

Reminiscences of Western Travels.

BY HELEN M. TODD.
XVI.

A Week in Montana.

The train that afternoon over the Oregon Short Line was very crowded, and as we made ourselves comfortable in our section, and listened to the complaints of our fellow-passengers, many of whom had been compelled to take upper berths, we were thankful for the letter of introduction to the Salt Lake City agent, that had made it easy for us to secure accommodations. The most impressive bit of scenery was observed at dusk, as we passed through the Bear River Canyon, where the river tumbling through its rocky gorge, and the extensive irrigation project there under construction, made an interesting subject for a photograph.

That evening a party of young fellows on a government surveying party boarded the train, and kept things lively for awhile. If berths had been scarce at beginning they were a decidedly minus quantity by this time, and those of the boys who could not get a chance to sleep two by two in the few upper berths were left sitting up in the smoking room until morning. It was well after midnight when peace and quiet finally descended upon the sleeper, and it seemed only a few moments before our travelling alarm clock reminded us that we must change at Butte at a quarter of seven, if the train was on schedule time. It was on time, or very nearly so, and the local for Bozeman was held long enough to permit our scrambling aboard with only a hurried glance at that portion of Butte visible from the station. Even that passing glimpse gave us a mental picture of a dingy, unattractive city, where the paraphernalia of mines and mining held the most prominent place in the landscape. We were told later that it would be a most interesting town to visit, since it is unique from many standpoints. In buying a house lot in Butte one buys the surface of the ground only, and down below the shallow cellars, the ceaseless mining for copper and iron goes on.

The beauty and fertility of the Gallatin Valley was a most welcome change after the desert vistas to which we had become accustomed, and a former Bozeman resident, and of course a most enthusiastic "booster," added greatly to the pleasure of our journey by his descriptions and stories of the country. The ride to Bozeman was not a long one and shortly after ten o'clock we were alighting from our taxi and receiving the heartiest of welcomes from Professor and Mrs. Schoppe, to say nothing of Billie, who was as enthusiastic as his elders. We had made better connections than had been thought possible, and had arrived almost as soon as the telegram announcing the hour of our arrival. Tongues were soon flying fast, especially those of the feminine portion of the party, if one may believe the statements made by Will in a letter written home that evening.

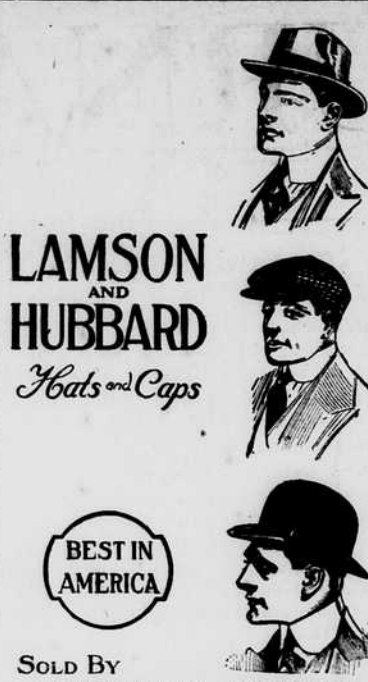
After a dinner to which the hungry travellers did full justice, the whole family started for a walk to see a bit of Bozeman, and incidentally to search for wild flowers. These we found in great profusion, and nearly all the different varieties were strange to Eastern eyes, and later necessitated a prolonged study of a convenient book about wild flowers. From a bluff we gained some splendid views of the Gallatin Valley with its encircling ring of stately snow-covered mountains which seem to shut out the rest of the world. This valley is aptly called the "Egypt of America," but the remarkable fertility of its soil is in some degree offset by its early frosts and consequent shortness of its seasons.

Like all the rest of the Western cities we had visited Bozeman had had an "unusually" rainy season, and during our stay the weather exhibited all the caprices characteristic of a New England April. Despite the radical difference of Eastern and Western architecture, the atmosphere and general appearance of Bozeman seems more home-like than that of any town we had hitherto seen. Had it not been for the cottonwood trees, which our imagination could easily convert to the New England maples they somewhat resembled in size and outline, we might have persuaded ourselves that we were no farther from home than the New Hampshire hills. Fortunately for our good opinion or the cottonwoods, we did not see them at the stage when their disagreeable propensity for indiscriminate distribution of white "cottony" fuzz makes them the bane of the careful housewife.

A trolley ride up the valley to Saylesville, over an enterprising road that operated but two round trips daily, was a most pleasant experience, and helped us to gain an excellent idea of the character of the surrounding country and the nearby ranches.

The main attraction for one day of our visit was a circus, with all its attendant delights for small boys (and big ones also) and among other things we discovered that a much belated street parade is a circus characteristic by no means confined to the East. The circus was remarkable as regards price only. Billie's extraordinary graft and surprising capacity for ice cream cones, and the staying qualities of his long-suffering balloon, quite overshadow the show itself in our memories of the day.

On the way home from the circus a visit was made to the "grain room" of the local club, where grain exhibits demonstrated the fertility of the Gallatin region, and pictures cleverly done in seeds and grasses reminded us of the Montana, Oregon and California exhibits at the Exposition. Here at the clubroom, much to our delight, we met one of Bozeman's pioneers, Chaffee by name, whose stories of the early days of Bozeman, and his own thrilling adventures with the Indians, were as exciting as any we had ever read in the wildest tales of the



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"wild and woolly" West. We spent a most enjoyable hour listening to his yarns and examining the Indian and pioneer relics carefully preserved in a show case near by.

We anxiously watched the skies next morning, and finally decided, despite their somewhat threatening appearance, to carry out our cherished plans for a "real Western" picnic. A capacious survey, with two lively "cayuses" as motive power, was driven up to the door, and speedily loaded with cooking utensils, picnic paraphernalia, and wraps, until there was scarcely room for its prospective occupants. We managed to squeeze ourselves, Billie and all, in some-where, however, and started off toward the mountains, around the "Little Horn" and through the Bridger canyon. As we drove along we tried to trace over the hills the probable course of the pioneers Lewis and Clark, who were the first white men to pass through the Gallatin Valley. The wild flowers along the way were especially beautiful, the wild geraniums in particular growing in great profusion, and making splashes of purple red against the green background of the hillsides. We kept a sharp lookout for the wild forget-me-nots that were reputed to grow thereabouts, and finally our search was rewarded as the road descended into a little canyon, and the slopes on either side were thickly dotted with the little blue flowers. The feminine members of the party hastily called a halt, and alighted to revel in the novelty of gathering forget-me-nots by the armfuls. Billie joined in the search with enthusiasm and delighted in bringing up choice specimens for maternal approval.

Before long the threatening aspect of the clouds, and the voracious appetites given by the bracing mountain air, combined to make us think very favorably of a stop for dinner, so, finding a sheltered spot, with a brook running conveniently near, we hastened to make camp. While the horses were being unharnessed, we "tenderfoot" labored diligently to find sufficient dry wood for a fire, not succeeding very well at that, as our host speedily demonstrated on his return to the scene. Under his more experienced management the fire burned briskly, and soon the sizzling bacon and frying potatoes, with the coffee bubbling merrily, sent up an aroma that gave added zest to appetites already keen. The "proof" of this pudding was surely in the "eating," and we pronounced our Western picnic a huge success. A passing shower caused us to "break camp" in a hurry, and seek the shelter afforded by the survey, but the rain, though heavy while it lasted, was soon over, and before long the bright sun gave new beauty to the dripping landscape.

As we drove along, saucy magpies, looking for all the world like crows in evening dress, screamed at us from nearby trees and fences, and innumerable gophers scuttled through the fields or squatted on their haunches to watch us go by, only flitting their tails dextrously and whisking away, when made the target for occasional shots from Will Schoppe's "twenty-two." In defence of Will's marksmanship I will have to state that they were exceedingly active targets.

Our objective point, the Bridger canyon, though not of great length, was a very beautiful bit of scenery, where an enterprising little river tumbled noisily between lofty cliffs. The cayuses were halted long enough to allow the kodak to take a picture, and as he scrambled up over exceedingly precarious footing to a suitable vantage point, the rest of us held our breath lest he should enact the part of Jack in the old nursery rhyme, and "fall down and break his crown."

Leaving the canyon we made a brief visit to a State fish hatchery, where grayling in different stages of development were observed with interest. The drive back to Bozeman, over a different route, was no less interesting than the drive out had been, and late in the afternoon though it was when we arrived, we still had time for a drive through the campus of the Montana Agricultural college, and a brief visit to some of the buildings. Will made a more extensive visit to the next day, while I attended a most interesting meeting of the local D. A. R., who gave a cordial welcome to a visitor from a Maine chapter.

All too soon the day came to leave Bozeman, which had already begun to seem like home to us, and we were compelled to take our leave of the Schoppes, with the earnest hope of seeing them in the East next summer. Our reservations for the Yellowstone were already made with the Wylie Company, so on the eleventh of June we took the afternoon train to Livingston, leaving Bozeman in the midst of a downpour that did not augur well for a Park trip.

Bozeman and Livingston are rival towns, and at each place disparaging remarks are made of the other. Among

others, we had heard that a high board fence stood on the outskirts of Livingston, and that when anyone wanted a new hat, all that was necessary was to go down to the fence and take his choice. The velocity of the wind on the day we reached Livingston left little doubt in our minds as to the truth of that statement, and had we needed new head gear just then we should certainly have visited that fence! To make a bad matter worse, the rain had turned to sleet and snow, and it required a distinct effort of the imagination to realize that it was nearly the middle of June. Our only consolation was found in a most attractive souvenir shop, where that evening we spent a great deal of our time, and, incidentally, our money, finally retiring to our rooms at the hotel to hope for good weather on the morrow for our long anticipated trip to the Yellowstone.

PALE SCHOOL CHILDREN

This is the time of the year that school children grow pale. Confined indoors, for many hours a day, studying at night, perhaps, deprived of much out-of-door exercise, their blood grows thin. Compare your child's complexion with that it was last summer. Probably you have not realized how thin the blood was getting because the change was so gradual. When a child formerly bright and active loses color and finds play an effort, but prefers to sit still and read, there is every reason to suspect that the blood is getting thin, that the child is anemic. Sometimes there is headache and nosebleed. These confirm the suspicion. It is a condition that is full of danger, for thin blood is an open door to many diseases, especially during changeable weather. But it is a condition that is easily remedied if taken in time. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained at any drug store. A fifty-cent box contains about two weeks' treatment and these pills are a great blood-builder and invigorator. They are just the sort of non-alcoholic tonic that many children need.

Write today to Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for the free book "Building Up the Blood," named at the bottom of the treatment. A diet book will also be sent free on request.

Political Points.

Secretary McAdoo asks bids for 1,200,000 pounds of bank note paper. Is there to be an issue of skin plasters with the fictitious net balance in the general fund of the Treasury to redeem them?

Mr. Bryan, while denouncing Wilson for having gone "joy riding with the jingoes," insists that he has no personal differences with his former chief. We believe that sacred history tells of one who approached his victim asking, "Art thou in health, my brother?"

The Underwood law was characterized by its framers as a "competitive" measure. It is, to the limit. Under it 74 per cent of our imports are coming in free, and the average duty rate now hovers around eight per cent. As a revenue producer it is a farce, and the Democrats are now suggesting 57 varieties of taxation to bolster it up.

According to the Monthly Crop Report, published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, the prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens) paid to producers of the United States, as shown by the index figure on December 15th, last, was about 5.5 per cent lower than a year previously, and 8.8 per cent lower than two years before. But there is nothing to show that the consumer paid less for these products over the counter.

A Washington dispatch to the New York "Evening Post" exults that the report on Mexico which has been sent to the Senate "is by no means as full of dynamite for this administration as the Republicans had hoped." The dynamite, let us say, exists. It may be kept in cold storage in the files of the State Department for a time. But it is bound to explode one of these days. Concealment of facts never yet helped an administration.

"Foreign relations taking first place," says a head-line in the New York Journal of Commerce. The article following goes on to say that economic questions as political issues are being forced to the rear. The President said some time ago that the Republicans would have but one issue—the tariff. But he has changed his mind again, and given them another—the foreign policy. The Republicans will meet him on his own ground with either one, or both.

We have not always agreed with the utterances of George W. Perkins in matters political, but he surely strikes a responsive chord in our nature when he describes himself as believing in Republicanism "of the Abraham Lincoln, Thomas B. Reed, James G. Blaine, William McKinley" brand. Reflecting upon the present manner of conducting our foreign relations, we are inclined to place our emphasis upon the "James G. Blaine" portion of Mr. Perkins's words.

In a recent issue of Commerce Reports, the Department of Commerce expressed great surprise that the Netherlands and Switzerland "sold much larger quantities of milk in the United States in 1915 than ever before." Inasmuch as the Democratic tariff law placed condensed milk on the free list, there is nothing surprising about the fact that European countries are taking advantage of it. However, half our condensed milk imports are coming from Canada, who turned down our reciprocity offer in 1911 and received free access to our market in 1913.

WATCH CHILD'S COUGH.

Colds, running of nose, continued irritation of the mucous membrane if neglected may mean catarrh later. Don't take the chances—do something for your child! Children will not take every medicine, but they will take Dr. King's New Discovery and without bribing or teasing. It's a sweet pleasant Tar Syrup and so effective. Just laxative enough to eliminate the waste poisons. Almost the first dose helps. Always prepared, no mixing or fussing. Just ask your druggist for Dr. King's New Discovery. It will save your child against serious ailments resulting from colds.

Washington Letters.

Suppressing Facts Regarding Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1916. After many weeks of delay Mr. Wilson deigned to make answer to the Senate's demand for information regarding affairs in Mexico. When Senator Fall first formulated his requests for the facts, early in the session, there was a disposition among Democrats to smother the resolution in committee; but as this method seemed too transparent and too dangerous, the administration forces made a fine show of bravado, asserted that there was nothing to be concealed in the Mexican business, and the resolution was passed without opposition.

At length the reply came—in the form of a letter from Secretary Lansing, who, writing at the President's orders, declares that it is "incompatible with the public interest" to make known much of the material which the Senate asked for. Among those hidden facts are the orders under which our forces entered upon the ill-starred expedition to Vera Cruz and the correspondence sent to the State Department by the Brazilian Minister in Mexico while he was in charge of our interests there.

But the outstanding facts which Mr. Wilson could not deny to the Senate and to the country is contained in Mr. Lansing's admission that 93 Americans have been murdered in Mexico since "watchful waiting" began its deadly work and that 36 others—among them 16 American soldiers—have been killed on American soil by bands of Mexican invaders.

In the face of these gruesome details Mr. Wilson has the hardihood to tell the Senate that there is in Mexico "reasonably adequate protection to the lives and property of Americans" and that Carranza is maintaining as good a government down there as anyone ought to expect.

Fortunately the files of the State Department are not the only place in which to find authentic information regarding conditions in Mexico. Senator Fall, who introduced the resolution of inquiry, and who was careful to draft his demands to cover the essential points in such an inquiry, already has authenticated information covering much of the ground which Mr. Wilson seeks to surround with secrecy. This information will be given to the country by means of debate in the Senate; and Mr. Wilson will find that he cannot hoodwink the country as to the fruits of his disastrous Mexican policy.

Financial Failures of the Administration. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1916. "One of the best arguments for the Republican protective tariff policy has been furnished by the Democratic party."

This comment was made by Representative Charles B. Timberlake of Colorado on the recent action of the Democratic caucus pledging support to the bill for retaining the present duty on sugar.

"In the first place, this proposal to maintain the present sugar tax is an admission by the Democrats of the financial failure of their administration," said Mr. Timberlake. "Confronted by an ever-increasing deficit in the treas-

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Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years.
A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical.
Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power.
Sample Free. Send all orders, enclosed by mail, The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Fresh Food
EVERY DAY AT THE
Hogan Bakery
TRY THEIR
Whole Wheat Bread
DOUGHNUTS
FRIED IN LARD AND ONLY
10c. per doz.

FIREMAN'S FUND INS. COMPANY

of San Francisco, California.

Incorporated in 1863. Commenced Business in 1863.

BERNARD FARMVILLE, President.

LOUIS WEINMANN, Secretary.

Capital paid up in cash, \$1,500,000 00

Assets December 31, 1915	
Real estate	\$ 578,442.39
Mortgage loans	1,138,153.90
Collateral loans	389,459.67
Stocks and bonds	6,107,862.30
Cash in office and bank	2,141,316.98
Agents' balances	1,240,988.81
Bills receivable	183,596.24
Interest and rents	96,985.05
All other assets	0
Gross assets	11,822,255.34
Deduct items not admitted	496,049.79
Admitted assets	\$11,326,205.55
Liabilities December 31, 1915	
Net unpaid losses	1,147,419.69
Unearned premiums	5,661,581.78
All other liabilities	352,500.00
Cash capital	1,500,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	2,664,704.18
Total liabilities and surplus	\$11,326,205.55

JAS. PATTEE & SON, Agents, Belfast

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ury, and at their wits' end how to meet it, they are forced to recognize Republican principle to prevent a further annual loss of about \$40,000,000 in revenue.

