real estate values in the old residence part of town are going to be stretched pretty thin."

"I'm afraid so," Eugene assented. "Unless you keep things so bright and clean that the old section will stay more attractive than the new ones."

"Not very likely! How are things going to be kept 'bright and clean' with soft coal and our kind of city government?"

"They aren't," Eugene replied quick-

ly. "There's no hope of it, and already the boarding house is marching up National avenue. My relatives, the Sharons, have sold their house and are building in the country—at least, they call it 'the country.' It will be city in two or three years."

"Good gracious!" the Major exclaimed, affecting dismay. "So your little shops are going to ruin all your old friends, Eugene!"

"Unless my old friends take warning in time, or abolish smoke and get a new kind of city government."

"Well, well!" the Major laughed. "You have enough faith in miracles, Eugene—granting that trolleys and bicycles and automobiles are miracles. So you think they're to change the face of the land, do you?"

"They're already doing it, Major; and it can't be stopped. Automobiles—"

At this point he was interrupted. George was the interrupter. He had said nothing since entering the dining room, but now he spoke in a loud and peremptory voice, using the tone of one in authority who checks idle prattle and settles a matter forever.

"Automobiles are a useless nuisance," he said.

There fell a moment's silence. Isabel gazed incredulously at George, color slowly heightening upon her cheeks and temples, while Fanny watched him with a quick eagerness, her eyes alert and bright. But Eugene seemed merely quizzical, as if not taking this brusquerie to himself. The Major was seriously disturbed.

"What did you say, George?" he asked, though George had spoken but too distinctly.

"I said all automobiles were a nuisance," George answered, repeating not only the words but the tone in which he had uttered them. And he added: "They'll never amount to anything but a nuisance. They had no business to be invented."

The Major frowned. "Of course you forget that Mr. Morgan makes them, and also did his share in inventing them. If you weren't so thoughtless, he might think you rather offensive."

"That would be too bad," said George coolly. "I don't think I could survive it."

Again there was a silence, while the Major stared at his grandson, aghast. But Eugene began to laugh cheerfully.

"I'm not sure he's wrong about automobiles," he said. "With all their speed forward they may be a step backward in civilization—that is, in spiritual civilization. But automobiles have come, and they bring a greater change in our life than most of us suspect. They are going to alter war, and they are going to alter peace. I think men's minds are going to be changed in subtle ways because of automobiles; just how, though, I could hardly guess. Perhaps, ten or twenty years from now, if we can see the inward change in men by that time, I shouldn't be able to defend the gasoline engine, but would have to agree with him that automobiles 'had no business to be invented.' He laughed good-naturedly and, looking at his watch, apologized for having an engagement which made his departure necessary when he would much prefer to linger, and left them at the table.

Isabel turned wondering, hurt eyes upon her son. "George, dear?" she said. "What did you mean?"

"Just what I said," he returned, lighting one of the Major's cigars. Isabel's hand, pale and slender, upon the tablecloth, touched one of the fine silver candlesticks aimlessly; the fingers were seen to tremble. "Oh, he was hurt!" she murmured.

"I don't see why he should be," George said. "I didn't say anything about him. What made you think he was hurt?"

"I know him!" was all of her reply, half-whispered.

The Major stared hard at George from under his white eyebrows. "You didn't mean 'him,' you say, George? I suppose if we had a clergyman as a guest here you'd expect him not to be offended, and to understand that your remarks were neither personal nor unattractive if you said the church was a nuisance and ought never to have been invented. We seem to have a new kind of young people these days. It's a new style of courting a pretty girl, certainly, for a young fellow to go deliberately out of his way to try and make an enemy of her father by attacking his business! By Jove! That's a new way to win a woman!"

George flushed angrily and seemed about to offer a retort, but held his breath for a moment; and then held his peace. It was Isabel who responded to the Major. "Oh, no!" she said. "Eugene would never be anybody's enemy—he couldn't!—and last of all George's. I'm afraid he was hurt, but I don't fear his not having understood that George spoke without thinking of what he was saying—I mean, without realizing its bearing on Eugene."

"Well, well," said his grandfather, rising. "It wasn't a very successful bit of her as a person herself, not as anybody's daughter. If I have a friend, I don't see that it's incumbent upon me to like my friend's relatives. Now, suppose I have certain ideas or ideals

which I have chosen for the regulation of my own conduct in life. Suppose some friend of mine has a relative with ideals directly the opposite of mine, and my friend believes more in the relative's ideals than in mine: Do you think I ought to give up my own just to please a person who's taken up ideals that I really despise?"

