

GOVERNOR MILLIKEN ADDRESSES LARGE AUDIENCE

Opening of Child Welfare Conference

Child Welfare Conference and Baby week campaign, which is being observed this week, was auspiciously opened at Monument Park, Sunday evening.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Houlton Band, and a chorus under the direction of Bernard Archibald, and prayer was offered by Rev. Fr. Silke, Hon. Chas. P. Barnes, president and made two remarks followed by Rev. Thos. Whiteside.

Gov. Milliken was the principal speaker and held the close attention of the large audience, speaking along the lines of Patriotism and the occasion for which the people from Houlton and surrounding towns had gathered.

The meeting closed with the band playing "America" the audience joining with singing, and benediction by Rev. J. L. Wilson.

The children's parade which was to have taken place Monday afternoon has been postponed to Saturday afternoon at 3 P. M.

In the evening Dr. L. D. Bristol, State Health Comr. addressed a large audience at the Auditorium on "Work of the Children's Year."

Tuesday came the Weighing and Measuring of Children, and an address at 2 P. M. by Dr. Mitchell on Care of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Rev. Fr. Silke will deliver a lecture at 8 P. M. on "Teaching Obedience to Lawful Authority."

The program for the remainder of the week, will be most interesting, and the exercises will be held in the High School Auditorium.

The Campfire girls will serve lunches each day from 5 to 7 P. M. for the benefit of those who do not care to go home.

That some of Houlton's prominent young ladies are "doing their bit" is shown by the fact that four of them went out last week to a nearby farm and assisted in haying.

SOLDIERS IN FRANCE NEED MORE BOOKS

The Cary Public Library has received recently a request from the American Library Association's Headquarters in Washington for more books from this community for the men overseas.

The appeal from Washington states that new novels and good Western stories, whether new or old, are most needed. Books by Zane Grey, Rex Beach, Jack London, Ralph Connor, Owen Wister and O. Henry are very popular. The Public Library announces that it will receive and forward all suitable books that are turned in. It urges the friends of the soldiers and sailors, many of whom have already responded most generously, to give more books.

The communication received by the Library from the Washington Headquarters states that over 600,000 books have been sent overseas. The supply is nearly exhausted, and several hundred thousand more will be needed soon by the six dispatch offices which are now shipping books to France. The books are packed at these dispatch offices in strong cases, so built that they serve as a bookcase.

They go on the decks of transports, in cargo vessels and in naval vessels. Those that go on the decks of transports are open so that the men may have reading matter for use on the voyage. All these books are gathered together again, however, replaced in the cases and delivered to the proper officials in France.

In France, the books are distributed by an experienced Librarian, representing the American Library Association. Most of them go to Y. M. C. A. Red Cross and Salvation Army huts, hospitals and canteens. Others go directly to chaplains and officers.

NO DANGER OF A SHORTAGE OF U. S. SOLDIERS

There is no present danger of a shortage of man power to keep the American armies filled up. Members of the Senate military committee were so informed Saturday during their weekly conference with General March, chief of staff, at the war department.

The number of American divisions actively engaged on our sector in France has been increased to eight now, including the first, second, third and fourth regulars, and the 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd National Guard. General March announced that it was the 42nd division which met and defeated the Prussian Guards during the present week.

Total embarkation of American troops during July broke all records, it was announced officially, more than 300,000 men having been shipped. The grand total embarked to the end of July has passed the 1,300,000 mark.

The previous high monthly record was for June, when 274,000 men were sent overseas.

HOULTON MAN PROUD POS- SESSOR OF MEDAL

Chas. D. Kelley who is employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., received last week, from the office of the Vice President of the company, a bronze medal as a reward for valuable services to the U. S. Government, also a personal letter from the Vice President of the company, congratulating him upon his success in selling such a large amount of war stamps.

The medal, the first one to go this section, is of bronze of beautiful design, manufactured by Tiffany & Co. of New York, on the face is an American eagle with spread wings, also the tower of the Metropolitan Co's building in New York, the reverse side has the following inscription, "This medal commemorates valuable services to the government of the United States while in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in selling War Savings Stamps during 1918, an amount exceeding Five Thousand dollars, and thereby helping to win the war."

Mr. Kelley is justly proud as the possessor of such a medal and especially proud of the words of commendation from his superior officer.

NEW JUSTICE S. J. COURT

For some reason Gov. Milliken has not seen fit to recognize the superior legal talent in Aroostook county, as well as the need of a resident justice in Aroostook county and for the third time since the Governor has been in the executive chair, he has filled by appointment vacancies, caused by death. Were there not any suitable men in this county for the position, there might be some reason why he should not choose a man from his own county, but Houlton has two men, either one of whom would make an excellent judge, and their names have been suggested to Gov. Milliken, but no attention has been paid to it by friends from his own county, and as was the case with another Aroostook Co. governor he does not seem inclined to do anything for his own county.

On Thursday Governor Milliken nominated Hon. Scott Wilson of Portland as an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial court, to the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Arno W. King of Ellsworth.

The new justice, 48 years old, is a former attorney general of Maine, is a native of Falmouth, Cumberland county. He attended the public schools of the town and graduated from Bates College in 1892. He read law in the office of Judge J. W. Symonds at Portland, and Henry C. Terry at Philadelphia, and took a special course in the law department at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Maine bar in 1895.

Mr. Wilson is a former president of the Portland common council; former assistant county attorney of Cumberland county; former city solicitor of Deering before its annexation to Portland, and former city solicitor of Portland. He is a member of the Portland, Lincoln & Deering clubs.

This is the sixth appointment to the highest judicial tribunal in this state, which has been made by Gov. Milliken, something unprecedented. Gov. Milliken appointed Associate Justice Leslie C. Cornish of Augusta, to be chief justice, and Associate Justice Albert M. Spear of Gardiner, Charles J. Dunn of Orono, John A. Morrill of Auburn, George M. Hanson of Calais, and Scott Wilson of Portland.

A DESERVING TRIBUTE

A recent issue of the Georgetown, D. C. Journal, contains the following tribute to John Madigan Cunningham who is now in France connected with the American consulate at Paris, and which will interest his many friends in Houlton, where he has spent his summers for many years.

"The man with the heart of gold! We shall always be grateful to the gods for having granted us the privilege of knowing John Cunningham and for being able to call him our friend. Absolutely open in all things, unaffected, sincere, unselfishly generous and self-sacrificing, a constant never-failing source of sympathy, solicitude and encouragement, modest, gracious, faithful, kind, he was carried to the pinnacle of popularity among the men of the College way back in Freshman and there he has always remained. He is of that splendid group who, if need be, will pound and pound till the crack of doom. It is this kind of a man that keeps the wheels of Progress in motion, and it is the Cunninghams, few though they be, in the world that makes life worth fighting for and friendship the wonderful thing that it is."

NEW RULING ON SUGAR CONSUMPTION

The supply of sugar for distribution in Maine for the month of August is only about one-third of that available for July, hence purchasers will be allowed only TWO POUNDS for each member of every household until further notice; and the traders of Aroostook County are respectfully requested to take notice of this change and sell accordingly.

The Food Administration rules that retailers can sell to any holder of a sugar card one week's supply at one time.

CHARLES P. BARNES,
Food Administrator—Aroostook Co.

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK GREAT SUCCESS

Largest Attendance Ever and a Financial Success

That Houlton appreciates Chautauqua is evidenced by the large attendance present at all of the sessions of this most commendable of entertainments.

At every session Patriotism held a most important part, even on Friday, Band Day, those attending the evening session were thrilled by the remarks of band master, Alfred E. Zealy who related his experiences in "going over the top," a number which was not on the program.

The success of the series of entertainments from a financial standpoint is due entirely to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Chas. A. Lyons, who alone sold over 250 tickets, and who with the ticket committee of which W. S. Lewin was chairman, disposed of the required number of tickets.

The superintendency of all the work fell upon Mrs. Lyons owing to the resignation at the last minute of the president, who was elected last summer, and with a woman of the ability of Mrs. Lyons, the results speak for themselves.

The opening musical attraction was by the Fisher Shipp Concert Co., and they will be gladly welcomed again by all who heard them this season. Their group of 18th century songs in costume and the mandolin story of John Henry's Adventure, were among the best attractions of the course. Miss Shipp, the head of the company, was excellent in her character parts.

The lecture Tuesday evening by Dr. Joseph Clare of London was a very vivid portrayal of the Russian Revolution by an eye witness, as he was in Petrograd as pastor of the British-American (Congregational) church for five years and left that country with his wife and three children only when it was next to impossible to obtain food. Germany had taken it all, and even money availed a person little. When he first went to Russia beef-steak could be bought for 11 cents per pound, and now it costs \$2.25 per pound. An apple costs \$1, and for three lemons Dr. Clare had to pay 75 cents apiece. A blue serge suit cost \$125 a short time before he left, and although it was of inferior quality, that same suit today costs \$500. Blue serge purchased by the yard cost \$27. Of the fuel situation, he said that where previously his church had paid \$350 per year, in 1917 they had to pay \$4,000 for the fuel supply. Everyone had to stand in line for bread, or even shoes. He was frank and fearless in his expressions of condemnation of Russia's royalty in their degradation, of the treachery of her high officials, of the awful ravages of war, caused by Germany's treachery. He urged all to think of the great nation charitably as she is ignorant now, but will learn with the aid of this country and of the other Allies. Russia saved Paris by the lives of her peasant soldiers who fought while unprepared and almost unarmed, but kept a sector of the German army away from France and the march on to Paris. In the minds of the speaker America was kept out of the war for a time because she could not stand for Russia's form of government and the principles for which it stood, the slavery of her subjects, etc. Almost as soon as Russia rebelled and overthrew the Czar, America declared war on Germany. In his closing Dr. Clare was most eloquent in his tribute to America for what she is doing in this world war and predicted that she would give a like service in assisting Russia. This lecture was worth a great deal to the thinking people in his large audience.

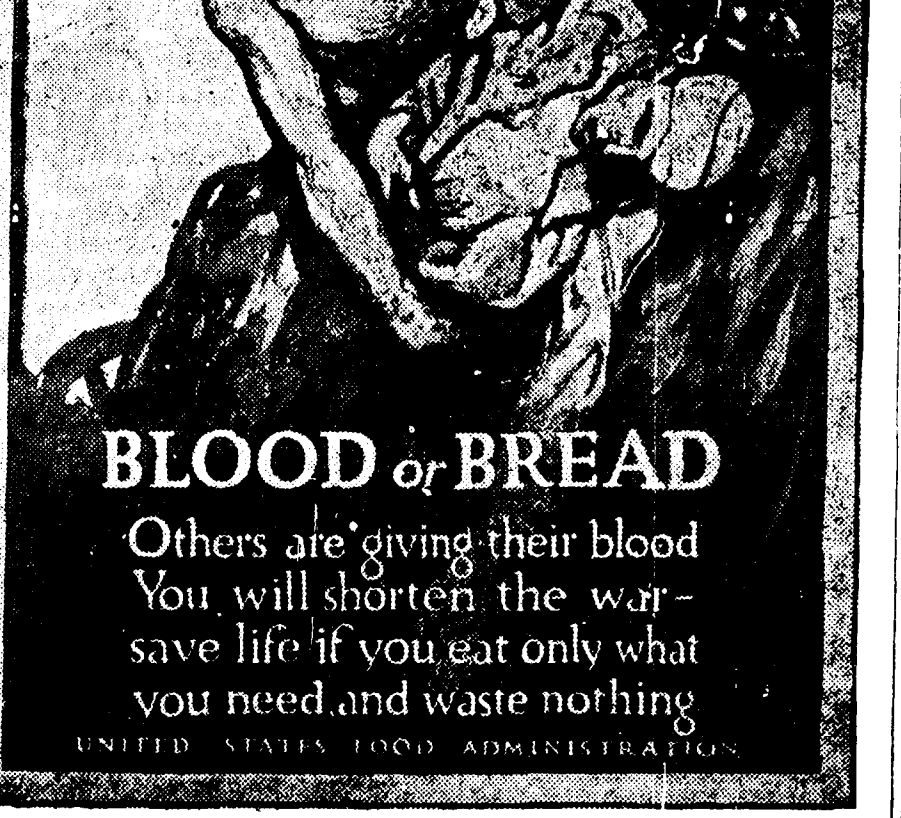
Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters were delightful entertainers, particularly in their impersonation sketches of bird songs and calls. The original number—The Canary's Woong by Mrs. Winters—was of the best and showed an intimate knowledge of nature. Mr. Winters was equally well received in his talking songs and piano monologues. J. Franklin Caveny, the poetic cartoonist and rapid clay modeler, is one of the best in the country. He is certainly busy during his hour on the platform as he uses both hands with his crayon, keeps up a rapid conversation of current events and ideas and has his eyes on his audience for up to the minute hits, etc.

Albert E. Wiggam is as convincing and as well informed of affairs on the Western Front as Dr. Clare is on Russia. In his handling of "The Life of Our Boys in France" and the great work of the Red Cross his lecture is of vital importance. He has been intimately associated with officers and soldiers in camp, drives and hospital and his experience as reporter and newspaper man has enabled him to pick out what is most important. His explanation of the souvenirs brought from France and the recent invented life-saving suit would be a lecture in themselves. His arraignment of Germany was as severe as polite language would permit.

The Royal Hawaiian Singers and players stand in a class by themselves and their interesting personality, particularly of their leader, appeal to the American audiences. One is a pianist, two play ukuleles and two play guitars. Their music was sweet, harmonious and pathetic, and once heard is never forgotten. George W. Vierra of Honolulu is said to be the foremost interpreter of this unique music of the Pacific Isles. Especially pleasing were the selections on the steel guitar, and the Hula dance. All will remember the bugle call, as it was faintly heard in the distance, accompanied by the drum beats. They wear their own picturesque costumes of white with dashes of purple and orange. They, too, had their messages of their part in the world war and were eloquent in their expressions of loyalty to America and appreciation of what she has done and is doing. Their leader said: "We love you American people and we extend you courtesies from our heart."

Ralph Parlette in his lecture on "The University of Hard Knocks" chained and held the attention of practically every man, woman and child within the sound of his voice. He has a practical message for all, as in his versatility he can be and is a professor, a poet, a philosopher and a humorist. In the broad subject he handles without gloves, Mr. Parlette had in his left hand a black bag which he said contained the third chapter of his lecture, which would be revealed at the proper time. After explaining in his own quaint way the bumps, bumper and bumper which one always meets in life's journey, he took from the black bag a small glass jar containing rice and walnuts, and demonstrated the fact that by shaking the jar, the smaller objects always went to the bottom and the larger to the top thus making a strong illustration of a sermon in itself. To remain at the "top" in life's journey one must grow, was the lesson and no matter how much one is jostled, shaken and knocked, if he is large enough he will still remain at the top. Mr. Parlette also in a few concise sentences placed the situation of the Southern front before the Chautauqua audience. Armenia, today, spells tragedy. It is the purpose of Germany to see that the Turks destroy this Christian and long suffering nation and it remains for America to save Armenia.

Continued on page 4



ANOTHER NEW ENTERPRISE FOR HOULTON

Realizing the needs of an up to date Battery Service Station in Houlton, several of the garage owners have pooled their interests in such an enterprise and have fitted up a building on Automobile Row, on Bangor St., exclusively for this purpose.

Mr. Wallace R. Gerow, an electrician of considerable experience, has been secured to act as superintendent, and in securing Mr. Gerow who is especially skilled in battery work, the new company feels that the work will be carefully and thoroughly looked after. At a considerable expense the building has been equipped with all the modern appliances for such work, and any person who brings work to this place may rest assured that all work will be properly done.

One feature which the new concern will specialize in is the FREE INSPECTION of batteries, this will obviate the likelihood of LITTLE battery troubles becoming LARGE or SERIOUS troubles.

The plant is equipped to test, recharge or repair, starting or lighting batteries of any make at reasonable rates. They will also carry in stock at all times new batteries of the following makes, "Gould," "Exide," "Vesta" and "Ever Ready."

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

With the advent of improved roads in all parts of the county, the usual results are bound to follow, among them are fast driving, reckless driving and endeavoring to mix fuel as a motive power, all of which will sooner or later result in damage and serious accidents as well as having the operator's license taken away.

In Blaine on Sunday three men, Parks, Scott and another man whose name could not be learned were driving towards Blaine, and when near the Sanborn place, the driver of the Overland car lost control of the car and it left the road, jumping a barbed wire fence, turning over twice and landing on the wheels, when the remains were picked up, Parks was found to have a broken hip, and the other two men were badly shaken up.

In the afternoon, two cars, passing each other just above Bridgewater, near the Nelson place, came together, and although no serious injury resulted, both cars were stripped of their wheels, and generally damaged, the result of careless driving.

A Near Accident

It was reported to the TIMES that on Sunday afternoon as two cars were waiting near the railroad crossing at Dyer Brook, a large car coming from Island Falls went by the cars that were standing on one side of the road, at such a terrific rate, that one of the men standing near the car, expected to see not only the large car and its occupants thrown out, but damage to the cars standing still. It was only a miracle that the fast driver brought his car into the road, but the speed was not slackened in the least and the car proceeded at its 50-mile an hour speed.

Sooner or later such driving will result in a serious accident, and then someone will wonder how it happened.

Wood work under contractor Mr. Nair has commenced on the Masonic block, and brick laying will commence next week.

HOULTON FAIR BOOSTERS

The advertising Committee of the Houlton Agricultural Society, met Wednesday last and made plans for an active advertising campaign which will start immediately, and the Committee will be thoroughly looked after in the way of placards, banners, etc., as follows:

G. H. Taber and E. B. Leghton, will cover Smyrna Mills, Oakfield, Island Falls, Sherman Mills, Patten.

L. W. Ervin and A. O. Putnam will cover Ft. Fairfield, Easton, Limestone and Sprague's Mills.

R. A. Palmer Jr., and L. S. Purington will cover Presque Isle, Caribou, New Sweden and Washburn.

C. G. Lunt will look after Ashland, Portage and Masardis.

A. K. Stetson, Amity, Cary, Orient, and Danforth.

Geo. H. Benn, Hodgdon and Linneus, T. J. Fox, roads leading to Mars Hill and Westfield and side roads.

Rex Gilpatrick, Davidson, Lester Ellis, St. John river points, Harry Grinnell, Fort Kent and vicinity.

James W. Gallagher, New Brunswick routes.