"Furthermore, the secondary effect of the Democratic reduction of about 50 cents per hundred pounds in the sugar duty constitutes another admission of failure. When the Democrats advocated free sugar, they claimed that the price of sugar to the consumer would be reduced in proportion to the reduction in duty. But what are the facts?"

"The partial reduction in the sugar duty wiped out the cane sugar industry of the United States. It partially destroyed the beet sugar industry and completely blocked its further development. It conferred a benefit upon the sugar industry in foreign countries. It reduced the annual customs revenues about ten millions. At the same time the price of sugar in America has remained practically the same."

"It is not surprising that individual Democrats in the recent caucus refused to abide by its decision because it was furnishing ammunition to their opponents. The Republican contention has been completely justified."

To Feel Well and Stay Well

The men and women who get the most out of life are those who take care of their health. Well people are cheery people—always welcome—they are glad to be alive. So watch your health. Don't neglect yourself. When you have a headache, feel listless, lose your appetite, or suffer from indigestion, do something for it, and be quick about it. The very best thing to do is to take "L. F." Atwood's Medicine.

It acts promptly and soon makes you feel like yourself again. Guard your health and the health of your family by having a bottle of this reliable remedy always on hand. Taken as directed it will save you much misery and keep you in good health.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write to day for free sample.

"L. F." Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

WHEREAS, R. P. Stickney, late of Belfast, Maine, deceased, in his lifetime, by his mortgage deed dated the first day of December, 1890, and recorded in Waldo Registry of Deeds, Book 208, Page 57, conveyed to Belfast Savings Bank, a corporation duly existing under the laws of the State of Maine, and having its principal place of business at said Belfast, a certain parcel of real estate with the buildings thereon, situated in Waldo, in said County of Waldo, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the westerly side of Church street at a point midway between the store of R. P. Stickney and the vest shop of Selwyn Thompson; thence south fifty-two and one-fourth degrees west on a line midway between said store and vest shop to an iron bolt in J. N. Stewart's line; thence north twenty-one and one-half degrees west on said Stewart's line twenty-six feet and eleven inches to a stake; thence on said Stewart's line to land of D. P. Flanders, forty-three and one-half degrees east to a stake; thence at right angles southward to a point nineteen feet three inches from the main house of said Hilton; thence on a line parallel to said Hilton's house, north sixty-six and one-half degrees east to Church street; thence on Church street, thirty-four feet to place of beginning; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, and the said R. P. Stickney, by his executor, the said R. P. Stickney, late of Belfast, in said County of Waldo, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the westerly side of Church street at a point midway between the store of R. P. Stickney and the vest shop of Selwyn Thompson; thence south fifty-two and one-fourth degrees west on a line midway between said store and vest shop to an iron bolt in J. N. 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Twenty-one relatives and friends of Mrs. Edward Pendleton gave her a surprise party on her birthday, Feb. 29th. The evening was spent socially, and ice cream and cake were served.

MORRILL.

Herman Merriam spent last week in Jefferson on business.

Stephen Payson was here from Rhode Island to attend his mother's funeral.

Rev. and Mrs. Nathan Hunt went to Massachusetts last week to spend a fortnight among former parishioners, Rev. I. B. Mower occupied the pulpit last Sunday.

Mrs. Acelia Payson, widow of E. A. Payson, died March March 21 at her son-in-law's, C. W. Achorn, aged 88 years. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, Rev. Nathan Hunt officiating.

HALLDALE.

Mrs. Mary W. White is very sick with a carbuncle on her neck.

Mrs. Almada Morse of Central Montville is helping care for Mrs. M. W. White.

Chester A. Cressey, the "Rawley Man" from Brewer, was a recent guest of J. E. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Monroe of Thorndike visited her aunt, Mrs. M. W. White, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Vose, recently reported sick, are much improved in health and have returned home.

PILLS BEST FOR LIVER.

Because they contain the best liver medicines, no matter how bitter or nauseating for the sweet sugar coating hides the taste. Dr. King's New Life Pills contain ingredients that put the liver working, move the bowels freely. No gripes, no nausea, aid digestion. Just try a bottle of Dr. King's New Life Pills and notice how much better you feel. 25c at your drug-gist.

Farming in Aroostook.

What should Aroostook raise? Of course it must and will raise potatoes as its staple product, but, with seed so very high, with fertilizers so very high and so light, the soil is quite a temptation, even a necessity, for our farmers to plant rather fewer potatoes than common, looking out well indeed for their crops of hay, wheat and oats. Something a little nearer general farming must come in Aroostook, and the sooner it comes the better. The fewer crops a farmer gets that their sales of phosphoric acid have been much smaller than those of the past few years, and well these reports may be believed.—Fort Fairfield Review.

keen discrimination, sound judgment and practical wisdom. She was a devoted wife and mother, a wise counsellor, a loyal and sympathetic friend, true and helpful in all the relations of life. It was in the home that her influence was especially conspicuous. Surely "her children rise up and call her blessed." The years of feebleness were years of patient waiting, during which she received the most tender and devoted ministrations of her family, and the sympathetic interest and expressions of affection of many friends. A beautiful life has been crowned, not closed. A large circle of acquaintances have abundant reason to remember her with gratitude, and many friends will prize the privilege of friendship and companionship with her. These will extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. She is survived by three children: Miss Maud E., who has for several years been her mother's constant companion; Mrs. Mary E., wife of Prof. Henry Trefethen of Colby College, and Horace T., an architect, all of Waterville, Me. There are also four grandchildren. The interment was in Searsmont, March 2nd.

Susan L., widow of Edwin Nutter, died March 7th in Bangor, aged 80 years, 4 months, and 22 days. She is survived by five daughters, and two sons: Mrs. Ada York of Newport, Mrs. Emery C. Perkins of Milo, Mrs. Walter Haley of South Brewer, Mrs. D. C. Bridges of Drew, and Miss Lillian Nutter of Bangor. Mr. Nutter of Glenburn, and F. L. Nutter of Plymouth. She also leaves two brothers, Winslow Wingate of Monroeville, and Ezra K. Wingate of Pittsfield. She lived all her life in Exeter and South Brewer, and had a large circle of loving friends, who will be saddened to hear of her death.

Johnson N. Vane, long in the electrical business in Bangor, died March 6th at his home in Brewer after a long illness, aged 57 years. He was born in Frankfort, but lived in Brewer nearly all his life, and had been in the electrical business since 1884. He was twice married, and was a member of the Aroostook Agricultural Society and represented Brewer in the Legislature in 1907 and 1908. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, was the first president of the Brewer Free Library Association and a trustee of the Brewer Methodist Church. He leaves a wife.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Charles H. Wittich*

The Republican Journal

BELFAST, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916

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BELFAST REDEEMED.

The result of the city election March 13th was in no sense a partisan victory. The city government elected was chosen to conduct the affairs of the city for the best interests of all concerned, and we believe we voice the sentiments of many Democrats and many Republicans in expressing the hope that in future elections politics will have no part, but the best men will be chosen and the welfare of the community be the first consideration. The one-man rule Belfast has endured in the past has been a detriment and a disgrace. Few of our citizens realize how the conditions here were regarded abroad. Letters from former residents, and from visitors, received at this office, are enlightening on this point. But when the creator of these conditions went on the platform in other States to defame, for hire, the city in which—unfortunately for the city—he has his residence, the eyes of many were opened as to the character of the defamer. The churches as a unit and a large percentage of the citizens have been opposed to him from the first. Many have been led astray by false statements and promises unfulfilled. Others who distrusted and disliked the candidate, voted for him because he headed the Democratic ticket; but they realize now that he is not, and never has been, a Democrat, and he is not now and never will be recognized as such by the leading and responsible members of that party, and their votes were recorded against him last Monday. He is today a political outcast.

Now let us hope there will be an end of rotten politics, personal defamation, libelling, falsehoods, attacks upon our financial institutions, business and professional men, the inciting of enmities and strife, which have given Belfast a bad name abroad and caused it to be regarded as an undesirable place of residence. The firebrand responsible for this condition has been extinguished. Now let us bury with it all past differences and get together and work together for good government, good citizenship and the moral and material welfare of the community.

Col. Roosevelt, now at Trinidad, has been heard from. In a statement given out March 9th through the New York Evening Mail he emphatically declines to be a candidate in the primaries of Massachusetts, or of any other State, and says further: "I will not enter into any fight for the nomination." . . . "and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf. Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic, unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action." He then reviews present political conditions and needs, and somehow conveys the impression that the man for the present emergency is about his size and disposition, although he says, "I do not wish the nomination, and

"I am not the least interested in the political fortunes either of myself or any other man. I am interested in awakening my fellow countrymen to the need of facing unpleasant facts. I am interested in the triumph of the great principles for which, with all my heart and soul, I have striven and shall continue to strive.

"I will not enter into any fight for the nomination and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf."

Monday's vote averted a threatened change in the personnel of the fire department, although it is generally recognized as one of the most efficient and dependable Belfast has ever had. The desire to defeat this move influenced not a few votes. The fire department, organized for the protection of life and property, should not be made a political football or be subjected to the passions and prejudices of one man. During the past year the department fought successfully many hard and continuous wars, and at the fire in the Eaton block won the commendation of everyone. Good judgment and hard work on this occasion prevented what would otherwise have been a disastrous conflagration, involving the loss of the Colonial Theater and much other property. So long as the present chief, his aids and officers, are willing to serve, they should, and will, be retained.

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, O., who has succeeded Lindley M. Garrison, resigned, as Secretary of War, takes the office with one point in his favor. He admits that he has "a good deal to learn" and says that as a boy he never even played with tin soldiers. Many people know too much—or think they do.

The result of the election in Vermont does not indicate, according to the newspapers of that State, any decline of temperance sentiment, but that the towns on the whole are "better satisfied with the present law, making prohibition possible under local option, than that proposed in the Perry referendum, providing for State-wide prohibition."

YOU NEED A TONIC

Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a Spring Medicine, is the Best.

Spring sickness comes in some degree to every man, woman and child in our climate. It is that run-down condition of the system that results from impure, impoverished, devitalized blood. It is marked by loss of appetite and that tired feeling, and in many cases by some form of eruption.

The best way to treat spring sickness is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Ask your druggist for this old reliable family medicine. It purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood. It is an all-the-year-round alternative and tonic, and is absolutely the best Spring medicine.

Get your blood in good condition at once—now. Delay may be dangerous. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, nothing else can take its place.

The mayor-elect, William K. Keene, has lived all his life in this city, and for many years has held a responsible position with Mathews Bros., one of our oldest and most important industries. For the past year he has been president of the council, has had previous experience in that body, and is thoroughly conversant with city affairs. We have never heard his ability, integrity or worth as a citizen questioned. The interests of the city will be safe in his hands.

Where did Villa get the ammunition that his men used in the murderous raid across the border?—Boston Globe.

From this country of course, through an embargo that was enforced only against Huerta. It was predicted at the time that the arms and munitions thus supplied to this Mexican bandit would be used against Americans, and the prediction has come true.

Boston health inspectors went into cold storage houses in that city March 9th and condemned 14,000 cases of bad eggs, leaving only 2,000 in storage. In this city last Monday the voters condemned one.

Some may ask why The Journal rooster does not appear this morning. It is because he is a Republican bird and we have no Democratic bird to show with him.

In the recount of the mayoralty vote of Waterville Col. Boothby gained one vote, and the Democrats conceded his election by a plurality of three. Waterville is to be congratulated.

Are you keeping Lent. Some of our books are.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, worked the Temple degree at their meeting Wednesday evening, March 8th.

Primrose Chapter, O. E. S., will observe Children's night tomorrow, Friday, evening with a supper and a program by the children.

The annual inspection of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, took place at Masonic Temple Wednesday evening under the direction of Emile Franklin R. Redon of Portland, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Maine, assisted by Grand Captain General Dr. J. Frederick Hill of Waterville, Grand Senior Warden Wilmer J. Dorman of Belfast, Grand Junior Warden Edward W. Wheeler of Brunswick and Grand Warden E. K. Gould of Rockland. A banquet was served at 6:30 under the direction of the ladies of the Universalist church. The order of the Temple was worked. There were visitors present for several out-of-town Commanderies.

The annual installation of the newly elected officers of Tarratine Tribe of Red Men took place in Red Men's Hall Monday evening March 13th, in a semi-public exercise with a good attendance. The raising of the chiefs was performed by Past Great Sachem G. Frank Conner of Lynn, Mass., who has been visiting in these hunting grounds for some moons. The officers were installed in the following order: Sachem, Percy L. Cunningham; senior sagamore, Lincoln Clark; junior sagamore, Milton T. Healey; prophet, Harold B. Robinson; chief of records and collector of wampum, Orrin J. Dickey; keeper of wampum Roscoe Arey; first and second sennaps, John C. Harmon and Charles H. Hahn; first, second, third and fourth warriors, Alonzo Robbins, Roland Robbins, Frank L. Orser, Russell Fletcher; first, second, third and fourth braves, C. L. Wright, John A. Dodge, Edward A. Cobb, Walter J. Roberts; guard of wigwam, Edwin S. Perkins; guard of forest, Arthur Robbins.

During the evening there was a short address by Past Great Sachem Conner on Redmenship, at the close of which he presented Past Sachem Harold B. Robinson and Roscoe Arey, who having served five years as keeper of wampum are now entitled to the rank of Past Sachem, with beautifully gold embroidered Past Sachem's sashes. A tenor solo was sung by Arthur N. Johnson, and following there was dancing with music by Harrison's orchestra. Refreshments were served during the evening and the occasion was made a very pleasant one. At the regular meeting of the Tribe next Monday evening there will be the in the Adoption degree on two candidates.

SOUTH BELFAST.

The grip patients in this vicinity are all convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Field called on Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Hart last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staples of East Belfast called on Mr. and Mrs. Frank West Sunday.

Herbert Ober of Dover spent a few days last week at the home of Mrs. Abbie Green-law.

Mrs. Flora Jackson, and Mrs. Harry Clements, spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Elva Jackson.

Geo. W. Young and Mrs. Elva Jackson, spent the last Sunday in Seabrook at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lawry.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Abbott, and daughter, Miss Frances, visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Stevens in Northport.

Mrs. Lottie Wright, who has been spending the winter with relatives in Massachusetts, returned home last week and we were all glad to welcome her home again.

The death of Don, the faithful dog of G. W. Young, has caused sadness not only in his home but in the entire neighborhood. He was laid away on account of a dog disease, which he contracted while playing with some other dogs.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Acella E. Payson, wife of the late Erastus A. Payson, died at her home in Morrill March 13, 1916. She was born in Morrill March 3, 1828, the daughter of Stephen and Esther Dill Robinson, was married to E. A. Payson in 1851, and had spent the greater part of her life in Morrill. She is survived by four children—Arnon R. of Natavita, Colorado, Stephen R. of Providence, R. I., Mrs. Medora Ellis of Kendall, Montana, and Mrs. Lizzie Achorn of Morrill. Elery E., the eldest son, passed away last October at his home in Bayville, Colorado. Leland, the youngest of the family, died in childhood. She also leaves ten grandchildren, seven living in Colorado, one in Wyoming, Leona Achorn of Belfast, and Arno Achorn of Providence, R. I. For the past ten years Mrs. Payson had made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Achorn. A year and a half ago she fell and injured her spine and hip, and since that time had been helpless and a great care by day and night. All through her long illness she had been most tenderly and faithfully cared for by her daughter Lizzie and her husband, Wesley Achorn. Over forty years ago Mrs. Payson became a Christian, and with Christian fortitude has been waiting, ready to go whenever the Master called. She was a charter member of Honesty Grange, Morrill, and a constant attendant for over twenty years. The funeral was held at her late home Sunday afternoon, March 13th, Rev. Nathan Hunt officiating. Mrs. Nathan Hunt and Mrs. Forest White sang three appropriate selections. The attendance of neighbors and friends, and the beautiful flowers, spoke of the love and sympathy felt for the deceased and the family. The remains were placed in Morrill receiving tomb, and in the spring she will be laid by the side of her husband in Belfast cemetery. G. E. B., Morrill, March 12, 1916.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Alfreda, wife of Frank G. Harriman, at their home in Modesto, California. She was born in Prospect, Oct. 15, 1857, and was the daughter of Albert and Rebecca Harriman. She graduated from the E. M. C. Seminary, Bucksport, in the class of 1878, and was a successful teacher for several years after her graduation. Owing to a serious throat trouble she was obliged to give up teaching, and for several years was employed in the straw shops at Medfield, West Upton and Boston, Mass. March 1, 1906, she married Frank G. Harriman of California. Since then she had resided on the Pacific coast, in the States of California, Oregon and Washington. They were in California at the time of the earthquake, and spent several months in Santa Rosa, one of the demolished towns. Her health had been failing for several years, and a year ago she underwent a serious surgical operation. She recovered from the operation so that she was able to come east with her husband in June. They spent the summer with relatives, and though in very feeble health she was always bright and cheerful, and the visit to her old home was a source of great pleasure. In September they returned to California and located in Modesto, hoping the beautiful climate of that locality might restore her health, and for a few months she gained, but when the rainy season came the old malady returned, and after weeks of suffering she passed away March 6th. Besides her husband she is survived by a twin sister, Mrs. Almida Avery of Prospect, and a younger sister, Mrs. S. N. Dooley of Brewer, and by a large circle of friends by whom she will be sincerely mourned.

