

VOL. LVIII

HOULTON, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

**GARFIELD TO
REDUCE COST
OF GASOLINE****Will Fix Price for War and
Domestic Purposes**

Fuel Administrator Garfield announced last week that he expects soon to fix a price for gasoline for domestic consumers as well as the government and the allies at a figure lower than the present market price. He is awaiting further reports on the situation before taking definite action. No intimation was made as to what the fixed price will be.

Dr. Garfield's announcement disclosed that for some time consideration had been given the problem of bringing the price of gasoline to a lower level. Several reports already have been made to Mark L. Regua, director of the oil division of the fuel administration, and it was intimated that upon completion of the investigation now being conducted immediate action would be taken.

Senate Asks "Gas" Data
The disclosure of Dr. Garfield's purpose came during an informal talk with newspaper correspondents in which the stocks of gasoline in the country and the stated shortage east of the Mississippi river, which caused the administration to request that no passenger automobiles be operated on Sundays in that section, were discussed.

Dr. Garfield would not discuss reports that this request was based on information furnished this administration by the oil industry for the alleged purpose of maintaining the present price of gasoline in the face of a reported large supply in the country.

The Senate displayed its interest in the autless Sunday request by adopting a resolution offered by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, asking the administration for information as to the country's production, consumption and exportation, with separate figures on the amount used by passenger cars.

Fuel Administrator Garfield informed the Senate in response to the Lodge resolution of inquiry that unless conservation steps were taken immediately there would be a deficit of approximately one million barrels of gasoline at the end of the year. At the rate of consumption in August he estimated there was only about one month's supply ahead.

**LATEST FIGURES IN
THE MAINE ELECTION**

Final unofficial returns of the election which have been received from all places except, Cyr, E and Long Island plantations and Woodville, and had been partly revised by unofficial reports from town clerks, gave Governor Carl E. Milliken a plurality of 5,189 and Senator Bert M. Fernald 13,700. Senator Fernald ran 2,825 votes ahead of Governor Milliken while the vote of Bertrand G. McIntyre, the democratic candidate for Governor exceeded that of Elmer E. Newbert, Senator Fernald opponent by 6,686. The vote was 63,918 for Governor Milliken and 58,729 for McIntyre; 66,743 for Senator Fernald and 53,043 for Newbert.

The four missing towns cast 100 votes at the last election of which more than half were polled in Cyr. The TIMES in last week's issue made an error in the vote in Houlton for County Treasurer, Thos. P. Putnam giving it as 418 when it should have been 478.

Charles P. Barnes, Representative to the Legislature, had no opposition on the ticket and was unanimously elected, receiving 478 votes.

A. G. Merritt, purchasing agent of Houlton Grange, left Thursday on a business trip to Portland and Boston. Mrs. H. M. Briggs returned last week from Boston, where she spent a few days at the Copley Plaza, the guest of Miss Estelle Neuhaus.

Mrs. H. H. Lowrey and child who have been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Astle, left Friday for her home in Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Heughins left Friday for Salem, Mass., to visit their brother, Harry E. Heughins, who has recently enlisted in the U. S. Navy, as machinist mate.

P. B. McGary who is now stationed at the aviation field at Garden City, L. I. spent a short furlough at home last week with his mother, leaving Monday on his return to duty.

Mrs. L. F. Gannon of Albion, Me., is the guest of her brother, Mr. A. E. Astle on Court St. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Isabelle Astle who has been visiting at her home.

L. L. McLeod, the well known Houlton Dry Goods man, has opened a garment store in Fort Fairfield, and is meeting with good success in his undertaking.

Owners of motor cars all over Canada are asked to join in a movement to save gasoline. They are asked to do it voluntarily and to begin next Sunday by abandoning pleasure rides. A similar request in the United States met with a wonderful response. —Sentinel.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF
CHARLES A. LYONS**

The community was shocked on Friday morning, when it became known that Chas. A. Lyons, editor of the Aroostook Pioneer, had passed away without a moment's warning, at his home on Heywood street, the night before.

Mr. Lyons had returned from his two weeks vacation at Square Lake only the Saturday before, and had remarked to a number of his friends what a good rest he had enjoyed, and how well he felt, and during Thursday he had been in his usual health. He went to his room about 10 o'clock to retire, he had removed his coat and vest and was about to take off his collar and tie when he sunk to the floor, death being instantaneous, due to a heart trouble which at different times in the past few years he had been subject to.

Chas. A. Lyons was born in Houlton July, 1862, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Lyons. He attended the schools in Houlton and at an early age went to Caribou, where he entered the employ of S. W. Mathews, editor of the Aroostook Republican, learning the printer's trade in which he became one of the best posted of any man in Eastern Maine. Leaving Caribou in 1887 he went to Massachusetts where he worked at his trade, returning to Houlton in 1892, where he purchased the Job Printing business of Wm. H. Smith, then located in the Gould building on Market Sq. In 1906, three months after the death of Geo. H. Gilman, he formed a partnership with A. W. Hall formerly of Caribou, Mr. Hall purchasing the Aroostook Pioneer plant, as his share of the partnership and Mr. Lyons putting in his Job Printing business as his share, and the two offices were combined, being conducted by Mr. Lyons. Mr. Hall not taking any active part in the business until 1908 when Mr. Hall disposed of his interest to Mr. Lyons who became sole proprietor. In 1915 the business was incorporated, composed of Mr. Lyons and Albert K. Stetson under the name of the Pioneer Publishing Co.

Nov. 3, 1894, Mr. Lyons was married to Eunice A. Sawyer, of Linneus, who with their daughter, Dorothy, together with a brother, Ulysses, who is an instructor in the Maine School for the blind in Portland, and a sister, Mrs. W. H. Newell of Cleveland, Ohio, survive him, and to whom the sympathy of the community is extended. Chas. A. Lyons was a man who was universally liked, a citizen of whom Houlton was proud, moderate in all of his doings, well posted in his business as well as on important matters of the day, he made an ideal editor, and was capable of expressing his ideas in a most pleasing manner. He was at the time of his death President of the Aroostook Press Assn., and his advice was always sought as a man who knew his business, in the many meetings which it held.

In his business dealings he was square and upright, and was always willing to give advice and counsel to the editor of the TIMES, when he started in the newspaper business as a novice, realizing that brother Lyons knew the printing business from A. to Z.

He was a Past Grand of Rockabema Lodge I. O. O. F. and had served as an officer of the Grand Lodge. He was also a member of Houlton Lodge B. P. O. Elks, and the K. of P.

Funeral services were held from his late residence on Heywood street on Monday afternoon, Rev. T. P. Williams officiating. Rockabema Lodge taking charge of the services after leaving the house, escorted by Houlton Lodge of Elks, interment being in Evergreen Cemetery.

**PROF. W. F. WATSON
DELIVERS FINE LECTURE**

Prof. W. F. Watson of Athens, Ga., well known in this town where he attended school when a young man, later graduating from Colby College, delivered one of his popular lectures in the High School Auditorium, Tuesday Sept. 10, for the benefit of the Red Cross chapter, which was largely attended and much enjoyed by all.

Mr. Watson who is professor in one of the large southern colleges, has been an extensive traveler and has stored up a large amount of useful knowledge, this coupled with the pleasing knack of knowing what to say, and how to say it, makes his lectures pleasing to hear.