LITTLETON CAMP MEETING

Littleton Camp Meeting opens next Sunday, Aug. 11, and closes the following Sunday, and a most interesting program has been planned.

Many prominent speakers will be present, among them being Rev. Arthur B. Moss, of N. Y., Rev. Geo. B. Dean of Philadelphia, Rev. Robt. A. Colpitts, of Somerville, Mass.

Rev. Felix Powell an Evangelist, well known in the spiritual world, will be present, and each day the program has many attractions for those who attend.

TWO HOULTON BOYS SEVERELY WOUNDED

Many Casualties Expected

A telegram received Monday stated that Capt. Roland G. Findlay of Co. C, 103rd regiment, was severely wounded in action on July 20; the last time that word was received from him, stated that he was attending an officers' school.

Capt. Findlay was a member of Co. L for many years, he saw service in Mexico as 1st. Lieut. of Co. L and while he was in Augusta, previous to going to Westfield he was promoted to Capt. and transferred to Co. C. At the time he was called in 1917 he was an employee of the TIMES Publishing Co.

He is one of the best posted men in the Regt. and highly regarded by his superior officers.

Word was also received that Henry C. Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Wilson was severely injured on July 18, in action, which was the first day of the big drive.

Henry was employed at Campbell's Bakery when he was called into service with the first draft, going to Westfield where he was for a time, after which he became a member of the 103rd regt. under Col. Hume, and went across with the rest of the boys.

In the big drive which has been going on since July 18, when the allies have gained so much territory, the American troops have been in the lead practically all of the time, and it was the Americans who took Fismes on Sunday, which is an important point, straightening out the line from Soissons to Rheims.

On account of this, Houlton people must be prepared for the casualty list which will be coming in, during this week, for with the 103rd regt. in the front, and Co. L containing the Houlton boys, doing their part, it is but natural that many will be injured, and some will give their lives.

When it is considered that 5 miles on a front of 35 miles has been taken in a day it will be some time before the exact list of casualties will be available, so we must be patient and hope for the best.

GEO. H. WIGGINS

George H. Wiggins, one of Houlton's most respected citizens, died suddenly Thursday, Aug. 1st, after an illness of only two days, at the age of 58 yrs.

Mr. Wiggins had been a resident of Houlton for about 35 years, coming here from New Brunswick when a young man, he was a carpenter by trade, and during his residence here had been identified with many of the town's activities.

For several years he was a member of the Board of Assessors, was also town treasurer for several terms, and for a while acted as Supt. of the Federal building.

Mr. Wiggins was an active member of the Methodist Church, always taking a prominent part in all work of the church. He was identified with Rockabema Lodge I. O. O. F. being one of its earliest members, holding office in all of the chairs and acting as treasurer for some years.

In 1886 he married Miss Ada Bradford who survives him, a sister who resides in Massachusetts, is the only immediate relative who survives.

During his long residence here Mr. Wiggins has made many loyal friends. He was an upright, warm hearted man always ready to do that which he felt was right, and his death will be felt with regret by many who knew him.

Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon from his late home on Kellerman St., conducted by Rev. Thomas Whiteside, and were under the auspices of Rockabema Lodge, who in a body followed their late brother to his last resting place in Evergreen Cemetery.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT

AUGUST 1, 1918

It is our purpose and intention to follow the method used last year and inform the public each month as to the amount expended in the different departments of town activities.

An overdraft in any account last year is the first item charged this year and all are included in the following totals, while the unexpended balances from last year are not taken into account until the close of the year.

General Government	\$852.17
Protection of Persons and Property	2,889.63
Health and Sanitation	336.25
Light	962.61
Water	1,962.50
Highways and Bridges	15,018.60
Charity and Soldiers Aid	5,578.48
Education	23,487.75
Library	500.00
Interest	2,872.67
Liabilities	1,000.00
Unclassified	1,246.49
Total	\$56,707.15

FRANK A. PEABODY
HOWARD WEBB
ROBERT M. LAWLIS
Selectmen of Houlton, Me.

Established April 13, 1880

HOULTON TIMES
ALL THE HOME NEWSPublished every Wednesday Morning
by the Times Publishing Co.

CHAS. H. FOGG, Pres. & Mgr.

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in advance, \$2.00 in arrears; in Can-
ada \$2.00 in advance, \$2.50 in arrears.
Single copies five cents.No Subscription cancelled until all
arrears are paidAdvertising rates based upon circula-
tion and very reasonable.Entered at the post office at Houlton
for circulation at second-class
postal rates.

Legal Newspaper Decisions

1.—Any person who takes a paper regu-
larly from the Post Office—whether
directed to his address or another, or
whether he has subscribed or not, is
responsible for the pay.

2.—If any person orders his paper dis-
continued, he must pay all arrears of the
publisher may continue to send it
until payment is made and collect the
whole amount, whether it is taken from
the office or not.

3.—The Courts have decided that re-
fusing to take newspapers and period-
icals from the post office, or removing and
leaving them uncollected, is prima facie
evidence of fraud.

If you want to stop your paper, write
to the publisher yourself, and don't leave
it to the post-master.

For Advertising Rates apply to the Pres-
ident and Manager

A CALL TO DUTY

From the battlefields in France
there comes an unspoken call that
should find an answer in every
American's heart. The recent great
events in Europe, the successes of
American arms on the fields of France
should spur every American to great-
er effort.

Our people at home should not rest
on the laurels of our soldiers in
France. Every death on the field of
honor in the line of duty and for our
Country's cause should be a call to us
for every sacrifice and every exertion
to aid the cause for which our sol-
diers are fighting for which our sol-
diers have died.

Increase production, decrease con-
sumption, save and lend to the Gov-
ernment. Every cent lent to the
United States is used to support,
strengthen, and aid our soldiers in
France.

WHEAT

In 1879 a big wheat crop, sold at
high prices, put the United States
round the corner in its struggle to re-
sume specie payments—when it was
in a fair way to fail, before the farms
of Indiana and Iowa were heard from.
A big wheat crop, sold at high prices,
put the country round the corner
again in 1896, when it was trying to
get out of the slough into which the
panic of 1893 had cast it.

And in this year of stress, American
crops—barring some extraordinary
calamity between now and fall—assure
the forces of liberty sufficient
food in the next twelve months. There
is a lot of disputation just now as to
what human occupations are essential
and what are not, or as to which are
more essential and which are less. It
is a much more intricate and dubious
problem on the whole than many
corksure people suppose. But there
is no doubt about wheat. It may well
be that this crop will prove a prime
factor in putting us round the biggest
and hardest corner we have ever yet
come to.

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

To successfully finance the war it is
necessary that owners of Liberty
bonds hold their bonds if possible.
Where for any good reason it is nec-
essary for them to turn their bonds
into cash they should seek the advice
of their bankers.

Liberty loan bonds are very desir-
able investments, and crafty individ-
uals are using various means to se-
cure them from owners not familiar
with stock values and like matters.
One method is to offer to exchange
for Liberty bonds stocks or bonds of
doubtful organizations represented as
returning a much higher income than
the bonds.

There are various other methods
used and likely to be used, some of
the gold-brick variety and others less
crude and probably within the limits
of the law. All offers for Liberty
bonds except for money and at mar-
ket value should be scrutinized care-
fully. The bonds are the safest of in-
vestments and have nontaxable and
other valuable features.

To hold your Liberty loan bonds, if
possible, is patriotic. To consult your
bankers before selling them is wise.

THE SOLDIER'S CHANCES

Great as the danger and large as
the losses in the aggregate, the in-
dividual soldier has plenty of chances
of coming out of the war unscathed,
or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of
the Allied armies, a soldier's chances
are as follows:

Twenty-nine chances of coming
home to one chance of being killed.

Forty-nine chances of recovering
from wounds to one chance of dying
from them.

One chance in 500 of losing a limb.
Will live five years longer because
of physical training, is freer from
disease in the army than in civil
life, and has better medical care at
the front than at home.

In other wars from 10 to 15 men
died from disease to 1 from bullets;
in this war 1 man dies from disease
to every 10 from bullets.

For those of our fighting men who

do not escape scatheless, the Govern-
ment under the soldier and sailor in-
surance law gives protection to the
wounded and their dependents and to
the families and dependents of those
who make the supreme sacrifice for
their Country.

MAN POWER

We read much of man power
these days; human power is a better
term, because it emphasizes the fact
that the women and children also
constitute a great factor in this war.
In the final victory every man, woman
and child in America can and
should have a part.

In comparing the man power of
Germany with that of the United
States it must be borne in mind that
a much larger proportion of the
manual labor of the man power of
the nation is performed, is exerted
by the German women than by the
women of America. It is said that in
peace times the women constituted
42 per cent of the agricultural and
industrial labor of Germany. They
work in the fields, in the factories,
in the mines, at the very hardest and
most laborious tasks, doing the work
only done by men in this Country.
With a great proportion of the Ger-
man men in the army, it is not im-
probable that women now constitute
by far the largest half of German
manual labor.

The women of the United States
are nobly, usefully, manfully, one
may say, bearing their share of the
burdens of war. By the grace of God
and the power and courage of Amer-
ica the fate of the German women
is not and will never be their. But
it will be with their assistance and
cooperation and their full assump-
tion of the burdens and duties of
the day that the United States is to
exert its full power in ridding the
world of that intolerable German kul-
tur which makes brute soldiers of
the men and slaves of the women.

WOMEN KEEP SECRETS

England yielded to the necessity of
employing women in banks and other
establishments in place of men
with feelings of doubt as to whether
the adjustment would prove satisfac-
tory. Men had been called to the
colors and were leaving in such num-
bers that it became necessary to in-
duct into the work women who had
not had much if any previous train-
ing in that line. But it has been
found that women have made good
and are proving efficient in both cler-
ical and other lines. When first in-
ducted into banking work there was
some questioning as to whether they
could and would keep a secret. Brit-
ish directors and managers were ap-
prehensive that depositors would
withdraw their business from banks
for fear that their financial affairs
might become the subject of gossip
and the secrecy enjoyed when men
were more exclusively employed vio-
lated.

But results have proven that women
can be trusted quite as much as men
in the matter of keeping business se-
crets. In this Country the plan has
worked out to advantage, and the re-
sults secured in the English experi-
ment are not a surprise although they
were not entirely expected in England.
However, the testimony of a leading
banking magazine published in Lon-
don is quite convincing. It states
that it is "gratifying to think that
after three years' experience of the
new conditions no ground whatever
has been found for these fears." It is
reasonable to believe that women
have been permanently taken into the
new service, and that because of the
loss of men who formerly held these
positions as well as because of the
satisfactory service since secured
women will hereafter continue to
serve in these capacities.

MOTHER'S VACATION

One of our exchanges says that we
hate to admit it we men folks—but
mother is about the only person
around the house who never gets a
real vacation.

Mothers are peculiar, from the
standpoint of husbands and sons and
daughters. A husband will go on a va-
cation just as sure as the season for
vacation comes, and no matter what
business is flourishing or not. Per-
haps the fish are not actually calling
him—but he thinks they are. Daugh-
ter, too, packs her traveling bag when
she wants to and starts off for some
college mate's home for a few days or
weeks. Brother starts off on an auto-
mobile tour or goes to some river re-
sort for a week or so.

But mother too often stays at home
and makes things comfortable and
happy for the members of the family
who happen to be there.

Does mother ask for a vacation? Of
course not! Mother doesn't have
time to ask for one. She works from
sun to sun and longer. She sews for
daughter, mends for son, fixes up the
last summer's Palm Beach for father.
She gets daughter's vacation clothes
ready. She sends her boy away on an
excursion. She sees that dad's appar-
el is fixed up all right before he
leaves for the fishing waters—but she
stays at home.

All of which shows that there is
something vitally wrong with the
makeup of ordinary folk in these days.
If we had the proper respect for moth-
er we would compel her to take her
vacation—and then we would take
ours, if conditions are right.

So why not change things a mite
this summer.

Why not go to mother and insist
that she go away for a couple of weeks
or months to visit back home or to get
a change of living at a little summer
resort?

ONE ARMY, ONE COMMAND

It begins to be seen how great
a step was taken toward efficiency, and
consequently toward victory, when
the allied European and American
governments agreed that for the
great purpose of the war their forces
should become as one army under
one command. When gratifying re-
sults appear, let us not overlook the
means. The manoeuvres directed by
the master strategist cannot all be
traced as they are made, secrecy and
silence being imperative until their
objects are attained; but now and
then, after the striking of a sudden
blow by troops that were supposed
to be far distant from the point of
attack, we are allowed to know how
they came to be there just at the
right moment. Of this we have a pre-
sent illustration which is worthy of
notice. Having let the German driv-
ing forces squeeze into the position
where he wished to have them, and
having penned the living wedge with-
in an allied fence through which it
could not break, so that the only way
out was rearward, Gen. Foch took
the offensive and launched a series
of impetuous assaults, first on one
flank, next on the other, and then on
both at once. This was precisely
what we had anticipated he would
do, cutting into both sides of the
German wedge toward its base, thus
hampering retreat and threatening
the encompassment and capture of
the spearhead.

The German Crown Prince, on find-
ing himself in the intended difficul-
ties, his losses of both men and guns
becoming terribly heavy, his reserves
being rapidly used up and his best
shock troops in danger of being cut
off, became so desperate that he took
on himself the humiliation of apply-
ing for a loan of troops from the
army of the Bavarian Crown Prince.
Rupprecht complied, sending a num-
ber of his divisions from the Pleyde
front to assist Frederick William in
the Marne salient. But Foch had
counted on this. He was ready. His
word went to Haig, and before the
German reinforcements were well on
their way, an equal number of Brit-
ish divisions was detached from the
northern front and moved to the bat-
tle sector southwest of Rheims. Ac-
cording to a French dispatch, their
transport from the British front to
the Champagne front was executed
in a most skillful manner. Foch and
Haig having prepared for just such
an emergency. Indeed, the divisions
had been picked—Highlanders, Eng-
lish country men, Australians and
New Zealanders—and before Von
Boehn knew what had happened the
new arrivals had pierced the right
flank of his army, despite the efforts
of the Crown Prince.

This incident shows the wisdom
and advance of placing, all the ar-
mies of democracy at the disposition
of a generalissimo, who may draw
from any front whatever force he
needs for the main operation of the
moment. And it gives us the reason
for the unheralded appearance of
American troops at various points.
Foch has tested the quality of our
men. He finds that he can trust them
to go right on and through where the
fighting is fiercest. Where he puts
them there is work to do. Their ap-
pearance at a new point is like a cita-
tion for valor. And it is a proof that
the supreme command is mindful of
all resources for the winning of the
war.

A WAY TO SAVE

The Canadian food bulletin, which
was recently issued, contains some
suggestions which are just as appli-
cable in this Country, perhaps even
more applicable, than they are in Can-
ada. That country has been bearing
the blunt of trouble longer than we
and has settled down more to the
hard realities. The people understand
better and are doing better in some
ways than we are. They are less criti-
cal and more determined, less vascil-
lating and deeper imbued with the
realization of what this world war
means. So their little bulletin, in car-
rying the message I shall speak of, is
doing just the work needed there, per-
haps, but more surely doing the work
needed here. It has a little paragraph
headed War Substitutes.

Thus far, when speaking of war sub-
stitutes, we are prone to think at once
only for food; we immediately think
of corn for flour and syrup for sugar,
and occasionally of wool for coal. We
do not go further than that, and with
reason, perhaps. We have not thought
further than that as yet except in single
personal instances. We may possi-
bly think of an old gown instead of
a new, or of silk instead of cotton,
some of us. So this suggestion from
the friends in Canada may give a
broader, wider meaning for this phrase,
war substitutes, that is valuable.

First, it says, substitute co-operation
for criticism. Many of us feel at first
hand that this is a bit of impertinence,
but is it? Are we taking hold and do-
ing what is suggested by others, with a
single thought of helping in what-
ever is first needed, or are we stand-
ing back and saying I don't see the
need of that, or I could do it differ-
ently and better, or she is only doing

When you feel that your
stomach, liver or blood is
out of order, renew their
health by taking

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere, in boxes, 10c., 25c.

it to make herself noticed? We do
hear that criticism more times than
we wish we did, and if you admit it,
you probably hear it, too.

Then this wise little bulletin says:
substitute knowledge of cost and
prices for criticism of profits persons
seem to be making. That hits a con-
dition right on the nail head. We
complain very many times over at the
cost of things, because cost is higher
than it used to be on that special ar-
ticle and we say that the dealers are
making fortunes out of war conditions.
We really don't know anything about it,
and the chances are that a man is
losing right along or at least shaving
very close to the wind.

If we took the pains to find out
about business conditions we should
spare a lot of unnecessary comment
about things in general. Substitute
performance for argument, and service
for sheers, says the teacher. Here
again the fine small voice of con-
science tells us that we are too apt to
need this caution, the best of us. And
in this commentary I am not deserv-
ing in the least the wonderfully fine
things the women are doing, all along
the line. It is just a word of caution
against insidious foes that just wait to
make trouble for us in unguarded mo-
ments.

And substitute marketing for tele-
phoning. In these days of short
amount of service available, of fluctu-
ating prices and of scarcity of articles
even the most common, the person
who can go to market herself and take
advantage of the morning's best bar-
gains is not only saving for herself
but doing a very important personal
service to her country. And substitute
production for pessimism. Don't feel
that the world is going wrong anyhow
and we might as well let it, and do
nothing towards raising standards or
products. We are charged with the
mission of making two blades grow
where one grew before, of making the
best go the farthest possible, and we
ought to accept this mission with a
will.

There are hundreds of ways in which
by disregarding these simple rules we
are not only depreciating our own
values, but giving actual aid to the
enemy. This Summer and this com-
ing year is a time when the most in-
sidious, the most persistent, the most
wicked endeavors to make our spirits
flag, our courage falter is to be made;
the moral status of our souls is as im-
portant as the physical status of our
bodies. Every grumbler, every care-
less person, is a joy to the enemy, and
a trouble to our Country. It is our
plain duty to remember this and let no
fault finding, no criticism, cut across
the smooth harmony of a united na-
tion. We would scorn to furnish bul-
lets to the enemy. Let us scorn to
furnish comfort in the way of a dis-
satisfied, critical, disposition that robs
somebody else of their courage and
therefore their full measure of work-
ing powers. When a man or woman
is discouraged, or belittled, something
fine goes out of them to their ever-
lasting trouble.

Count no expense loss that makes
the home more delightful.

We are happy in this world just in
proportion as we make others happy.

The way never to have cloudy
weather is to have the sun inside of
you.