Noah P. Sargent, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Monrovia, died at the County Hospital, Belfast, Feb. 14th, after a period of illness extending over several months. Mr. Sargent was born in Monrovia, Dec. 24, 1842, a son of Noah D. and Eliza (Sprague) Sargent and was one of a family of five sons and four daughters, all residents of Monrovia during their life. By trade Mr. Sargent was a mason, leaving Monrovia when a young man and learning his trade in Lewiston, where he was employed for several years. During that period he worked on many buildings in Lewiston and Auburn, among them the Androscoggin mill, which at the time of its erection was the largest mill in the State. He also worked on Music Hall, the old Lewiston city hall, and the Rock block in Auburn, which is today the largest business block in Auburn. In 1873 he married Miss Carrie McAllister of Lewiston, and moved back to Monrovia, buying the Pitcher farm, where he divided his time between farming and following his trade. Mr. Sargent was a prominent lodge man, being for many years a member of Marsh River Lodge, F. and A. M. of Brooks, and was also a member of Monrovia Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he was always a staunch Democrat. Mr. Sargent is survived by two brothers, Simon and George, both residents of Monrovia; by one daughter, Mrs. Mae Cousins of Auburn, and three grandchildren, Faylene, Carrie and Fred Cousins.

Mrs. George Perkins of North Castine, died suddenly March 9th, her death coming as a great shock to her family and friends. Mrs. Perkins had been in poor health during the past winter but in the last two weeks her family hoped the improvement she showed meant that she would be well again in the near future, but such was not to be. Mrs. Perkins was born in Penobscot and lived the early part of her life there, moving to North Castine 23 years ago, where the remainder of her life was spent. She was a devoted wife and mother and a kind and helpful neighbor, always ready to assist in sickness and trouble. She will be greatly missed by her family and friends. To all her relatives the community extend heartfelt sympathy. She leaves to mourn their loss a husband and five children: Mial, Cynthia, Minnie, Leander and Dwight; four sisters, Mrs. Lynn Leach and Mrs. Otis Leach of Penobscot; Mrs. George Eaton of Lynn and Mrs. Ernest Snowman of Somerville; and two brothers, Roscoe Patterson of Lynn and F. B. Patterson of Olden.

Mrs. Abbie Davies passed away, Jan. 27th at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Knight, 8 Forester street, Newburyport, Mass., after a long illness, at the age of 73 years, 5 months and 10 days. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Fred Knight, formerly of Belfast. Mrs. Davies was a sister of the late Robert Waterman and Mrs. Margaret C. Brock, and was born in Belfast. She lived here until about 35 years ago, when she moved to Massachusetts with her daughter, and after the daughter's marriage made her home with her. The funeral service was held at the home of her daughter, Jan. 29th, Rev. F. N. Merriam of the Belleville church officiating. Miss Louise Hutchins sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" and "Abide With Me." A large number of relatives and friends were present. The bearers were William C. Derry, Horace Knight, L. G. Mansfield, and F. C. Hopkins, Interment was in Belleville cemetery. Mrs. Davies will be remembered by many here as Abbie Waterman.

Erastus Lermond, who was the National Democratic nominee for Governor in 1888, died March 8th at his home in Thomaston, aged 92. He was the oldest male resident of the town. His birthplace in Warren was only a short distance from the 100-acre dairy farm at Oyster River, where most of his life was

spent at dairy farming. In early life he was a ship carpenter and helped build some of the largest ships and barks then in existence. Mr. Lermond served four terms as selectman, two as assessor, and one as overseer of the poor. He was one of the Presidential electors on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He is survived by four children.

Mrs. Mildred K. Bradman died at the home of her parents in East Belfast Sunday, March 12th after a long and trying illness, during which her family did everything possible for her comfort. She was born in Morrill, the elder daughter of Fred W. and Carrie E. (Houston) Daggett and moved here with them several years ago, living for some time on Lincolnville avenue. Later they moved into town. The deceased clerked several years for the Direct Importing Company. She was very deft with the needle and her fancy work won prizes whenever entered in the fairs. Her age was 27 years, 9 months and 12 days. Besides her husband Herbert E. Bradman, and parents, one sister survives, Arvilla, wife of Roland Lamson of this city. The funeral will take place today, Thursday, at 2 p. m., Rev. William Vaughan of Trinity Reformed church officiating.

Our Liberty correspondent writes under date of March 13th: "The community was shocked Saturday morning by the sudden death of Mrs. Hattie Clough, which occurred at her home about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Clough had been in rather poor health for the past few years but was about her work as usual when stricken. Her sister, Mrs. Abbie White, who had made her home with Mrs. Clough for the past few years, was in her room, and not hearing Mrs. Clough moving about for some little time went into the dining room and found her lifeless form on the floor. The funeral services will be announced later."

George W. Spratt died March 9th at his home in Bangor, aged 93. He was born in China, his birthday coming July 4. He spent his early life in Calais, going to Bangor in 1858. For many years he was contractor for the stage route between Bangor and Calais. After the building of the railroads Mr. Spratt conducted a livery stable in Bangor for a long time and owned the farm which is the site of the Bangor State Hospital. He is survived by four daughters, all of Bangor. He was a member of the Masonic lodges in Calais and Bangor, and of the First Parish Congregational Church.

News of the death, March 6th of Frank Brainard of Portland, Conn., brought grief to his many friends in East Olden and Bucksport. Mr. Brainard had been a summer resident of East Olden for 18 years. He is survived by his wife; by two sons, George of New York and Frank of Portland, Conn.; by one brother, Judson, and by two sisters, Mrs. O. H. Kasterly and Miss Bertha Brainard, all of Portland, Conn.

Brief mention has been made of the death at his home in Stockton Springs of Capt. L. M. Partridge, the oldest resident of that town and a prominent and much esteemed citizen. Next week we shall print a carefully prepared obituary.

EAST BELFAST.

Jesse Staples has been confined to the house with a grip cold.

Miss Maude Savory of Searsport is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Savory.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Wm. Vaughan this Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Elmer Deorow has had a private telephone line installed at his residence, number 360.

Rev. Wm. Vaughan returned home Wednesday from New York after several weeks absence.

Mr. Geo. Davis, who broke his leg some few weeks ago, is able to be about the house a little on crutches.

Mr. Geo. A. Leavitt returned home last Sunday morning from Boston, where he attended the Auto Show.

Mr. Lloyd Goodwin of Arlington Heights, Mass., has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Leavitt.

Mrs. Frank Towle left this week for Bridgeport, Conn., to visit her daughter Isabelle, who is a teacher in the public schools.

P. S. Staples, Geo. Davis, F. N. Savory, Allie Howard, Edwin Frost, J. W. Burgess, Byron Rogers, A. K. Fletcher are having electric lights installed in their houses.

Miss Edith Skelton is expected home next Saturday morning from Brooklyn, where she is teaching, to spend a vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. N. Snow.

Arthur and Lloyd Stantial, who are both traveling for the Coe-Mortimer Co., spent the week-end at home, and remained over election. Lloyd was a guest at the Vaughan home.

1-2 Price Sale

ON ALL OUR

Aluminum Ware

Home Furnishing Co.

Sale Closes Saturday, March 25.
Don't Delay.

spent at dairy farming. In early life he was a ship carpenter and helped build some of the largest ships and barks then in existence. Mr. Lermond served four terms as selectman, two as assessor, and one as overseer of the poor. He was one of the Presidential electors on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He is survived by four children.

Mrs. Mildred K. Bradman died at the home of her parents in East Belfast Sunday, March 12th after a long and trying illness, during which her family did everything possible for her comfort. She was born in Morrill, the elder daughter of Fred W. and Carrie E. (Houston) Daggett and moved here with them several years ago, living for some time on Lincolnville avenue. Later they moved into town. The deceased clerked several years for the Direct Importing Company. She was very deft with the needle and her fancy work won prizes whenever entered in the fairs. Her age was 27 years, 9 months and 12 days. Besides her husband Herbert E. Bradman, and parents, one sister survives, Arvilla, wife of Roland Lamson of this city. The funeral will take place today, Thursday, at 2 p. m., Rev. William Vaughan of Trinity Reformed church officiating.

Our Liberty correspondent writes under date of March 13th: "The community was shocked Saturday morning by the sudden death of Mrs. Hattie Clough, which occurred at her home about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Clough had been in rather poor health for the past few years but was about her work as usual when stricken. Her sister, Mrs. Abbie White, who had made her home with Mrs. Clough for the past few years, was in her room, and not hearing Mrs. Clough moving about for some little time went into the dining room and found her lifeless form on the floor. The funeral services will be announced later."

George W. Spratt died March 9th at his home in Bangor, aged 93. He was born in China, his birthday coming July 4. He spent his early life in Calais, going to Bangor in 1858. For many years he was contractor for the stage route between Bangor and Calais. After the building of the railroads Mr. Spratt conducted a livery stable in Bangor for a long time and owned the farm which is the site of the Bangor State Hospital. He is survived by four daughters, all of Bangor. He was a member of the Masonic lodges in Calais and Bangor, and of the First Parish Congregational Church.

News of the death, March 6th of Frank Brainard of Portland, Conn., brought grief to his many friends in East Olden and Bucksport. Mr. Brainard had been a summer resident of East Olden for 18 years. He is survived by his wife; by two sons, George of New York and Frank of Portland, Conn.; by one brother, Judson, and by two sisters, Mrs. O. H. Kasterly and Miss Bertha Brainard, all of Portland, Conn.

Brief mention has been made of the death at his home in Stockton Springs of Capt. L. M. Partridge, the oldest resident of that town and a prominent and much esteemed citizen. Next week we shall print a carefully prepared obituary.

EAST BELFAST.

Jesse Staples has been confined to the house with a grip cold.

Miss Maude Savory of Searsport is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Savory.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Wm. Vaughan this Thursday afternoon.

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Robert Gross of Moosehead and Leon Shute, who is employed in Waterville, were home for election, returning Tuesday morning. Mr. Shute was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. T. L. Shute, who will visit her son Alfred, after which she will go to Rockland for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Alfred Crockett, then to Waterville, Mass., for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Everett Smith.

WALDO STATION.

Plenty of snow; good sleighing.

Mrs. Grace Thomas, who is employed in Belfast, spent the week-end with relatives and returned Sunday the 12th.

Mrs. H. C. Marden from Massachusetts has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Littlefield, the past week.

Edward Evans had a valuable horse injured recently by getting one of its hind legs over a chain in the stall. Dr. West was called Saturday.

The children of the Sunday school met at Ritchie Grange Hall Saturday afternoon, March 11th, for a social, and 25 were present. Games were first in order, Wink-'em, drop-the-handkerchief, tucker and a potato race, followed by a program of recitations, dialogues and songs. Cake, cocoa, candy and peanuts were served in the dining room. All dispersed at six o'clock, delighted with their afternoon party.

Rev. I. B. Mower of Waterville, addressed the Sunday school at Evans Corner March 12th from the text, "Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain." James, 5-7th. A student from Colby University will address this school March 19th at 2 o'clock, standard.

There will be a meeting of the Coliseum Corporation for the election of officers and any other business that might come before the meeting, on March 27th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the banking rooms of the City National Bank.

W. J. DORMAN, Treasurer.

HANSON AT MONTPELIER.

He "rubbed all the tar he could on his home city."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Your city stands in anything but a desirable light before the nation; maligned as it has been at the hands of a man several times honored with the highest position within the gift of your citizens.

I was at Montpelier when Mayor Hanson debated with Rev. William Shaw. Mr. Hanson rubbed all the tar he could on his home city and did it so thoroughly that one believing his utterances would hardly care to choose a home there.

When Mr. Hanson touched on some other places in Maine with which I happened to be familiar I knew his testimony to be untrue and could assume his home stories to be not more reliable.

In presenting U. S. statistics he was tricky, comparing, for instance, the consumption of liquor in 1850 with that of 1914, in order to show that notwithstanding the recent stride of prohibition consumption of liquor had greatly increased, carefully omitting to show the decrease of the later years.

His antagonist mercifully spared him on that point, possibly leaving Mr. Hanson with the mistaken impression that he had not noticed the sharp deception.

I note that Mr. Hanson sought publicity on an earlier debate, but I am quite sure he will never voluntarily give publicity to the one herein mentioned, and should he ever again debate with Mr. Shaw, he will doubtless omit any effort to use the Bible in support of the liquor business.

His defeat at that time was all the more conspicuous because of the very satisfied self advertising he indulged at the front and relative to a speech or debate in which he figured at New York.

I understand that Mr. Hanson again seeks to be mayor—the citizens should invite him to rehearse what he said at Montpelier and invite Mr. Shaw to attend.

ROBERT H. MAGWOOD,

Boston, March 9, 1916.

This letter was received last Friday, when Hanson had already announced his intention to speak Saturday evening in the Opera House, and arrangements had been made to have the Rev. William Shaw of the Colonial Theater address a citizens' meeting in the Colonial Theater. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that Hanson never waits for an invitation to speak—in his own interest.

HOW TO GET RID OF CHRONIC DANDRUFF

The only sure way to get permanently rid of dandruff is to remove the conditions that cause it and then keep the hair and scalp in a clean, healthy, vigorous state so dandruff will never return. This is done by using a shampoo which merely removes the dandruff for a few days at most. A. A. Huwes & Co. are now strongly recommending Parisian Sage, a harmless, inexpensive and quick acting preparation that is guaranteed to act directly on the cause of dandruff and entirely remove it or the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

Here is a test no one should fail to try. Get from your druggist a package of Parisian Sage. Rub a little of it into the scalp with the finger tips and see for yourself how the dandruff disappears, the hair stops falling out and all itching immediately ceases. Nothing hurts the hair more than dandruff, so why not begin using Parisian Sage today and be forever rid of it?

We Examine

The Eyes

By Modern Scientific Methods

(without the aid of drugs)

And Fit the Most Up-to-Date

Glasses

At Reasonable Prices.

Broken Lenses Replaced

Chase & Oak,

Optometrists,

25 Main Street, Belfast, Maine.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS

IN THE

Belfast Savings Bank,

BELFAST, MAINE.

The following statement contains the name, the amount standing to his credit, the last known place of residence or postoffice address and the fact of death if known of every depositor in the Belfast Savings Bank, who has not made a deposit, or withdrawn any part thereof, or any part of the dividends thereon, for a period of more than twenty years next preceding November 1, 1915, and is not known to the treasurer to be living:

Name of Depositor	Amount Standing to Credit	Place of Residence	Date of Last Deposit	Whether Known to be deceased
Donald McCorkindale	Unknown	Unknown	26, 1884	\$26

YOU,
who put off buying the cele-
brated non-mending
Holeproof
hose—with the sham solace
"I'll wait until next time,"
are like the man who pays
a debt with a note and
murmurs "Thank Heaven!
that's off my mind."

Today get it off your mind
and buy a box of Hole-
proof's. You not only have
the satisfaction of wearing
the best fitting and best ap-
pearing stockings to be had
—but no mending for
Six Months.

5 pairs Men's, \$1.50
5 pairs Women's, 2.00
5 pairs Child's (guaranteed for
3 months), 1.00

To be had only at

The Dinsmore Store
Belfast, Me.

The News of Belfast.

The board of registration, in session last
week, added 176 names to the voting list.

There will be an entertainment and supper
in the hall at Poor's Mills Tuesday evening,
March 21st.

Mr. Doherty and his Irish and Scotch Play-
ers will be the vaudeville attraction at the
Colonial Theatre next Monday and Tuesday in
connection with the regular program of pic-
tures.

Albert Dickey of Northport, well known in
Belfast, attempted suicide in Rockland last
Monday. He was later adjudged insane, and
Wednesday was taken to the Augusta Insane
Hospital.

The ladies of the G. A. R. will meet next
Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of organiz-
ing a sewing circle to sew for the fair. All
desires to come to fully discuss the plan and
to bring their own work.

Manley O. Wilson of Poor's Mills has been
appointed field agent of the Saco Valley Cane-
sawing Co., and has already secured some acre-
age. Brooks will be included in the available
average this season, and the outlook is most
promising.

All members of the Belfast Philharmonic
Association are requested to be present at the
meeting to be held next Tuesday evening at
7 o'clock at the rooms of the Belfast Musical
Society. There will be an election of officers
and other important business.

One of the features of the Universalist
fair to take place in Memorial hall April 5th,
will be a dolly table. Many dollys of differ-
ent designs and sizes will be on sale. This is
a new feature at a fair and will be much ap-
preciated by the ladies.