"No, dear; of course people can't give up their ideals; but I don't see what this has to do with dear little Lucy and—"

"I didn't say it had anything to do with them," he interrupted. "I was merely putting a case to show how a person would be justified in being a friend of one member of a family and feeling anything but friendly toward another. I don't say, though, that I feel unfriendly to Mr. Morgan. I don't say that I feel friendly to him, and I don't say that I feel unfriendly; but if you really think that I was rude to him tonight—"

"Just thoughtless, dear. You didn't see that what you said tonight—"

"Well, I'll not say anything of that sort again where he can hear it. There, isn't that enough?"

"But, George," she said earnestly, "you would like him, if you'd just let yourself. You say you don't dislike him. Why don't you like him? I can't understand at all. What is it that you don't—"

"There, there!" he said. "It's all right, and you toddle along."

"But, George—"

"Now, now! I really do want to get into bed. Good-night, old lady."

"But, George, dear—"

"I'm going to bed, old lady; so good-night."



George Was Never More Furious.

black skirts, leaving George mystified but incurious.

In truth, however, he was neither so comfortable nor so imperturbable as he appeared. He felt some gratification; he had done a little to put the man in his place—that man whose influence upon his daughter was precisely the same thing as a contemptuous criticism of George Amberson Minafer, and of George Amberson Minafer's "ideals of life." Lucy's going away without a word was intended, he supposed, as a bit of punishment. Well, he wasn't the sort of man that people were allowed to punish; he could demonstrate that to them—since they started it!

Isabel came to George's door that night and, when she had kissed him good-night, she remained in the open doorway with her hand upon his shoulder and her eyes thoughtfully lowered, so that her wish to say something more than good-night was evident. Not less obvious was her perplexity about the manner of saying it; and George, divining her thought, amiably made an opening for her.

"Well, old lady," he said, indulgently, "you needn't look so worried. I won't be tactless with Morgan again. After this I'll just keep out of his way."

"Dear," she said, "I wish you'd tell me something: Why don't you like Eugene?"

"Oh, I like him well enough," George returned, with a short laugh, as he sat down and began to unlace his shoes. "I like him well enough—in his place."

"No, dear," she said hurriedly. "I've had a feeling from the very first that you didn't really like him—that you really never liked him. I can't understand it, dear: I don't see what can be the matter."

"Nothing's the matter."

This easy declaration naturally failed to carry great weight, and Isabel went on, in her troubled voice: "It seems so queer, especially when you feel as you do about his daughter."

At this, George stopped unlacing his shoes abruptly, and sat up. "How do I feel about his daughter?" he demanded.

"Well, it's seemed—as if—as if— Isabel began timidly. "It did seem—at least, you haven't looked at any other girl ever since they came here, and—certainly you've seemed very much interested in her. Certainly you've been very great friends?"

"Well, what of that?"

"It's only that I'm like your grandfather: I can't see how you could be so much interested in a girl and—and not feel very pleasantly toward her father."

"Well, I'll tell you something," George said slowly, and a frown of concentration could be seen upon his brow, as from a profound effort at self-examination. "The truth is, I don't believe I've ever thought of the two together, exactly—at least, not until lately. I've always thought of Lucy just as Lucy, and of Morgan just as Morgan. I've always thought of her as a person herself, not as anybody's daughter. If I have a friend, I don't see that it's incumbent upon me to like my friend's relatives. Now, suppose I have certain ideas or ideals

figure of fun. And while he stood there, undeniably such a figure, with Janie and Mary Sharon threatening to burst at any moment, Lucy sat looking at him with her eyebrows delicately lifted in casual, polite inquiry. Her own complete composure was what most galled him.

"Nothing of the slightest importance!" he managed to say. "I was just leaving. Good-afternoon!" And with long strides he reached the door and hastened through the hall; but before he closed the door he heard from Janie and Mary Sharon the outburst of wild, irrepressible emotion which his performance had inspired.

He drove home in a tumultuous mood, a J almost ran down two ladies who were engaged in absorbing conversation at a crossing. They were his Aunt Fanny and Mrs. Johnson; a jerk of the reins at the last instant saved them by a few inches; but their conversation was so interesting that they were unaware of their danger, and did not notice the runabout, nor how close it came to them.

He drove into the Major's stable too fast, the sagacious Penderennis saving himself from going through a partition by a swerve which splintered a shaft of the runabout and almost threw the driver to the floor. George swore, and then swore again at the fat old darkey, Tom, for giggling at his swearing.