The world would be much better
than it is if people would live up to
their obituary notices.

When a man has no mind of his
own, he can easily find a woman who
will give him a piece of hers.

Marriage seems never so much a
failure to a man as when something
goes wrong at home that he can't pos-
sibly blame his wife for.

The roots of nine-tenths of the fail-
ures in integrity, the departures from
honesty, the deceptions, the trickery, lies
in the false standards of the home.

Some men say they are perfectly
willing to spend their whole lives in
making their wives happy, but they
don't spend any money for the same
purpose.

The housewife, who at night raises

the shades of her prettily furnished
parlor, that the world in passing may
catch a glimpse of the happy picture
within, does a good work for civiliza-
tion.

Bennett Clark, who was a few
months ago holding down a desk job
as confidential adviser to his father,
Champ Clark, is now a lieutenant
colonel. General Wood, who has been
a leader in fighting circles for half a
lifetime, has been relegated to a sub-
ordinate job somewhere out West.

There are many so-called homes
that do not deserve the name at all.
Home means comfort, but when we
have it fixed up so elaborately that
we must sit in the garret or the back
yard to genuinely enjoy ourselves,
then it is the time we made a change
and turned out the too-good-to-use ar-
ticles and substitute for them real
homely things that we could enjoy ev-
ery day of the year and every moment
of the day.

If you ask a child where home is he
would say where mother is. Home of
our childhood, where mother reigns
queen, soothes our heartaches, minis-
ters to our needs, protects us from the
blasts of life. This is home on earth.
But we must strive to secure the home
"where they know not the sorrow of
time." Home beyond the dark river of
death, where no sweet ties are severed,
with God the Father, God of Son,
our Saviour, our mother and father,
brothers and sisters, all there, in that
beautiful "home of the soul."

Is not the happiest man or woman
the most successful in the highest
sense of the word? Given the comforts
of life, is anything more desirable than
the sunshine of a happy home, where
a loving wife, and merry, happy chil-
dren abide, and where friends congre-
gate for cheerful, inspiring associa-
tion? Industry and temperance and
courage will bring to any man the
comforts of life. Add to this a kind
heart and a generous, tactful consid-
eration toward all men and life is
complete.

Every child has a right to such an
education as will qualify for life's du-
ties. This is recognized as a patriotic
duty by the state. The permanence
of our political institutions depends on
the intelligence of our citizenship.
"The bayonets of foreign soldiers are
less to be feared than are the ballot
of ignorant voters." The welfare of
the state depends more on the moral
and religious training of her citizens
than on their intellectual training, yet
the state makes no provision for this
moral discipline. In some cases it
makes it difficult or even impossible
to secure such training. The training
of the mind is not all. There must be
a training of the moral sensibilities,
particularly the will. Not all this is
the duty of the public school; part is
the duty of the church, but the
largest part is the function of home.
Every child, indeed, by what ever
means, of the education and training
is defrauded out an inalienable right.

After dinner

If you feel uncomfortable,—gas pressure,
heaviness, sour stomach, drowsy, head-
ache,—take a teaspoonful of that honest,
old-time prescription, the original "L.F."
Atwood's Medicine. It will relieve you
quickly and improve your general con-
dition by cleaning your system of impure
accumulations so you won't have any dis-
agreeable attacks. Reckon
well the cost of things in
these war-thrift times; think
how cheap this remedy is at
only ONE CENT A DOSE.
There's no blood-purifier or
real corrective of constipa-
tion that is more economi-
cal and beneficial. Price 50
cents. Buy of your dealer
the TRUE "L.F." made
by the L. F. Medicine Co.,
Portland, Me.

Why worry about Tires, equip your car with

Lee Puncture Proof Tires

and be happy. Here is a tire twice guaranteed. It is
guaranteed for 10,000 miles and also guaranteed against
punctures. Just think, a mileage of 5,000 miles and
insurance against puncture for every mile of it.

We carry them in all sizes to
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Let us show you the advantages of this remarkable tire

Berry & Benn
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and when he comes into the inheri-
tance of citizenship, may be depended
upon to avenge himself on the soci-
ety that perpetrated the fraud upon
him.

Testing Uncle's Faith

"We'd have more prayers answer-
ed," said Bishop Hoss, of Muskogee,
"if we had more faith."

"Too many of us are like Willie,
Willie, on a visit to his uncle's in the
country, admired a fine colt.

"Uncle, give me that colt, will
you?" he asked.

"Why so, Willie," said his uncle.
"That's a very valuable colt, and I
couldn't afford to give him to you.
Do you want a colt so badly?"

"I'd rather have a colt than any-
thing else in the world," said Willie.

"Then," said his uncle, "I'll tell you
what you ought to do. Since you want
a colt that much, you want to pray
for one. Whenever I want a thing
I always pray for it, and then it is
sure to come to me."

"Is that so, uncle?" said Willie,
eagerly. "Won't you please give me
this colt, then, and pray for one for
yourself?"

A Jew filled out an information
blank sent him as follows: Name, Is-
rael Goldstein; born, yes; business,
rotten.

—BUY—

W. S. S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

AND WIN THE WAR

THEY ALL DEMAND IT

Houlton, Like Every City and Town
in the Union, Receives It

People with kidney ills want to be
cured. When one suffers the tor-
tures of an aching back, relief is
eagerly sought for. There are many
remedies today that relieve, but do
not cure. Doan's Kidney Pills have
brought lasting results to thousands.
Here is Houlton evidence of their
merit.

Mrs. W. I. Farrar, 138 Military St.,
says: "From my experience with
Doan's Kidney Pills, I can say they
are a good remedy. About two years
ago, I was down in bed for over a
week with kidney trouble. My back
was so lame and painful I couldn't
turn over without assistance. Sharp
pains darted through my kidneys ev-
ery move I made. I was very nervous,
had dizzy spells and splitting head-
aches. My kidneys didn't act right
at all. I read a testimonial given by
one of my neighbors who had used
Doan's Kidney Pills and I got some at
O. F. French & Son's Drug Store. Af-
ter using them a short time, I got re-
lief and continued their use—until
cured."

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

HOULTON PEOPLE SHOULD
EAT PIE DAILY

Pie is wholesome, combining both
fruit and grain. Those who have
trouble digesting pie should take ONE
SPOONFUL simple buckthorn bark,
glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-Ika.
This flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract,
removes foul matter which poisoned
your stomach for months and relieves
ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or con-
stipation and prevents appendicitis.
Leaves stomach in condition to digest
ANYTHING. O. F. French & Son.

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Rev. T. P. Williams, Pastor.
Preaching service 10.30 A. M.
Sunday School following A. M. service.
Evening Song Service 7.30 P. M.
Weekly Prayer Meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30.

First Baptist
Court St.
Rev. Henry C. Speed, pastor.
10.30 morning worship with sermon.
12.00 Bible School with classes for men and women.
7.00 gospel song service and sermon.
8.00 Aftermeeting.
Tuesday evening at 7.30 mid-week prayer service.
Friday at 7.30 choir rehearsal at church.

First Presbyterian
Cor. High and Military Sts.
Rev. A. M. Thompson, pastor.
Morning service at 10.30.
S. S. at 11.45.
Junior C. E. Society at 2.30 P. M.
Senior C. E. Society at 6.30 P. M.
Evening service last Sabbath of each month at 7.30.
Prayer meetings Tuesday evening at 7.45.
Service at Foxcroft Church each Sabbath at 3 P. M.

Free Baptist
Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Pastor.
Morning service at 10.30 A. M.
Sunday school at 12.00 M.
Young People's meeting 6.00 P. M.
Evening service at 7.00 P. M.
Special music by choir.
Choir practice Monday nights.
All are cordially invited to come and hear the Rev. Mr. Jenkins.
Tuesday night church prayer and praise service.

Methodist Episcopal
Military St.
Rev. Thomas Whiteside, Pastor.
Public worship at 10.30 a. m.
The Sunday School at noon has organized classes for men and women.
Junior League meeting and class for preparatory members at 3.00 p. m.
Epworth League meeting at 6.45 p. m.
Praise and Preaching at 7.30.
Prof. J. H. Lindsday, organist and choir master.
Prayer meeting at 7.30 Tuesday evening.

Church of the Good Shepherd
Rev. H. Scott Smith, Rector in Charge.
Sundays
Holy Communion at 8 A. M. also after Morning Prayer on the 1st Sunday in the month.
Morning Prayer and sermon 10.30.
Evening Prayer and sermon 7.30.
Sunday School after morning service.
Holy Days
Holy Communion at 8.00 A. M.

OUR BROTHER OF THE NORTH

(By Geraldine Bonner of The Vigilantes.)

On the boundary line between Canada and the United States there stands no fort. From ocean to ocean the line runs unguarded, the league-long furrows of the Canadian prairies touch the border where the league-long furrows of the American prairies begin. Where the line crosses the great mountain spine no fortifications crown the heights or command the valleys; there has been no fear in men's hearts to set them raising bulwarks one against the other.

Over the line Canadians and Americans fraternize as neighbors do over the back fence. Sometimes they cross from one side and settle on the other. The stocky Kanuck from Quebec province moves into Maine and raises his log house among the pines, ranchers from Montana and Dakota go northward to till the rich plains of Alberta and Manitoba. They intermarry and the children are Canadians or Americans; they might just as well be one as the other.

For there is no lurking suspicion, no veiled distrust between us and our brother of the North. We are of the same race, live by the same ideals, worship the same God.

Of all national relationships our closest is with him. He is not only our nearest neighbor but he is our nearest of kin. We have had jars with him—disagreements that happen in the best of families—quarrelled and made up, shaking hands across the line in sportsmanlike goodfellowship. There have been no times when we envied him the riches of his vast empire yet to come, his well administered laws, his thrifty competence where we have been careless and slovenly, his sturdy honesty. Our younger brother was doing a good many things better than we were and it made us sore.

The Teutonic mind has made endless blunders, but none greater than that the British Colonies would not respond to the Mother Country's cry for help. Anyone who knows the Dominion, who has sojourned there and come to understand its strong-souled people, knew what its reply would be. Neither generations of self-government nor time nor distance could weaken the old ties or the old loyalty. And deeper than the call of the blood was the instinct to fight for what made life possible—freedom in a free world. The Canadians rose from deck and bench, locked the shop and closed the ledger, left the plow in the furrow and the pick in the mine breast, not alone to help England in her need, but to preserve the creed

that their race has lived by since John met the Barons at Runnymede. What our brother of the north did in France and Flanders is now matter of history. Writ larger than the Plains of Abraham are Ypres and Loos from this time forth names of heroic invocation. We followed his splendid bloody progress, with a tug at the heart and a longing to be beside him, sharing the anguish and the glory, proving ourselves of the same invincible spirit. Our waiting became intolerable while he, the younger, made his magnificent effort, showing us the way. And now we are there, shoulder to shoulder with him, at last brothers in the field, as we have always been brothers in blood, in aspiration, in all that makes up the tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE OLD LADY TALKS

(By Edith Barnard Delano of The Vigilantes.)

The old lady came in laughing. "Well, I heard a mighty funny story just now," said she, "and yet 't wasn't so funny, either!"

Her son William looked up with a twinkle. "Sounds like the fellow that said he certainly did have a jolly good time at his old uncle's funeral," said he.

But the Old Lady was not to be discouraged when she had a story to tell. She gave William a look, and proceeded:

"Sarah Speers was reading me a letter she had from Teddy, that joined the navy. Teddy's in one of those submarine chasers that are takin' care of New York, and he wrote he was standing watch one night when another feller sang out, 'Light off the port bow, sir!'"

"Naturally, with one light, and that a white one, everybody aboard thought they were about to have their heart's desire, which was to come up with a submarine. So they woke up all on board, and put on all the speed the boat could make, which was 'some,' Teddy said. If the vessel off the port bow had had the usual light they wouldn't a' thought so much of it. But they figured out that the one white light must be showing through a little window or something they have aboard those submarines—stop laughing!—I ain't up in the pattern of 'em. 'So on and on they went, and sure enough the light begun to rise up—and Teddy says that's the way a light always does, at sea, when you get closer. In fact, that's the way you know you are getting closer, there being no sign-posts nor milestones out there to go by."

"They went on and on, tossing and rolling and foaming up the waters something fearful. And then—'Then all of a sudden the Captain said something Teddy said he'd better not write down, and stamped off to his cabin. In another minute the word got 'round the vessel. For about twenty minutes or more they'd been chasing the morning star, just arising!'"

When the laugh had died down, the Old Lady added, "But that was the funny part, and the part that ain't funny is the best part."

"And what's that, mother?" her son asked, indulgently.

"Well, all the way home I was thinking—many and many a boy is learning to follow a star in this war—a star of some great big idea. No, I don't mean ideal. I mean plain idea. Take a fellow that lost his ma, maybe, when he's little, and turn him out o' this army; do you reckon he's going to go dirty afterwards? Take a feller that thought he was a little mite better than some other boys who had less—how's he going to feel when a man drives up to his house with a truck load of coal, along in the year 1920, and he finds it's the boy that brought him back from No Man's Land on his back, when he was wounded? Take a boy from some o' those mountains that are so shut in by themselves that all the rest o' the world's shut out—how's he going to feel when he finds that first rule and gun rule aren't the only laws in the land, and the only way to be safe is to keep your neighbors safe too?"

"My goodness! The more I think about this war, the more I realize what it's going to do for the world! If it doesn't teach our boys anything better than to follow a star—well, that'll be something!"

William made the obvious remark. "Providing the star's the right one!" The Old Lady tossed her head. "There ain't but one star that'll rise for each and every one of our boys, son! You don't need to be afraid of that! The boys'll come back with new ideas of decency and cleanliness and discipline, of brotherly kindness and of what's worth while and what isn't; but the morning star they'll all be looking for is H—O—M—E!"

"I thought you said there wasn't an ideal in it?" William teased.

"Oh, sh!," said the Old Lady. "You go on with your supper!"

No Settled Residence
"Where are you going to lecture tonight, my dear?" inquired Mr. Wise of his wife, a prominent equal suffrage lecturer.
"I am to address the Cooks' and Housemaids' Union," she responded. Her husband laughed.
"I see nothing to laugh about. Surely they have as much right to vote as any other woman," his wife began, indignantly.
"I am not denying that, my dear," mildly explained Mr. Wise; "but it is a waste of time. Don't you realize that a cook or housemaid never remains long enough in one position to be entitled to a vote?"
Mrs. Wise, recognizing the wisdom of this, canceled her engagement by telephone.

FIRE FINDER AIDS

FOREST RANGERS

High up at the lookout station on the peak of Mt. Hood in Oregon a forest ranger sees a thin column of smoke rising against the horizon.

It is the beginning of a forest fire, and the ranger must report it to the proper supervisor so fire fighters may be sent out.

For determining the exact location of the fire a unique instrument, something like an engineer's transit, called a fire finder, is used. It is the invention of William B. Osborne, Jr., forest examiner.

A perfectly level cedar base board, a lower plate of soft gray steel, an upper plate of steel which revolves about the lower plate—this much is easy—but from there on the parts are a little more complex. But, to locate the fire, the ranger simply squints through a tiny hole and brings the pointer on the other side to bear on the smoke. He then knows the fire lies somewhere on the line of the steel ribbon running across the map which is drawn on the lower steel plate. The exact distance on the line is estimated by a comparison of the topographic features along the line of sight with those shown on the map.

Another method consists in putting a strip of celluloid around the edge of the map, and after sighting the fire, releasing a spring which supports a pencil which drops and runs along, plotting the contour of the land in that vicinity. This method determines the actual name of the water shed or mountain side on which the fire is located, and may be used at night.

The Osborne fire finder is used in forest service offices throughout the entire United States.

Preparations for fighting forest fires are being made at the Oregon District fire office, and emergency kits, food rations, implements for fighting fires and other fire fighters' necessities are being sent out to the various supervisors for use when the occasion arises. Camping kits made up in different sizes, to save the firemen time and trouble, have been worked out by the forest service; the materials are purchased by the forest office, and the completed kits sent out over the district. The kits are as compact and as light in weight as possible.

In the two-man kit, which weighs only 4½ pounds, is contained three quart pails, one frying pan, two cups, knives, forks and spoons. The six-man kit contains four pails of varying sizes, three frying pans, three plates, six cups, six knives, forks and dessertspoons, three dishups, a butcher knife, paring knife, can opener, carburetor, alarm clock, container, four chains and hooks (for suspending vessels over the fire), two hand towels and dish towels. This kit weighs 17 pounds.

For large fire-fighting parties the forest service supplies a 50-man kit, weighing 193 pounds, and containing almost everything found in a modern kitchen.

The standard food ration contains enough food to last one man three days, and knowing how long he expects to be in the timber, a man takes as many rations along as he will need. The ration includes bacon, corned beef, baked beans and cheese.

Sabbath Preparedness

Old Lady—"Does your father live in the fear of the Lord?"
Kid—"I reckon he does—leastways he allus takes a gun with him when he goes out on Sundays."

An Impressive Pause

Rich old aunt—"Robert, I am going to make my will. I think I shall leave you—(pause)
Nephew (eagerly)—"Yes, aunt."
Aunt—"Before long."

SAVES DOCTOR'S BILLS

Keep it in the house—use at first signs of colds or coughs. It penetrates, soothes and heals. The best family remedy.

No Alcohol
No Opium
in
Ballards Golden Oil
For sale by all drug and general stores



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ALL SHELLS MUST

PASS RIGID TEST

Have you ever stopped to think just how ammunition experts manage to check up the huge quantities of cannon shells shipped to the front? Do you know that extremely fine electrical precision apparatus is employed for the purpose? Among such devices is the delicate electric chronograph, a highly sensitive and accurate electrical instrument used for recording the speed of shells in flight. This instrument showed the ordinance inspectors of the Russian government that they were sending shrapnel shells through the air at the rate of 1550 feet per second!

A Russian test on American-made ammunition was conducted at Lakehurst, N. J. where over 3,000,000 shells were tested. Each shell could not, of course, be tested, so the inspectors satisfied themselves with checking up 60 shells from every 25,000 produced. If one shell when fired failed to register properly on the photo taken by the electrically operated camera, the whole lot of 25,000 shells was immediately returned to the manufacturer.