There will be entertainments for the Vic-
toria funds in the Peirce and McLellan schools
Friday, March 24th. At the Peirce school the
3rd and 4th grades will furnish the program
and at the McLellan school the 3rd and 5th
grades. A small admission fee will be charged
and all interested are cordially invited to
attend.

Mrs. Hartson Farrow of Belmont, formerly
Miss Mabelle Paul of this city and a well
known Waldo county school teacher, was
elected superintendent of the schools of the
town of Belmont March 11th. The spring
term will open April 24th. James Hall
was engaged to drive the transportation team
of the Greer's Corner school.

Prof. Ralph W. Mitchell of the University
of Maine was in Belfast Tuesday evening in
conference with the board of managers of the
Belfast Board of Trade in regard to the con-
vention of the Waldo County Agricultural
clubs in Belfast, Oct. 27th and 28th. The con-
vention will include the Boys clubs and the
Girls Canning clubs. Wilson Elms, Orrin J.
Dickey and Herman H. Coombs were made a
committee to solicit \$200 from the local banks
to be distributed in prizes at the coming con-
vention. Messrs. Robert F. Dutton, Orrin J.
Dickey and Charles S. Bickford were made a
committee to draw up resolutions addressed to
the University of Maine Extension Depart-
ment, asking for their services for Waldo
county.



Edison Diamond Disc Re-Creation of Music
THESE Edison Re-Creations of music differ utterly from
talking machine records. Recorded by methods known
only to Mr. Edison and his trusted assistants, and made of
a material new to chemistry by highly exact laboratory proce-
dures, they re-create every tone of the original music, includ-
ing all of the delicate overtones, or tone colors, which give music
its quality and beauty and which are distressingly absent from
talking machine records.

Also, since an Edison Diamond Disc Re-Creation of music is
capable of containing a musical composition one and one-half
times as long as can be recorded on a talking machine record of
equal size, Edison Re-Creations open the way to the perfect re-
creation of symphonies and other pretentious forms of music,
which, on talking machine records, cannot even be attempted.

In strong contrast with talking machine records, Edison Re-
Creations are in a practical sense unbreakable, and with proper
use can be played indefinitely without diminishment of their
musical perfection.

Yours truly,
CARLE & JONES,
EDISON PHONOGRAPH DISTRIBUTORS FOR WALDO COUNTY

There was no tar on the city streets Tues-
day morning.

A. E. Clark Camp, Sons of Veterans, will
have a public supper and dance Monday even-
ing, March 27th.

The Universalist Social Aid will meet this
Thursday, afternoon with Mrs. Frank I. Wil-
son, corner of Cedar and Spring streets.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will
be held tomorrow, Friday, at 2.30 p. m., with
Mrs. Minnie Coombs, Bay View street. A
large attendance is desired. Refreshments
will be served.

Miss Martha Knowlton has returned from
Bangor, where she went for medical treatment.
It was at first thought that an operation was
necessary, but later was decided that none was
needed, at present at least.

E. C. Holbrook of Brooks has asked us to
announce that he will be a candidate at the
June primaries for representative to the legis-
lature from the class composed of the towns
Swinville, Seaport, Waldo, Monroe, Brooks
and Jackson.

ADVERTISED LETTERS. The following let-
ters remained uncalled for in the Belfast post
office for the week ending March 14th: Ladies
—Miss Gaudy Durgin, Miss Anna Johnson,
Miss Carrie Morrison. Gentlemen—Capt. N.
P. Farrow, Percy Patterson.

Another big feature, The Chalice of Courage,
will be shown at the Colonial Theatre today
Thursday, for one day only, matinee and night.
This is a Vitaphone blue ribbon feature of six
reels. The story was written by Cyrus Town-
send Brady and is full of action and stirring
situations.

Mrs. Rena Dobson entertained a sewing club
of young people last Thursday evening at the
home of Mrs. Joseph Tyler, 1 High street.
This club will be entertained this Thursday,
evening by Mrs. Elmer Keene at newly fur-
nished apartments on upper High street.

This, Thursday, evening, the annual ball of
Seaside Hose Company, for which great prepa-
rations have been made, will take place in
Seaside Grange hall, and good music and a
good time are assured to all who attend.
Everybody go and give the boys a benefit.

The second in the series of At Homes as a
benefit to the Woman's Club will be held with
Mrs. Clyde B. Holmes Tuesday afternoon,
March 21st. Miss Marjorie Hazeltine will read
selections from Shakespeare, sewing will be in
order, light refreshments served, and a silver
collection will be taken. All members of the
club are invited without further notice.

The Election Club observed their 14th anni-
versary by an all-day session last Monday
with Mrs. Horace E. McDonald. A picnic din-
ner was served, which included duck and
chicken. Sewing and the election occupied the
time. Those present were the club mem-
bers, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. H. H. Carter and
Mrs. A. W. Keating, with Mrs. Thomas W.
Lothrop as guest.

Mrs. Etta P. Savery presented a letter last
Saturday from Senator Edwin C. Burleigh en-
closing the official permission for John Coch-
ran, D. A. R., to place a boulder marker at
Fort Pownall, Stockton Springs. The Chapter
fortunately found a marker almost perfect for
their purpose in the Field field on upper High
street. Mr. A. S. Heal has the contract for
the work on the stone.

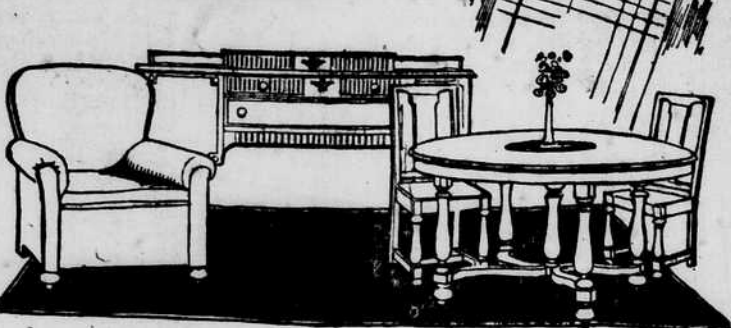
The Jolly Nine and guests were entertained
Thursday evening, March 9th, by Mr. and Mrs.
Clarence E. Frost, at their home, 56 Cedar
street. This was in the way of a birthday
party for Miss Gladys Marshall, and a "send
off" for Charles Getchell, who was to leave
Friday morning for Bangor to attend the
Boy's Conference. The dining room was very
artistically decorated, and supper was served
there at 7 o'clock. The evening was devoted
to games and music.

Mrs. Eugene L. Stevens gave a very pretty
two-table auction party last Friday evening at
her attractive home on Church street. Lunch-
eon was served at 7 o'clock, the menu includ-
ing grape fruit, chicken salad, hot rolls, olives,
coffee, ice cream and cake. The color scheme of
pink and white was effectively carried out.
The guests were Mr. and Mrs. James H.
Howes, Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Dinsmore, Mr.
and Mrs. Morris L. Slugg. Auction was played
during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Slugg had
the highest scores and received dainty prizes.

RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY. William Bowman,
U. S. N., of Bangor, formerly of Belfast, was a
visitor here last week in the interest of the
navy, posting advertising matter and soliciting
new recruits for the Bangor recruiting station.
He visited Brooks and Unity and reported
three recruits enlisted from Waldo county in
the past year, one of whom was Irving Whit-
ney, youngest son of Mrs. Mary S. Whitney of
this city, who passed an excellent examina-
tion. Of the 46 young men who presented
themselves at the naval recruiting station in
Portland during the week ending March 4th,
for the rigid physical examination necessary
for enlistment, 18 of them failed to measure
up to the requirements and were rejected, 28
succeeded in passing the physical examination,
22 of whom have already been enlisted and
sent to the Naval Training station at Newport,
R. I. The remaining six young men were
temporarily held back by inability to secure
birth certificates, delay in gaining consent of
parents, etc., but all of them have since been
sworn into the service.

MONDAY'S ELECTION. There was a continu-
ous and furious snow storm all day Monday
up to within an hour or two of the closing of
the polls, and it is a generally accepted fact,
whether justified or not, that a storm on elec-
tion day cuts down the Republican vote and
thus favors the Democrats. But on this oc-
casion Democrats and Republicans were alike
interested in the success of the ticket that
stood for good government and good citizen-
ship, and the result was satisfactory to both
parties, and to all who hold the interests of
the city above the personal gain and aggrandizement
of a single individual. No attempt
was made at the polls to check the political
preferences of the voters, but a tally was kept
to show who had voted, with a view to getting
out the full vote. Autos ploughed through
the snow and sleighs and covered vehicles
were used to bring voters to the polls and the
result was a large vote despite the storm. It
was an unusually quiet election; at least so
far as the city wards were concerned, and al-
though there was no means of telling how the
votes were going it was noticed that quite
early in the day the Hanson workers had long
faces and grew more dejected as the day wore
on. Victory for the right was in the air and
inspired those who were working for the re-
demption of Belfast. At 5.45 the whistle at
Mathews Bros. mill sounded the note of vic-
tory and was soon seconded by the whistle at
the shoe factory. The vote in detail is given
elsewhere, but it may be noted here that the
opposing candidates for mayor both live in
Ward 1, and that Mr. Keene carried the ward
by the handsome majority of 62. Comment is
unnecessary. In the evening there was an
impromptu celebration. A big bonfire was
started in post office square, the Belfast band
played its prettiest, the whistles of the fac-
tories were blown and a good natured, orderly
crowd gathered around the bonfire and listened
to the band. Many residences were illumi-
nated, while others resembled abodes in a de-
serted village. The fun was all over shortly
after 9 o'clock and no extra police were re-
quired to maintain order.

Last Week of Our Before-Stock-Taking Sale



Buy Close-Out Pieces of Quality Furniture NOW.

If you hurry—you can yet participate in this great "Close-out" sale of
high-grade furniture.

Delay will only result in your being disappointed for we positively can-
not again duplicate any of the articles included for so little money.

There are, however, dozens of fine, richly fashioned articles still in
stock which MUST and WILL be sold within the next few days. Come
and take your pick.

You Cannot Make a Selection Without Saving Money

Anything and everything you find on our floors or in our windows bear-
ing a Special "Close-Out Sale" tag represents a bargain of exceptional
merit. To pick out any one of these articles means that YOU SAVE a big
percentage of the REGULAR SELLING PRICE.

Don't put off your visit to our store another day. If you are to get
your share of these rare bargain snaps YOU MUST ACT AT ONCE.
Tomorrow or day after tomorrow may be too late.

Some of the Special Big Values of This Week

\$35.00 Standard Sewing Machine, case slightly scarred, on sale,	\$28.00
61.00 Four-Piece Mission Dining Set, on sale,	39.50
17.00 Quartered Oak Buffets,	12.75
12.00 Dinner Sets, few pieces broken,	6.90
15.00 Electric Domes,	9.90
5.50 Electric Table Lamps,	2.98
Linoleum and Matting Remnants 25 % off.	
Iron Beds, \$1.98	Card Tables, 1.98
1-2 Prices on all Aluminum Ware	Odd Window Shades, .09

See these Bargains in our Windows

The Home Furnishing Co.
47 MAIN ST., BELFAST, ME.

Don't Delay—Tomorrow—May be too Late.

The next rehearsal of Festival music will be
held in the rooms on High street Tuesday
evening, March 21st.

At a meeting of the Monument general com-
mittee held last Friday evening in the office of
Dutton & Morse it was voted to extend special
invitations to the Masons, Odd Fellows,
Knights of Pythias and Red Men to attend the
military ball in the Opera House April 13th.
The matter of a drill was also informally dis-
cussed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. See the illustra-
tion of an Edison record and read what is said
of the Edison Diamond Disc re-creation of
music. Carle & Jones are Edison phonograph
distributors for Waldo county. Kill your
rats and mice and stop your loss with Rat Corn.
Deadly to rats but harmless to human beings.
For sale by Swan-Whitten-Bickford Co. See
notice of unclaimed deposits in the Bel-
fast Savings bank. Hogan's doughnuts are
the "kind that mother used to make," and you
will find other good things at his bakery on
Main street. The New England Telephone
and Telegraph Co. has something to say this
week of interest to the business man. Do
you realize that a Mazda lamp gives 16 times
as much light as a tallow candle at the same
cost to the consumer? Read what the Penob-
scot Bay Electric Co. has to say about it. See
notice of the Coliseum corporation for the
election of officers, etc., at 10 a. m., March
27th, in the banking rooms of the City Nat-
ional bank. Girl wanted for general house-
work. Apply to Mrs. H. E. McDonald, 14
Church street. This is the last of the be-
fore-stock-taking sale by the Home Fur-
nishing Co., 47 Main street. Some of the special
big values of this week are mentioned in the
advt., and may be seen in the windows. Don't
delay if you want to get your share of these
money-saving bargains. See advt. of estate
for sale in Sandpoint. No mending for six
months if you buy Holeproof hose, to be had
only at The Dinsmore Store. The half-price
sale of The Home Furnishing Co. on all their
aluminum ware closes Saturday, March 25th.
Don't delay. See notice of Sunkist sale by
A. A. Howes & Co. today, Friday and Sat-
urday.

MONDAY'S ELECTION. There was a continu-
ous and furious snow storm all day Monday
up to within an hour or two of the closing of
the polls, and it is a generally accepted fact,
whether justified or not, that a storm on elec-
tion day cuts down the Republican vote and
thus favors the Democrats. But on this oc-
casion Democrats and Republicans were alike
interested in the success of the ticket that
stood for good government and good citizen-
ship, and the result was satisfactory to both
parties, and to all who hold the interests of
the city above the personal gain and aggrandizement
of a single individual. No attempt
was made at the polls to check the political
preferences of the voters, but a tally was kept
to show who had voted, with a view to getting
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were used to bring voters to the polls and the
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the snow and sleighs and covered vehicles
were used to bring voters to the polls and the
result was a large vote despite the storm. It
was an unusually quiet election; at least so
far as the city wards were concerned, and al-
though there was no means of telling how the
votes were going it was noticed that quite
early in the day the Hanson workers had long
faces and grew more dejected as the day wore
on. Victory for the right was in the air and
inspired those who were working for the re-
demption of Belfast. At 5.45 the whistle at
Mathews Bros. mill sounded the note of vic-
tory and was soon seconded by the whistle at
the shoe factory. The vote in detail is given
elsewhere, but it may be noted here that the
opposing candidates for mayor both live in
Ward 1, and that Mr. Keene carried the ward
by the handsome majority of 62. Comment is
unnecessary. In the evening there was an
impromptu celebration. A big bonfire was
started in post office square, the Belfast band
played its prettiest, the whistles of the fac-
tories were blown and a good natured, orderly
crowd gathered around the bonfire and listened
to the band. Many residences were illumi-
nated, while others resembled abodes in a de-
serted village. The fun was all over shortly
after 9 o'clock and no extra police were re-
quired to maintain order.

The leap-year ball given by request at Sea-
side Grange hall last Thursday evening under
the direction of Mrs. Elmer Keene, Misses
Mertie Sholes and Marian Hayes, was well at-
tended and a great success. McKen's or-
chestra furnished music. Doughnuts, sand-
wiches and coffee were served at intermission.
Dr. and Mrs. Adelbert Millett gave a very
enjoyable auction party Wednesday evening,
March 8th, at their home, 23 Cedar street, for
the benefit of the Waldo County hospital.
Two ladies were obliged to give up their
tables on account of the storm, but nine fall
tables were present, bringing in \$9 to the hos-
pital. The hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. S.
Fitcher, served sandwiches, cake and coffee.
The captains of the tables were Mrs. O. S.
Vickery, Mrs. Carl Stevens, Mrs. Eugene L.
Stevens, Mrs. W. L. West, Miss Hattie White,
Mrs. S. A. Parker, Mrs. H. L. Kilgore, Miss
Marian Hambley, Miss Cassie Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Swan observed
their nineteenth wedding anniversary Friday
evening, March 10th, by entertaining the Five
Hundred Club and a few friends. The guests
were Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bickford, Mr.
and Mrs. Albert C. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs.
Elmer A. and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Sher-
man, Mrs. Albert M. Carter, Mrs. H. L. Wood-
cock, Mrs. Geo. O. Bailey, Mr. Asa A. Howes,
Mr. Charles P. Hazeltine, Misses Frances
Chase, Charlotte W. Colburn and Maude E.
Barker. Frozen pudding, assorted cake and
coffee were served. Mr. and Mrs. Swan were
the recipient of many beautiful flowers, in-
cluding roses, pinks, tulips and jonquils.