He strode from the stable, crossed the Major's back yard, then passed behind the new houses, on his way home. These structures were now approaching completion, but still in a state of rawness hideous to George—though, for that matter, they were never to be anything except hideous to him.

In this temper he emerged from behind the house nearest his own and, glancing toward the street, saw his mother standing with Eugene Morgan upon the cement path that led to the front gate. She was bareheaded and Eugene held his hat and stuck in his hand; evidently he had been calling upon her, and she had come from the house with him, continuing their conversation and delaying their parting.

George stared at them. A hot dislike struck him at the sight of Eugene; and a vague revulsion, like a strange, unpleasant taste in his mouth, came over him as he looked at his mother; her manner was eloquent of so much thought about her companion and of such reliance upon him.

The two began to walk on toward the gate, where they stopped, turning to face each other, and Isabel's glance, passing Eugene, fell upon George. Instantly she smiled and waved her hand to him, while Eugene turned and nodded; but George, standing as in some rigid trance, and staring straight at them, gave these signals of greeting

no sign of recognition whatever. Upon this, Isabel called to him, waving her hand again.

"George!" she called, laughing. "Wake up, dear! George, hello!"

George turned away as if he had neither seen nor heard, and stalked into the house by the side door.

George has a rude awakening and starts lots of trouble.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Making of a Match.

Thorpe gives the following proportions for match head and for striking surface: Head composition: Potassium chlorat, five parts; potassium bichromat, two parts; glass powder, three parts; gum, two parts. Rubbing surface: Antimony trisulfid, five parts; red phosphorus, three parts; manganese dioxide, one and one-half parts; glue, four parts.—Electrical Experimenter.

When Lucy came home the autumn was far enough advanced to smell of burning leaves, and for the annual editorials, in the papers, on the purple haze, the golden branches, the ruddy fruit, and the pleasure of long tramps in the brown forest. George had not heard of her arrival, and he met her, on the afternoon following that event, at the Sharons', where he had gone in the secret hope that he might hear something about her. Janie Sharon had just begun to tell him that she heard Lucy was expected home soon, after having "a perfectly gorgeous time"—information which George received with no responsive enthusiasm—when Lucy came demurely in, a proper little autumn figure in green and brown.

Her cheeks were flushed and her dark eyes were bright indeed; evidences, as George supposed, of the excitement incidental to the perfectly gorgeous time just concluded; though Janie and Mary Sharon both thought they were the effect of Lucy's having seen George's runabout in front of the house as she came in. George took on color, himself, as he rose and nodded indifferently; and the hot suffusion to which he became subject extended its area to include his neck and ears. Nothing could have made him much more indignant than his consciousness of these symptoms of the icy indifference which it was his purpose not only to show but to feel.

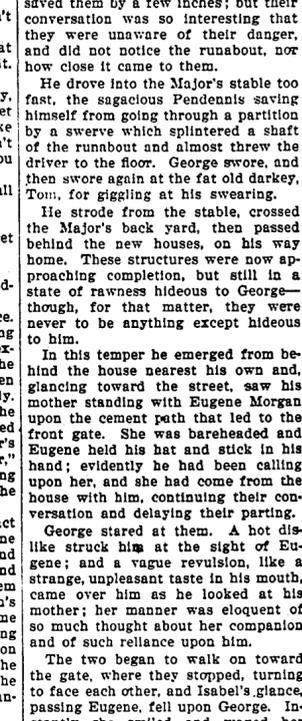
She kissed her cousins, gave George her hand, said "How d'you do," and took a chair beside Janie with a composure which augmented George's indignation.

"How d'you do?" he said. "I trust that the word 'trust' sounded idiotic. Then, to cover his awkwardness, he coughed, and even to his own rosy ears his cough was ostentatiously a false one. Lucy sat silent and the two Sharon girls leaned forward, staring at him with strained eyes, their lips tightly compressed; and both were but too easily diagnosed as subject to an agitation which threatened their self-control. He began again.

"I—I—I hope you have had a— a pleasant time. I—I—I hope you are well. I hope you are extremely—I hope extremely—extremely—"

"I beg your pardon?" Lucy said.

George was never more furious; he felt that he was "making a spectacle of himself," and no young gentleman in the world was more loath than George Amberson Minafer to look a



Gave These Signals of Greeting No Sign of Recognition Whatever.

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Sundays and holidays by appointment only.

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.
JAMES M. CUTTER,
CHARLES F. DOWNES,
HENRY A. COOLIDGE,
Selectmen of Antrim.

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ACCOMMODATION!

To and from Antrim Railroad Station.