The electric chronographs or split-second clocks used in timing the velocity of the shells when fired, are connected up to a network of electric wires placed at certain predetermined intervals along the proving range. As explained in the Electrical Experimenter, the operation of the velocity test is as follows: As the bullet or shell leaves the muzzle of the gun it strikes one network of electric wires, severing one of the wires, which causes one of the electrically controlled split-second chronographs to be immediately actuated. The shell speeds on for say 1000 yards or so, depending upon the test and size of shell, when it strikes another network, severs a wire, opens the circuit of a split-second chronograph and the deed is done. It is evident that by checking up the difference in time between the two (or more) chronographs and knowing the distance the shell traveled between both clock actuations, that that velocity of the shell in feet per second is at once determined.

A steel pit is used for exploding shells that have failed to go off when fired. The shells are recovered by "shell scouts" on the range and are fired off electrically by the officer in charge.

Photography played an important part in testing the 3,000,000 Russian shells at the Lakehurst proving ground. It is said to be the first time that the electric camera was ever used in this country to determine the velocity of projectiles.

A REFLECTION

(By Thomas Addison of The Vigilantes.)

Not yet has America found her soul, but she is trembling on the verge. Everywhere the signs of it are apparent. In a hundred individual cases, my own included, I have discovered the evidence of spiritual growth.

I find it in the larger tolerance we accord the shortcomings of others, and in the frank desire we experience to overcome our own; in the greater kindness, sympathy, compassion we extend to those in need; in the courage of sacrifice for the common good; in the putting aside of self to forward our country's righteous cause; in our reverence of the Flag whose stars are heaven-born in the high hopes they symbolize; in short, in a sincere unity of endeavor, founded in fraternal concord, to advance to loftier planes of living than we have ever known before.

For at least this much we have William of Germany to thank. He has shown us the horror of satanic

dominion, and we have recoiled from it toward the Kingdom of God. His creation has impelled us toward a better world, and we are a people, we are purified of the dross of long years of fattened ease, and the true gold of the spirit of Christ finds full reflection in us, then will America have made the supreme discovery—will have found her soul.

3 AMERICAN CORPS

NOW IN THE FIELD

Reduction by half of the time it was originally estimated it would take to put America's first field army in France was disclosed with the formal announcement by Gen. March that three full army corps had been organized by Gen. Pershing and that the number of soldiers sent overseas now numbered more than 1,200,000.

The 18 division composing the corps, consisting of four regular, nine national guard and five national army divisional units, probably will compose the first army which, with supplemental troops such as heavy artillery, will total a million men.

Instead of one field army on January 1, 1919, as originally planned, it now appears probable that two such armies will be operating in France by that date, backed by full American-built and maintained supply lines. The great project of establishing the American army as the right flank of the battle line will then be within sight.

Gen. March said organization of the first field army had not yet been completed. The formation of the three corps, however, and his announcement that troop movements to France were proceeding at the same astonishing rate that has been the rule for the last three months made the American military program clear.

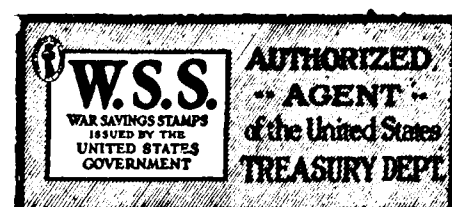
HOW TO MAKE YOUR

OWN BAROMETER

A test tube about 10 inches long and three-fourths inch in diameter is fastened to a base or hung up by a wire. In this test tube are put two drams of camphor, one dram of potassium nitrate, one-half dram of ammonium chloride, two ounces of pure alcohol, two ounces of water. If the ingredients do not mix easily, tube should be put in warm water or shaken thoroughly. After a cork is put in the tube it is ready for work, says the Electrical Experimenter.

Following is the weather which the changes in the liquid denote:

Clear liquid—Bright weather.
Crystals at bottom—Thick air, frost in winter.
Dim liquid—Rain.



CHICHESTER PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE TESTED

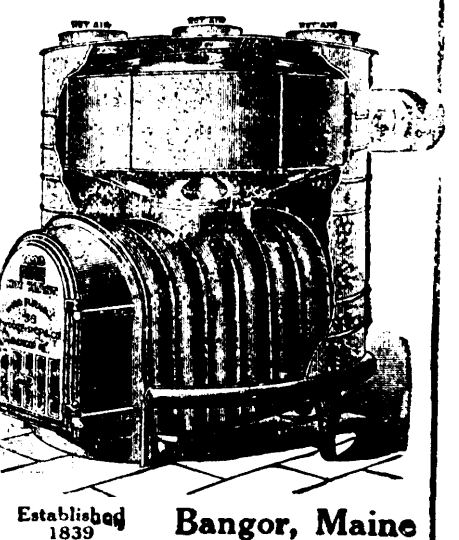
BURN WOOD IN THIS FURNACE

and keep your house, school, store, hall or church comfortable in the coldest weather at very small burning expense. Large fire boxes, enormous radiating surfaces, few joints, all absolutely tight, make

OUR WOOD FURNACES ECONOMICAL

Send us a plan of your building for our definite recommendation.

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HAMILTON & GRANT, DEALERS, HOULTON

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter-Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

_____ \$5. U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each
(State number wanted)
_____ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.
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Address _____

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT		W. S. S. COST DURING 1918			
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923					

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Adv.

Geo. H. Moores of Ashland, was a business caller in town Wednesday.

Special line of classy school suits for boys, made to measure, two prices only, \$22 and \$27. C. B. Esters, the Main St. Tailor.

Miss Kathleen Hagerman spent last week in Ft. Fairfield, the guest of friends.

C. W. Starkey has just installed a motor in his market for grinding bone, hamburger steak, etc.

E. B. Leighton returned Wednesday from a week's visit at his old home in Corinna, Me.

The man on the Water Wagon is satisfied if he is drinking Maple Spring water.

Miss Marie May of Island Falls was the guest of Mrs. Allan T. Smith during Chautauqua week.

Auto and Driving Glasses at Osgood's.

Mrs. Annie Campbell, clerk at the Clerk of Courts office has returned from her annual vacation and has resumed work.

Have Osgood remake your Rings or other Jewelry to suit your idea.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Clark left last week by auto for a trip which will extend into New York state.

Continued from page 1

COMMUNITY CHAUTAUQUA

The famous Kitties Band, with Alfred E. Zeally, director, was received with rounds and rounds of applause. They appeared in full regimental costume and were fine specimens of men as well as wonderful musicians. The French horn solos were greatly admired. The solo dancer and bagpiper at once became general favorites. One selection, "A Morning in Noah's Ark," was given for the children, but was equally well appreciated by the adults. The Hunter's Song was beautifully rendered. Director Zeally at the outbreak of the war was made brigade bandmaster of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and when occasion allowed he went into trench service and four times went over the top. In a straightforward and earnest way he told his experiences revealing his sturdy manhood and loyal patriotism. He was listened to with a breathless silence far more complimentary than applause, and the latter was meted out to him without stint. He has been shell-shocked and slightly wounded, but it is for physical troubles brought on by exposure in the trenches that he has been honorably discharged from active service.

The Weber Male Quartet of New York City furnished the musical program for Saturday, closing the day and their program was worth far more than the course tickets cost. Their rendering of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Still, Still With Thee," will long remain a pleasant memory to all good music lovers. Not a line of their selections was lost for their enunciation is clear and distinct and their voices blended by long association into an almost perfect accord. "Keep The Home Fires Burning" was received with prolonged applause.

Wallace Bruce Amsbury, a poet, dramatist and publicist gave brief biographical sketches of Rudyard Kipling and James Whitcomb Riley, and recited several of their poems illustrating their author's chief characteristics. Mr. Amsbury's work is absolutely different from most men who appear on the platform in lecture-recital. He introduces you to Kipling and Riley and you seem to see these men as you never have before and learn new lessons from poems you have repeatedly read.

NOTES.

Mgr. J. C. Moore informed the TIMES that the Houlton audiences were not only the largest, but the most enthusiastic and the best to speak to, of any town which he had been to, on the entire circuit from North Carolina up to Maine.

Miss Frieda Siegworth who was in charge of the Junior Chautauqua was very popular with the children, and she was assisted by Miss Edith Shea, Miss Dorothy Lyons, Miss Marjorie Whitcomb and Miss Whiteside, Mrs. Chas. P. Barnes having had charge of the preliminary organization.

During the intermission, Circuit Manager S. F. Fannon addressed the audience at Friday evening's session regarding next season's Chautauqua and pledge cards were distributed in the audience, the result of which being that the required number of signers were secured to assure Houlton people 5 days of the best entertainments obtainable.

Mr. Fannon in addition to his duties as circuit manager of the Chautauqua, is also a member of the national speakers bureau, and after the concert on Friday evening addressed the people on the work of his bureau.

All the entertainers without exception were delighted with the beauties and hospitality of Houlton, and all spoke of the exceptionally fine audiences which gathered for the sessions.

The attendance was most gratifying, and the success of the course will enable the local organization to pay many of last year's bills, and allow a margin which will doubtless be given to the local Red Cross.

Mr. J. C. Moore looked after the entire program, and made many friends by his business ability and genial ways.

The sum of \$245.33 was netted from the entertainments, and this amount will probably be held as a reserve fund for next season's course.

Mrs. Arthur McLean and daughter, Miss Webb, of Waterville, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Seymour, during the past two weeks.

Every slice cut just right by Starkey's automatic meat slicer.

James McPartland of St. John, N. B., was in town several days last week on business, and was receiving a glad welcome from his old home friends.

Starkey's meat slicer just puts the finishing touch on smoked beef, bacon etc.

Fred Smith who is in the service of the United States, in the Naval Aviation Corps, stationed at Pensacola, Fla., is home on a 30-day furlough, granted for agricultural purpose.

This season of the year is when one enjoys drinking Maple Spring Water. Its good for the health. Leave your orders at the TIMES Office.

Wm. Anderson of Littleton who has been in a hospital in Baltimore during the past three months, arrived home Wednesday some improved in health, having submitted to serious surgical operation.

Stylish custom made shirts big line of new patterns to select from at C. B. Esters.

The usual open air concert by the Houlton Band, last Thursday evening was called off, out of courtesy to the Community Chautauqua so that all might take advantage of the most excellent programs that were offered.

Start right. Buy an Osgood Hand-Made wedding ring.

Christian Science services held each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sinecock Hall, Aug. 11th, subject: "Spirit." All are welcome.

Closing out sale of last winter's coats, beginning Wednesday, Aug. 7, also, the balance of my stock marked down, to clear up before going to market. Mrs. Nora Taber, 9 Highland Ave.

W. H. Ryan of Portland, the "Farmer's Almanac Man" who is spending the summer in Amity, was in town Friday to attend the Chautauqua.

If you want a hair cut, call at the barber shop; if a saw cut, call at the Saw dentist shop.

Watch for further announcements for the Patriotic Pageant, "The Spirit of Freedom"—to be given for the benefit of the Red Cross—August 14, under the management of the Misses Buzzell and Cleveland. Don't forget!

Loss of Appetite is commonly gradual; one dish after another is set aside. It is one of the first indications that the system is running down, and there is nothing else so good for it as Hood's Sarsaparilla—the best of all tonics.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Stover left Tuesday for West Appleton, Me., where they will spend two weeks at his old home.

On Wednesday at 4 P. M. Higa School Auditorium, Mrs. Margaret Parinton Nevers will conduct the Children's Study hour.

Clarence Hogan and Cecil McLaughlin, who enlisted a few weeks ago in the U. S. Navy, received orders last week to report at Newport, R. I. and left Tuesday for that place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McGary are spending a few weeks at Shin Pond. James H. Kidder left Tuesday for Limestone and other places in the northern part of the county on business.

SALVATION ARMY

Captain and Mrs. Farmer Officers in Charge

8.00 P. M. Monday, Salvation Meeting.

8.00 P. M. Wednesday, Holiness Meeting.

8.00 P. M. Saturday, Gospel Meeting.

1.30 P. M. Sunday, Sunday School.

3.00 P. M. Sunday, Praise Service.

8.00 P. M. Sunday, Evangelistic Meeting. Subject, "Be Ye Perfect." All are welcome.

PLAYGROUND ORGANIZATION PERFECTED

As a result of the Junior Chautauqua and the interest taken in the Playground for children during the summer, a permanent organization has been formed with the following officers:

President, Mrs. S. L. White
Vice-Pres., Mrs. S. S. Thornton
Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Barnes
Treasurer, E. L. Cleveland

A number of the business men of the town have assured the ladies interested, that they will assist in procuring the funds necessary to conduct the playground.

Miss Edith Shea and Miss Dorothy Lyons have kindly consented to act as leaders, and the playground will be open every day at the Park, for the balance of the season from 9 to 11 A. M. In case of rain, arrangements have been made to use the Exhibition Hall, so that rain or shine the playground will be open to children between the ages of 6 and 14 every day except Sunday.

There will be no charge in connection with this work and all children between the ages mentioned will be welcome.

The idea is to teach the children how to play, and in many ways this will result in an education along these lines, and will be very beneficial. It means much to those who are interested in this movement to give their time and their energy to this fine work, and parents should feel as though this was an opportunity that should be taken advantage of.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Anyone Wanting a Good Trade In a second hand automobile look—4 passenger, 6 cylinder, 50 horse power, 4 new tires this year, in addition there are three spares that are in good shape. All the inner tubes are new this year, and one extra in net tube with two spare tires, paint in good condition, Continental engine and the rest of the car in good shape, fitted with Hartford Shock absorbers and one of the easiest running cars on the road. Gasoline consumption 13 miles to the gallon. For information call at TIMES office.

Mrs. Newlywed decided she would have fresh butter always on her table. Accordingly she ordered a churn and when it came enthusiastically showed it to her husband adding: "And I've ordered buttermilk twice a week."

Play Ball!

Sing a song of baseball.
Good old Yankee game!
Rain or shine, war or peace.
Play it just the same.
Out behind the trenches.
Swat the little pill.
Helps to boost the spirit
For swatting Kaiser Bill.

Earning His Fee

In Mississippi they tell of a young lawyer retained to defend a man charged with the theft of a pig. The young man seemed determined to convince the jury that he was born to shine, and accordingly he delivered the following exordium: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, while Europe is bathed in blood; while classic Greece is struggling for her rights and liberties and trampling the unhallowed altars of the bearded infidels to dust; while the United States, entering the war, shines forth the brightest orb in the political sky—I, with due diffidence, rise to defend the cause of this humble hog-thief."

NOT TO BE IGNORED

The kidneys are as important to good health as the heart, lungs, stomach or any organ in the body. Lame back, swollen joints, sore muscles, rheumatic aches and pains, are most often signals of kidney trouble. Foley Kidney Pills give relief to kidney trouble sufferers. They banish bladder irregularities.

THE HATHWAY DRUG CO.

—BUY—

W. S. S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.
AND WIN THE WAR

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER WRITES
When the kidneys are not working properly, backache, stiff joints, rheumatic pains and suffering result. George McLain, Turtle Lake, N. D., writes: "I am a locomotive engineer, and had a bad pain in my back and my bladder action was very irregular. I took Foley Kidney Pills and was relieved in a couple of days."



WILL OPEN SEPT. 9
YOUR FUTURE is what you make it. If you are ambitious, you can make it a SUCCESS by taking a course of study with us. Write or phone.
O. A. HODGINS, Prin., Houlton, Me.



To expect to pay a high price for talc perfumed with an odor that cost thousands of dollars to produce would be natural. But to be able to obtain such a superb perfume at a low price is a delightful surprise. This surprise awaits you in the Talc perfumed with Jontee—the New Ocor of Twenty-six Flowers.

HATHWAY DRUG COMPANY
S. L. White, Mgr.
"THE REXALL STORE"

CLASSIFIED ADS

Household Furnishings For Sale—Inquire at 17 Park St., or Tel. 59-12, 132

Rooms to Let No. 12 Kelleran Street, three minutes walk to the Square. References required.

Wanted a Housekeeper—A Good Permanent situation with liberal wages to the right woman. Apply to Dr. C. E. Williams, Tel. 271W.

Farm to Rent, 1/2 Miles From Littleton Sta., 111 acres, 100 cleared. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Arthur Bell at 58 Military St. Tel. 255V. 832p

Men Wanted—If you are unemployed or not working on Government work your services are required to make ammunition for the U. S. Government, by the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass. Call or write the above address or our Maine Representative, Mr. L. P. Church, 90 Main Street, Bangor, Maine. 828

Hotel Help Wanted 50 Women and Girls for best year round hotels, all kinds of work for best summer hotels, waitresses, chamber maids, kitchen, dish and laundry, chef pastry and all round cooks, bell boys and kitchen men. For hotel positions apply always to Maine Hotel Agency, 90 Main St. Established 38 years, Bangor, Me. Enclose stamp for reply.

NOTICE

Whereas my wife, Phoebe Cyr, having left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby warn all persons against trusting her on my account as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date.
PETER CYR
Houlton, Me., Aug. 5, 1918. 832p

CLASSIFIED ADS

Wanted at the Aroostook Hospital, a second girl. Apply at once to Miss Bolstridge, Matron.

A Furnished Room to Let, heated and lighted. Opp. Monument Park. Inquire of Mrs. Mary E. Stuart, Military St. 28tt

For Sale, a Three-Year Old Colt, Patchen stock, bay color, sound, good driver. For particulars apply to John Patten. 230

Comfortably Furnished Rooms For rent, only two minutes walk to Market Square. Apply to C. G. Lunt, TIMES Office.

House and Stable for Sale, house has hardwood floors, furnace, bath and lights. For particulars apply to B. Hagerman, 27 Elm St. 330p

Before you purchase a Farm or House be sure to call on C. O. Grant, Real Estate Agency, Market Sq., and examine his fine list of desirable properties.

Experienced Lady Wanted to Clerk in Store. Only someone who has had actual experience in selling Coats, Suits, and Ladies garments in general, need apply. Good wages to right party. Joe Bernstein.

Notice—Bank Book No. 475 of the Savings Dept. of the Houlton Trust Co., is reported lost, and application has been made for a duplicate to be issued. Houlton Trust Co., Houlton, Me., July 30th, 1918. 331

Farm For Sale—160 Acres, 43 Acres tillage, excellent potato land, good wood lot, good buildings, 2 1/2 miles to village and railroad. Price only \$3500. A rare bargain, for sale by L. H. Brooks, Real Est. Agent, South Paris, Me.

WATER POWERS IN MAINE

The argument made by advocates of State ownership and development of water powers, and used with much frequency and perhaps with as much success as any, is that by development of the water powers a great saving of coal will be made. When coal is high and hard to obtain such an argument is naturally easy to accept by those unfamiliar with actual conditions. A careful study of actual conditions, however, shows but little substance to the above cited claim.