ALL ABOARD FOR CAMDEN. The Maine
Transportation Co., that for some years has
operated a steam automobile service between
this city, Camden and Rockland wish to an-
nounce that the service will be resumed again
this year as soon as the weather will permit.
It is expected that the car will be running
over the road this year much earlier than in
past years, and the company plan to run two
cars this year instead of one. It is possible
that the service with the two cars may be con-
tinued to Rockland. In this city the company
will connect with the McLaughlin car line to
Bangor and there will be exceptionally good
service over the route this year. The local
management will be under the direction of
Orrin J. Dickey, who has looked after the
affairs of the line since it started some three
years ago. Belfast will be the headquarters
for the car line and with two cars here the
company will be ready to do much special
work and give every attention to the regular
business. Rumors to the effect that the Maine
Transportation Company were not to operate
this year were without foundation.

THE MEETING IN THE COLONIAL. The elec-
tion is over and a report of the Saturday night
meeting in The Colonial Theatre will not be
expected. It was a happy thought, holding
this meeting, and it was a great success. The
Belfast band was in attendance and the first
of the evening pictures were shown, admittance
free, and then short speeches were made by
Messrs. Wm. K. Keene, O. E. Frost, H. C.
Ruzzell, W. L. West and Arthur Ritchie. Then
the meeting was addressed by the Rev. William
Shaw of Montpelier who, speaking for prohibi-
tion, had defeated Edgar F. Hanson, local
option advocate, at a joint debate in Montpelier,
and who read extracts from a stenographic
report of Hanson's talk. Dr. Shaw is a very
pleasing speaker and held the close attention
of an audience that filled the Colonial to over-
flowing. The local speakers were at their best
and the meeting was most enjoyable through-
out. There was an incident during the meet-
ing that but for the discretion of a few indi-
viduals might have resulted in a tragedy. A
man was standing near one of the radiators
when those near by saw smoke ascending and
quietly made their way out. One who saw the
smoke rising assumed that in rubbing against
the radiator the man might have had matches
in his pocket that caught fire, and the man
soon made his exit. It has since been rumored
that it was a deliberate attempt to create a
panic and break up the meeting—at the prob-
able cost of many lives. Few in the audience
noticed the smoke and no one gave an alarm
and thus a panic was averted.

Rev. Arthur E. Wilson returned last Thurs-
day evening from a week's visit in Boston.

Our Brooks items were received too late for
publication this week. Some other items
were also delayed.

Sch. Pendleton Sisters has been chartered
on private terms to load merchandise at Palla-
dolphia for French, Portuguese or Spanish
ports.

A boxing bout in Union hall, Brooks, Satur-
day evening, March 18th, is announced in our
advertising columns. See advertisement for
particulars.

Edward Evans, the Waldo County Register
of Deeds, has added to the office equipment a
Shaw-Walker revolving filing cabinet with
three drawers, and "The Unit" stamp holder.

A northeast gale, accompanied by snow, set
in yesterday morning, following a week of
practically continuous snow-falls. The coun-
try roads are reported to have drifted badly,
making hard traveling.

The window cards announcing the Chapman
concert on Thursday evening, March 23, are
now in position, and all music lovers are great-
ly interested in this event. Tickets are now
on sale by the members of the Musical society.

News was received yesterday of the death
of Mrs. Jerome Stephenson of Brunswick,
formerly of Belfast, aged 85 years. The re-
mains will arrive here Friday, accompanied
by her son, Frank Stephenson of Brunswick,
and Mrs. Fannie Stimpson of Belfast.

The Monday Club was entertained Monday
afternoon by Mrs. W. J. Dorman at her home,
60 Cedar street. Mrs. C. W. Westcott won the
prize, a hand embroidered handkerchief. Mrs.
Fred Poor and Mrs. Irving Dinsmore acted as
substitutes. Light refreshments were served.

The general committee of the Ladies
Monument fund request that all persons in-
terested in this object will kindly donate
something for the fair to be held in the Opera
House April 11th and 12th. Fancy work,
aprons, caps, candy, food, etc., will be greatly
appreciated.

There was a large attendance at the meet-
ing of the Woman's Club Tuesday evening,
when Mrs. Amos Clement read a paper from
the Reciprocity Bureau on John LaFarge,
written for the Nineteenth Century Club of
Bangor, and mentioned among noted modern
artists, Abbey, Cox and Alexander, showing
reproductions of their work.

Miss Isabel Ginn went to Bangor Monday to
attend the bowling game when Mrs. Lucy Con-
ant of Westbrook, the Maine State lady
champion, won from Mrs. Paul Poehler, the
Massachusetts State champion, with 23 pins in
10 strings. Wednesday Miss Ginn went to
Portland to attend the contest for a gold med-
al between Mrs. Conant and Mrs. Poehler.

It was not eggs this time that were "laid on
the editor's table," but a box of ripe, luscious
strawberries from Chas. F. Swift, Masonic
Temple. As the family partook they could
look from the windows upon a snow-covered
landscape. Modern methods of transporta-
tion make it possible to bring to the frozen
north the fruits and vegetables of the tropics
and semi tropics in perfect condition, a fact
of which we were reminded recently by the
receipt of a box of delicious oranges from
Jacksonville, Florida.

The skating carnival at the Coliseum Rink
last Monday night was largely attended and a
big success. Some of the costumes were very
attractive. The first prize for best lady's cos-
tume went to Mrs. Percy Greer, who was
dressed as an Indian princess, and the first for
best men's costume went to Mr. Greer, as an
Indian chief. He received a set of silver and
she a china tea set. The judges were Mrs.
Ralph Guthrie, Thomas W. Lothrop, Miss
Lucy Keating, Walter Dutch and Miss Eva
Holmes.

The annual session of the Maine State As-
sociation of Master Horsemen, N. A. A., was
held in Red Men's hall, Belfast Tuesday. There
were morning and afternoon sessions with
about 65 members present, when matters for
the good of the order were discussed. The
evening session was cancelled. A banquet
was held at the Windsor hotel at 7 p. m. E. H.
Leland of Bangor was elected president; J. B.
O. Connell of Old Town and H. M. Staples of
Belfast, vice presidents; W. G. Carr of Bangor
secretary and treasurer. Portland, Rockland,
Bangor, Presque Isle, Old Town, Brewer, Nor-
way and many of the Maine towns were repre-
sented.

THE ALLIANCE MEETING. The Woman's
Alliance of the First Parish (Unitarian) church
met last Thursday afternoon at the parsonage
with thirty present. Mrs. Elmer A. Sherman
read the religious intelligence. Miss Charlotte
W. Colburn read a letter to the Alliance from
Mrs. James C. Durham, describing her sea-
trip from New York to New Orleans, the cit-
ies of New Orleans and San Antonio, Texas,
and the people she had met. She enjoyed the
trip immensely and is comfortably situated in
San Antonio. She enclosed several post cards
with views of New Orleans and San Antonio,
the latter including the historic Alamo.
The paper of the afternoon was by
Mrs. Arthur E. Wilson, whose subject was
"Some Favorite Operas." Each opera mem-
ber was illustrated by selections on the Ed-
ison Phonograph with the exception of the
"Blind Woman's song of Thanks" from La
Gioconda, which was beautifully rendered by
Mrs. Clement W. Westcott. The selections
from El Trovatore were the Anvil Chorus and
Miserere; from Carmen, the Toreador song;
from Gunod's Romeo and Juliet, the Waltz
song; an orchestral selection from Il Pagliacci
and the song My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice
from Sampson and Delilah by Saint-Saens. The
next meeting, which is the annual session,
will be held Thursday afternoon, March 23rd,
with Mrs. James S. Harriman, and a nominat-
ing committee was appointed, as follows:
Miss Maude E. Barker, chairman, Mrs. Wm.
B. Swan and Mrs. George I. Keating. At this
meeting a report of Southern Circuit work
will be given by Miss Caroline E. White, and
a report of Work of National Child Labor
committee by Mrs. Arthur Ritchie.

OLDER BUT STRONGER
To be healthy at seventy, prepare at
forty, is sound advice, because in the
strength of middle life we too often forget
that neglected colds, or careless treat-
ment of slight aches and pains, simply
undermine strength and bring chronic
weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your
blood pure and rich and active with the
strength-building and blood-nourishing
properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a
food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your
blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and
avoid sickness. No alcohol in Scott's.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

**MANY IN BELFAST TRY SIM-
PLE MIXTURE.**
Many Belfast people are surprised at the
QUICK action of simple buckthorn bark, gly-
cerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. This sim-
ple remedy acts on BOTH upper and lower
bowel, removing the surprising foul matter
that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY
CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. A
few doses often relieve or prevent appendi-
citis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach
trouble. THE INSTANT relief of Adler-ika
is astonishing. The Old Corner Drug
Store Co.

**PATTERSON'S
MUSIC SHOP,**
47 Main Street, Belfast, Maine.
MUSIC MSSE. TEACHING
RENTING REPAIRING
J. LEE PATTERSON, Proprietor.



IM DOHERTY AND HIS SCOTCH LASSIES

COLONIAL THEATRE,
Monday and Tuesday, March 20-21,
WITH PICTURES.

Mrs. C. S. WEBBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

112 Models in New Samples of Materials in
Fancy Weaves and Colors, Corsets and Boning

OF THE

Ever Popular Spirella

From the lightest to the heaviest weight in bones, etc. Guar-
anteed for a year's service. She is ready to take orders in her exclu-
sive territory, Belfast, Seaport and Islesboro. She will call by
appointment or you can reach her by letter, No. 4 Bell street, or
telephone 169-12.

SUNKIST

Next Saturday is

BLUNDERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Wilson Has Failed In Foreign and Domestic Policies.

ROOT SHOWS HIS ERRORS.

Address as Temporary Chairman of New York Republican Convention Points Out Sins of Democratic Commission and Omission—"We Have Lost Influence Because We Have Been Brave in Words and Irresolute in Action."

In his address as temporary chairman of the New York state Republican convention, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, the Hon. Elihu Root said:

We are entering upon a contest for the election of a president and the control of government under conditions essentially new in the experience of our party and of our country. The forms and methods which we are about to follow are old and familiar, but the grounds for action, the demand of great events for decision upon national conduct, the moral forces urging to a solution of vague, outstanding questions, the tremendous consequences of wisdom or folly in national policy, all these are new to the great mass of American voters now living. Never since 1864 has an election been fraught with consequences so vital to national life. All the ordinary considerations which play so great a part in our presidential campaigns are and ought to be dwarfed into insignificance.

Democratic Party to the Bar.

For the first time in twenty years we enter the field as the party of opposition, and indeed it is a much longer time, for in 1896, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the study and patriotic course of President Cleveland was to be found in the party that followed Mr. Bryan. It is our duty as the opposition to bring the Democratic party to the bar of public judgment, to put it upon its defense so far as we see just and substantial grounds to criticize its conduct and to ask the voters of the country to decide whether that party, organized as it is, represented as it has been since it came into power, has shown itself competent to govern the country as it should be governed and whether its spirit, its policies, and its performance are the best that the American people can do in the way of popular self-government.

In the field of domestic affairs some facts relevant to these questions had already been ascertained when in August, 1914, the great European war began. During the year and a half of Democratic control of government in a period of profound peace there had been a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues and a steady increase in imports and expenditures. Enterprise had halted. The Democratic tariff had been framed upon an avowed renunciation of all protection, however moderate and reasonable, and because all protection was repudiated practically all information from competent witnesses as to the effect new provisions would have upon business was rejected. It was with just cause that the enterprise of the country halted, timid and irresolute, because it felt and feared the hostility of government.

Foreign Competition After War.

The great war has not changed the lesson which we had already learned when it began. It has but obscured further demonstration. It has caused an enormous demand for some things which the United States is able to produce in large quantities, and in these lines of production, while other industries still languish, there have been extensive employment of labor, great exports and a great influx of money. But this is temporary. It must soon cease, and when the factories are no longer employed we must deal with a situation for which wise forethought should make provision. More important still, the war has paralyzed the peaceful industries of all Europe and has stopped that competitive foreign production which in July, 1914, had already entered American markets to supersede American products under the tariff law of 1913. The war has thus given to American products an immunity from competition far more effective than any possible protective tariff. But that is temporary, and when the war is over, when foreign production begins again, the American market compared with impoverished Europe will be more than ever before the object of desire and effort, and we shall become the dumping ground of the world to the destruction of our own industries unless that is prevented by a wise and competent government.

How Can We Defend Ourselves?

But it is not from domestic questions that the most difficult problems of this day arise. The events of the last few years have taught us many lessons. We have learned that civilization is but a veneer thinly covering the savage nature of man. How can this nation, which loves peace and intends justice, avoid the curse of militarism and at the same time preserve its independence, defend its territory, protect the lives and liberty and property of its citizens? How can we prevent the same principles of action, the same policies of conduct, the same forces of military power which are exhibited in Europe from laying hold upon the vast territory and practically undefended wealth of the new world? Have we still national ideals? Will anybody live for them? Would anybody die for them? Or are we all for ease and comfort and wealth at any price? Confronted by such questions as these and the practical situations which give rise to them, is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic party?

Impotent Interference in Mexico.

The United States had rights and duties in Mexico. More than 40,000 of our citizens had sought their fortunes and made their homes there. A thou-

sand millions of American capital had been invested in that productive country. But revolution had come, and factional warfare was rife. Americans had been murdered, American property had been wantonly destroyed, the lives and property of all Americans in Mexico were in danger. That was the situation when Mr. Wilson became president in March, 1913. His duty then was plain. It was, first, to use his powers as president to secure protection for the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and to require that rules of law and stipulations of treaties should be observed by Mexico toward the United States and its citizens. His duty was, second, as the head of a foreign power to respect the independence of Mexico, to refrain from all interference with her internal affairs, from all attempt at domination except as he was justified by the law of nations for the protection of American rights. The president of the United States failed to observe either of those duties. He deliberately abandoned them both and followed an entirely different and inconsistent purpose. He intervened in Mexico to aid one faction in civil strife against another. He undertook to pull down Huerta and set Carranza up in his place. Arms and munitions of war were freely furnished to the northern forces and withheld from Huerta. Finally the president sent our army and navy to invade Mexico and capture its great seaport, Vera Cruz, and hold it and throttle Mexican commerce until Huerta fell.

Americans Outraged in Mexico.

The government of the United States intervened in Mexico to control the internal affairs of that independent country and to enforce the will of the American president in those affairs by threat, by economic pressure and by force of arms. Upon what claim of right did this intervention proceed? Not to secure respect for American rights, not to protect the lives or property of our citizens, not to assert the laws of nations, not to compel observance of the law of humanity. On the contrary, Huerta's was the only power in Mexico to which appeal could be made for protection of life or property. That was the only power which, in fact, did protect either American or European or Mexican. It was only within the territory where Huerta ruled that comparative peace and order prevailed. The territory over which the armed power of Carranza and Villa and their associates extended was the theater of the most appalling crimes. Bands of robbers roved the country with unbridled license. Americans and Mexicans alike were at their mercy, and American men were murdered and American women were outraged with impunity. Thousands were reduced to poverty by the wanton destruction of the industries through which they lived. Yet the government of the United States ignored, condoned, the murder of American men and the rape of American women and destruction of American property and insult to American officers and soldiers of the American flag and joined itself to the men who were guilty of all these things to pull down the power of Huerta. Why? The president himself has told us. It was because he adjudged Huerta to be a usurper, because he deemed that the common people of Mexico ought to have greater participation in government and share in the land, and he believed that Carranza and Villa would give them these things. We must all sympathize with these sentiments, but there is nothing more dangerous than this placed sentiment.

When our army landed at Vera Cruz Carranza himself, who was to be the chief beneficiary of the act, publicly protested against it. So strong was the resentment that he could not have kept his followers otherwise. When Huerta had fallen the new government which for the day had succeeded to his place peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the American troops. The universal sentiment of Mexicans required the peremptory demand, and the troops were withdrawn. Still worse than that, the taking of Vera Cruz destroyed confidence in the sincerity of the American government in Mexico, because every intelligent man in Mexico believed that the avowed reason for the act was not the real reason. The avowed purpose was to compel a salute to the American flag. Three hundred Mexicans were reported killed; seventeen United States marines were killed and many were wounded. At that very time Mr. Bryan, with the president's approval, was signing treaties with half the world agreeing that if any controversy should arise it should be submitted to a joint commission and no action should be taken until after a full year had elapsed. This controversy, slight as it was, arose on the 9th of April, and on the 21st of the same month Vera Cruz was taken. With the occupation of Vera Cruz the moral power of the United States in Mexico ended. We were then and we are now hated for what we did to Mexico, and we were then and we are now despised for our feeble and irresolute failure to protect the lives and rights of our citizens. No flag is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours. And that is why we have failed in Mexico.

Policy of "Watchful Waiting."

Incredible as it seems, Huerta had been turned out by the assistance of the American government without any guarantees from the men who were to be set up in his place, and so the murdering and burning and ravishing have gone on to this day. After Huerta had fallen and the Vera Cruz expedition had been withdrawn President Wilson announced that no one was entitled to interfere in the affairs of Mexico; that she was entitled to settle terms herself. He disclaimed all responsibility for what happens in Mexico and contents himself with a policy of watchful waiting. And for the death and outrage, the suffering and ruin of our own brethren, the hatred and contempt for our country and the dishonor of our name in that land the administration at Washington shares the responsibility with the inhuman brutes with whom it made common cause.