The subject of his lecture here was "The War in Cartoons" and he showed on the screen cartoons from the pens of the World's leading artists none of which were in any way complimentary to the great war Lord of Germany.

Prof. Watson is lecturing throughout the country under the auspices of the Board of Education of New York City, and his appearance here was largely due to the efforts of Mr. B. B. Feeley a personal friend of Mr. Watson's.

While in town Mr. Watson called on many of his old friends to renew boyhood acquaintance.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wheaton and son who have been the guests of Mrs. Wheaton's father, C. W. Davenport Sr., left Wednesday on their return to their home in Richmond, Va.

**BLOODED STOCK
FOR HOULTON
FARMERS****Great Addition to Local Herds**

Oscar Shirley, who has probably had more fancy bred stock in sheep as well as horses, than any man in this section, and who thoroughly believes that blooded stock pays, has just received an Oxford Down buck for which he paid \$165.

This buck was imported by him from England, in a flock that came to the Anoka farms in Waukesha, Wis., and is one of the finest looking animals that was ever brought to Aroostook.

Mr. Shirley has raised many pure blooded sheep, and his flocks have always brought the highest prices, the demand for them being greater than the supply.

At a meeting of sheep raisers in the State of Maine, held at Waterville last week, where an auction of blooded sheep was held, Mr. Shirley was elected a director of a State-wide organization, to further the interests of sheep raising in the state.

Summit Farms at Davidson, whose ad is appearing in the TIMES sold last week to Thomas Hamilton, a 5 months old Holstein bull calf, King Walker Gerben, whose dam is Stella Beets DeKol, with a record of 21½ lb butter in 7 days and 43½ lb milk in 7 days. His sire is King Walker Johanna, whose first 11 dams averaged 32½ lb of butter in 7 days. His dam was Lottie Walker Spofford 2nd and her dam is one of the greatest cows the breed ever produced.

**TO MEN OWNING THRESHING
MACHINES**

There is apparently much misunderstanding and confusion on the part of the parties owning and operating threshing machines in Aroostook County. The following letter is a copy of the one County Agent, J. L. Scribner, has sent out to the selectmen as well as other parties whom he thought might know the farmers owning machines:

Presque Isle, Maine,
September 2, 1918.

Dear Sir:

By act of Congress every thrasher in the United States is required to report the amount of all kinds of grain threshed by him during the season.

The blanks which are to be used for the purpose have been sent me for general distribution.

Will you kindly assist the Government by helping me to get a list of the men who own threshing machines in your town. The list should include all men owning machines whether they do custom threshing or not.

Since it is already the beginning of the threshing season it is urgent that we get the report blank out at the earliest possible moment. I should appreciate a prompt reply from you, using the enclosed envelope without postage for reply.

Very truly yours,
County Agent.

Will every farmer owning a threshing machine please send his name and address to County Agent, J. L. Scribner, Presque Isle, Me., Box 40 at once.

POTATOES MUST BE GRADED

The following article from the Produce News may interest the TIMES readers.

Our article Aug. 24 regarding the failure of some shippers of potatoes in New Jersey to grade their shipments in accordance with the rules of the Food Administration has borne valuable fruit. An inspector from the Department of Agriculture was asked by the Food Administration to investigate conditions and his report verified every essential fact that we published three weeks ago.

As a result, the violators of the regulations were warned to change their tactics and to obey the rules as their neighbors were doing. They were told in an unmistakable manner that any belief that the Food Administration would overlook the sale of ungraded potatoes this season because the regulations were new was an error. In other words they were told that they must "be good" or suffer the consequences. And it is well known what those consequences are when the rules of the Food Administration are ignored or defied.

As we go to press this week a high official of the Food Administration is making a tour of New Jersey to see if the warnings were effective and if the potatoes being shipped are graded according to the rules. It is to be hoped that he will find that the abuse has stopped and that the New Jersey potatoes are being properly graded before shipment. If this is not being done no one is likely to regret it more than the shippers who believed that Mr. Hoover and his helpers do not mean what they say or that they can be fooled for any considerable length of time.

**WOMEN'S LIBERTY
LOAN COMMITTEE**

A county conference of the Women's Liberty Loan workers of southern Aroostook was held at the home of Mrs. S. L. White, chairman for South Aroostook, Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Grace A. Wing of Auburn, the State executive chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee was present and addressed them on the work of the coming campaign.

The members of the Houlton local committee were all present, together with many of the chairmen from the surrounding towns accompanied in most cases by the members of their committees. Some of those present were Mrs. Walter E. Mathews, of Oakfield, Mrs. Thomas McDonald, of Hodgdon, Mrs. Alice Tracy of Sherman Mills, Mrs. S. R. Crabtree of Island Falls, and Mrs. Wilson Sylvester and Mrs. Howard Pierce of Mars Hill, Geo. A. Gorham, county chairman of the Men's Liberty Loan Committee was also present.

Mrs. Wing's talk was remarkably helpful and practical. Many plans were discussed, questions asked and a mutual interchange of ideas followed so that the women departed to their homes with a clearer idea of what was expected of them and a firmer determination to carry through the work of the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan campaign to a successful finish.

Mrs. Grace A. Wing of Auburn, State executive chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, was entertained at the home of Mrs. S. L. White, while she was in town to attend the county conference of Women's Liberty Loan workers. Mrs. Wing attended conferences at Rockland on Monday, Belfast Tuesday, Presque Isle Wednesday, Houlton Thursday and Augusta Friday, and is one of the busiest persons in the state, carrying on her important work for the government.

The following ladies have been appointed to serve on the Women's Liberty Loan committee in Houlton for the campaign commencing September 28th.

Mrs. Mary E. Stuart, Chairman, Mrs. F. E. Hall, Mrs. E. E. Milliken and Mrs. O. A. Hodgins, with the assistance of Mrs. S. L. White, county chairman. These ladies will divide the town into districts, each taking a certain territory, and will make a house-to-house canvass, selling only to women as in the campaign of last spring. The Women's Honor Roll, a feature of last spring's campaign will again be used and though 162 names were then put on the Roll it is thought many more will be secured this time as the work of the Women's Committee is more thoroughly understood.

Mrs. S. L. White, County Chairman for Southern Aroostook of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee announces the following appointments of town chairmen: Mrs. Mary Stuart (Houlton); Mrs. Wilson Sylvester, Mrs. Hill; Mrs. L. R. Crabtree (Island Falls); Mrs. Alice Tracy, Sherman Mills; Mrs. Walter E. Mathews, Oakfield; Mrs. Elmer C. Vining, Smyrna Mills; Mrs. Niles C. Pinkham, Fort Kent; Mrs. Hugh Hayward, Ashland; Mrs. Thomas McDonald, Hodgdon; Mrs. James White, Dyer Brook; Mrs. A. M. Rollins, Wytotitlock.

Mrs. S. S. Thornton, County Publicity Chairman, attended a State meeting in Augusta last week.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

The Public Playground held its last session on Saturday morning. The committee in charge feel well satisfied with what has been accomplished during the five weeks that the playground has been carried on and feel that the time and money spent has been well invested.