Eliminating the use of coal by the steam railroads of the State, there is a comparatively small amount of coal used in Maine for power purposes. Nearly all of the great industries of the state derive their power from water power developments.

This statement applies to the great pulp and water mills, the cotton and woolen mills, the shoe shops, machine shops, and shipbuilding plants. (Saw mills their power from the use of mill waste and do not enter into the question.)

There are few exceptions to this rule. In the Kennebec Valley where hydro-electric power is most highly developed the only coal used for power purposes is used by the steam railroad and by the Central Maine Power Co., itself as an auxiliary to its water powers. In other sections of the State the same condition obtains in a slightly less degree.

The great quantities of coal used by pulp and paper companies is for cooking the pulp, for heating the rolls of the paper machines and for heating the mills in cold weather. The steam used to drive the paper machines is in fact a by-product of the heating operation, and does not affect the coal consumption. The coal used by the cotton mills is almost entirely used for heating purposes. Exceptions to the rule are few, and steps have been taken to supply that need as soon as normal conditions return.

The further development of water powers for manufacturing purposes will not reduce the consumption of coal, it will necessarily increase it, for to heat the new plant and the necessary houses which will be built, together with stores and other buildings incident to new development, will require more coal than is now used. This is no objection to new development; it is a condition that must be met, but to state that water power development will measurably decrease the consumption of coal is erroneous.

The single conspicuous opportunity to reduce the use of coal for power purposes lies in electrifying the railroads of the State. This is simply an economic problem. If the railroads can be equipped with electricity and the equipment maintained at a lower cost than the cost of using coal, then that would be a distinct economic gain but whether the running of the trains of the State by electricity would be cheaper than by using coal has not been determined.

Irresponsible persons are apt to say that the railroads should be electrified, but they do not know the cost and they do not pay the bills. The fact that electricity is used on certain railroads does not affect the situation in this State.

The conditions where electricity is used are entirely different. The great terminals of New York and Chicago with frequent trains and comparatively short distances covered by the electrical equipment, are not fairly to be compared with the infrequent trains and the greater distance covered by our Maine railroads.

At the present time with the high price of copper and electrical machinery, it is very doubtful if it would be a paying proposition, on the other hand with lower costs of electrical equipment will come cheaper coal, so that the problem still exists that only by careful study and costly experiments will determine.

It may be of interest to state that this question has received careful consideration by prominent railroad management; that steps were taken to secure one of the most important water powers in State for the purpose of electrical development for railroad use, but conditions arose that made it impracticable to undertake the necessary work and experiments to determine whether or not it would be a paying venture.

It illustrates that capital is ready to develop power for any legitimate enterprise where paid returns may be had, but that under abnormal conditions, capital will wait until these conditions change.

Can the State afford to be less careful in the expenditure of the people's money?

(Signed) WM. M. PENNELL, Publicity Agent.

for
OXFORD PAPER CO. LEWISTON BLEACHERY & DYE WORKS
RUMFORD FALLS POWER CO. UNION ELECTRIC POWER CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO. GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO.
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HILL MANUFACTURING CO. ANDROSCOGGIN ELECTRIC CO.

WATER POWERS IN MAINE

In a former article on heating by electricity attention was called to the fact that should all the undeveloped water power in the State be utilized for heating houses, that there would not be sufficient power to heat one-fourth of the houses in the State.

The Literary Digest, in its issue of June 15th, contains a quotation from an article in "Industrial Canada" by Mr. Arthur V. White, consulting engineer to the Canadian Conservation Commission.

Mr. White says, "In the City of Toronto, there are about 80,000 homes which during the winter months consume on an average about ten tons per home, making a total consumption of 800,000 tons of anthracite. * * * * * Now, to supply from electricity energy the heat equivalent of the 800,000 tons of anthracite, at the time of maximum rate of consumption and on a basis of 50 per cent recovery, there would have to be available, at a conservative estimate 1,500,000 electrical horse power. * * * * * For the purpose of further illustration, it may be assumed that a low maximum demand of electrical energy to heat an eight or nine-roomed house in Ontario such as would ordinarily use nine to ten tons of anthracite coal for the winter season, would be from fifteen to twenty horse power, it would probably be nearer thirty horse power, and under certain conditions, would be a still greater quantity. Considering, then, the 80,000 homes on the basis of approximately, twenty horse power, we derive, again, about 1,500,000 h. p. as the estimated electrical requirement for simply heating the homes of Toronto. This takes no account of lighting, other heating or power demands. It should be noted that the figures here presented are conservative, and doubtless the quantities required might be substantially greater."

Mr. White's estimate of the amount of power needed to heat the houses of Toronto is that of 1,500,000 h. p. which is the amount claimed to be running to waste by advocates of State ownership, but which amount is available for six months of the year only, as is stated by the Water Storage Commission in their report of 1910, Page 69.

Unfortunately the maximum flow of our rivers is not in the cold weather months but quite the opposite so that all the unused power in Maine available for heating purposes in winter would, even if the cost was not prohibitive, be insufficient to heat more than one-fourth of our dwellings if so used.

This statement showing the futility of the scheme to use water powers for heating purposes, is simply repeating what every scientific electrical engineer in this or other countries has stated and which has been proven by actual tests.

(Signed) Wm. M. Pennell, Publicity Agent

for

Rumford Falls Power Company
Oxford Paper Company
Great Northern Paper Company
Union Water Power Company
Union Electric Power Company
Androscoggin Reservoir Company
St. Croix Paper Company
Central Maine Power Company

Androscoggin Mills
International Paper Company
Androscoggin Electric Company
Hill Manufacturing Company
Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works
Pepperell Manufacturing Company
Bates Manufacturing Company
Edwards Manufacturing Company

EVERYBODY FROM EVERYWHERE IS GOING TO
HOULTON'S BIG FAIR
August 27, 28, 29, 30, 1918

OF LOCAL INTEREST

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men, besides those appointed, have also asked for the privilege of serving in this work, and some of them will sail in the near future.

Few of these men have ever been Y. M. C. A. Secretaries before. They come from all walks of life—Ministers from all denominations, College Professors and Teachers, Business men, Bankers, Mechanics, Newspaper Men, a Transportation Expert, an Actor and a Postal Clerk. To be of service is the dominant note which one finds with all of them. Some of them have tried to get into other forms of work, but for various reasons have been unable, and they are delighted to be able to serve our troops and those of our Allies through the medium of the Red Triangle.

Recruiting began in Maine in earnest, when Gov. Milliken called together a conference of the leading men from all over the state, on Sunday, May 5th. A Recruiting Committee of 75, with Henry F. Merrill of Portland as Chairman, was appointed, and this Committee has been of great assistance in finding the right men to represent the State Overseas. An office was opened in the Savings Bank Building in Waterville with Professor Clarence Richard Johnson of Colby College as the State Recruiting Secretary. This office will continue to be open for some time, for, in the words of Dr. George Grafton Wilson, Professor of the International Law at Harvard University, and Head of the Personnel Bureau of the Northeastern Department of the Red Triangle, "We cannot get too many of the right sort of men from Maine. They are versatile and far more resourceful than those from other parts of our country."

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INFORMATION WANTED

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July 26, 1918

The Times,

Houlton, Maine.

Gentlemen:—

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Description of the young man as he left home is as follows:

He is twenty-two years old; about

Winners, Every Time

The Yankees in France

The B F A Cigar in the 6c Field

HUSBAND AND WIFE
Mrs. Frank P. Wood, Box 18, R. F. D. 2, Morrill, Me., writes: "Foley Kidney Pills help me so much. My husband also has received much benefit from them. He was so lame he could not stoop over and now he feels no pain." Lame back, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic aches and pains quickly conquered by Foley Kidney Pills.
THE HATHEWAY DRUG CO.

five six inches tall, weighing between one hundred fifty and sixty pounds; has dark curly hair, brown eyes, heavy eyebrows and a very fair complexion; it will be noticed that he has slight stoop; he was dressed in very worn blue striped overalls and jumper, the jumps being pinned across his breast with a safety pin; grey cap torn in the back, dark blue shirt, heavy brown working shoes and khaki pants which showed below his overalls. He carried a very nice Illinois watch to which was attached a leather fob and silver colored bangle on the back of which was stamped, Wm. Curtis, Falmouth, Maine.

WALTER T. CURTIS,

R. F. D. 5, Portland, Me.

Telephone 110—Cumberland.

NEW PRINCIPAL H. H. S.

W. G. Hoyt who has been principal of the Ashland High School for a number of years has been elected to a similar position in the Houlton High School.

Mr. Hoyt is a graduate of Bowdoin college and was an honor man during his entire course, coming to Houlton highly recommended. He is married and has a family.

MORE MEN FOR UNCLE SAM'S ARMY LEFT MONDAY FOR TRAINING CAMPS

On Monday 9 men from this district left to take up the work of training for army life, in answer to the following calls:

Call No. 978, was for two men only who went to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. as follows: Paul Victor Gates, Houlton, Semi Baptiste Cyr, Bath, Me.

Call No. 1000, was for one colored man—Warren Kenneth Ertha, Hodgdon, who was sent to Camp Devens.

Call No. 1109, was for Limited Service men who went to Syracuse, N. Y. taking 6 men as follows:

Delbert John Parlin, Easton, Me.

James F. Palmer, Houlton, Me.

Frederick B. Hussey, Blaine, Me.

Elwell D. Field, Mars Hill, Me.

Edwin D. Bagley, Pittsfield, Me.

Raymond E. Willett, Presque Isle.

CAUGHT COLD AT PALM BEACH
Southern climate is no protection against summer colds. Helen R. Saunders, 626 2nd. Av., W. Palm Beach, Fla., writes: "My severe cold on the chest was relieved by Foley's Honey and Tar Compound." This old family remedy can be depended upon to relieve summer colds, hay fever, asthma and croup.
THE HATHEWAY DRUG CO.



Hebron Academy

HEBRON, MAINE

THE future holds countless opportunities for the wide-awake boys and far-sighted girls of today. How can your boy or girl meet the needs and responsibilities of that great time?

Hebron, through its proper environment, close contact with students from many parts of the country, courses of study and plan of play, is moulding body, mind and soul for the tasks of this golden future.

It is an ideal school for college preparation and also offers practical courses for those not preparing for college.

Buildings and dormitories are of the most beautiful type in New England. Its location in a hamlet having no resorts or distracting entertainments affords conditions most ideal for study, yet homelike atmosphere is maintained.

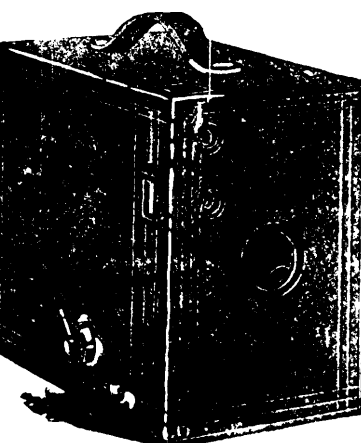
Practical courses in Sewing, Home Economics, and Domestic Chemistry will be added studies for girls in the coming year. Wholesome rivalry in all sports.

For catalog and particulars, address
WM. E. SARGENT, Litt.D., Principal.



TEN BUILDINGS

FORTY ACRES



Everything
in Kodaks
and Supplies

Summer Time is Kodak Time

Put a Kodak in your pocket (we have them to fit) when you go on a fishing trip or outing and snap a few shots—

bring the films to us and we will develop and print them for you. The satisfaction of a lasting record of the trip is supreme

J. D. Perry

Jeweler and Optometrist

Market Square

Houlton, Maine



Seasonable Flowers of Every Kind

We Have the Best in the Floral Line

Chadwick--Florist

Conservatories 16 High Street, Houlton

GREAT WOOD VALUES

Your orders promptly filled and FULL measure positively guaranteed.

J. F. Jackins Co.

Phone 194-W . . . Hamilton-Burnham Block Main Street. . .

Keep Warm Next Winter With

Nova Scotia Coal

A soft coal suitable for household

use

Leave your order with

H. L. Chadwick

Florist

Phone 443

Millar is Still Making Home Made Candies

Sweet and Wholesome

By the way, Millar's is a good place to buy Coffee—

3 lb Genuine Mocha and Java Coffee	\$1.00
3 lb Maleberry	1.00
4½ lb Pan-American	1.00
3 lb Fancy Blend	.95

Try Some of our Specialties Saturday

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The B F A Cigar in the 6c Field

HUSBAND AND WIFE

Mrs. Frank P. Wood, Box 18, R. F. D. 2, Merrill, Me., writes: "Foley Kidney Pills help me so much. My husband also has received much benefit from them. He was so lame he could not stoop over and now he feels no pain. Lame back, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic aches and pains quickly conquered by Foley Kidney Pills. THE HATHWAY DRUG CO."

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MORE MEN FOR UNCLE SAM'S ARMY LEFT MONDAY FOR TRAINING CAMPS

On Monday 9 men from this district left to take up the work of training for army life, in answer to the following calls:

Call No. 978, was for two men only who went to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. as follows: Paul Victor Gates, Houlton, Semi Baptiste Cyr, Bath, Me.

Call No. 1000, was for one colored man—Warren Kenneth Ertha, Houlton, who was sent to Camp Devens.

Call No. 1109, was for Limited Service men who went to Syracuse, N. Y. taking 6 men as follows:

Delbert John Parlin, Easton, Me.
James F. Palmer, Houlton, Me.
Frederick B. Hussey, Blaine, Me.
Elwell D. Field, Mars Hill, Me.
Edwin D. Bagley, Pittsfield, Me.
Raymond E. Willett, Presque Isle.

CAUGHT COLD AT PALM BEACH

Southern climate is no protection against summer colds. Helen K. Saunders, 626 2nd Av., W. Palm Beach, Fla., writes: "My severe cold on the chest was relieved by Foley's Honey and Tar Compound." This fine old family remedy can be depended upon to relieve summer colds, hay fever, asthma and croup.

THE HATHWAY DRUG CO.



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HEBRON, MAINE

THE future holds countless opportunities for the wide-awake boys and far-sighted girls of today. How can your boy or girl meet the needs and responsibilities of that great time?

Hebron, through its proper environment, close contact with students from many parts of the country, courses of study and plan of play, is moulding body, mind and soul for the tasks of this golden future.

It is an ideal school for college preparation and also offers practical courses for those not preparing for college.

Buildings and dormitories are of the most beautiful type in New England. Its location in a hamlet having no resorts or distracting entertainments, affords conditions most ideal for study, yet homelike atmosphere is maintained.

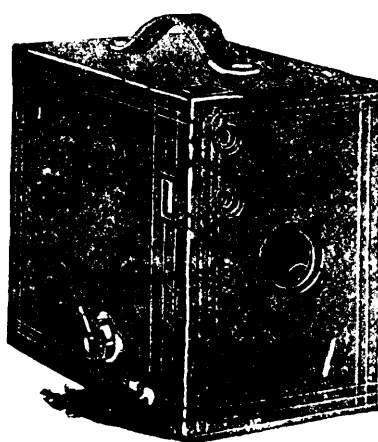
Practical courses in Sewing, Home Economics, and Domestic Chemistry will be added studies for girls in the coming year. Wholesome rivalry in all sports.

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bring the films to us and we will develop and print them for you. The satisfaction of a lasting record of the trip is supreme

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Seasonable Flowers of Every Kind

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OUTLOOK AFTER THE WAR

What does the future hold for us? In what condition will the end of the war find our finances, our productive capacity, our markets, and our salesmanship in them? These are the factors which will determine our prosperity and hence the worth of our national and private securities.

Personal opinions differ widely; one can find both encouraging and discouraging forecasts. But the weight of opinion—the thought of our greatest leaders in finance and industry—is decidedly bullish. The leaders are preparing for a great business era; they feel that the present war will serve to bring us out—to develop the many national muscles that have had but scant exercise. And here I shall tell how and why they arrive at their conclusions.

First, however, bear this single point in mind. The war is not over; we do not know when it will end, but we think that we know how it will end and that is in an Allied victory. We have as a nation, underwritten this war with all our resources—men, money, and material—and without a successful culmination of our underwriting all plans for the future will be off.

For then Germany and not ourselves will make our plans for us. A partial German victory—a peace settlement on the basis of giving Germany a free hand in her "Mittel Europa" program—or any other peace which does not crush militarism, will make most of our plans worthless; for then, instead of giving ourselves over to commerce, we shall have to devote our major attention to preparing against the next war.

Our present business is winning the war; but forehandedness demands that we give thought to after the war. What thought has been given to the after-the-war conditions takes as a premise a civilized Germany; there is not much use in arranging your china while a wild bull is still in the shop.

What of our finances? Shall we be burdened with debt? Undoubtedly we shall have a great national debt on which the fixed charges will be very large; but such a debt is not to be considered in the same class with a private debt; the money which we shall pay to the government in taxes will be returned to us as interest or principal payments on our loans.

Since the absorption of the Liberty loans has been by the people as a whole, so also the distribution of the payments by the government will be practically to the whole population; and it will be the whole population that will pay the taxes; for, no matter what form taxes take, it is the people as a whole who eventually pay them in one way or another.

Were we a debtor nation, a large debt might be stifling, but we have done all of our borrowing at home and will continue so to do; we shall not have to send money abroad to pay interest or dividends, but on the contrary we shall receive money.

The end of the war will find us a creditor nation unless our purchases of munitions and supplies abroad run into figures that now seem impossible. At the outbreak of the war, we were debtors to the extent of perhaps \$6,000,000,000. Since then we have received more than a billion of gold, have bought back two and a half billions of foreign-owned securities, and have loaned, before our entry into the conflict and through private bankers, about two billions more. Government advances to the Allies will foot up to more than five billions and of course they are constantly increasing.

WILL THIS COUNTRY BECOME THE WORLD'S BANKER?

We are buying heavily of guns and ammunition in England and France, but not yet to the extent that we are lending money to these countries.

Certainly we shall have a large balance in our favor when the war ends. At the end of the war the present belligerents will look to us for commodities and not for our gold; and hence we shall have a large gold supply on which to found credits. It is not unreasonable to suppose that we shall eventually be the bankers of the world.

Our home markets should be greater than ever, for wealth will be more evenly distributed than in the past. Income and excess profit taxes will probably prevent the acquisition of any very large fortunes from war work; all of the direct taxes press more heavily on the rich man than on the comparatively poor, and their effect will be to make the poor richer and the rich poorer; for, it is to borne in mind, labor is absorbing a great part of all our war outlays without individually having to meet the proportionate tax demands upon the wealthy.