When We Turn to the Administration's Conduct of Foreign Affairs Incident to the Great War in Europe we cannot fail to perceive that there is much dissatisfaction among Americans. Dissatisfaction is not in itself ground for condemnation. The situation created by the war has been diffi-

cult and trying. Much of the correspondence of the state department, especially since Mr. Lansing took charge, has been characterized by accurate learning and skillful statement of specific American rights.

Three Errors in European Policy.

A study of the administration's policy toward Europe since July, 1914, reveals three fundamental errors: First, the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up American diplomacy by actual or assured military and naval force; second, the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good; third, a loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war.

First, as to power:

When the war in Europe began, free, peaceable little Switzerland instantly mobilized upon her frontier a great army of trained citizen soldiers. Sturdy little Holland did the same, and both have kept their territory and their independence inviolate.

Great, peaceable America was farther removed from the conflict, but her trade and her citizens traveled on every sea. Ordinary knowledge of European affairs made it plain that the war was begun not by accident, but with purpose which would not soon be relinquished. Ordinary knowledge of military events made it plain from the moment when the tide of German invasion turned from the battle of the Marne that the conflict was certain to be long and desperate. Ordinary knowledge of history—of our own history during the Napoleonic wars—made it plain that in that conflict neutral rights would be worthless unless powerfully maintained.

The Democratic government at Washington did not see it. Others saw it, and their opinions found voice. Mr. Gardner urged it. Mr. Lodge urged it. Mr. Stimson urged it. Mr. Roosevelt urged it, but their argument and urgency were ascribed to political motives, and the president described them with a sneer as nervous and excited.

Wilson Has Shifted Ground.

But the warning voices would not be still. The opinion that we ought no longer to remain defenseless became public opinion. Its expression grew more general and insistent, and finally the president, not lending, but finally, has shifted his ground, has reversed his position and asks the country to prepare against war. God grant that he be not too late. But the Democratic party has not shifted its ground. A large part of its members in congress are endeavoring now to sidetrack the movement for national preparedness, to muddle it by amendment and turn it into channels which will produce the least possible result in the increase of national power of defense. What sense of effectiveness in this effort can we gather from the presence of Joseph Daniels at the most critical post of all—the head of the navy department—when we see that where preparation has been possible it has not been made, when we see that construction of warships already authorized has not been pressed and in some cases after long delay has not even begun?

If an increase of our country's power to defend itself against aggression is authorized by the present congress it must be largely through Republican votes, because all the traditions and convictions of that party are for national power and duty and honor.

As to the policy of threatening words without deeds:

When Germany gave notice of her purpose to sink merchant vessels on the high seas without safeguarding the lives of innocent passengers our government on the 10th of February one year ago informed Germany in unmistakable terms that in attacking and sinking vessels of the United States and in destroying the lives of American citizens lawfully traveling upon merchant vessels of other countries she would act at her peril. They pledged the power and courage of America, with her hundred million people and her vast wealth, to the protection of her citizens, as during all her history through the days of her youth and weakness she had protected theirs.

On the 28th of March the passenger steamer Falaba was torpedoed by a German submarine and an American citizen was killed, but nothing was done. On the 28th of April the American vessel Cushing was attacked and crippled by a German aeroplane. On the 1st of May the American vessel Lightfoot was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and two or more Americans were killed, yet nothing was done. On the 7th of May the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and more than 100 Americans and 1,100 other noncombatants were drowned. The very thing which our government had warned Germany she must not do, Germany did of set purpose and in the most contemptuous and shocking way. Then, when all America was stirred to the depths, our government addressed another note to Germany. It repeated its assertion of American rights and renewed its bold declaration of purpose. It declared again that the American government "must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental," and it declared that it would not "omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Still nothing was done and a long and technical correspondence ensued, haggling over petty questions of detail, every American note growing less and less strong and peremptory until the Arabic was torpedoed and sunk and more American lives were destroyed, and still nothing was done, and the correspondence continued until the allied defense against German submarine warfare made it unprofitable and led to its abandonment, and the correspondence is apparently approaching its end without securing even that partial protection for the future which might be found in an admission that the destruction of the Lusitania was forbidden by law. The later correspondence has been conducted by our state department with dignity, but it has been futile. An admission of lia-

bility for damages has been secured, but the time for real protection to American rights has long since passed.

"Too Proud to Fight."

The other event was the strange and unfortunate declaration of the president in a public speech in Philadelphia the fourth day after the sinking of the Lusitania that "a man may be too proud to fight." Whatever the Austrian ambassador was in fact told by the secretary of state, the impression which he reported was supported by the events which followed. Whatever the president did mean, his declaration, made in public at that solemn time, amid the horror and mourning of all our people over the murder of their children, was accepted the world over as presenting the attitude of the American government toward the protection of the life and liberty of American citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and throughout the world the phrase "too proud to fight" became a byword of derision and contempt for the government of the United States.

Later, in another theater of war—the Mediterranean—Austria, and perhaps Turkey also, resumed the practice. The Ancon and then the Persia were destroyed, and more Americans were killed. Why should they not resume the practice? They had learned to believe that, no matter how shocked the American government might be, its resolution would expend itself in words. They had learned to believe that it was safe to kill Americans, and the world believed with them.

Shaking Fist and Finger.

No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified; men may say that our inaction was justified, but no man can say that both were wise and creditable.

I have said that this government lost the moral forces of the world by not truly interpreting the spirit of the American democracy.

The American democracy stands for something more than beef and cotton and grain and manufactures; stands for something that cannot be measured by rates of exchange and does not rise or fall with the balance of trade. The American people, informed by their own experience that is confirmed by their observation of international life, have come to see that the independence of nations, the liberty of their peoples, justice and humanity cannot be maintained upon the complaisance, the good nature, the kindly feeling of the strong toward the weak; that real independence, real liberty, cannot rest upon surferance; that peace and liberty can be preserved only by the authority and observance of rules of national conduct founded upon the principles of justice and humanity; only by the establishment of law among nations, responsive to the enlightened public opinion of mankind. To them liberty means not liberty for themselves alone, but for all who are oppressed. Justice means not justice for themselves alone, but a shield for all who are weak against the aggression of the strong.

To this people the invasion of Belgium brought a shock of amazement and horror. If the public opinion of the world was to remain silent upon that, neutral upon that, then all talk about peace and justice and international law and the rights of man, the progress of humanity and the spread of liberty is idle patter, mere weak sentimentality; then opinion is powerless and brute force rules and will rule the world. If no difference is recognized between right and wrong then there are no moral standards. There come times in the lives of nations as of men when to treat wrong as if it were right is treason to the right.

The Wrong Done to Belgium.

The American people were entitled not merely to feel, but to speak concerning the wrong done to Belgium. It was not like interference in the internal affairs of Mexico or any other nation, for this was an international wrong. The law protecting Belgium which was violated was our law and the law of every other civilized country. That law was the protection of our peace and security. It was our safeguard against the necessity of maintaining great armaments and wasting our substance in continual readiness for war. Moreover, that law was written into a solemn and formal convention, signed and ratified by Germany and Belgium and France and the United States in which those other countries agreed with us that the law should be observed.

There was no question here of interfering in the quarrels of Europe. We had a right to be neutral, and we were neutral as to the quarrel between Germany and France, but when as an incident to the prosecution of that quarrel Germany broke the law which we were entitled to have preserved and which she had agreed with us to preserve we were entitled to be heard in the assertion of our own national right.

Neutral Between Right and Wrong!

Yet the American government acquiesced in the treatment of Belgium and the destruction of the law of nations. Without one word of objection or dissent to the repudiation of law or the breach of our treaty or the violation of justice and humanity in the treatment of Belgium our government joined upon the people of the United States an indiscriminating and all embracing neutrality, and the president admonished the people that they must be neutral in all respects in act and word and thought and sentiment. We were to be not merely neutral as to the treatment of Belgium, neutral between right and wrong, neutral between justice and injustice, neutral be-

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BLUNDERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from page 6)

between liberty and oppression. Our government did more than acquiesce, for in the Lusitania note, with the unspeakable horrors of the conquest of Belgium still fresh in our minds, on the very day after the report of the Bryce commission on Belgian atrocities, it wrote these words to the government of Germany:

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the imperial German government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas, having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, etc.

And so the government of the United States appeared as approving the treatment of Belgium. It misrepresented the people of the United States in that acquiescence and apparent approval. It was not necessary that the United States should go to war in defense of the violated law. A single official expression by the government of the United States, a single sentence denying assent and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium, would have given to the people of America that leadership to which they are entitled in their earnest groping for the light. It would have ranged the American leadership the conscience and morality of the neutral world.

Shrank From the Truth.

The American government could not have approved the treatment of Belgium, but under a mistaken policy shrank from speaking the truth.

Such policies as I have described are dangerous in their effect upon nations and in their effect at home. It is a matter of universal experience that a weak and apprehensive government of foreign affairs invites encroachments upon rights and leads to situations in which it is difficult to prevent war, while a firm and frank policy at the outset prevents difficult situations from arising and tends most strongly to preserve peace. On the one hand, if a government is to be strong in its diplomacy its own people must be ranged in its support by leadership of opinion in a national sense worthy to awaken their patriotic and devotion.

We have not been following the path of peace. We have been blindly stumbling along the road that continued to lead to inevitable war.

When our government failed to tell the truth about Belgium it lost the opportunity for leadership of the moral sense of the American people and it lost the power which a knowledge of that leadership and a sympathetic response from the moral sense of the world would have given to our diplomats.

When our government failed to make any provision whatever for defending its rights in case they should be trampled upon it lost the power which a belief in its readiness and will to maintain its rights would have given to its diplomatic representations.

When our government gave notice to Germany that it would destroy American lives and American ships at its own words, which have been potent if sustained by adequate preparation to make them good and by the prestige and authority of the moral leadership of a great people in a great cause, were treated with a contempt which should have been foreseen, and when our government failed to make these words good its diplomacy was disrupted.

On the record of performance which I have tried to describe will the American people say that the Democratic party is entitled to be continued in power?

The defects of the present administration arise from two distinct causes. The first is the temperament and training of the president. The second is the incapacity of the Democratic party as it is represented in Washington both in the legislative and in the executive departments either to originate wise policies or to follow them when proposed by others or to administer them effectively if they are established. The Democrats in congress are never controlled except with a club, and government with a club is always spasmodic and defective.

We must not deceive ourselves by assuming that the critical period arising from the great war has passed. The real dangers and the real tests of the strength of our institutions lie before us. The most exacting demands upon the wisdom, the spirit and the courage of our country are still to be made. In this great conflict all forms of government are on trial, democracy with the rest. The principles of national morality are on trial. We must play our part in the universal trial whether we will or no, for upon the result depends directly the question whether our republic can endure.

What Are People to Expect?

But what are the people to expect if the Republican party is restored to power?

This much we can say now: They may expect, with confidence, that their government will meet the economic situation with which we must deal immediately upon the close of the war, with a policy of moderate but adequate protection to American industry.

They may expect that the government will be administered with the honesty and efficiency which have marked Republican administrations in the past.

They may expect that the government will stand for full and adequate preparation by the American people for their own defense. The Republican party loves peace and hates war; it abhors and will never submit to military domination; but it is composed of men who love our country and who deem that the independence, the liberty, the honor and the opportunity of the American democracy are not merely to be talked about with weak and

feeble sentiment, but are to be maintained and safeguarded by the practical power of a virile and patriotic people. It is clearheaded enough to see that preparation for defense must have due relation to the possibilities of attack; that under the conditions of modern warfare much preparation must be made before a possible attack or all preparation will be impossible after the attack. The Republican party stands for a citizenship made competent by training to perform the free-man's duty of defense for his country. It stands for a regular army no larger than is necessary, but as large as is necessary to serve as a first line, a nucleus, a source of instruction and of administration for the army of American citizens who may be called upon to defend their country. And the Republican party stands for the gospel of patriotic service to our country by every citizen, according to his ability in peace and in war. It stands for a reawakening of American patriotism. It is not content that while the people of other lands are rendering the last full measure of devotion in sacrifice and suffering and dying for their countries America shall remain alone dull to the call of country and satisfied in the comforts and pleasures of prosperity.

Our Power For Peace.

They may expect that assured readiness for defense will give power to our diplomacy in the maintenance of peace.

They may expect that the power and will of a united people to defend their country will prevent the application to our peaceful and prosperous land of the hateful doctrine that among nations might makes right regardless of the rules of justice and humanity.

They may expect that the manifest potential strength and competency of the nation will maintain the effectiveness and reality of that great policy of national safety which in the declaration of President Monroe forbade the destruction of our security by the establishment of hostile military powers in our neighborhood.

They may expect that their government will not forget, but will ever maintain, the principles of American freedom, the duties of America to the peace and progress of the world and those ideals of liberty and justice for all mankind which above all else make the true greatness of the American democracy.

THE SEASPORT TOWN MEETING.

In addition to the officers elected at the annual town meeting March 6th, as reported in The Journal last week, A. E. Trundy & Son were chosen surveyors of sawed lumber.

Surveyors of wood and bark to be chosen by selectmen.

Surveyors of spars and timber to be chosen by the selectmen.

Fence Viewers, the selectmen.

Sealer of leather, John Sullivan.

Viewer and culler of hoops and staves, E. C. Pike.

Voted "yes" to Article 32, to see if the town will vote yes or no on the question of appropriating and raising money necessary to entitle the town to the State aid, as provided in section 20 of chapter 130 of the Public Laws of 1913, on roads.

Voted "yes" to Article 35, to see if the town will instruct the selectmen to pass bills against the town to persons who own for taxes.

Article 40, to see if the town will locate a street light near the residence of E. A. Sargent, in Prospect street, "passed over."

Voted to locate a light in Mechanics Hollow.

Article 43, to see if the town will install electric lights in Union schoolhouse.

Passed over.

Voted to install a hydrant at the end of Cottage street, also an electric light.

Article 45, to see if the town will instruct the paying of winter-breaking bills when worked and the method of which other bills against the town will be paid. It was voted that all persons performing labor or furnishing materials for the town, except those who are under contract, at a stipulated price, should furnish the selectmen with a weekly statement for labor and all material furnished. Any bill over two weeks old must be accompanied by an affidavit signed by two people. This act to become a by-law of the town.

The following report was accepted by the town:

Report of W. D. Smart, Tax Collector

Balance of 1913 taxes.....\$ 87.82
Balance of 1914 taxes.....450.12
Interest on 1914 taxes.....2.76
Amount committed May 11th, 1915.....19,130.70
Interest on 1915 taxes.....19.91
Supplementary tax.....142.85
Brown toll moth tax.....8.50

Report of the Fire Warden.

List of fires:
June 3, 1915, Howard Mosman house, small damage.

August 3, 1915, Mial Sargent house, small damage.

August 15, 1915, Harry E. Bangs house, total loss of house and ell.

December 12, 1915, Cooper shops slight damage.

January 19, 1916, Italian shack at Macks Point, total loss.

The Fire Department consists of two companies:

Penobscot Number 1, and the Phineas Pendleton, Number 2, 15 men each.

December Company Number 3 in the Park District is a volunteer company.

The fire apparatus is all in good condition and sufficient to fight and care for a fire of ordinary size. In case, however, of a serious and extended conflagration which would require the calling in of help from an adjoining town, with the possibility of a difference in the size and threat of the couplings, we should need a "Universal Coupling," which I would recommend buying.

Respectfully submitted,
M. F. PARKER, Fire Warden.

THE ACHES OF HOUSE CLEANING.

The pain and soreness caused by bruises, over-exertion and straining during house cleaning time are soothed away by Sloan's Liniment. No need to suffer this agony. Just apply Sloan's Liniment to the sore spots, rub only a little. In a short time the pain leaves, you rest comfortably and enjoy a refreshing sleep. One grateful user writes: "Sloan's Liniment is worth its weight in gold." Keep a bottle on hand, use it against all Soreness, Neuralgia and Bruises. Kills pain 25c. at your Druggist.

McCall Patterns

10c. and 15c.
ARE FOR SALE IN BELFAST BY
CARLE & JONES,

Who by special arrangement have all the patterns all the time.

NO WAITING TO SEND.

Late Spring Models.

Stripes Insistent. Tight Bodices. Panniers Bustles. Hoops And Watteau Hats. New York, March 13, 1916. With all the bubbling and excitement usual when Spring fashions are launched there are few absolutely new points to chronicle, since each new mode contains the elements of past designs, with a special twist or combination that gives the air of novelty. Many periods have been borrowed from to produce this season's mode and no one type predominates. Tight bodices with darts go next to late Directoire styles with sweeping reverses, waistcoats, striped petticoats and high crowned hats dressed with plumes. 1870 types are suggested in overskirts bunched up, bustle fashion, at the back, while crinoline and ruffles hark back to 1830.

Square Decollete.