Trains leave Antrim Depot as follows:

7.08	A. M.	11.32
	7.44	
	11.35	
	P. M.	
1.12		1.53
4.15		6.57

Sunday: 6.30, 6.43, 11.42 a.m.; 4.49 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.

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 2 o'clock, to transact School District business and to hear all parties.

J. D. HUTCHINSON,
EMMA S. GOODELL,
MATTIE L. H. PROCTOR,
Antrim School Board.

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CLINTON VILLAGE

Charles Butterfield was in Nashua Monday on business.

Albert Zabriskie was in Keene on business last Saturday.

Leon Cutter and family have moved to Windsor for the winter.

Mrs. Lillian Larrabee was called to Boston the last of the week by the death of a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wood and Leon Carr drove to Wilton Sunday and visited with relatives.

Amos Harrington has moved his family into the vacant tenement in Mr. Brownell's house.

Mrs. Mary Maxwell is stopping in the family of H. W. Johnson, in the village for a few days.

Miss Nancy Harlow has returned from Providence, R. I., and is with her parents on Hancock road.

The family of James Cuddihy have moved from Bennington, into Mrs. Pike's house on Hancock road.

An auto party in charge of John H. Rogers, Esq., a Boston attorney, visited his friend, Junius T. Hanchett Sunday.

Charles Holt and family, Alfred Holt and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zabriskie spent the day, Sunday, with relatives in Wilton.

G. H. Caughey and family, with Mrs. Brown and Miss Ethel Brown, from the Branch, drove to Chester, Vt., Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ling, Mrs. Rena Ling, Mrs. Charles Gary, Miss Hannah Elder, Miss Miriam Ling, and Charles Ling, all from Arlington, Mass., came up by auto and spent the day with the Munhall sisters Sunday.

Joe Bacon, from Winchester, Mass., spent the week end with Harry Bigelow at Fairacres. The Bigelows all went back to their home in Winchester, Mass., Monday morning but expect to return for the week ends.

HANCOCK

Rev. Frank Pearson and son, Hayden Pearson, are at their former home, Glenrose Farm, for the apple season.

Miss Hattie Farwell, of Winchendon, who formerly lived here, was recently married to Alfred White, of Winchendon.

Mrs. J. E. Hadley spent two weeks at Lake Sunapee, returning Friday. Mr. Hadley was there one week and Allan Hadley the following.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pollard, of Bristol, spent several days in town. Mr. Pollard was formerly an owner of the store now owned by C. A. Upton.

Mrs. C. H. Dutton attended a Pomona Grange meeting in Lyndeboro this week and later was with her daughter, Miss Elsie Goodale in Milford.

Harry Box, the English tenor, sang at the Sunday morning service, uplifting his hearers by his interpretation of religious music. He sang at Hillsboro in the evening, Rev. Mr. Laite preaching there at that time. They were accompanied to Hillsboro by a group of Hancock church-goers.

Thursday afternoon of this week is to be Soldier's Day at the Historical Society's meeting, with Dr. Guy Daniel Tibbetts, of Bennington as speaker and Harry Box, the English tenor and bird whistler, to furnish special music. There will be dinner at noon and it is hoped that every Hancock soldier will be present.

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Henry Wilson, from Munsonville, is working on the state road and boarding at George Sawyer's.

BENNINGTON

A Weekly News Letter of Interest

Moving Pictures!

Town Hall, Bennington at 8.15 o'clock

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 1
Constance Talmadge in
"Right of Purchase"
6 Reel Drama

Saturday Evening, Oct. 4
"In Judgement Of"
6 Reel Drama

Red Glove Serial, Chap. 5
Featuring Marie Walcamp

Mrs. Phelps is very seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Cheney.

Mrs. Fred Graves, of Leominster, Mass., visited last week with Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace.

Mrs. Frank Taylor was called to Belmont, Mass., last week by the death of her brother, John Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Spaulding, of East Washington, will be at Hill Home, Mr. Swift's residence, in Bennington, for the month of October.

Rev. Bernard Copping preached his farewell sermon, at the Congregational church last Sunday morning. This sermon completed Mr. Copping's 40th year of preaching.

The Grange fair last Thursday evening was a marked success in every way, and the exhibits were remarkably good. A harvest supper was served, after which an entertainment was given, the principal feature being an amusing comedy, entitled "Hitty's Service Flag." The net proceeds were about \$30.

The Selectmen are completing plans for a bronze memorial tablet to be erected for our service boys in the not far distant future. In town meeting a substantial appropriation was made to spend in this way and in welcoming home our boys and arrangements are being perfected for a very fitting occasion of this kind. We all feel that a good thing should be done for our boys and the town is sure to do herself honor at this time.