The young ladies who have supervised the work and play, Misses Edith Shea, Dorothy Lyons and Vivian Vose, have been most faithful in the discharge of their duties and have spared no effort to make it successful.

The children enjoyed a picnic on Wednesday. About 50 children were present to take part in the games and enjoy the teeters, swings and sand-piles as well as various games loaned by interested friends. Mr. Holdaway kindly donated a peck of peanuts for the peanut hunt. McGary Bros. gave a dozen lemons and Hallett-McKeen Co. gave the sugar for the lemonade. The committee wish to thank all those who have helped make the children happy and they hope to carry on the work another season with additions and improvements.

Robert Wilkins who has been attending the Students Army Training Camp at Plattsburg, returned last week for a stay at home before returning to Colby.

Wm. W. Gallagher of the War Dept. has been assigned to the local draft board for special work, having been at Camp Devens for special training along these lines.

**WILL YOU HELP
OUR BOYS ABROAD?**

Every Man, Woman and Child Can
Join to Send News of This Town
into the Front Line Trenches

**Whole Nation Moves To
Banish Solitude**

Every citizen interested in the boys of his home town now at the front, and in the brave women who equally are serving their country abroad, has an opportunity to show his appreciation of the sacrifice they are making. The opportunity comes as a result of the generosity and thought of Colonel William Boyce Thompson of New York, who has conceived and put into execution what is known as the Home Paper Service.

Under the plan, every man and woman in foreign service will receive the town newspaper, and so be kept in constant touch with the places and the people they know and love.

Every branch of the United States Government is interested in the plan. The Government realizes the importance of keeping those in the service happy and constantly in touch with their home ties and associations. Nothing is more depressing in a national emergency than the spirit of loneliness in those serving their country, and officials know that nothing can dispel this feeling more effectively than reading the home town newspaper.

Publishers of newspapers in all parts of the country—this newspaper included—have grasped with pleasure the plan outlined by Colonel Thompson, and they have agreed to co-operate in every way.

Under the ruling of the War Industries Board newspaper publishers are forbidden to send their newspapers free, even to soldiers. The newspaper must be subscribed for in the regular way, the only exception being soldiers who formerly were in the employ of the newspaper and who left that service to enlist. Colonel Thompson therefore proposes that the public in each community contribute to a fund so that the home newspaper (in our case this newspaper) may reach every man and woman now in the service of his country.

Anyone may contribute to the fund, and any sum may be contributed. It is not necessary to contribute the entire amount of one subscription. It does not matter whether the rich man sends in one hundred dollars or the poor boy or little girl sends in five cents. Each gift will be a message of love and helpfulness to the home town folks "Over There." The money will be lumped into one fund, out of which subscriptions will be entered as fast as the money is received.

Contributors who send in the full price of a year's subscription may, if they wish, designate to what particular person they wish the newspaper sent, but if the name given is already listed as receiving the paper, then the publisher reserves the right to apply the subscription to some less fortunate soldier boy or noble woman who is just as lonely for news of home and home folks.

The name of every contributor to this home paper service will be published in this newspaper, and the name of everyone entered for a subscription to the TIMES will be published as well as the number of those remaining whose subscriptions have not been covered.

If the amount of money received shall be more than is necessary to send the paper to every person from the town now in the service, then the balance will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The plan is endorsed by the publisher of this newspaper without any thought of profit, either directly or indirectly, but with a sincere desire to help keep the home fires burning and to send to our heroes and heroines news of our town, to keep their hearts warm for us and to let them know they are constantly in our minds.

The publisher, of course, cannot make a profit on circulation, and additional circulation such as this will be—circulation from non-purchasers sent far across the sea—can have no added value to the advertiser.

These facts are stated so that every contributor may feel that every cent contributed goes to the good cause.

The mothers of our boys are facing an ordeal with a bravery that commands respect and admiration. Here and there where tiny stars are turned from blue to gold, where anguish grips the heart, the nation stands in silence and honors the women who have given of their blood, the very bone of their home, to their country. To them, home has lost its meaning—the soul of it has fled—there is no home, it is just a place, and no place is quite so lonely, unless it be within the hearts of those brave sons in far off France who long for just a word of home. There cannot be a man, there cannot be a woman, not even a child, who will fail to contribute just a little to make the hearts of these patriots lighter. Not one. Not in our town.

Mrs. H. D. McIlroy of Portland, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Alex. Bubar for the past two weeks, returned home Saturday.

**POST OFFICE BOWLERS WIN
PRIZE IN BOWLODROME
THRIFT STAMP CONTEST**

Final Games Break Deadlock And
Put Them Over the Line Winners

The Thrift Stamp bowling contest which for various reasons was not completed in the Spring and for good and sufficient reasons could not be rolled during vacation time, was completed last Thursday evening when the Post Office boys took into camp the Bowlodrome Five in a slow contest, 3 points won gave them the coveted trophy \$25 worth of Thrift Stamps.

During the entire contest these two teams have been strong contenders for first place; the other two teams were easily out of the race early in the series.

All of the games have been watched with interest by good crowds of spectators who "rooted" impartially, and the result is of much satisfaction to the supporters of the P. O. team.

THE GAMES

POST OFFICE			
Kelso	112	90	94—296
Crawford	88	75	89—253
O'Brien	76	85	92—253
Hagerman	79	94	76—247
McIntyre	89	79	80—248

442 423 431—1296

BOWLODROME FIVE			
Ervin	101	81	78—260
Colwell	83	75	79—257
Dibblee	81	82	90—253
Fleming	83	89	81—253
Lunt	80	102	89—271

428 429 417—1274

	W	L	PC
Post Office	25	11	695
Bowlodrome Five	20	12	625
McElwee's	10	18	357
Linneus	5	19	208

The following table shows the averages of the ten high men in the contest.

Kelso, 27 games	94	17-27
Lunt, 24 games	91	12-24
McIntyre, 27 games	91	11-27
Hagerman, 27 games	88	18-27
Getchell, 15 games	88	3-15
O'Brien, 27 games	88	8-27
A. Byron, 15 games	87	11-15
Dibblee, 24 games	87	10-24
McElwee, 21 games	87	8-21
P. Byron, 15 games	86	8-15

The Bowlodrome alleys have been put in first class condition during the summer and already the boys are beginning to limber up for the fall business and some good records are being made daily.

**CANNOT SHOOT PARTRIDGE
UNTIL OCTOBER 1**

On Monday the bird game season opened in Maine, when hunters may kill ducks, wild geese and Wilson snipe only. The open season begins Sept. 15, but as this is Sunday, when no hunting is allowed and hunting at night is also forbidden, the real game season will begin at sunrise on Monday. For these birds hunters have an open season until Jan. 1, the daily limit being 10 ducks and 10 snipe.

Hunters, however, will have no opportunity to try their skill on woodcock and partridges until Oct. 1, and will have only two months to try their luck.

Hunters are allowed five partridges and 10 woodcock, but cannot sell them either to markets or individuals. On Oct. 1, the open season on deer begins and continues until Dec. 16, with no Sunday or night hunting allowed. Deer cannot be sold or taken out of the state. There is no open season on cow moose, and the closed season of four years on bull moose ends Oct. 1, 1919. There is also a perpetual closed season on Caribou, now almost extinct in this state. Non-residents must have a license to hunt in this state.