With the tight fitting pointed bodice that gains favor for evening wear the neck is cut out square, moderately high and sometimes filled in with tulle or lace. Fichu and cape effects are important points in many of the smartest creations both for day and evening wear, while a decided tendency is shown for three-quarter sleeves widening at the elbow, though long sleeves are by no means out of the running. Skirts are decidedly wide and a bit longer, and rumors of crinoline have been followed by evidence of its use to hold out the hip draperies, and produce the modish flare. Apron effects are in evidence in many varieties of size and placement. Tassels and cords, braids and fur fringes, and Louis bows in graduated widths are favorite trimming devices.

Hats

Flat Watteau hats, tilted up in the back to show the new Niniche coiffure, have ties of ribbon or tulle carelessly crossed in front and falling over the shoulders at the back of the waist. Broadbrim shapes and high, narrow towers that jut out at aeroline angles, have veils draped from their edges that may end above the chin or fall to the shoulders.

The Floating Veil

Floating veils of embroidered tulle in black or castor are increasingly worn, and hats of Italian straw, picot straw, leghorn Cim and liere, are used with or without combinations silk, tulle and felt. One sees few aigrettes, but many fancy feathers and small plumes arranged in wreaths and cockades are much employed. Leather flowers are a novelty for hat garnitures.

Colors And Fabrics

In silks, faille, gros-graine and tafetas lead, and black with a touch of brilliant color, contrast in trimming details of embroidery, beading, girdle or



McCall Design

some other device to relieve the somberness. All the old time colors from lavender to the yellows, blues and Du Barry reds, dear to the old time French artists, with a new brownish gray that is nearly putty color; browns in old-fashioned shades, wine reds, and above all gray, will be the modish choice this Spring and Summer.

Jersey Cloth

Jersey Cloth makes the smartest of new sport suits, that are sure to creep in for general wear and these come in both plain tints and mixtures that suggest heather.

Trig Lines

While comfortable fitting is still the rule, lines from the waist up closely follow the natural contours, and decided trimness of effect is demanded by present modes. The newly launched Spring models of Warner's rust-proof corsets, are fashioned so that correct lines are insured for the outer garments, particular attention being given to quality, material and finish.

The advantages of double flexible steel boning, that insures at once ease, and trimness of line, with the double interlinings and stripings that prevent wear, and the testing of materials so that the garments cannot stretch or sag, make these new models as reliable as any of their predecessors which have made this

make known for reliability. Front laced models are increasingly worn.
New Spring Coats.

Serge, Jersey Cloth, Gabardines, or stylish checks and mixtures, make the new spring coat for steamer or car wear. Loose box fits are the rule, though there are very smart shaped models that have their fullness below the waist, and are topped with capes in one, two, or three layers, or by collars of cape like proportions.

VERONA CLARKE.

PATRIOTISM.

A nation is made great, not by its fruitful acres, but by the men who cultivate them; not by its great forests, but by the men who use them; not by its mines, but by the men who work in them; not by its railways, but by the men who build and run them. America was a great land when Columbus discovered it; America has made of it a great Nation.

In 1776 our fathers had a vision of a new Nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Without an army they fought the greatest of existing world empires that they might realize this vision. A third of a century later, without a navy they fought the greatest navy in the world that they might win for their Nation the freedom of the seas. Half a century later they fought through an unparalleled Civil War that they might establish for all time on this continent the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. A third of a century later they fought to emancipate an oppressed neighbor, and, victory won, gave back Cuba to the Cubans, sent an army of schoolmasters to educate for liberty the Filipinos, asked no war indemnity from their vanquished enemy, but paid him liberally for his property. Meanwhile they offered land freely to any farmer who would live upon and cultivate it, opened to foreign immigrants on equal terms the door of industrial opportunity, shared with them political equality, and provided by universal taxation for universal education.

The cynic who can see in this history only a theme for his egotistical satire is no true American, whatever his parentage, whatever his birthplace. He who looks with pride upon this history which his fathers have written by their heroic deeds, who accepts with gratitude the inheritance which they have bequeathed to him, and who highly resolves to preserve this inheritance unimpaired and to pass it on to his descendants enlarged and enriched, is a true American, be he his birthplace or his parentage what it may.

Editorial by Lyman Abbott in The Outlook.

Don't waste time with ordinary flour when your grocer can give you William Tell, milled from Ohio Red Winter Wheat. Order a sack today and do some blue ribbon baking. You can win domestic science prizes with the good things baked from William Tell, the flour that goes farther.

Blue Ribbon Flour

Don't waste time with ordinary flour when your grocer can give you William Tell, milled from Ohio Red Winter Wheat. Order a sack today and do some blue ribbon baking. You can win domestic science prizes with the good things baked from William Tell, the flour that goes farther.



FOR SALE AT YOUR GROCERS

STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets December 31, 1915

Real estate, \$ 238,105.90
Mortgage loans, 147,780.00
Stocks and bonds, 12,770,242.00
Cash in office and bank, 704,491.00
Agents' balances, 571,583.93
Bills receivable, 704,491.00
Interest and rents, 27,216.50
All other assets, 4,998.32

Gross assets, \$7,447,092.68
Deduct items not admitted, 343,424.71

Admitted assets, \$7,103,667.97

Liabilities December 31, 1915

Net unpaid losses, 781,407.59
Unearned premiums, 2,642,637.59
All other liabilities, 230,000.00
Cash capital, 1,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities, 2,549,562.79

Total liabilities and surplus, \$7,103,667.97

3w9

The Travelers Indemnity Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

Assets December 31, 1915

Mortgage loans, \$ 465,068.00
Stocks and bonds, 2,217,781.82
Cash in office and bank, 60,375.20
Interest and rents, 38,686.67
All other assets, 195,354.14

Gross assets, 3,087,062.63
Deduct items not admitted, 157,513.65

Admitted assets, \$2,929,548.98

Liabilities December 31, 1915

Net unpaid losses, 333,303.42
Unearned premiums, 828,809.04
All other liabilities, 107,504.26
Cash capital, 1,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities, 559,932.26

Total liabilities and surplus, \$2,929,548.98

3w9

Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

Assets December 31, 1915

Real estate, \$ 0.00
Mortgage loans, 150,000.00
Stocks and bonds, 1,592,100.00
Cash in office and bank, 577,875.39
Agents' balances, 551,911.03
Bills receivable, 26,300.82
Interest and rents, 23,603.60
All other assets, 2,961,790.84

Gross assets, 2,961,790.84
Deduct items not admitted, 8,345.69

Admitted assets, \$2,953,445.15

Liabilities December 31, 1915

Net unpaid losses, 306,581.14
Unearned premiums, 1,118,091.24
All other liabilities, 158,779.86
Voluntary contingent reserve, 200,000.00
Cash capital, 800,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities, 370,993.41

Total liabilities and surplus, \$2,953,445.15

3w9

JOSHUA TREAT, Jr., Agent, Winterport, Maine.

DR. W. C. LIBBY, DENTIST, 7 Main Street, Belfast, Me.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

To be Held in Portland March 23, 1916.

The Republican State convention for the year 1916 will be held in City Hall, Portland, Maine, on Thursday, March 23, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, (1) for the purpose of nominating six candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; (2) electing four delegates at large, and four alternates, to attend the Republican National Convention to be held in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 7 day of June, 1916; (3) electing a State committee, (4) a district committee for each congressional district, (5) a county committee for each county; and (6) formulating and adopting a declaration of principles, or platform, in support of which the Republicans of Maine will appeal to the electors of Maine in the ensuing campaign and the September election; and also (7) transacting any other business that may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows:—Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each 75 votes cast for the Republican candidate for governor in 1912 an additional delegate, and for a fraction of 40 votes in excess of 75 votes an additional delegate.

Delegates must be elected subsequent to the date of this call in order to be eligible to participate in the convention.

The State committee will be in session in Reception hall adjoining City hall at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the day of the convention to receive the credentials of the delegates.

On the evening before the convention the State committee will hold a public meeting in the dining room of the Falmouth hotel, Portland, Maine, at 8:30 o'clock at which meeting all delegates, and others interested in the welfare and success of the Republican party, will have an opportunity to make suggestions, and assist in formulating and drafting a declaration of principles, or platform, to be presented to the convention for consideration, amendment and adoption.

All electors of Maine who are opposed to the policies of the Democratic party and in sympathy with the purposes and aims of the Republican party, without regard to past political affiliations, are cordially invited and urged to assist and unite in electing delegates from the several cities, towns, and plantations, to participate in the proceedings of this convention.

Per order Republican State Committee.

FRANK J. HAM, Chairman.

H. H. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Augusta, Maine, January 21, 1916.

THE WALDO DELEGATION

Waldo county is entitled to delegates as follows:

Belfast.....9 Northport.....1
Belmont.....1 Palermo.....2
Brooksville.....3 Prospect.....1
Burnham.....2 Seaboard.....2
Frankfort.....1 Stockton Springs.....2
Freedom.....1 Swanton.....2
Hallowell.....1 Thordike.....2
Jackson.....1 Troy.....2
Knox.....1 Unity.....2
Liberty.....1 Unity.....2
Lincolntonville.....2 Waldo.....1
Monrovia.....3 Winterport.....1
Montville.....3
Morrill.....1 Total.....63

Nomination Papers.

Secretary of State John E. Bunker has prepared a list showing the minimum and maximum number of signatures required for a candidate for any office within the State. The law plainly states that there shall be at least one per cent and not more than two per cent of the total vote cast for Governor at the last State election for the district where the candidate is to be voted for. For U. S. Senator, Governor and auditor the minimum is 1416; maximum, 2333. For Congressman, 3d district, minimum, 423; maximum, 846. For county officers in Waldo county, minimum, 56; maximum, 112. For representatives, as follows:

Belfast.....23 47
Unity Class.....13 26
Lincolntonville Class.....10 20
Seaboard Class.....10 20
Winterport Class.....10 20

Each petition must be sworn to before a magistrate and returned to the department of State before the first Monday of May, 1916.

Boston Insurance Company, 87 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Assets December 31, 1915

Real estate, \$ 513,673.92
Mortgage loans, 366,600.00
Stocks and bonds, 5,208,361.98
Cash in office and bank, 571,583.93
Agents' balances, 704,491.00
Bills receivable, 50,097.03
Interest and rents, 27,216.50
All other assets, 4,998.32

Gross assets, \$7,447,092.68
Deduct items not admitted, 343,424.71

Admitted assets, \$7,103,667.97

Liabilities December 31, 1915

Net unpaid losses, 781,407.59
Unearned premiums, 2,642,637.59
All other liabilities, 230,000.00
Cash capital, 1,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities, 2,549,562.79

Total liabilities and surplus, \$7,103,667.97

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The Travelers Indemnity Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

Assets December 31, 1915

Mortgage loans, \$ 465,068.00
Stocks and bonds, 2,217,781.82
Cash in office and bank, 60,375.20
Interest and rents, 38,686.67
All other assets, 195,354.14

Gross assets, 3,087,062.63
Deduct items not admitted, 157,513.65

Admitted assets, \$2,929,548.98

Liabilities December 31, 1915

Net unpaid losses, 333,303.42
Unearned premiums, 828,809.04
All other liabilities, 107,504.26
Cash capital, 1,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities, 559,932.26

Total liabilities and surplus, \$2,929,548.98

3w9

North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Assets December 31, 1915

Real estate, \$ 0.00
Mortgage loans, 150,000.00
Stocks and bonds, 1,592,100.0

SEASPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy visited relatives in Frankfort Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Towle arrived Sunday from Rockland.

Mrs. C. M. Clason is visiting friends in Winterport and Bangor.

Wood is being shipped by rail from Sears Island to Bangor by the carload.

Harold Estes U. of M., 17, who has been visiting in town, has returned to Orono.

A heavy snow storm set in Monday and continued all day, improving the sledding greatly.

Barge Camru arrived Friday from Philadelphia with 3,000 tons of coal to the P. C. & W. Co.

George L. Hammons, who came here with the remains of his father, left for Chicago Thursday.

Mrs. F. H. Cleaves, who fell on the ice and was quite severely injured, is able to be at her store again.

Barge Boylston finished discharging Friday at the A. A. Co. and sailed Sunday for Weymouth, Mass.

Miss L. W. Edwards has recovered from her recent illness and was able to attend to business at her store last week.

Mrs. A. S. Towle, who has been spending several weeks in East Dennis, Mass., with relatives, returned home Friday.

Mrs. O. A. Wade and Mrs. John Hawthorn of Poor's Mills visited Mrs. W. S. Wentworth on Warren street one day last week.

Miss Eudavilla Cleaves has returned from Boston with her stock of spring millinery. While in Boston she attended the lectures and instruction on styles in millinery.

Steamer Millicent, Capt. Perry, arrived March 8th from New York with 4,000 tons of coal to the P. C. & W. Co., finished discharging Friday and sailed for Stockton.

Steamer Meteor, Capt. Burrage, arrived Saturday from New York with 3,700 tons of coal to the P. C. & W. Co., finished discharging Sunday and sailed for Norfolk.

Mrs. John Murphy entertained The Merry Twelve at her home on Norris street Thursday, March 9th. Tea, cake and ice cream were served and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

We are indebted to Capt. A. M. Ross of Tampa, Fla., for a copy of the Semi-Tropic Florida Development Year Book for 1916, issued by the Tampa Morning Tribune. It is finely illustrated.

The Seaport basketball team will go to Brewer tomorrow, Friday, and play the Pine Tree team. There is no game scheduled for this week, in Seaport. Last week's game is reported in another column.

At a Democratic caucus held March 9th James P. Butman and Fred M. Perkins were chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Bangor March 29th and a full town committee chosen with J. H. Sullivan chairman and Amos Nichols secretary.

L. D. Littlefield completed hauling his stone wood from the Brock lot on the shores of McCloud's pond last week, having landed about 400 cords. A. E. Trundy & Son are piling a large quantity of logs on Opechee stream, but the water in the stream is too low for sawing at the present time.

The alarm of fire at 5:30 p. m., March 8th, in a howling snow squall brought out the fire department to the B. C. Buzzell house on Warren street. A backdraft in a fireplace had caught fire, but was extinguished before the fire department arrived. The house was occupied by Henry Nickerson and family. No damage.

Mrs. Theodate, widow of Orman Curtis, died at the home of her son-in-law, David Nickerson, March 7th, aged 81 years. The funeral services were held Thursday, Rev. Michael Andrews officiating, and interment was in the family lot in the cemetery. She is survived by one son, Louis F. Curtis, and one daughter, Mrs. David E. Nickerson, both of Seaport.

J. G. Hammons, who died in Malden, Mass., March 6th, was born in Diamond and served through the Civil War in the 17th Maine Regiment. After the close of the war he came to Seaport and worked for Robert G. Ames for a time, and then engaged in the trucking business for himself, which he managed for many years, having one of the best single teams in Seaport.

DODGE'S CORNER Miss Harriette M. Nickerson returned last Sunday from Winterport, where she had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moody for a few days. Earl Smart, who had a bad fainting spell at school last week, is better. Mrs. Fred E. Stinson, who is again confined to her room, is a little better. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Howard and two daughters visited Mr. and Mrs. George E. Chapin last Sunday.

Miss Edith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Parse, entertained the Kanetota Camp Fire girls last Saturday evening at her home on Steamboat Avenue. After the ceremonies of the Council Fire the girls enjoyed a social hour, the little hostess entertaining with amusing records on the Edison and serving popcorn balls and candy. The Kanetota Group is but a month old and is made up of the twelve girls of the Junior Helper class of the First Cong'l Sunday school, with their teacher, Mrs. J. H. Duncan, as Guardian of the Fire. Seven of the members, Edith Parse, Isabelle Clouston, Valma Webber, Isabel Frame, Marjorie Towers, Frances Rogers and Christine Eames, have nearly qualified as Wood Gatherers. Minerva Gray and Evelyn Thompson will be enrolled upon their twelfth birthdays. The three youngest members of the class, Gladys Rose, Inez Gray and Pauline Towers, have organized as a Blue Bird's Nest. The July, 1912, Ladies Home Journal contains a formal announcement of the Camp Fire Girls organization. One sentence from the editor's notes is appropriately quoted. "It (the Camp Fire Girls of America) is unlike any other movement ever organized, and it has in its purposes the most marvelous possibilities for girls that any organization has ever offered."

The picnic supper and gentlemen's night enjoyed on Friday last by the Woman's club through the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Fairchild was one of the happiest social events of the season. From 3 to 5 the young women held the usual club session, enjoying a pleasing program, carried out by Mrs. A. C. Pattee and Miss Harriet N. Roulstone. The subject of the Harriet's study was Wayne. After reading brief sketches of his life and the story of "The Ring," Mrs. Pattee, accompanied by Miss Roulstone, rendered as a violin solo, The Pilgrims Chorus. Preparing the feast was next in order—the called a "picnic," "banquet" would have been a more fitting term. Small tables were grouped about the large dining table, conveniently seating twenty-five. Six club members served. The menu included cold chicken and ham, escalloped calves, pickles, olives, hot rolls, brownies, fruit, cakes, cream pie, tea and coffee. Cigars were enjoyed by the gentlemen while the ladies did the dishes. Then followed an impromptu musical program and cards. The guests of the club were Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Trundy, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Wilson, Mrs. Fairchild, Pattee and Sawyer, Messrs. M. Bellier, E. W. Gilkey, I. H. Haver, E. W. Fletcher, C. L. Bailey, O. C. Atwood and J. H. Duncan.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure No Alum—No Phosphate

STOCKTON SPRINGS.