This wider distribution of wealth will undoubtedly cause a greater home business than we have ever dreamed of, because a single rich man cannot possibly spend as much as, say, 100 men in comfortable circumstances, nor create the same amount of business.

And the men who are thus increasing their formerly small incomes are also becoming investors in the securities of the nation; the habits of thrift and the introduction to investments will hardly die with the war, and we may expect to see very wide markets for first-class securities and especially for "baby bonds." Already the public is buying steadily and quietly out of moneys that previously they never thought they could spare; and this is in addition to purchases of Liberty bonds and subscriptions to war charities. We are just finding ourselves in an investment way.

The greater knowledge of foreign lands that the war has brought will

undoubtedly lead to a diversion of this investment force to the purchase of foreign securities and thus to a greater market for our commodities abroad and the preservation of our gold supply, and hence of our credit, at home. Trade invariably follows the investment of capital and we shall need more than our home markets to keep employed the increased production of our land. As has been well said by a clear thinker on this subject:

"By investing capital outside our own boundaries we shall lay a solid foundation for ultimately increasing both our exports and imports, regardless of the violent readjustments which may occur in foreign trade at the beginning of the economic struggle which is destined to succeed the present war. For it follows that by making judicious investments in other countries we will not only provide a fund of money to be drawn against in the future, but we will increase the purchasing power of those countries through aiding in their development. And thereby we shall increase the demand for such things as we may desire to sell to them."

CAN WE USE THE WAR PLANTS AFTER THE WAR?

But shall we have anything to sell abroad? Will it be possible to divert the energy now devoted to the production of war materials to the fabrication of articles of general commerce? How much of the installation for war work will be useless in peace time?

Great factories are going up all over the country; how many have been put up is a military secret known only in Washington. But the number and the capacity of the new factories and the additions to old plants are simply enormous. One has but to travel about to gain a realization of the new construction—it is everywhere and of all descriptions. The stupendous shipyards at Hog Island are but an example. Can we possibly find use for all this equipment after its present needs are over?

The shipyards will hardly be able to run at capacity during peace times and it would be abnormal if they did so; but the world will need ships in large numbers for several years after the war to replace those that have been sunk and there will be a steady demand of sufficient volume to keep all but the temporary yards busy. Then, too, much of the present capacity can be turned to repair work, for our possession of a merchant fleet will entail the maintenance of repair stations in which we are now sadly lacking.

Some of the special machinery for munitions will be employed in a peace preparedness program and the remainder of it will likely either be laid by or adapted for new uses. A negligible portion will require scrapping. The famous English munition makers, Vickers, Ltd., have just announced their plans for making after-the-war use of their equipment.

They contemplate turning one factory now making automatic guns into a sewing machine works; another will be adapted for motor car parts; another for wood working, making use of wood scrap that has accumulated; their marine factories will turn out heavy oil engines, land boilers, and large gas engines. In short, they have perfected a plan by which all but a small portion of machinery and tools can be utilized; and that small portion, as their plans at the present time read, they intend to store against the possibility of another war.

We are in like case insofar as our war preparations are concerned, and engineers do not see any great difficulty in quickly revamping the war factories for peace production, provided we have the men and the material.

We have both the men and the material. Our physical resources are greater than those of any other nation excepting possibly Russia. For instance, it has been calculated that we already produce 38 per cent. of the coal, 40 per cent. of the iron, and 42 per cent. of the steel of the world. We have about 29 per cent. of the whole wealth of the world and we are likewise long leaders in petroleum, cotton, copper, timber, and in a number of other staples. Since the war we have taken a long step forward in the manufacture of chemicals and, in short, we are now able to produce more and a greater variety of commodities than at training camps have already demonstrated that fact.

The manufacturers themselves are daily having lessons in efficiency through the necessity of preventing waste and utilizing man-power to the utmost; and they have also had much of the "cockiness" taken out of them. The occasional attitude that nothing could be taught to an American factory man has helped to keep back our trade.

Business has not been popular in this country for some years; corporation and especially railroad baiting has been a recognized sport. Combinations that make for economy have been prosecuted and sometimes persecuted. The politicians have not understood business; they have judged it.

WHAT CATARRH IS

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors only irritate and do little if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building tonic, free from any harmful drugs. It is helping thousands. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

from a few examples of "profiteering." Perhaps that attitude accomplished something in preventing unjust monopolies and possibly business has learned something out of it all.

But certainly the time for persecution has now passed and it is an important sign that the government, with the approval of the whole thinking public, has gone into a kind of partnership with business. The government can mightily help business, and the only danger is that it will extend the partnership into complete ownership and control.

Some business men feel that governmental control of the railroads and of various commodities has not, to date, been especially happy and perhaps few men favor its continuance beyond the war and readjustment period. In England also there is a general demand that private ownership be restored.

However much of the present state of socialism is retained, it is safe to say that large and economical business will be encouraged and that only "bad" business will be penalized. There seems little likelihood that the sheep and the goats will again be corralled together.

TURCO-GERMAN

BREAK ALLEGED

The relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed according to direct information from Constantinople.

This announcement is made by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Anti-German Feeling Grows. The excitement against Germany, the advice further say, has been growing, particularly after last week's events. The Germans recently demanded the cruiser Hamidieh, the only large ship then in possession of Turkey, as compensation for the Breslau, the former German cruiser, which was destroyed in the Dardanelles while under the Turkish flag. Despite Turkey's protest the Hamidieh was departed for Sebastopol with the German flag flying.

If, as reported, there has been a break in the relations between Germany and Turkey disputes over the distribution of the spoils of war doubtless form the basis of it. For a long time there have been rumors that Turkey was opposed to the share of Roumania that Bulgaria was to receive and that Turkey also was looking with jealous eyes toward the Black sea littoral, the Caucasus and the Balkans.

Debate in Reichstag

Announcement was made in the Reichstag in June that difference had arisen between Bulgaria and Turkey over the division of lands taken from Roumania under the peace agreement with the central powers. The announcement was made by Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, who said that the provisional arrangement which it was desired should continue as short a time as possible, must find its rational solution in the union of northern Dobruja with Bulgaria with the desires of the Bulgarian people.

The foreign secretary added that the question was a difference of opinion between two of Germany's allies, to whom Germany was bound by exactly equal ties, and that everything must be avoided which would cause the impression to prevail abroad that Germany's policy favored the claims of the one ally at the expense of the other.

The Cologne Gazette early in June asserted that the differences between Turkey and Bulgaria involved a certain danger that the "work or harmony achieved by the central powers at Bucharest may suffer." The newspaper added that both Bulgaria and Turkey were claiming Germany's full support in their respective interests. The North German Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official German government organ however, declared that the dispute over Dobruja was one on which Turkey and Bulgaria would have to come to an agreement and that Germany could only express herself reservedly on the matter if Germany was not to assume heavy responsibilities for the future.

Allowed to Attack Bulgaria

A few days later the Berlin Vossische Zeitung printed an article by its Constantinople correspondent declaring that the political censorship in Turkey had been abolished in order to

permit Turkish newspapers to attack Bulgaria.

Announcement was made some time ago that Germany and Turkey were in a hot dispute over the disposition of Russia's Black sea fleet. Talaat Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, replying to deputations from the Turkish Naval League, which pointed out that Turkey had an incontestable claim to the fleet, said negotiations were proceeding between Germany and Russia for the handing over of the fleet to Germany, but that the Turkish government had taken energetic action with a view to acquiring it.

Turkey's ambitions in the Black sea littoral and in the Caucasus recently were attacked by the Pan-German Berlin newspaper, Kreuz Zeitung.

"Turkey's idea," said the newspaper, "seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black sea, making the Pan-Turkish idea paramount there and creating in the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence, Germany's policy is confronted with difficult tasks."

WHY HEART BEATS WHEN BRAIN SLEEPS

Under ordinary conditions the heart beats are controlled by certain nerve cells which are located within the heart itself, and these cause the heart to beat even while the brain is asleep.

This explains why the heart beats when the brain is asleep, and the fact that the brain when asleep does not exercise its functions shows how necessary this arrangement and the control of ordinary heart beats are. If this were not so, says the Book of Wonders, we should not be able to live while asleep.

It is just like the management of a great business in this sense. The general manager of a great business has control of the entire works, and he must have his organization so complete that the parts which he cannot be thinking about at the time will do their work just the same. Thus he surrounds himself with competent assistants, who look after certain departments while he is busy or away or asleep, and if anything goes wrong while he is away he calls on special forces to set things right.

Now the brain is the general manager of the whole body and has these nerve cells in the heart as a sort of assistant manager to look after the heart beats in ordinary conditions and to keep the heart going while he is asleep. But, by reason of its office of general manager, the brain has a special way of sending orders to the heart through special nerves which run from the brain down each side of the neck to the heart. There are two pairs of these special nerves. One pair, if set in motion, will make the heart beat faster, and the other pair will make the heart beat more slowly.

POLISH STANDARD NEVER FURLED

A nation thought dead was resurrected on the battlefields of France recently. The white eagle of Poland, upon its crimson field, spread its wings over the nucleus of the Polish host—no longer a legion, but an army, the nucleus of the army that is destined to help in the winning of the liberties and the unity of Poland.

Under that standard of the white eagle upon the crimson field millions of men have fought and bled and died in the course of the last thousand

MANY PRESCRIPTIONS AT THIS SEASON

In order to comprise the best course of treatment, and to secure the best results, should read as follows:

1. Hood's Sarsaparilla—11 oz. Pepton—180 pills
Sig: One teaspoonful Hood's Sarsaparilla before meals
Two Pepton after meals
There is no better course of medicine for impure blood, run-down condition and loss of appetite. These two medicines working together often give a four-fold benefit.

WHEN WEAK OR RUN DOWN

by chronic or acute throat and lung trouble which often decrease efficiency and menace life itself, try

ECKMAN'S ALTERNATIVE
This is a Calcium preparation possessing of marked tonic value in addition to its remedial qualities. Contains no Alcohol, Narcotics or Habit-Forming Drugs. 12 size, now \$1.50, 6 size, now 80c. Price includes war tax. All drug stores. Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

You Cannot Afford



to let your buildings go unpainted when you can buy paint of this quality for

\$1.50 a Gallon

We find that we are overstocked, and in order to reduce this we will for a limited time sell

Shawmut Paint

at the above price. Come early if you wish to take advantage of this offer.

James S. Peabody

Bangor Street, Houlton

years that Poland might be free and great. That struggle, interrupted by centuries of disintegration, division and oppression, is now resumed under the auspices of the allied nations and of America. The liberation and the unification of the Polish nation, with its scattered and sorely oppressed 20,000,000 souls, is an essential part of the program of the great nations that have pledged their all to make the world free.

The presentation of flags—Polish flags—to the Polish regiments fighting in France by the President of the French republic is a dramatic event in a decisive epoch in the history of the world. It is a promise that Poland shall once more take her place among the free and mighty peoples of the earth.

CHIVALRY

After the first gas attack at Ypres in April, 1915, I was knocked out for a while and was in the clearing station at Morville. One day when I was lying there on a stretcher a poor, miserable soldier came in. He was covered with mud and blood. He was

minus his overcoat and his tunic was torn by shrapnel. He was soaked to the bone, for it was raining, and he was shivering with cold and pain. The nurse hurried to him and asked him what had become of his overcoat. "Oh," he said, his teeth chattering, "my pal was killed back there, and he looked so cold lying there in the rain, I took off my coat and put it over him." If the men in the trenches, with their dirt and filth, their swearing and fighting, can show such tenderness and unselfishness, and sacrifice, are you here at home to fall below them in nobility of spirit. I don't believe you are.

What Impressed Him

At the age of four Thomas was taken to interview the menagerie. When the party stopped before the lion's cage Thomas' sister informed him that this animal was called a lion. For a few moments Thomas was bewildered at the abundance of flowing hair the lion possessed, and then suddenly exclaimed: "Some mustache, believe me!"

Arkansas Valley Railway Light & Power Company

Bond Secured 7% Notes

Due December 1, 1920

Price 97 3/4 and interest

Yielding 8%

Details on request

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Incorporated

R. A. & E. L. Manning, Managers
Shawmut Bank Building, Boston

New York Philadelphia Chicago Detroit

Harold P. Marsh, Representative, 15 State St., Bangor



Counting the Cost

Before a man starts to build a house, he gets estimates of the cost.

It is a wise plan also in any undertaking to estimate the cost of expenses and not go beyond the income.

He who so calculates usually has a surplus to place to his credit at the bank.

Start an account with us.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

Houlton Trust Co.
Houlton, Maine



Always be on the safe side of any investment or loan.

Do not let the promise of big dividends influence you to risk your saved dollars.

BANK WITH US

HOULTON SAVINGS BANK
HOULTON MAINE

THE spirit of war-time economy is shown not only in the saving of money and food, but also in the conservation of time and work in the home. It is the duty of every American housewife to aid in local war activities, but many are unable to do so because of the great amount of time required for ordinary household cares.

Electricity solves this problem by doing the tasks that ordinarily take the best part of a day in a few hours, giving more leisure time and accomplishing the work in a far more efficient manner.

UNIVERSAL Electric Iron

makes the hardest of all household tasks one of the easiest. Does the week's ironing in a few hours in a cool, comfortable kitchen and saves you countless steps.

Houlton Water Company
Mechanic Street

WAR TIME RECIPES

Prepared by Prof. Francis R. Freeman, Home Economics Director, United States Food Administration, Orono, Maine.

QUICK BREADS

Cornmeal Muffins:-No 1

1 cup cornmeal
1/2 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg, beaten
1 cup sour milk
1 tablespoon sirup
2 tablespoons melted fat
Mix the dry ingredients, and add them to the milk and beaten egg. Add the fat last, and bake the muffins in greased tins in a moderate oven for 25 minutes.

Cornmeal Muffins:-No. 2.

1 cup cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 cup sour milk
1 tablespoon sirup
2 tablespoons melted fat
Mix the ingredients in the order in which they are given, sifting the dry ingredients together. Pour the mixture into greased tins, and bake the muffins in a moderate oven.

Buckwheat Muffins:-

1 cup buckwheat flour
4 tablespoons cornstarch
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 cup sour milk
1 tablespoon molasses
2 tablespoons melted fat
Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the liquids, and pour the mixture into greased muffin tins. Bake it in a moderate oven.

Corn Bread:-

1 cup cornmeal
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup sour milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons fat
Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the sour milk, the egg, and the fat. Bake the bread in a shallow pan for 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Molasses Corn Cake:-

1 cup cornmeal
4-5 cup barley flour
3/4 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 cup molasses or sirup
1 cup milk
1 egg
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon melted fat
Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the milk, the well-beaten egg, and the fat. Bake the cake in a shallow pan in a hot oven for 20 minutes.

One cup sour milk may be substituted for the sweet milk, in which case use 1/2 teaspoon soda and 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder.

Crackling Bread:-

2 cups cornmeal
1 cup cracklings
2 1/2 teaspoons salt
Boiling water
Combine the ingredients adding sufficient boiling water to make a dough that can be shaped into small pones; or spread the mixture 1 inch thick in a pan, and bake it in a moderate oven.

Cornmeal Pancakes:-

2 cups cornmeal
2 cups buttermilk mixed with 3-4 teaspoon soda
1 or 2 tablespoons melted fat
2 teaspoons salt
1/2 cup flour
2 eggs (one or both eggs may be omitted)
Mix the ingredients in the order in which they are given. Bake the pancakes on a hot greased griddle.

Rice Cakes:-

1 cup cold boiled rice
1/2 cup rye flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup milk
1 egg yolk
1 tablespoon molasses
Mix the ingredients in the order in which they are given, and bake the cakes on a hot griddle.

Buckwheat Waffles:-

1 1/2 cups buckwheat
3 teaspoons baking powder
3-4 teaspoons salt
1 1/2 cups milk
2 eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately
1 tablespoon melted fat
Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add the milk, the egg yolks and the melted fat. Fold in the beaten whites last, and cook the mixture on a hot waffle iron.

Rye and Buckwheat Biscuits:-

1/2 cup rye flour
1/2 cup buckwheat flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 or 2 tablespoons fat
Water or milk to make a soft dough
Mix and sift the dry ingredients, put in the fat and add enough water or milk to make a soft dough. Roll the dough to 1/4 inch thickness, cut the biscuits, and bake them in a hot oven for 12 to 15 minutes.

Everybody's Brown Bread (without fat or sugar):-

1 cup cornmeal
1/2 cup rolled oats
1/2 cup dry bread crumbs
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1 cup sour milk
1/4 cup molasses
1 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup nuts or raisins
(If desired)
Combine the first four ingredients. Mix the soda, the sour milk, and the molasses and combine this mixture with the dry ingredients. Add the

nuts or raisins last. Fill greased cans one half full.
Steam the bread for 3 hours or longer, and then set it in the oven to dry for 15 minutes.

Brown Bread:-

1 cup cornmeal
1 cup rye flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk
1 or 2 tablespoons melted fat
1/2 cup raisins
Sift the dry ingredients together; add the liquids and the raisins, and turn the mixture into greased molds. Steam the bread for 1 1/2 hours.

Rolled Oats Bread:-

1 cup rolled oats
1 cup cornmeal
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sirup or molasses
1 cup milk
1 egg
1 or 2 tablespoons fat
Mix the ingredients in the order in which they are given. Turn the mixture into greased molds, and steam it for 1 1/2 hours.

Cakes made with Wheat Flour Substitutes containing NO WHEAT FLOUR.

Spice Cake:-100 per cent Barley flour.

1/2 cup fat
2-3 cup sugar
1 cup sirup
3 eggs
3/4 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon ginger
6 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon allspice
3/4 cups barley flour
1 cup raisins
Method: Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolk. Add the sirup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid, and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add the flavoring and fold in the well beaten egg whites. Bake for one hour in a moderate oven (170 degrees C. 350 degrees F.) After twenty minutes raise the temperature to (205 degrees C-400 degrees F.)

Spice Cake:-

50 per cent Rice flour
50 per cent Buckwheat
1/2 cup fat
2-3 cup sugar (about 4 1/2 oz.)
1 cup sirup (11 1/2 oz.)
3 eggs
3/4 cup milk (6 oz.)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup rice flour (5 oz.)
1/2 teaspoon ginger
6 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon allspice
1 cup buckwheat (5 oz.)
Method: Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolk. Add the sirup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid, and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add the flavoring and fold in the well beaten egg whites. Bake for one hour in a moderate oven (170 degrees C-350 degrees F.) After twenty minutes raise the temperature to (205 degrees C-400 degrees F.)