In New Brunswick there is a close time on partridge for 4 years.

Miss Celia Shepherd and Miss Grace Dowling of Toledo, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Chadwick on High St.

Dr. White of East Dixfield, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. White, for a couple of weeks, returned home Monday, accompanied by his mother who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. King.

Road Supt. James Fortier and Fred Fortier went to Portland last week to get the new truck for the Road Dept. which the town has bought. They drive the truck back overland, reaching here Tuesday. Fred Fortier will be the regular driver of it, and this trip will be valuable experience.

We again must call the attention of our readers to the rulings regarding newspaper subscriptions being paid in advance, as published in last week's issue. These rulings were made not by us, but by the Priorities Board of War Industries, and are plain and emphatic. But a very small number of our subscribers who are in arrears have paid any attention to them as yet. We trust all in arrears will send in renewals or call at the office very soon, so that we will not be compelled to take their names off our books, as ordered to do by the Priorities Board of War Industries. Anyone who has had business with the Federal government must know that their orders MUST be obeyed.

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

Established April 12, 1860

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

CHAS. H. FOGG, Pres. & Mgr.

Subscription in U. S. \$1.50 per year
in advance, \$2.00 in arrears; in Canada
\$2.00 in advance, \$2.50 in arrears.
Single copies five cents.No Subscription cancelled until ar-
rearages 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 due
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 uncalled for, 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

MEN THE LEGISLATURE NEEDS

The legislature always is important
to the public, for upon its competence
or incompetence, its integrity or its
lack of high standards for the trans-
action of public business, largely de-
pends the success or failure of the
government of the state. The execu-
tive department may plan broadly and
its members may work hard, but the
success of their policies and methods
is chiefly conditioned by the capacity
and the personal character of the in-
dividual members of the legislature.True as all this may be in times of
peace, it is still more true in days of
war. Problems of novel nature and
peculiar complexity crowd to the
front and press for instant and judi-
cious decision. There is more need
than ever for men with breadth of
vision, force of character and un-
selfish patriotic personality and spir-
it of public service.The type of man who makes the
most useful legislator is the practical
idealist. He need not be a man of af-
fairs, the successful business man,
farmer, manufacturer or wagonworker,
but may as well be the successful pro-
fessional man, banker, doctor, educator,
lawyer or minister, as the case may be.
The state needs representatives of all
classes and interests in the legislature.
It especially requires their services as
a duty of patriotism when this Nation
is at battle for the maintenance of
those principles of government upon
which the existence and perpetuity of
the commonwealth are based.

THE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

The adjustment which civilization
makes possible is illustrated in one
way by the manner in which the
American people and the people of
some of the other Allied nations are
reconciled to the economic problems
which world-war conditions impose.
These conditions were in a sense not
a matter of growth, but of rapid
changes which came in almost unan-
ticipated ways. Almost overnight as
the result of the draft went toward a
million men were taken from the ac-
customed walks of life, leaving those
who were not called to make up as
best they could the shortage of man
power. War needs likewise forced a
change in the material producing
world and this involved another re-
adjustment on the part of business
and industry.As the result of the continued
drawing upon the man power of the
Nation for the army and the pros-
pect of still further drafts upon it,
the American people face a "contin-
ually changing order in the economic
world. The non-essential industries
are being more and more forced to
give up their workers to war indus-
tries and related branches which are
called essential. Higher prices have
been the order in wages and the
country towns and the small cities
have in a large number of instances
sacrificed workers. It is also proba-
bly true that the Eastern states of the
Country have drawn upon the West-
ern states to an extent that is not
fully comprehended. It is known that
the South has been heavily drawn
upon. And yet in it all there is an
adjustment which a few years ago
social scientists would not have dared
predict on the basis of their theory
of reasoning. But it is being realized
and without seriously disturbing re-
sults. It all demonstrates the unity
which marks our democracy.

THE AMERICAN MARKSMAN

While the entrance of the United
States into the war brought many
surprises to the enemy, especially in
view of the fact that Germany did
not take us seriously as to the num-
ber of troops we intended to send to
France, there is nothing that has
startled her more than the accuracy
of our marksmanship. In the use of
the larger pieces of ordnance as well
as in the small arms the United States
soldiers have a natural aptitude as
well as an expert training which
makes for an efficiency which the
Germans do not like. In plotting and
in execution the American soldier has
always possessed an acumen that has
made our gunnery the object of pride
to our citizens and of envy to people

of other nations who have known of

German prisoners have been the
source of much interesting infor-
mation. Not that what they have to
say is taken in itself as representing
entirely dependable information, but
it reflects much that must be taken
as genuine. Two things have im-
pressed the Germans since the United
States troops have been in the war.
One is the impetuosity of the Ameri-
can troops, and after that the sweep-
ing fire of the American gunnery and
rifle fire. Many of them have com-
mented upon the fact that the rifle
fire of our troops, sweeping in its
scope, caused the greatest consterna-
tion and loss. The Germans had been
accustomed to wait for a grenade at-
tack at close quarters, but to their
confusion they have suddenly been
exposed to concentrated rifle fire at
long range from the United States
troops. Every shot from a trained
marksman, who was not blazing into
the air, but picking out his target and
sending his shot home, helped de-
cimate a regiment and a brigade.
Against this the enemy has not been
able to maintain morale. The French
and British military experts praise
highly American riflemen.

THE SOLDIER BOYS

Never fear that boys as soldiers
will be failures. War tells another
story. We may not like to see our
boys of from 18 to 20 taking up arms
and going into the business of fight-
ing—which itself is not likeable—but
occasions have arisen to rank boy
soldiers with the best soldiers, and
the nation needs our best. They are
taking to soldiering not as a profes-
sion, but as the discharge of a high
duty, and while, to our regret, it may
interrupt their education in certain
respects, it may advance and expand
it in others. America had boys in
the battle line long before the age
limits were extended for the present
draft. When those whom the first
draft excluded because of their youth
had the opportunity to enlist they did
not neglect it.Congress provided for an increase
of the marine corps by voluntary en-
listment. Under that provision more
than 13,000 of the number recruited
were boys of 18, 19 and 20 years of
age. Then what did the marines do
in the fight for Chateau-Thierry, the
nearest point to Paris that the Ger-
mans had reached since the first
battle of the Marne? That old sol-
dier, Senator Nelson, a veteran of
the civil war, said this to the Senate
the other day about how our young
soldiers fought that fight in France:
"When the Germans had succeeded
in compelling the French to retire
and were forcing them to the rear,
that small brigade of marines has-
tened to the front, drove the Ger-
mans back, and turned the tide of
battle, which ultimately led to vic-
tory."At the same time he made an in-
teresting statement concerning the
reverse which befell the British army
in the German rush beginning on
March 21. "The British fifth army
on the left flank to the north," he
said "owing partly to the fact that
the Portuguese troops on the ex-
treme left gave way, and partly owing
to the fact of being surprised,
had to retire; upward of 60,000 pris-
oners were taken and a large quan-
tity of ammunition and guns were
captured." That is the most definite
account that has been given of the
cause and extent of the loss, the
British government having naturally
been reticent on the subject. But
what did the government do? In a
fortnight they threw 268,000 men
across the channel, in a month the
number was 355,000, and a large por-
tion of this re-enforcement con-
sisted of the lads of from 18 to 20
years who had received five or six
months' training.This is the point, as stated by Mr.
Lloyd George, which just at present
deserves attention. "No sooner were
they there," he says, "than they
had to face veteran and victorious
troops," and "no veterans ever fought
with greater courage and with greater
splendor than these lads to help hurl
back those legions that had thought
to destroy the British army." France,
Italy, Belgium and others can speak
in the same strain of their gallant
boys. To the army and the navy
American fathers and mothers give
their lads dutifully, curbing the re-
luctance of affection. The lads them-
selves are eager to go. And all
America will be proud of them as
they help to write a new charter of
freedom for the world.