AUTO ACCIDENT

On Monday afternoon a Stevens-Duryea car, owned by Harry B. Kendrick, of Hudson, this state, containing a party of ladies, was entering the covered bridge from the Antrim end and just before meeting a car in the bridge turned too far to the right and struck the side of the bridge near the railing, but fortunately the car did not go over into the river nor were any great injuries received by the occupants. The front end of the car was damaged to quite an extent. It was one of the fortunate accidents when but little damage was done and no one hurt to any great extent. The studding of the bridge was marked somewhat and needs to be greatly strengthened at the corners are exposed to attacks of this kind.

Change of Trains and Running Time

By a change in running time of trains on the Peterboro and Hillsboro branch of the B. & M. road, it will be seen that two trains have been taken off—what were known as the Concord trains—and two others are added. These latter trains have been running between Hillsboro and Manchester over the North Wear road and are now run to and from Peterboro.

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GEORGE W. HUNT,
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FIRE COMPANIES CALLED OUT

Fire started in a lumber camp off the Franconstown road, very near this village, on Monday afternoon and was burning considerably before much attention was paid to it. Teams were loading the lumber on the train but the operators of the camp left some time ago. Our fire department was on the job, but with a heavy wind they needed help and the department from Antrim was called out. After a time the flames were under subjection and all danger passed. Quite a number of thousand feet of lumber were burned, causing some financial loss to the owners. Fears were entertained that some houses nearby would be reached by the flames but nothing of this kind happened.

HILLSBORO

Mrs. Nellie Childs, wife of Alba Childs, died at her home on Heniker street in this village, last Saturday, after a short illness. She was born in Hancock, Vt., Dec. 5, 1856, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Martin, and married Mr. Childs 37 years ago at Lowell, Mass. They were engaged in the hotel business here for a number of years. She had been an active worker in the Congregational Church here for 25 years or more. She leaves a daughter, two sisters and three brothers. Funeral services took place Tuesday at the Congregational Church.



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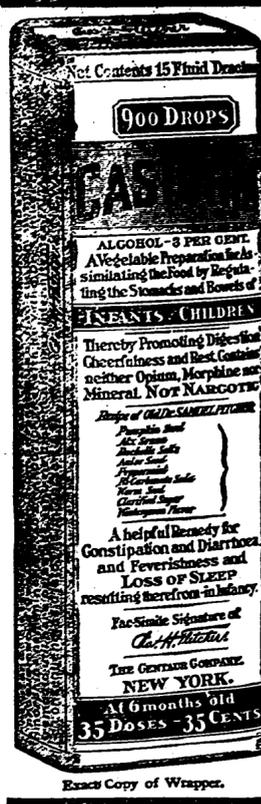
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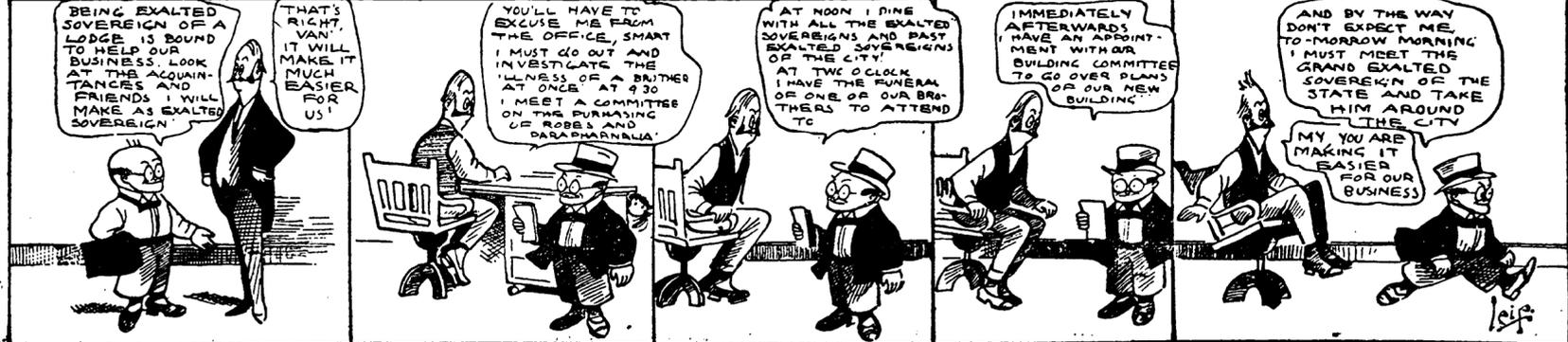
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