Mrs. George Knox, West Main street, left last week to visit her aunt in Fall River, Mass., and also her son Everett, who had just arrived there from a sea voyage.

Miss Inez Fletcher returned to Newport Monday to resume her duties as teacher in the Billings Hill school after spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. C. A. Smith.

As usual, while the Millinocket is discharging and loading at Cape Jellison pier, Mr. Johnston of St. John, N. B., is in town, boarding at J. R. Flanders, East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Lancaster, West Main street, returned recently from Cambridge, Mass., where they spent the winter. Old friends are glad to see them again in their hospitable home.

George H. Hopkins, Church street, returned March 8th by rail from a fortnight's absence with friends in Mattapoisett, Mass., and in attending the annual automobile show in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Prescott, Sylvan street, left March 8th, for Burnham and she for Waldoboro, where she will visit friends before going to Boston to buy her spring stock of millinery.

The Auxiliary Aid of the Universalist parish was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Elmer E. Thompson, Church street, the inclemency of the weather last week causing a postponement.

The officers of the steamer Millicent gave a free dance to the town's people last Thursday evening, with music by Gilkey's orchestra of Seaport. A pleasant time is reported by those who attended.

The Current Events Club will be entertained Wednesday afternoon, March 22nd, by Mrs. J. A. Flanders, East Main street. The subject for reading and study, selected by the hostess, is "Mrs. Partington."

The Universalist Ladies' Aid society will meet this Thursday, afternoon with Mrs. Harry R. Hieborn, East Main street. The hostess hopes for propitious weather and consequent large attendance.

Miss Esther Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon F. Ellis, Church street, left March 6th, by boat for Boston, en route to Quincy, Mass., where she will visit her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Winslow.

The Universalist Ladies' Aid society was very pleasantly entertained last Thursday afternoon by Mrs. George C. Fletcher, Church street, the hostess daintily serving delicious ice cream with frosted angel cake and plain light cake.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Shute of Rockland, the present guests of her mother, Mrs. Albert C. Colcord, East Main street, left Friday for a week-end visit with his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Elden H. Shute, in South Sebce, returning Monday.

Mrs. J. L. Lancaster arrived by train March 8th from Providence, R. I., for a week's visit with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Horace M. Griffin, Middle street. Old friends gladly welcome her in her native town, hoping her tarry may be prolonged.

By a typographical error in last week's issue of The Journal, the name of the surgeon operating upon Mr. Jackson's jaw and mouth read Dr. Sawyer, instead of Dr. Sanger, as it should have been. These mistakes are regrettable, although sometimes unavoidable.

Frank B. Jackson, Church street, was in Bangor Saturday in consultation with Dr. Sanger regarding a recent operation upon his mouth and jaw, and returned encouraged, as in the surgeon's opinion no further operation will be necessary. Friends hope the gain may continue.

Miss Louise Shute, with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Flanders during her parents' absence, was notified by telegram Monday of the arrival of her father's vessel, schooner Daylight, at Chester, Penn., from Hayti, with a cargo of logwood. Capt. and Mrs. Shute have been absent several months.

Wednesday afternoon and night, of March 8th gave us a furious blizzard—the worst storm of the season, but brought snow enough for sleighing, thus enabling those having firewood and logs still in the woods to haul them to their destinations. More snow has followed. Is there to be "six weeks sledding in March?"

Misses Emma and Nellie Hieborn arrived Saturday from Belfast, immediately upon their West Main street home. Miss Nellie will remain permanently, but Miss Emma will return to her position in J. H. Howes' dry goods store after a three weeks' vacation. Neighbors are glad to see the house open again and gladly welcome these ladies in their native town.

The annual town meeting of Stockton Springs was held Monday, March 13th, and the following citizen's ticket was elected Moderator, Frank L. Blanchard; selectmen, Frank L. Blanchard, Simeon F. Ellis, E. C. Simpson; town clerk, W. F. Trundy. There was an increase over the appropriations of last year for schools and highways.

NO LOOKING BACK IN BELFAST New Evidence Constantly Being Published.

Since the long succession of Belfast reports were first published in the local press there has been no looking back. Belfast evidence continues to pour in and—better still—those whose reports were first published many years ago, verify all they said in a most hearty and unmistakable way. Read the experience of Mr. B. Robinson, retired blacksmith, 6 Waldo avenue. He says: "I had been annoyed at intervals for a long time by pains through my back and kidneys. Any over exertion or a cold that settled in my kidneys caused me much pain and discomfort. After I used Doan's Kidney Pills, my strength returned and I could work with ease. I never let an opportunity pass whenever I hear anyone complaining of backache, to say a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills."

Keeps Doan's in House. OVER SIX YEARS LATER, Mr. Robinson said: "I still use Doan's Kidney Pills whenever I think that my kidneys are not just right and they fix me up in a very short time. We always keep them in the house."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Robinson has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. E. H. Doyle, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mildred Berry, who had been her guest for several weeks, arrived from Caribou March 7th to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willard M. Berry, Gilmore street, and to take home with her two children, Master Reginald and Miss Ada, who had been with their grandparents throughout the winter. She expects to leave the present week.

The entertainment given by the pupils of the intermediate school, assisted by scholars from the Park school (Miss Abbie Chase teacher in village and Mrs. Lillian (Ford) Buck in Park) billed for Wednesday, but necessarily postponed because of the severe blizzard that evening was given Friday night to a large audience. The children had their parts remarkably well committed, giving evidence of careful training on the part of the teachers and close attention by the children. Home-made candies contributed by village friends was on sale throughout the evening. The affair netted \$21.60 for the school treasury. The children repeated this entertainment in Park Wednesday evening of the present week. The proceeds from the two performances, were equally divided between the two schools.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, March 8, 1916, a quiet, elderly citizen of the village, Mr. Wilson Staples, passed to the higher life, aged 72 years. Mr. Staples was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Staples of Cape Jellison, living with his mother until her death and later with his youngest sister, Mrs. Orilla Bowen, at the village until her decease. He never married, but for the past five years, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wardwell have lived in his Church street house (formerly the John Littlefield place) kindly and thoughtfully ministering to the needs of his declining years. He is survived by an aged sister, Mrs. David Berry, and a brother, Capt. Horace Staples, both of this town and by several nieces and nephews here and elsewhere. In religious views Mr. Staples was a firm, understanding Universalist; in political proclivities, an uncompromising Republican. He was upright in principles, ready by word or vote to uphold every good work in his native town. His death was due to acute bronchitis, following several years of declining health. Conscious to the last, he wished for the end, having an unshaken faith in the peace and joy of a future life with dear ones gone before into the Home of "Our Father which Art in Heaven."

There was a large attendance at the Baptist church last Sunday evening for the last union meeting of the season. Miss Florence D. Chaples presided at the organ and special selections were rendered by Messrs. Arthur N. Johnson, Harry E. Coombs, John Parker and Eldridge S. Pitcher. Rev. J. Wilbur Richardson, pastor of the church, conducted the exercises. Rev. Haraden S. Pearl of the North Congregational church read from the 18th chapter of Genesis, Rev. Dr. William H. Shaw of Montpelier, Vt., offered prayer. The sermon was by Rev. Horace B. Sellers, Methodist, whose text was Prov. 14:34, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." His discourse dealt almost wholly with city life, the present problems, contingencies that must arise in the future. While mentioning no names he plainly referred to present conditions in Belfast, speaking in fitting terms of the man who would go off to other States and defame his home city, and clearly indicated what should be the duty of every good citizen. He spoke from full knowledge of the situation and as one deeply interested in the welfare of the community. At the close of his address Mr. Richardson spoke briefly, endorsing fully all that Mr. Sellers had said, and contrasting conditions in Belfast, where he has seen but one person under the influence of liquor with a city of open saloons. The meeting closed with the benediction by Mr. Sellers.

TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE. The following transfers of real estate were recorded in Waldo County Registry of Deeds for the two weeks ending March 15, 1916:

Otis W. Lane, Brooks, to Waldo E. Hall, do; land in Brooks.

Mary Olive Dale, Boston, to Sara M. Thompson, Rockland; land and buildings in Thordick.

Sarah C. Ryder, Belfast, to Edwin A. Shepherd, Dexter; land and buildings in Belfast.

Edward F. Littlefield, et al., Belfast, to Kempton B. Craig, do; land and buildings in Belfast.

Ney Killman, East Livermore, et al., to Cyrus Trevett, Lynn, Mass.; land in Prospect.

F. Wilder Cramer, Northport, to Seymour S. Chapman, do; land in Northport.

Nathan D. Ross, Lincolnville, to Victor A. Woodbridge, do; land and buildings in Lincolnville.

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Alton E. Andrews, Belfast, to Fred R. and Roland W. Young, South Berwick; land in Lincolnville.

Abbie L. Clark, Belfast, to Decatur Abbott, do; land and buildings in Belfast.

The Real Estate Company, by Herbert S. Morey, its treasurer, to Marcellus R. Knowlton, Belfast; land and buildings in Belfast.

Sumner C. Fisher, Winterport, by Sylvanus C. Patterson, Winter Hill, Mass.; land and buildings in Winterport.

Lillian M. Gray, Belfast, to Leslie F. Hurd, Liberty; land in Montville.

Edward B. Lunt, Belfast, to Henry A. Rogers, Knox; land and buildings in Belfast.

Mira E. Carson, Rockport, to Delia M. Cunningham, Belmont; land in Northport.

Wilton M. Wentworth, Montville, to John L. Bean, do; land in Montville.

Sarah S. Cole, Burnham, to Cora M. Cole, do; land and buildings in Burnham.

Walter O'Brien, Brooks, to Joseph E. Stimpson, do; land and buildings in Brooks.

Alton Richardson, Jr., Waterville, to William G. Boaz, Princeton, N. J.; land and buildings in Unity.

Bertha L. Bird, Auburn, Mass., to Dexter T. Clements, Belfast; land and buildings in Belfast.

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Saves Boy From Grave. Mrs. Jennie Bowen of Meredith, N. H., writes this kind letter: "You have helped my little boy. He would have been in his grave before long."

Some symptoms of worms are: Drenched stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pain about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, yellowish eyes, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on the tongue, starting during sleep, loss of sleep, loss of appetite. If you have the least suspicion that your child is troubled with stomach worms, or pin worms, put him on the road to good health by using Dr. Tracy's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller. This remedy has been on the market for over 60 years. Good for adults also. At all dealers, 50c, 50c and \$1.00. Advice free.

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The Churches.

The Junior Alliance of the Unitarian church will meet Friday afternoon at 3:30 at the home of Miss Helen Wescott.

At the Unitarian church last Sunday, Rev. A. E. Wilson began a course of sermons appropriate to the Lenten season and bearing on deep soul-searching. Last Sunday the subject was, "Following Christ." Next Sunday the theme is "The Christ Touch." The series will run through to Easter.

Services will be held as usual in the Congregational church next Sunday morning with preaching by the pastor. Bible school at 12 noon. Meeting of the young people at 6:30. Prayer meeting this Thursday, evening at 7:30 in the lecture room.

The subject of the sermon at the Universalist church next Sunday morning will be "The Purpose of God as shown in Human History, the Life of Jesus and Human Experience." This is the second in a special series of sermons to be given during Lent. Sunday school and Men's Forum at noon.

At the Methodist church next Sunday morning Rev. Horace B. Sellers will speak on "The Gift of God." The Junior League will meet at 8 p. m. At 2:30 p. m. Mr. Sellers will speak in East Northport. At 7:30 p. m. in the church here his subject will be "Civic Efficiency." The morning sermon will be preceded by a sermonette to the children. At both morning and evening services those desiring to unite with the church by letter or on probation will be received. The regular prayer meeting will be held at 7:30 this Thursday, evening. The board of trustees will meet Monday at 7 p. m., and the official board at 7:30. The Bible class will meet at the parsonage Tuesday evening.

First Baptist church, Rev. J. Wilbur Richardson, minister. Residence, 1 Northport avenue, telephone, 212-3. In cases of sickness or trouble, this church, through its minister, will gladly serve anyone desiring such service, whether or not connected with the church. 10:30 morning, preaching service; minister's topic, "What is a Christian's obligation towards the coming revival?" a pertinent message to every person who claims to be a Christian. Bible school convenes at 12 o'clock; visitors cordially welcomed. Young people's meeting at 6:30, to which all young in years and spirit are earnestly invited. Evening preaching service 7:30; minister's topic, "Just simply folks," the last sermon in this series of discourses which have attracted so much attention. This, Thursday, evening prayer meeting held at 7:30. This church conducts the old form of service, with prayer and praise, and an address by the minister on some timely topic. The public is cordially invited to attend and participate in this service. Topic for this week, "It beats out of sight fishing for trout and bass." Please read the first chapter of Mark. The minister will preach at the Northport Baptist church next Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; subject, "The Jew, Jerusalem and Germany."

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Tallow Candles and Mazda Lamps

Tallow Candles Costing one cent each will burn four hours. In one thousand hours candles would cost \$2.50. In other words, 1000 candle hours would cost this amount.

Mazda Lamps of 16 candlepower costing twenty-five cents each will burn on an average one thousand hours and give sixteen times as much light as a tallow candle and the total cost for electricity would be \$2.00 at the rate of 10c. per kilowatt hour.

Which will you have? The comparison is as follows:
1 Tallow Candle—1000 hours \$2.50
1 Mazda Lamp, 16 candlepower—1000 hours, \$2.00
Cost of lamp25
\$2.25

SIXTEEN TIMES AS MUCH LIGHT FOR THE SAME COST TO CONSUMER

You have never looked upon candles as very expensive—What makes you think electric light is going to cost more than you can afford?

Have our solicitor call and estimate on wiring your house.

Penobscot Bay Electric Company

Notice of Foreclosure

WHEREAS, Adelaide S. Partridge, the wife of John Partridge, in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, by her mortgage deed dated the sixth day of March, A. D. 1915, and recorded in the Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Book 318, Page 355, conveyed in mortgage to M. A. Seaneay, then of Newport, County of Waldo and State of Maine, "a certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Stockton Springs, in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a cedar stake at twelve rods north of the southeasterly corner of land of Rufus L. Mudgett; thence west forty rods to a cedar stake; thence twenty-nine degrees west sixty-eight rods to a cedar stake; thence east forty-eight and one-half rods to a cedar stake; thence south by said Mudgett land thirty-five degrees and one-half rods to a cedar stake; thence east seventeen rods to a cedar stake; thence east nineteen rods to the west line of a town way; thence south by said Mudgett land seven and one-half rods to the place of beginning." Being the same premises conveyed to said Seaneay by Ferley R. Hopkins and by said Seaneay conveyed to said mortgagee on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1915.

Also another lot or parcel of land situated in Stockton Springs, in said County of Waldo, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a cedar stake at the northwesterly corner of said land of Rufus L. Mudgett; thence west forty rods to a cedar stake; thence twenty-nine degrees west sixty-eight rods to a cedar stake; thence east forty-eight and one-half rods to a cedar stake; thence south by said Mudgett land thirty-five degrees and one-half rods to a cedar stake; thence east seventeen rods to a cedar stake; thence east nineteen rods to the west line of a town way; thence south by said Mudgett land seven and one-half rods to the place of beginning." Being the same premises conveyed to said Seaneay by Ferley R. Hopkins and by said Seaneay conveyed to said mortgagee on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1915.

And whereas, the said mortgagee, M. A. Seaneay, has failed to pay the interest on said mortgage as provided by law.

Now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

Dated this eighth day of March, A. D. 1916.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Swell

Notice of Foreclosure. WHEREAS, Cora E. Phinney of Morrill, in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, by her mortgage deed dated the fifth day of March, A. D. 1915, and recorded in the Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Book 304, Page 394, conveyed to me, the undersigned, a certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Morrill, in said County of Waldo and bounded and described as follows: To wit: Beginning at a stake and stones on the line of Waldo and Morrill at the northeasterly corner of lot of Charles Woods; thence west two degrees north one hundred and thirteen rods to a stake and stones; thence north thirty-four degrees west thirty-six rods to a stake and stones; thence east nine degrees north thirty-three rods to the east side of the road; thence north on said road three and one-half rods to a stake and stones; thence east eight and one-half degrees north fifty-eight rods to Waldo line; thence by Waldo line fifty-three rods to the place begun at. Containing twenty-seven acres, more or less; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken: Now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

Dated this eighth day of March, A. D. 1916.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Swell

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