DELEND A EST GERMANIA

For four years we have lived in an
atmosphere when anything might
happen—in our disfavor. Six weeks
ago something happened. Since then
anything may happen, as before. The
startling change is that now anything
may happen in our own favor. Now
that the change has come, they tell us
all sorts of stories. Returned sol-
diers abroad report that before the
18th July, when the great and sudden
change came, the Parisians expected
their city to be captured. They tell
us that Foch threw in the American
forces at historic Chateau-Thierry on
a desperate chance, untried, without
proof that our men would know their
way about on the field of battle. For
our own part we are confident that
history will have a different story to
tell. It is on record that General
Pershing was able to assure Marshal
Foch that the Americans were able
to hold their own and fully up to the
great trust imposed upon them. The
faint hearted in Paris had already
fled to Bordeaux once before. We
firmly believe that the action of Mar-
shal Foch was not based upon a wildchance but rested upon a deliberate
choice of the means at his command,
and that the magnificent results since
then are ample proof of the wisdom
of his choice.However that may be, the fact re-
mains that the Germans have been
finally turned back from Paris. For
their present ill there is no visible
redress. When the Allies were oblig-
ed to cede ground, early this year, no
matter how far back they were
pressed, they had always before them
the certainty of American help, sure
to arrive in time to avert a final dis-
aster. Now that the Germans are
forced to play the role of those who
"progress backward," they have no
such aid in prospect. They go back
to stay back. That is one of the
brightest rays in the present situa-
tion. They fight against a stern and
relentless fate.How far back they must go before
winter weather puts a stop to Foch's
splendid strategy, no one knows. All
we do know is that somewhere be-
tween the present line and the com-
plete evacuation of French and Bel-
gian territory the balance of conten-
tion must come to rest. It may come
anywhere within those two extremes,
and still leave the case of the Allies
entirely satisfactory. The rest is all
speculation. But it must remain a
pity that, after four years of adver-
sity, we dare not now believe the best
of our present prospects. These suc-
cesses of the past few weeks remain
unbelievable. Not until a cry rises
from Germany unmistakable in the
sincerity of its admission of defeat,
shall we be able to look back and say,
as we are even now entitled to say,
"In a few short weeks, and with in-
credibly small losses, we have won
back what it cost the famed German
machine unheard of efforts of prepa-
ration, losses still uncounted, to gain,
at the very peak of its might."This happy restoration has been
gained without the actual participa-
tion of America's strength, except in a
minor degree. The moral strength
has been there unmistakably. We see
it registered in the renewed energy
and confidence of the weary French
and British. But the actual fighting
strength of America, always steadily
waxing, is still to be flung into the
fray. Good as the situation and the
prospects are, as the forces now
stand, we have this extra strength of
America to count upon while the con-
ditions of battle are still favorable.
Hence it is well within the legitimate
bounds of optimism to reckon that
the final stand of two forces, opposed
before Winter sets in, will be much
nearer Germany than they now are,
standing as they do between the two
alternatives, of the present line and
such line as the embattled forces may
still reach before the snows and
slush bring activity to an end.It would be good business, on any
score, to take stock of our present
success. The more reason have we
to do so, in view of the inevitable
peace offensive we are sure to en-
counter from Potsdam this Winter.
On the basis of what has happened
already, before the full force we can
muster has got into play, we are sure
of the victory we all demand in
the field, that peace tenders, con-
fessions of guilt, from Berlin this
Winter will be sure to fall upon deaf
ears. The rod of justice is in our
hands at last, and we must not scruple
to ply it. The criminal has fallen
within our grasp. For the sake of the
future, for the sake of the good men
and brave who have given of their
best to see him punished, we must
not stop short of the punishment the
whole world knows he has richly
earned. Delenda est Germania.

HOW MANY REALIZE?

"Received some papers as well as a
letter today from you; its good to get
home news, but it made me so darned
homesick and sort of peeved to see
how little you folks realize what is go-
ing on over here. One has to read
the papers twice or three times to find
out that you folks across know there
is a war; of course you are buying
stamps, and things, but, well, just
read your papers again and try to im-
agine reading them standing in two feet
of muck with clothes on you haven't
changed for two weeks, and dead men
and dead horses stinking all round
you, and not knowing when you will
be dead yourself, and you would feel
different."This little bit of a letter sent home
from Somewhere in France sent creeps
all down one's spine as we read it, be-
cause it was so like a direct charge
against us, against you, and me, whoBilious
reliefIf you are really bilious you may feel
old, languid, depressed and have a bad
tasting mouth, or you may be feverish,
have a headache, and feel generally
SICK. In either case, you'll have no re-
sistance to eat. The one remedy that has
helped thousands of bilious people out
of this unhealthy condition is the true
"L.F." Atwood Medicine. If you are hav-
ing bilious symptoms you
should begin to use it at
once, a teaspoonful as di-
rected. You'll improve from
the first dose and in a short
time this stomach and liver
tonic will restore your ap-
petite, strength, and regular
laily bowel action. — Buy
only the genuine "L.F." At-
wood's, made by L.F. Medi-
cine Co., Portland, Me.think we are "doing our bit" and per-
haps more than a bit. We tried to put
ourselves into those trenches, with the
smells and danger and dirt, and read
over again the Sunday paper which had
just come to hand. And it made bad
reading if the truth were told.We over here are carrying ourselves
as heroes and heroines because we are
cut down on sugar, a thing we always
have eaten too much of and which has
been responsible for more sickness and
more bilious dispositions than any one
other thing in the world. Some of us
had to close up the parlors, where we
sat for a half hour or so if we had cal-
lers, and ask those same callers into
the less ornate but much more com-
fortable living room last Winter. We
felt we were pretty near the limit of
sacrifice when we did it, and scolded
government, coal dealers, and the man
of the house, who didn't have spunk
(or cash) enough to get his coal in be-
fore the shortage, scolded very prom-
iscuously as we remember it. We had
another spasm of being intensely
patriotic when corn bread became the
compulsory fashion. We mentioned
to several of the neighbors that it
didn't agree with us really, and we
had to eat very little of it; also that
we felt it very much indeed that the
East was discriminated against as
compared with the West, in the
amount of such horse fodder we must
use. We used it, but we used it with
the air of a martyr, many of us. We
had to use it; but we didn't love the
job, even if we kept our opinions to
ourselves; and some of us didn't keep
said opinions worth a bit.We have another big grievance just
now, though we aren't saying much
about it. We are cut off from gaso-
line, on Sundays, East of the Missis-
sippi, again. Those Westerners seem
to have everything their own way. It
isn't a question of transportation, you
know, or we don't think of it as such;
that the Government possibly wants
to get at what is handiest first, and
send it across, before it begins such
long hauls. No matter what is the
reason, some of us missed our joy
rides this Sunday just passed, tremen-
dously. Some of us took them
just the same, though we felt a little
sheepish when the traffic man at the
corner took the number of our car;
we really did. In one of the big hotels
of the city Sunday one waitress said
to another: "Dreadful light dinner to-day; I see where my tips fall down to
nothing this week, just because the
gas wagons are shut up. What's the
diff anyhow? They won't spend the
gas money they save on thrift stamps,
believe me!"There are heaps of men and women
in this Country who are carefully and
honestly saving, and giving up, and
sacrificing themselves for the Nation's
needs; but there are heaps more who
haven't begun to do anything yet.
They haven't read the papers with
their feet in the muck. They are giv-
ing engagement parties, and week-end
parties are tripping about with their
friends and buying clothes as usual.
They are the ones who hear with deaf
ears the calls that go out, and turn the
cold shoulder to any proposition to
deny themselves even now. They
haven't smelled the vileness of the
death dealing battlefields; and they
never will. Something is yet to be
done to waken them to the facts that
this Country is not now a pleasure
ground but a stern and strict habita-
tion under martial law. They don't
hear the bugle call to work and how
can we make them wake up?American wage earners are just
now reaping a rich harvest. It re-
mains for them to determine whether
they will spend their earnings as they
go or put a large portion away in
the form of Liberty bonds and War
Savings Stamps so that in future
years they may have an income in
the form of interest an income in
addition to that received for daily
toil.To arouse a sluggish liver,
to relieve a distressed
stomach, to fortify your-
self against disease, — useBEECHAM'S
PILLSLargest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In Boxes, 10c., 25c.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 Ironmakes the hardest of all household tasks one of the easiest.
Does the week's ironing in a few hours in a cool, comfort-
able kitchen and saves you countless steps.Houlton Water Company
Mechanic Street