Chocolate Cake:-

50 per cent Rice flour
50 per cent Barley Flour
1/2 cup fat
2-3 cup sugar (about 4 1/2 oz.)
1 cup sirup (about 11 1/2 oz.)
3 eggs
3/4 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup rice flour (5 oz.)
2 cups barley flour (5 oz.)
6 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 squares chocolate
Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolk. Add the sirup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid, and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add flavoring and melted chocolate. Fold in well beaten egg white. Bake about one hour starting in a moderate oven (350 degrees F-177 degrees C.) After twenty minutes raise to (400 degrees F-205 degrees C.)

Chocolate Cake:-

75 per cent Buckwheat flour
25 per cent Ground Rolled Oats
1/2 cup fat
2-3 cup sugar (4 1/2 oz.)
1 cup sirup
3 eggs
3/4 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups buckwheat flour
1/2 cup ground rolled oats
6 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 squares chocolate
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolk. Add the sirup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add flavoring and melted chocolate. Fold in well beaten egg whites. Bake about one hour starting in a moderate oven (350 degrees F-177 degrees C.) After twenty minutes raise to (400 degrees F-205 degrees C.)

Baking Powder Loaf Breads:- (Using NO WHEAT)

Method: Mix the melted fat, liquid sirup and egg. Combine the liquid and well mixed dry ingredients. Bake as a loaf in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees F. or 205 degrees C) for one hour or until thoroughly baked.

Nuts, raisins or dates may be added if desired.

Oat and Corn Flour Bread:-

50 per cent Ground Rolled Oats
50 per cent Corn Flour
1/2 cup liquid
4 tablespoons fat
4 tablespoons sirup
2 eggs

6 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 1-3 cups corn flour
1 cup ground rolled oats
Rice and Barley Bread:-
50 per cent Rice Flour
50 per cent Barley Flour
1 cup liquid
4 tablespoons fat
4 tablespoons sirup
2 eggs
6 teaspoons baking powder
1 tea spoon salt
2 cups barley flour
1 cup rice flour

PRAISE FOR K. C. WORKERS

Lt. Charles A. Jenkins of the United States medical corps and a veteran of the Paris and Channel drives, sings the praise of the Knights of Columbus field workers who are doing their share of war work on the battle fronts and within the zones occupied by the American troops in France.

Lt. Jenkins went overseas and was assigned to the British expeditionary forces and accompanied the troops as medical officer when the Germans attempted their drive for the channel ports and against the lines defending Paris.

Victim of German Gas

He was gassed and sent to a field hospital and afterward transferred to a base hospital in France and later to England for further treatment. He is now at his home at Williamette, Ct., on furlough, and in recounting his experiences and observations on the fighting fronts, he said:

"The most remarkable spectacle I have ever witnessed in my life," he said, "was that of thousands of boys kneeling on a muddy field within sight of the front line trenches while a Knights of Columbus chaplain celebrated mass."

"It was the more impressive because the ceremony was performed in the darkness that precedes the dawn, a few hours before these kneeling boys were to go over the top. This was their method of preparing for the dash into No Man's Land and no one could stand on the edge of the crowd without feeling a little bit awed."

"These same Knights of Columbus chaplains are doing great work wherever they are sent. I have watched them in the big base hospitals distributing cigarettes, tobacco and chocolates to the wounded soldiers. I have watched them playing games with the men on the white coats or telling amusing tales to the convalescent men."

"They are everywhere, soothing the dying, cheering the wounded and amusing the strong men who go to the rear for a short leave after days in the trenches."

"The Knights of Commubs huts in France are very popular with the men. The secretaries operate no canteens. All supplies are given to the soldiers without charge, and in addition the secretaries advance small sums of money to the men who are 'broke.' This is important, because very frequently the paymaster is delayed in reaching the advanced trenches."

All Types and Creeds

"Men of all types and all creeds frequent the K. of C. places and deeply appreciate the efforts the organization on this side of the Atlantic is making in their behalf."

"I imagine this will be good news for American mothers who have boys in the fighting," he added. "I was surprised at the excellent conditions. The government has done wonders along this line and the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A. are helping materially."

"Hundreds of men spend their spare time in K. of C. buildings, where there is always a chaplain, good books and newspapers, athletic equipment and various things to keep the boys interested, amused, and, consequently, out of mischief."

"I was interested in observing the close cooperation between the big organizations in the field. The K. of C. and Y. M. C. A. secretaries work hand in hand to accomplish the same results."

At the Victory convention of the supreme council to be held at the Waldorf, Aug. 6-7, surprising reports covering the development of the Knights of Columbus work will be read, and at the same time plans will be made to raise the big war fund of \$50,000,000 to continue this work.

IN THE OLDEN DAYS

He was standing at the window of a well known hotel in Maine, looking out at the flow and flux of humanity as it went by, and watching with a mind fixed on the past. Many years ago he had gone away from that city, then only a town, and had come back to see he scarcely knew whom to see whom he might see as a matter of fact, and big and prosperous and middle-aged, he was like a boy lost, and bewildered and a bit afraid maybe, only afraid of time and his changes instead of any one material thing, and he was just ready to talk about it to keep from being lonely. I guess, finally he said to no one in particular, "I suppose the high cost of living is discussed here as everywhere. As I stand here and think it over it seems to me that the walls speak about it. Over across there right in front of us is a big cotton mill, one of the largest in the State. It is also one of the oldest mills, but of course it grows in size every now and then. My grandfather worked in that mill and so did my father and sister, so many years ago that the American girls fought for jobs there. I have heard my grandfather tell how when he worked there he went to work at 5.30 in the morning. At 7.30 they had 30 minutes for their breakfast; at 12 o'clock they had half

an hour for dinner. And they quit work at 7.30 at night. You can reckon it for yourself and see that it was a pretty long day and no Saturday afternoons off either. For that week's work they got three dollars and later it went to four. My sister earned \$3.50 and paid \$2 a week for room and board."

"And the room was an attic, unheated and with candles, then whale oil lamps. Four girls shared it together in two beds, one a trundle that slid in under the other in the daytime. All hands washed at the common sink in the kitchen which was also the living room. A long table in another room was the dining arrangements, and it was heated only from the kitchen. Such were the early days."

"Now I look at this crowd as it passes and see the men and women as they came through those gates today. Such clothes as we never dreamed of for our best are worn with the accustomedness of the times. Such short hours of work, such increased wages on the face of things ought to make a world happy and content. And yet, there are strikes and complaints on every hand."

"Down on the corner here is a store where I stood and watched the people this noon. They came and bought freely, and I thought again of father and sister. It is early June and yet there are strawberries at 40 cents a small box, oranges, 80 cents the dozen and bananas at 40 cents, cherries, melons of two or three kinds, peaches at half a dollar, a day wage to father, for eight of them. Bunches of asparagus at 35 cents and green peas at 80 cents the peck, and many other things, like salmon at 38 cents the pound and lobsters about the same. And the people from the mills came and bought and in numbers. Father and sister never saw many of those things till they were well along in years. Grandfather never tasted those tropical fruits or many vegetables now sold as dainties. They lived honestly, quietly and happily and high cost of living, or high living, never hit them. I wonder, though, what they would say to see the mill, the city, the unrest of today."

ALL ENGLISH GIRLS

LEARNING TO COOK

The war has taught women not only how to drive cars, make shells, plow fields and become effective soldiers, but it also has taught many of them, who didn't know how before, to cook and to sew.

A writer in a London paper says he knows of several girls in a British government office who spend their evenings in learning cookery. "Most of them," he says, "come from homes where the things of the house have always been done for them by well trained servants. I asked one of these girls why she was spending her spare time in learning to boil cabbage and make potatoes look attractive."

"I want to feel independent," she said. "I expect to be married shortly, and I should feel such a fool if my husband came home suddenly on leave and I couldn't cook him a decent dinner. We can't count on servants these days."

War work, the writer concludes, whether it is work in an office or in a hospital or in a factory, is teaching women to be businesslike and orderly. It is teaching them that if a thing has to be done at all, it is more pleasant and infinitely easier to do it well than to do it badly. And above all, it is teaching women to be self-dependent, giving them the desire to make a success of whatever they undertake.

One of the hardest worked of the new order of women employees is the "conductorette" of the motor bus. Her job is particularly nerve wearing and physically hard. She is exposed to all kinds of weather and she must be constantly climbing the winding stairs to collect fares from the passengers on top. She must make change in the dark and punch a ticket for every fare, and the fare, unlike that collected in the usual American city street car, varies according to the distance the passenger desires to ride.

In the rush hours she must handle surging crowds. All these enormous duties she performs wonderfully well, and the marvel of it is that the strain of the work doesn't spoil her temper. But it is a rare sight to see a conductorette show irritation. As a rule she is a cheery friendly little woman who gains the good will and admiration of

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Alfred Somerville, of Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated January 20, 1914, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds in Vol. 271 Page 285, conveyed to James S. Peabody the following described real estate, situated in the South Division of said Houlton, and being a part of that part of lot numbered sixty (60) lying north and easterly of the West Branch of the Meduxnekeag Stream, viz: Beginning on the east line of said lot numbered sixty (60) at a point ten (10) rods northerly from the north side of said West Branch; thence following said east line northerly five and one half (5 1/2) rods; thence westerly at right angles with said east line twenty (20) rods; thence southerly parallel with said east line five and one half (5 1/2) rods; thence easterly to the place of beginning. And whereas the said James S. Peabody by his assignment dated January 26, 1914, and recorded in the said Registry in Vol. 283 Page 418 assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Houlton Trust Company, a corporation existing by law and having its place of business at said Houlton.

Now, therefore, the condition of said mortgage is broken, by reason whereof the said Houlton Trust Company claims a foreclosure of the same, and gives this notice for that purpose. Houlton, Maine, July 29, 1918. HOULTON TRUST COMPANY. By its Attorneys, Archbalds.

all who ride with her, especially the Americans. Londoners seem to have recovered long since from their astonishment over her achievements.

SIMS HAS FLEET

OF 250 VESSELS

A recent dispatch from London says: "There is no branch of Anglo-American activity in which cooperation and comrade ships are more marked and more complete than in the navy," said Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, speaking at the American Luncheon Club, recently. "There are more than 250 American warships now based on this side," Sir Eric said, "and Mr. Roosevelt (American assistant secretary of the navy) has assured us this number will increase faster in the future than in the past."

"We are glad to welcome all these additions to the allied naval strength," Sir Eric added, "because every additional ship means a more strenuous war against submarines."

Escort of American Troops

"Large numbers of ships are being required nowadays for the work of escorting incoming American troops. If a ship is on escort duty it cannot be hunting and fighting submarines. So the additional American forces will mean the release of a similar number of British for intensive offensive work against U-boats."

In addition to Sir Eric Geddes and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the American secretary of the navy, the guests included the members of the naval committee of the American House of Representatives. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I came over here with the object of learning. That is why I came across the Atlantic in a destroyer. I shall spend most of my few weeks on this side in actually seeing things being done."

"Sir Eric Geddes and myself already have visited Queenstown and we have found things working there just as I had dreamed they ought to be working—a keen, unified energy of British and American forces aiming at a common end. It has been a great pleasure to meet Sir Eric, to travel with him on an American destroyer and to find him a 'man' talking in our own language."

"The United States owes much to the untiring work of the British navy, for it is a fact that about 60 per cent of the troops carrying Americans to Europe are British ships and have been escorted by British men-of-war."

"The United States has, I believe, at last struck its stride in naval construction and we shall deliver ships very rapidly hence forth."

Naval Committee Arrives

The naval affairs committee of the United States House of Representatives, headed by Lemuel P. Padgett,

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas William B. Brown of Mars Hill, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated April 5, 1912, recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds in Vol. 259, Page 429, conveyed to Houlton Trust Company, a certain piece or parcel of real estate situated in Mars Hill aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at an hub in the center of the highway leading from Houlton to Presque Isle at a point where the south line of the said town of Mars Hill intersects the said highway; thence west along said south line of said Mars Hill to the southwest corner of lot numbered eighty-five (85); thence north along the west line of said lot eighty-five (85) and lot numbered eighty-six (86) to the center of said highway; thence southeasterly along said highway to the point of beginning; containing one hundred (100) acres more or less. Now, therefore, the condition of said mortgage is broken, by reason whereof said Houlton Trust Company claims a foreclosure of the same, and gives this notice for that purpose. Houlton, Maine, July 17, 1918. HOULTON TRUST COMPANY. By its Attorneys, Archbalds.

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the chairman, has arrived in London, after an uneventful voyage on an American battleship.

The committee was met by representatives of the British admiralty and other officials, and before proceeding to London visited the naval bases and witnessed the joint activities of the British and American navies in those waters.

The members of the committee visited Vice-Admiral Sims, Ambassador Page and the first lord of the admiralty and were the guests of the American Club. They attended the debate on the Irish question in the House of Commons.

Commodore Guy Gaunt, formerly attached to the British embassy at Washington, has been delegated by the first lord of the admiralty to act as escort. The committee will remain in England for several days, and will then go to Queenstown, and afterwards to France and Italy.

Chairman Padgett said that the committee were enthusiastic over what they had already seen, and were prouder than ever of America's efforts in the war, and happy to find such cordial relations between British and American naval officers.

Old Stuff
"Muriel feared the girls wouldn't notice her engagement-ring."
"Did they?"
"Did they? Four of them recognized it at once."

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

TIME AT WHICH TRAINS ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AND DEPART IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1918

Trains scheduled to leave Houlton
All Trains Daily except Sunday
6.30 a. m.—For Caribou, Fort Fairfield.
9.25 a. m.—For Bangor.
11.15 a. m.—For Ashland, St. Francis, Ft. Kent, Washburn, Presque Isle, Van Buren, via Squa Pan and Mapleton.
12.45 p. m.—For Ft. Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren.
4.27 p. m.—For Bangor. Buffet Sleeping Car Houlton to Boston.
7.52 p. m.—For Ft. Fairfield, Van Buren.

TRADES DUE HOULTON
9.24 a. m.—From Van Buren, Ft. Fairfield.
12.30 p. m.—From Bangor, Greenville, Buffet Sleeping Car Boston to Houlton.
5.15 p. m.—From St. Francis, Ft. Kent, Van Buren, Washburn, Presque Isle, via Squa Pan.
4.19 p. m.—From Van Buren, Limestone, Caribou, Ft. Fairfield.
7.47 p. m.—From Bangor.

Time tables giving complete information may be obtained at ticket offices. GEO. M. HOUGHTON, Pass'r Traffic Manager, Bangor, Maine.

Do Not Forget

to Pay your

ELECTRIC LIGHT

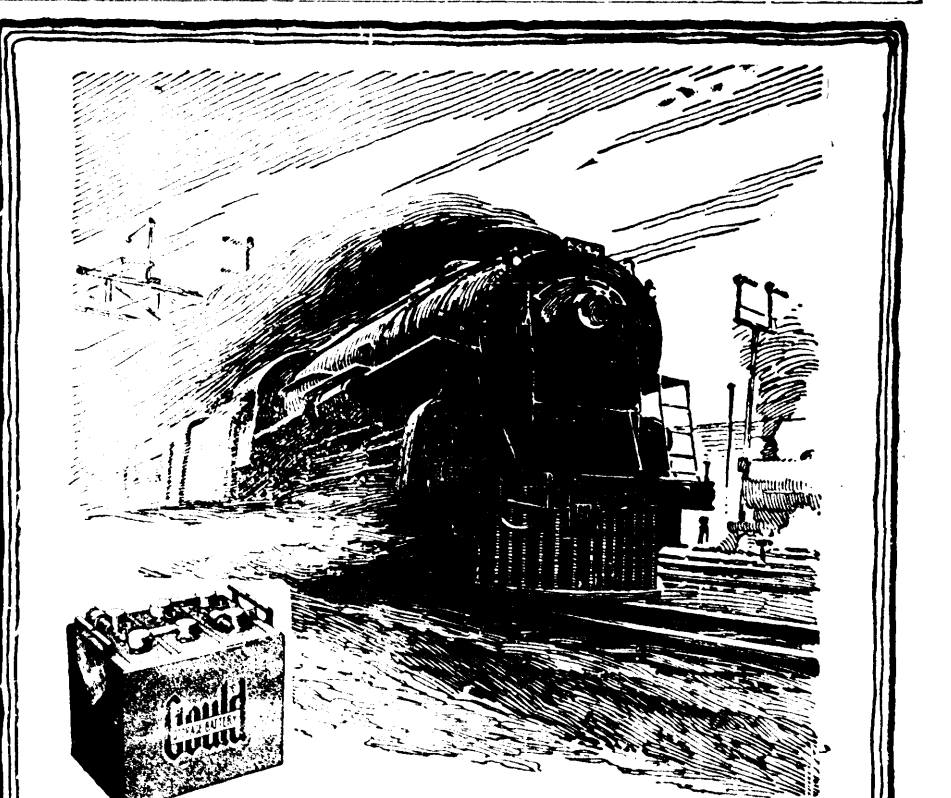
BILL

Before Saturday

Aug. 10

and save 12 1-2 per ct.

Houlton Water Co.



Prevent Battery Troubles Before They Start

and that means regular inspection by competent men. We shall be glad to inspect your battery free. We'll tell you its exact condition and then—it is up to you.

There is no excuse for your neglecting your battery and running up big repair bills when we make you such an offer. Today is a good time to take advantage of it.

We can supply repair parts for any storage battery and Gould Battery to fit the battery box on your car.

Gould Batteries are used on practically all railroads

Houlton Battery Service Co.

Bangor St., Houlton, Maine

SURROUNDING TOWNS

LINNEUS

Mrs. Charlie Johnson is visiting relatives in Cary.

Rev. B. C. Bubar is attending camp meeting at Enfield.

Miss Lola Henderson of Houlton is visiting relatives here.

Miss June Bubar is visiting her sister, Mrs. Millard Moore in Houlton.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hogan on Tuesday July 20th, a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Carr and Mrs. Mayo of Houlton were in town Sunday.

Mr. Allan Adams and family of Crystal, were guests of relatives over Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. Stewart is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Burbar and family in Smyrna.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Byron spent Sunday in Houlton with their daughter, Mrs. Percy Rhoda.

Mr. Frank Tingley and family of Ludlow spent Sunday with Howard Tingley and family.