Government Statistics
38 per cent of the Heating
Qualities of Soft Coal go
up the flue in Smoke.

This is the Patriot's Stove
because it "Conserves"
with All Fuels.It is not only a patriotic service to "conserve" but a
duty to your pocketbook. The perfected hot blasts
in the Round Oak Square Base Heater convert
that 38 per cent of carbon in the smoke of soft coal
into heat units.The powerful boiler iron body radiates this extra heat
directly into your home. This 38 per cent saving im-
portant though it be, is only one of the several exclusive
saving features of this heater.Its seamless one-piece ash pit with door ground on
guarantees absolute control of the fire for a generation—
using all fuels. Its double fire pot with patented cone
center grate absolutely prevents the formation of clinkers.
You can use the cheapest fuel.Its extra heavy, cold rolled boiler iron body stands up
for a lifetime of service.Its door frames riveted on (not bolted) guarantee abso-
lute control.It burns hard coal, soft coal, wood, coke, and slack, and
positively produces better results with less fuel than any
other. Don't take our word for it. Examine the Round
Oak and find the answer right on the heater itself

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Information of Priceless Value to
Every Houlton CitizenHow to act in an emergency is
knowledge of inestimable worth, and
this is particularly true of the diseases
and ills of the human body. If you
suffer with kidney backache, urinary
disorders, or any form of kidney
trouble, the advice contained in the
following statement should add a
valuable asset to your store of knowl-
edge. What could be more convinc-
ing proof of the efficiency of Doan's
Kidney Pills than the statement of a
Houlton citizen who used them and
who publicly tells of the benefit de-
rived?Mrs. J. Wise, Smyrna St., says:
"Some years ago, I had a dull, nag-
ging pain across my back and in my
right hip which made me miserable.
My kidneys were irregular in action
and I knew that something had to be
done. Doan's Kidney Pills had been
used by one of my family with good
results, so I procured a supply at O.
F. French & Son's Drug Store and be-
gan taking them. They brought quick
relief and I don't hesitate in recom-
mending them."Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mrs. Wise had. Foster-Milburn Co.,
Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

—BUY—

W. S. S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

AND WIN THE WAR

BE A JOY-WALKER,
"GETS-IT" FOR CORNS2 Drops, 2 Seconds—Corn is Doomed!
When you almost die with your shoes
on and your feet are sore—why use
sideways to get away from the pain.
Take a vacation for a minute or two and
apply 2 or 3 drops of the world's magic
and only gentle corn powder, "Gets-It".
Then, and then only, will you be sure that
your corn will loosen from your foot so
that you can feel it right off gloriously.easy with your fingers. Take no chances
of continued pain and soreness—why use
greasy, irritating salves, plasters that
shift and press into the "quick," razors
and "diggers" that make corns bleed and
also grow faster? Use painless, easy,
always sure "Gets-It". There's only one
like it in the world—that's "Gets-It".
Millions have tried and O. K'd it for
years. It never fails.
"Gets-It" is the guaranteed, money-back
corn remover, the only sure way, costs
but a trifle at any drug store. Mfg. by
E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in
Houlton and recommended as the world's
best corn remover by O. F. FRENCH &
SON.U. S. R. R. ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of
Railroads

Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	
August 3, 1918	
TIME TABLE	
All Trains Daily except Sunday From Houlton	
6.30 a. m.	For Bangor, Fort Fairfield.
9.28 a. m.	For Bangor.
11.15 a. m.	For Ashland, St. Francis, Ft. Kent, Washburn, Presque Isle, Van Buren, via Squa Pan and Maplin.
12.49 p. m.	For Ft. Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren.
4.27 p. m.	For Bangor. Buffet Sleep- ing Car Houlton to Boston.
7.52 p. m.	For Ft. Fairfield, Van Buren. Due Houlton
9.24 a. m.	From Van Buren, Ft. Fair- field.
12.39 p. m.	From Bangor, Greenville. Buffet Sleeping Car Boston to Houl- ton.
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 informa-
tion may be obtained at ticket offices.
GEO. M. HOUGHTON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
Bangor, MaineNOTHING ELSE LIKE IT IN
HOULTONThere has never been anything in
Houlton with the INSTANT action of
simple buckthorn bark, glycerine,
etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. ONE
SPOONFUL flushes the ENTIRE
bowel tract so completely it relieves
ANY CASE of stomach, gas or con-
stipation and prevents appendicitis.
The INSTANT, pleasant action of Ad-
ler-ika surprises both doctors and pa-
tients. O. F. French & Son.

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DENTIST

CHURCH SERVICES

Congregational
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. Lindsay, organist and choir master.
Prayer meeting at 7.30 Tuesday evening.

Church of the Good Shepherd
Rev. H. Scott Smith, Rector.
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.

PEACE DRIVE

BY BEATEN GERMANY IS
PREDICTED BY LODGE

An earnest warning against "insidious and poisonous" German peace propaganda and a declaration that peace must be dictated to and not negotiated with Germany to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the world's peace, were made in the Senate by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the foreign relations committee. Peace terms which must and will be forced on Germany were specifically detailed by Senator Lodge, in addressing the Senate in support of the manpower bill to extend the army draft ages. They included complete restoration of Belgium, unconditional return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and of Italy Irredenta to Italy, safety for Greece, independence for Serbia and Rumania, and independent Poland, independence of the Slav peoples and freedom of Russia from German domination, including returning of Russian territory wrested by Germany in the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Furthermore, Senator Lodge declared, Constantinople must be made a free port and Palestine never restored to Turkish rule.

"These are the principal conditions," he said, "which will give a victory worth having. No peace that satisfies Germany will ever satisfy us. It cannot be negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace and we and our Allies must dictate it."

Germany will undoubtedly attempt a strong peace drive when she feels victory is slipping from her grasp. Senator Lodge asserted, solemnly giving warning against the least yielding until Germany is beaten to her knees, and such a peace enforced by dictation that will remove her forever as a possible disturber of the world's peace.

"The Germans, repulsed and losing," said Senator Lodge, "will undoubtedly resort to their other weapon, which they have used more than once during this war with terrible effect. They will begin an insidious and poisonous peace propaganda. With their weapon they have succeeded in disorganizing Russia. It is the German propaganda which we shall be obliged to face in the ensuing months and it therefore seems to me of the last importance to know exactly what we mean by peace. Generalities will not serve. It must be, it is commonly said—we have all said it—a just and righteous peace."

"But what is a just and righteous peace? We intend to make the world safe for democracy. But what exactly do we mean? If we mean, as we undoubtedly do, the democracy of

England, France, Italy and the United States, we can all understand it; but the Bolshevik masquerade under the name of democracy, by a combination of treachery, corruption and ignorance, has reduced Russia to servitude under Germany and engendered a form of democracy as dangerous to the world as the government of the Hohenzollerns."

"Most important of all," Senator Lodge continued, "if we are to make the world safe in the way we mean it to be safe, the great Slav populations now under the government of Austria—the Jugo-Slavs and Czecho-Slovaks, who have been used to aid the Germans, whom they loathe—must be established as independent states."

"The Polish people must have an independent Poland. And we must have these independent state created so that they will stand as the pathway of Germany to the east. Nothing is more vital than this for a just, a righteous and an enduring peace. The President, as you all remember, has announced the vast importance of sustaining Russia. If Germany continues to hold a large part of Russia, the world for years to come will be under the shadow of another great war which will surely be precipitated upon us when Germany has developed her Russian possessions to the point of yielding her men, money and supplies."

"Constantinople must be finally taken away from Turkey and placed in the hands of the Allies nations as a free port, so as to bar Germany's way to the East and hold the Dardanelles open for the benefit of mankind. We must not be beguiled into concessions to Turkey in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a curse to her subjects and neighbors, a plague spot and a breeder of wars. Let Turkey and Bulgaria share the fate of their master and be so treated that they will be unable again to trouble the world."

"Palestine must never return to Turkish rule and the prosecuted Christians of Asia-Minor—the Syrians and the Armenians—must be made safe."

"It is idle talk about our not annihilating the German people. Nobody of course, has such an idea. It could not be done, even if we wished to do it."

"The results which we must have and which I have ventured to outline can never be obtained by a negotiated peace."

America, Senator Lodge added, already was turning the scales of battle in a war without selfish objectives. "Our sole purpose," he concluded, "is to put Germany finally and completely in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world. We shall do it, but we must be above all proposition for a bargained peace—deaf alike to the whimper of the pacifist and to wheedling of truculent appeal of helpers of Germany."

FATTENING CHICKENS

FOR MARKET

Special Feeding Before Selling Is Profitable

Nineteen years ago the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station made trials in fitting chickens for market, the practical conclusions from which are even greater today under the marked increased cost of food than when they were made. These experiments compared (a) the marketing of range fed and especially fattened birds. (b) Coop versus small house feeding. (c) Effects of age. (d) Effects of green food.

This was before the introduction of large poultry plants into Maine. At that time most of the poultry in the State were carried on dairy farms. Very little milk was sold and the skim milk was a farm by-product. Dry mash-feeding was unknown. In these experiments the specially fattened birds were fed a porridge made of meal and skim milk. The porridge was thick enough to drop, but not to run from the end of a spoon. The meal used was a mixture of 100 pounds of corn meal, 50 pounds of finely ground oats, and 40 pounds of finely ground meat meal. To wet up this 190 pounds of meal required about 35 gallons of skim milk.

(a) The specially fattened birds sold quickly for 20 per cent per pound more than their mates direct from the range brought.

(b) The coop fed birds (4 in a coop) made no more rapid or economical growth in body weight than did their mates fed in small houses. The houses were 9 by 11 feet, with attached yards 20 feet square, with 40 birds to a house. The labor was much less with the small house than with coops.

(c) It required about 6 pounds of the grain mixture for each pound increase in live weight when the chickens were 130 days old, and about 8 pounds for each pound increase in live weight when the chickens were 170 days old. This is in accord with the well known fact that the younger the animal the less the quantity of food required to make a pound of growth. With only the moderate difference of six weeks in age it takes a third more food to produce a pound increase in weight of a 6 months old chicken than it does with a 6 weeks younger bird.

(d) Rape as a green food when added to the ration above outlined was without effect.

At the time these trials were made the minutely present "fat soluble substance" and "water soluble substance" were undiscovered. And the fact that the addition of green food which was

known to be of marked advantage in poultry growing had no effect in these trials was disappointing and could not be explained by then known facts. These two subjects about which almost nothing is known other than that they are present in certain food materials and lacking in others and that the "fat soluble substance" is essential to growth and the "water soluble substance" is essential to bodily maintenance are present in milk. If milk does not enter into the ration the addition of green food is essential in a meal mixture similar to that given above.

These studies make clear: That special feeding (fattening) pays in preparing chickens for market; That confining birds to close quarters stimulates growth and makes them better fleshed; That young birds are fed much more profitably than old ones; That skim milk is a very desirable food material; And that when skim milk is freely used green food can be omitted in a fattening ration for chickens.

CHAS. D. WOODS,
Director

LATE BLIGHT OF POTATOES

How Does It Live Over Winter and How Does It Spread?

Letters addressed to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that there is need of wider publicity relative to what has been learned in Maine and elsewhere regarding the above questions. A recent inquiry indicated that the writer thought the disease lives over winter in the soil. This is a natural inference since the organisms that cause certain other diseases of potatoes not only are carried by the seed tubers but persist in the soil for varying periods after they are once introduced. Since at the present writing late blight can be found to some extent in all but the most thoroughly sprayed fields over a considerable area of the potato growing sections of the State, a discussion of the manner in which the disease spreads and the agencies concerned therein is timely.

As is well known late blight, often incorrectly called "rust," is caused by a fungus which not only destroys the foliage but causes a destructive rot of the tuber as well. Frequently the greatest loss comes from tuber decay. Typically this is a dry rot, causing a rusty-brown discoloration of the outer portions of the tuber. In severe outbreaks, occurring in the field at harvest time and soon thereafter, the disease on the tuber progresses with great rapidity and the entrance of secondary organisms produces a soft, mushy, stinking decay which is too familiar to the experienced potato grower to require description.

Fungus as a rule reproduces themselves by means of relatively simple bodies called spores, which serve a similar purpose to that of the seeds of higher plants. The late blight fungus belongs to a class of which several representatives produce a reproductive body capable of living over winter out of doors. The results of certain investigations have indicated a tendency on the part of the late blight fungus to do this but there is no conclusive evidence that these bodies ever develop sufficiently to function in this way.