Mrs. Maria Bither is visiting in Hodgdon with her grandson, Waldo Stewart and family.

Corey Bubar returned last Thursday from Camp Devens, as he did not pass the examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Heald and daughter, Mrs. B. C. Bubar and baby of Danforth, were in town Sunday.

Miss Beryl Blackening of Stockholm, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart.

Messrs. Geo. and Roy Sharp, and families, spent Sunday with Wendall Sharp and family in Houlton.

Mrs. Harold Carver and children of Charlestown are visiting with her mother, Rev. Florence Carver.

Misses Phyllis Bither and Willa Kincaid of Hodgdon spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Hannan.

Mr. Elijah Tingley who has been visiting relatives in Vassalboro for the past month, returned last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Merrow, of Washington, D. C. are visiting Mrs. Merrow's mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Bither.

Mrs. Hattie Fowler of Madison, spent last week with Orville Sawyer and family and Mr. and Mrs. Will McGoldrick.

Dist. Supt. J. W. Gray of Bangor will hold Quarterly Conference at M. E. Church on Friday afternoon, Aug. 9th, at 2 P. M.

Mrs. Frank McAtee of Hodgdon and sister, Miss Frances McCluskey of Danforth, spent last Friday with Mrs. H. Edw. Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. York and son of Island Falls and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stimson of Houlton were visitors in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Ruth of Smyrna Mills and Miss Mabel McElwee of Houlton were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ruth.

At the M. E. Church on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Harry Marr administered the Baptismal service of six children and two adults, and received five members into the church.

Rev. B. C. Bubar closed his 6 weeks evangelistic campaign on Sunday night with 52 members added to the church. There were 23 baptised by Mr. Bubar on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. A. G. Merritt of Houlton with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Bither, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Bither, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman Gardner, spent Sunday in Forest City, making the trip by auto and motor boat.

During the thunder shower on Tuesday afternoon July 30th, the large barn of Walter Tyrell on Bangor road was struck by lightning and burned, the barn was filled with new mown hay. Mr. Tyrell was in Houlton at the time but neighbors and friends were there in time to save most of the farming tools and by tearing a shed down saved the stable and other buildings.

EAST HODGDON

Miss Speed of Danforth is the guest of Mrs. Elmer Weston.

Mrs. Alex. Cummings was the guest of Mrs. John Grant, the week end.

Mrs. B. Bell was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Barton, last week.

Mrs. Kelley of Houlton was the guest of Mrs. Alice London the past week.

Mrs. L. B. Tracy was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Della Eagers the past week.

Mrs. Winfield Scott is spending a few weeks with her father, Mr. Perry Brown.

Mrs. Benj. Duff was the guest of friends and relatives at Debec, N. B. the past week.

A young son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Rouse last Wednesday, July 31st.

Mr. and Mrs. William Smith of Houlton were the guests of their son, Miles Smith recently.

Mrs. John London spent last week in Houlton the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Osgood Tompkins.

Mrs. Maud Smith of Houlton was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Callan Jr., a few days last week.

Quite a number from this place attended the lecture in Houlton Sunday evening, delivered by our Gov. Carl Milliken.

On account of Camp Meeting there will be no preaching service in the Union Church, but Sunday School will be held as usual.

Miss Lillian Brown was operated upon for appendicitis at the Madigan Hospital last Thursday. She is doing as well as can be expected.

LITTLETON

S. P. Adams who has been ill with congestion of the lungs is much better.

Allie Jacques has been confined to the house the past week by rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Nanthaniel Reed of Dyer Brook are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lilley.

Miss Hazel Briggs who has been in Boston for some time returned to her home on Friday.

Mrs. C. B. Silver of Silver Mills, arrived Friday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. David Lunn.

Mrs. S. H. Berry who has been visiting at her son's, L. P. Berry, returned to Houlton on Tuesday.

The public will regret to know that our efficient patrolman, Roscoe Tingley is ill with typhoid fever.

Friends of Alton Titcomb will be pleased to know that he has been granted a 10-days furlough and will start for home Aug. 9.

Friends of Mrs. Frank Griffith will be sorry to know that she was obliged to enter the Aroostook Hospital on Thursday for treatment.

Mr. Marston, general supervisor of Highways, passed through town Monday on his way to the towns in the northern part of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wolverton were called to Bloomfield, N. B. on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wolverton's cousin, George Sweet.

Mrs. Minnie Briggs and daughter, Susie, of South Lancaster, Mass., who have been guests at the home of W. O. Briggs for the past week, returned home Monday.

The Ladies' Aid will hold an ice cream and cake sale at the Grange Hall on Friday, Aug. 9, aprons will also be on sale. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Red Cross will meet on Thursday, Aug. 8, at the Grange Hall to organize a branch of the Red Cross and elect officers. All members of the Auxiliary interested should be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McClain and two children of Calais, who have been visiting at L. P. Berry's returned to Houlton Tuesday to visit Mrs. McClain's aunt, Mrs. S. H. Berry, a few days before returning home.

At the regular meeting of Littleton Grange on Saturday evening, 7 candidates were instructed in the 1st and 2nd degrees. The next regular meeting will not be held on account of the services at the Campgrounds.

Mr. William Coperthwaite, a resident of Littleton, died suddenly on Aug. 2nd, of acute indigestion, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Melvin Chase. Funeral services were held at Monticello on Monday P. M. Interment was in the Monticello cemetery. Mr. Coperthwaite was 64 years of age. He leaves to mourn their loss, 4 daughters and 1 son.

OAKFIELD

Mr. Fred Corliss is home from Fort Slocum for a short furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crandall have returned from a few days visit in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Ruth and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker motored to Houlton Sunday.

Mrs. N. H. Martin of Fort Fairfield, was the guest Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Doran of Fort Fairfield, were callers at the home of Leon Teed, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lupin of Portland were registered at the Commercial House this week.

Mrs. Caroline C. Mathews left Saturday for a month's visit in South Paris, Portland, and Boston.

Mrs. Ruth Leavitt and Mrs. Bamford left Monday for Portland where they will spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Horton and son of Providence, R. I. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stimson.

Mr. Charles Holden and family of Bangor are the guests of Mr. Holden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Holden.

Mr. O. P. Boutillier and Mr. Fred Stimson and party made an auto trip to Danforth and Grand Lake Sunday.

Subscriptions for the service flag which is to be displayed in the square are now being taken at the Oakfield drug store.

Don't miss the Wm. Fox production, "Treasure Island" to be shown at Martin's Theatre on Thursday evening, August 8th.

Word has been received by Mrs. Chas. Boutillier that her son, Sergt. Vern Boutillier has been severely wounded in France.

Meetings of the Red Cross are to be omitted through the month of Aug. All sewing and sweaters are to be passed in before Aug. 15th to Mrs. Holden.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WAVE

The hot sun is doubly dangerous if there is a mass of undigested food in the stomach. Foley's Cathartic Tablets give prompt and sure relief. They act gently but do their work thoroughly. They cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach and benefit the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, blotting, gas.

THE HATHEWAY DRUG CO.

LUDLOW

Several from here attended the Community Chautauqua at Houlton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stephenson were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Grange, Smyrna Mills.

Rev. Mr. Wilson of Houlton will preach at the Baptist Church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Thomas and son, Harry, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Powell, New Limerick.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellie Benn of Smyrna, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hotham, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hutchinson of Monticello, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Emory Moore.

There will be an ice cream sale at the Baptist Church, Wednesday night. Everyone invited, after which Hon. Charles Barnes of Houlton, will give an interesting talk on Red Cross work.

"PHOMA" HITS POTATOES

Disease Heretofore Unknown to This Country Contributes to \$1,000,000 Damage to Crops in New York

Suffolk Co. Mass. last year produced about 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes. It is now estimated that half that output will be considered large this year.

The potatoes came through the ground in fine condition and flourished in the plentiful rains of early summer.

The top growth was strong, and while the bugs were about as expected there was no serious damage to plantations that had ordinary spraying care. This continued till about July 1, when gardeners began to notice an occasional curled leaf, followed soon by browning at the edges. Within a week the plants began to show signs of weakening and the brown-edged leaves dried up. In another week patches that had been attacked were brown and all the foliage dead. Examination showed the under sides of the leaves to be covered with lice that sucked all the life out of the plants. The lice did not have a monopoly of potato destruction. Mosaic blight, a

disease that is carried by potato seed, had a larger share this year than usual, much Maine-grown seed apparently being affected.

Another disease said to be entirely new in this country, made its appearance in quite a number of potato patches, and while each hill attacked was completely destroyed, its occurrence was not frequent enough to cause serious loss. This disease appears when the plant is about half grown and attacks the stem a few inches above the ground. First the stem shows a softening blight, then rotting sets in and the stem decays just above the ground. Gardeners when it first appeared, supposed that the affected stems had been bruised or crushed in cultivation or by some animal, but as it spread, more careful investigations were made. These revealed that where the tubers had formed the rot of the stem extended into the ground and destroyed the potatoes and roots.

R. C. Parker, manager of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau; Dr. Whetzel of Cornell University, and Dr. Burrus of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who have been studying potato pests and diseases on Long Island, agree that the damage to the crop in the potato belt along the northern shore will amount to \$1,000,000, and that half of this loss has been inflicted within two weeks. Dr. Whetzel and Dr. Burrus are particularly interested in the new disease. Dr. Whetzel says he has seen it on potatoes in Europe, but never before in this country. He

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas, Fred J. Fleming of Oxbow Plantation, in the County of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed, dated October 23rd, 1911, and recorded in Vol. 259, Page 23 of the Aroostook Registry of deeds, did give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto William T. Libby and Isaac O. Libby, both of said Plantation, a certain piece of Real Estate, situated in said Oxbow Plantation, being a part of Lot numbered Five (5), bounded and described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the North side of the Aroostook Road, Twenty (20) rods West of Eva Howe's line, thence Northerly Sixteen (16) rods, thence Westerly Ten (10) rods, thence Southerly Sixteen (16) rods to said road, thence Easterly Ten (10) rods to place of beginning; and whereas said William T. Libby and said Isaac O. Libby, for a valuable consideration paid to them by Will M. Junkins, late of Masardis in said County, deceased, in his lifetime, sell said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, to said Junkins and made an assignment thereof, dated May 31st, 1912, recorded in Vol. 248, Page 408 of said Registry, and because of an error in said assignment, said William T. Libby and said Isaac O. Libby, by their assignment dated July 18th, 1918 and recorded in Vol. 308 Page 170 of said Registry, did make another assignment thereof, and sell and convey said mortgage and debt to Maude F. Junkins, as administratrix of the estate of said Will M. Junkins, deceased, and whereas said Maude F. Junkins, as administratrix aforesaid, by her assignment, dated July 22nd, 1918, and recorded in Vol. 308 Page 170 of said Registry, did sell, assign and convey to me, the undersigned, George W. Junkins, said mortgage and the debt thereby secured and all right, title and interest in and to the aforesaid premises therein described, acquired under and by virtue of said mortgage, and whereas, the condition of said mortgage is broken, now therefore, by reason of the breach thereof, I, said George W. Junkins, claim a foreclosure thereof and give this notice for the purpose of foreclosing it.

Sold only by
L. A. BARKER
OAKFIELD, MAINE

calls it Phoma disease or Phoma stem blight. No suggestion for controlling the disease has been made, but many plant scientists are studying it at first hand. Particular attention is being given to the place of origin of all seed in fields that are affected, with hope that it may be rooted out by quarantining the seed supply.

h Hospitality Explained

A. E. Clark, editor of The City Bulletin of Columbus, Ohio, was with a friend who was campaigning for the Red Cross. The friend knocked at a door and a voice said, "Come in."

His friend tried the door, then shouted, "It's locked!"

"Come in," repeated the voice, and the campaigner replied:

"It's locked."

"Come in."

"It's locked."

At that point a woman put her head out of a window next door and said:

"There's no one at home. You're talking to the parrot."

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Julia B. Plourde of Silver Ridge Pl., Aroostook Co., Maine, by her mortgage deed dated Nov. 1st, 1916, and recorded in Aroostook Registry of Deeds Vol. 293, Page 257, conveyed to Malvina A. Ludgate of Lubec, Maine, and the said Malvina A. Ludgate by her deed of assignment dated Jan. 19th, 1917, and recorded in said Aroostook Registry of Deeds Vol. 283, Page 248, conveyed to Houlton Trust Co., of Houlton, Maine, and the said Houlton Trust Co., by its deed of assignment dated July 16th, 1918, and recorded in said Aroostook Registry of Deeds Vol. 283, Page 416, reconveyed to said Malvina A. Ludgate the following described parcel of land situated in said Silver Ridge Pl., Aroostook Co., Maine, to wit: Lot numbered Seventeen in the second range of lots in said Silver Ridge Pl., also a certain piece of lot numbered eighteen in range aforesaid, south of the road leading from the County road to the north line of said lot numbered seventeen including said road on lot eighteen;

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 the said mortgage.

July 29, 1918.

MALVINA A. LUDGATE,
By Verdi Ludgate her atty.

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NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Ephraim L. Rediker of Woodland, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated December 1, 1916, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds in Vol. 280 Page 112, conveyed to Houlton Savings Bank, a certain tract or parcel of land in said Woodland, described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit: "Sixty (60) acres of the east end of lot No. one hundred and three (103) Alfred's survey of said Woodland, excepting thirty (30) acres previously conveyed to Amanda Jordan from the south end of sixty acres, more particularly bounded as follows: Beginning at the s. e. corner of said Lot No. 103 and on the east line of said lot northerly forty (40) rods, thence westerly and parallel with the south line of said lot five (5) rods; thence northerly and parallel with the east line of said lot forty-three (43) rods; thence westerly and parallel with the south line of said lot and northerly parallel with the east line of said lot to the north line of said lot the two latter bounds to be at such distances as that following the north line of said lot to the N. E. corner of said lot and thence the east line of said lot to the point begun at will leave thirty (30) acres in the north-easterly end of said lot."

Now, therefore, the condition of said mortgage is broken, by reason whereof said Houlton Savings Bank claims a foreclosure of the same, and gives this notice for that purpose.

Houlton, Maine, August 2, 1918.

HOULTON SAVINGS BANK,
By its Attorneys, Archibalds.

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CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and death of our beloved wife and mother. Also for the beautiful flowers, some of which gave her so much pleasure in her last days, and after death bore silent testimony of the neighbors' kindness towards her.

ALONZO CLARK,
MILES CLARK,
MRS. CATHERINE CLARK,
HENRY CLARK,
WILLIAM CLARK,
HELEN CLARK.

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NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Viola M. French and Christopher C. French, both of Danforth, in the County of Washington and State of Maine, by their mortgage deed dated August 5th, 1916, and recorded in the Washington County Registry in Book 320, Page 270, and recorded in the Aroostook County Registry, in Vol. 289, Page 480, conveyed to William R. Foss a certain lot or parcel of land situated in said Danforth the same being part of lots six (6) and seven (7) according to plan and survey of Southard and Bragdon, recorded in Plan Book 3, Page 6 of the Washington County Registry of Deeds, being same premises desired to said grantor, Viola M. French, by Otis E. Chamberlain reference thereto being hereby made for a more particular description.

Also certain other real estate described in said mortgage as all the land they or either of them may own in the town of Weston, in the County of Aroostook, in said State, subject however to the rights of B. C. Bubar in and to a part of said premises, by virtue of a certain lease and option to purchase given by said grantors June 6th, 1916, and subject also to the rights of said grantee, William R. Foss, in said premises by virtue of certain mortgages he then held.

And whereas the said William R. Foss, by his deed of assignment, dated June 15th, 1918, and recorded in the Washington County Registry Vol. 333, Page 184, and in the Aroostook County Registry Vol. 320, Page 411, did sell, assign and convey to Henry H. Putnam said mortgage, the debt thereby secured, and all right, title and interest in the premises therein described, acquired under and by virtue thereof, to hold to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken;

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

Danforth, Me., July 30th, 1918.

HENRY H. PUTNAM

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NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Amos Lee, of Weston, County of Aroostook, State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated December 17th, 1916, and recorded in the Aroostook County Registry Book 295, Page 46, conveyed to Dutton F. Gilpatrick a certain lot or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate in Weston aforesaid and described as follows: to wit, being the North part of lot number twenty-three (23), formerly in the town of Bancroft, according to the survey and plan of William Butterfield, being same premises conveyed to Dutton F. Gilpatrick by Horace Magoon. Also one other lot consisting of one acre formerly a part of the above lot, being same conveyed to said Gilpatrick by Charles Tebeau;

And whereas the said Dutton F. Gilpatrick by his deed of assignment dated January 30th, 1917, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds Vol. 295, Page 91, sold, assigned, transferred and conveyed unto Edgar B. Putnam said mortgage deed, the notes, debt and claim thereby secured and all his right, title and interest by virtue of said mortgage in and to the real estate therein described;

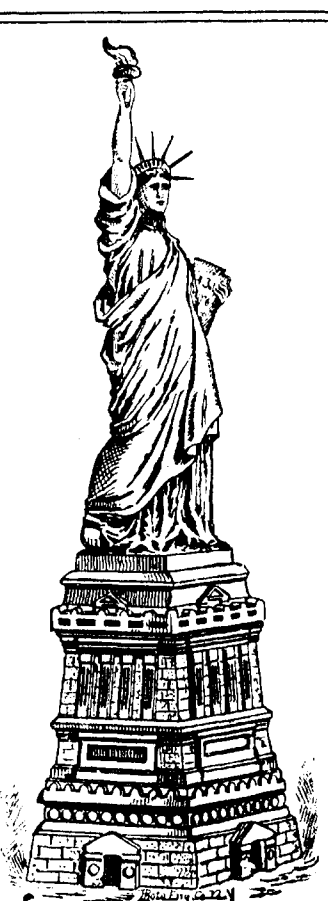
And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken;

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

Dated at Danforth, Me., August 1st, 1918.

EDGAR B. PUTNAM

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What Will Be Your Answer?

Thousands of our boys are going down into the trenches today—clean-faced, determined, splendid young men—going there to battle for you.

You can at least go down in your pockets for them.

There's an army. Yes, a dozen armies—of stalwart, wind-bronzed young men standing between you and the grizzly Hun. These young fellows are giving their ease, their comfort, their friends and homes, their bodies, the hope of life—giving for you—for you.

You can at least lend your money for them? Prove your patriotism with dollars.

National War Savings Committee