The only known way that late blight lives over winter is by means of tubers affected with dry rot. Repeated observations show that partially decayed seed pieces from such tubers, when planted, are stimulated to early germination. The fungus attacks the young sprouts and later spreads to the parts above ground. It then throws out branches on the surface upon which are produced large numbers of delicate, thin-walled spores. The spores fall on near-by leaves of healthy plants, germinate and send a fungous thread into the tissues. Here the fungus branches and ramifies through the leaf, killing the tissues and eventually producing the characteristic brownish blotches on the leaf. The under sides of the outer portions of these diseased areas, more especially in the morning or on rainy or cloudy days, show a delicate frosty covering made up of hundreds of fungus branches, each carrying numerous spores. All of the above takes place before the owner of the field is aware that the disease is there. If the lower leaves of the healthy plants are THOROUGHLY coated with bordeaux mixture early in the season and spraying is followed up to protect new growth the disease cannot get beyond the first stage mentioned above, for the protective spray is on the leaf in advance of the spore of the fungus.

The spores of the late blight fungus

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINAL COMBINATION

And one that had long been needed and had not seemed to be possible, is Hood's Sarsaparilla taken before eating and Pepticon after eating. These two great medicines supplement each other in purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening and toning the nerves, putting life into the body and color into the face. Taken in conjunction, they are the ideal remedy for the blood and nerves. If a laxative is needed take Hood's Pills. All druggists.

ECKMAN'S
Calcerbs

FOR THROAT AND LUNGS

A Calcium compound that will bring relief in many acute and chronic cases. Provided in a basic form, a basic remedy highly recommended by science. Contains no harmful drugs. Try them today.
50 cents a box, including war tax.

For sale by all druggists.
Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia

are also readily killed by drying. Hence hot sunny weather checks the spread of the disease while moderately cool, cloudy or rainy weather favors it. The spores have no means of getting from plant to plant of themselves but they are light and are very likely readily carried by the wind. Once the upper leaves are diseased it is evident that those below may be infected as the result of spores falling on them. Rainfall both by washing and spattering is undoubtedly an important factor. Moreover if temperatures are right the spores of the fungus, instead of germinating directly, may each produce several free, swimming bodies which move about in films of rain or dew on the leaf. After they come to rest they also throw out germ tubes which penetrate the leaf tissues and thus start new centers of disease. Simple contact of diseased and healthy parts either caused by being blown by wind or movement produced by any other agency is also a factor. Potato tubers become infected as the result of the spores being washed down into the soil from the diseased leaves.

There is a common notion that insects are an important factor in the spread of this disease and this seems to be a reasonable supposition. Some unpublished observations made by the pathologist of this Station as the result of an outbreak of late blight in an experimental greenhouse bear on this point. Circumstantial evidence strongly indicated that either the flea-beetle or the potato aphid were the reasonable agents in carrying the disease from the field to the greenhouse, but positive proof was not obtained. No positive evidence was obtained that the spores of the fungus adhered to the bodies of the aphids. On the other hand it was apparent that the flea-beetle might act as a carrier, but this was by no means the universal rule where they were taken from plants on which an abundance of the spores of the late blight fungus were being produced.

CHAS. D. WOODS,

Director

U. S. FLIERS CAN

ASSURE VICTORY

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY. It is to be doubted if anything could have caused more satisfaction throughout our army than the announcement of the first American-made airplanes doing duty on the front. Many discouraging delays and discomfiting stories from the United States about our air program has caused a certain spirit of apathy and doubt, not only among our aviators, but in the infantry and artillery as well a sort of feeling that America

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite and makes work a burden.

To regain your strength nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion; its blood-enriching properties give energy to the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, be sure to get Scott's Emulsion today.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

was never going to produce any airplanes on the front lines.

Our soldiers had seen Germany and our allies increase their air strength and had realized the growing importance of the air work, while all the time American airplanes seemed only a myth. Our trained aviators had waited so long in vain for a machine to fly. France had supplied all she could spare, but, because of the large number of our birdmen, that left most of them on the ground. For the first 16 months we were in war we placed no airplanes on the front, and it was impossible for our allies to supply our large needs in a comprehensive way, because of their own requirements. We have had squadrons at work for months with the French machines, but we could have had 10 times as many in the air had the machines been here.

All Is Changed Now

But now comes the refreshing promise that all this is to be changed. American airplanes, American from tip to tip, are here at the front, and that brings the belief in official statements that many more are coming and that at last the American is to be a big factor in the air, a factor the need of which has been very apparent in the recent fighting of our troops.

Because of their psychological make-up, no air work so appeals to Americans as that of the Chase machines. The American birdmen loved to match their nerve and ability with and against the boche aviators with a full confidence in the result. Consequently, there may be some disappointment that no Chase machines are yet in sight from America. But if she never places a Chase machine on the front, the big field air service still lies open to America.

Air bombers in thousands from America can do wonders towards an early victory. If America puts 5000 bombing airplanes to work by next

spring she will have done her part in the air. One who has seen much of the work of the German bombers during the last few weeks almost shudders to think what havoc could be done by a fight of 100 American bombers back of the Hun lines. I believe it safe to say that 1000 bombing machines could have turned the tide of any big battle in this war. The English and French bombers have already done such work that it makes the Germans begin to squeal, and certainly it is giving no secret to the boche to say that they have had nothing like 5000 bombing planes at their disposal. Let France supply the chase machines if she is best fitted for it. And let America supply the bombing machines.

Can Man 5000 Craft

I have good authority for saying that American air service can man 5000 bombing machines by next spring.

Certainly there is no great difficulty about their ammunition. It is machines that are needed. To keep 5000 bombing planes in service would probably require monthly replacements of 1000 machines, so that such a program would be a large undertaking, but one to which American production should be equal.

—BUY—
W. S. S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

AND WIN THE WAR

Relief From Those Headaches

A Safe, Mild, Effective Remedy

Ballard's Golden Headache Tablets

Contains no Opium, Chloral or Cocaine
Easy to Take. Free Samples
BALLARD GOLDEN OIL CO., Old Town, Maine

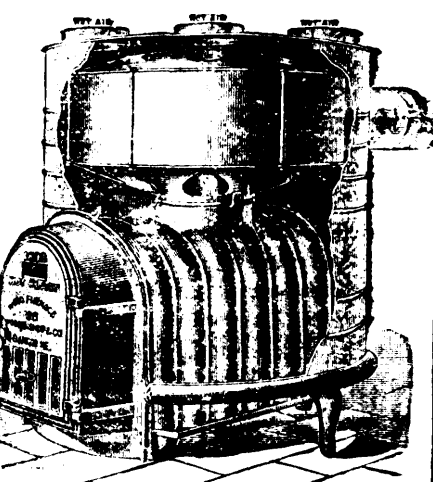
BURN WOOD IN THIS FURNACE

and keep your house, school, store, hall or church comfortable in the coldest weather at very small running 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.

WOOD & BISHOP CO.



Established 1839 Bangor, Maine

HAMILTON & GRANT, DEALERS, HOULTON

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 12

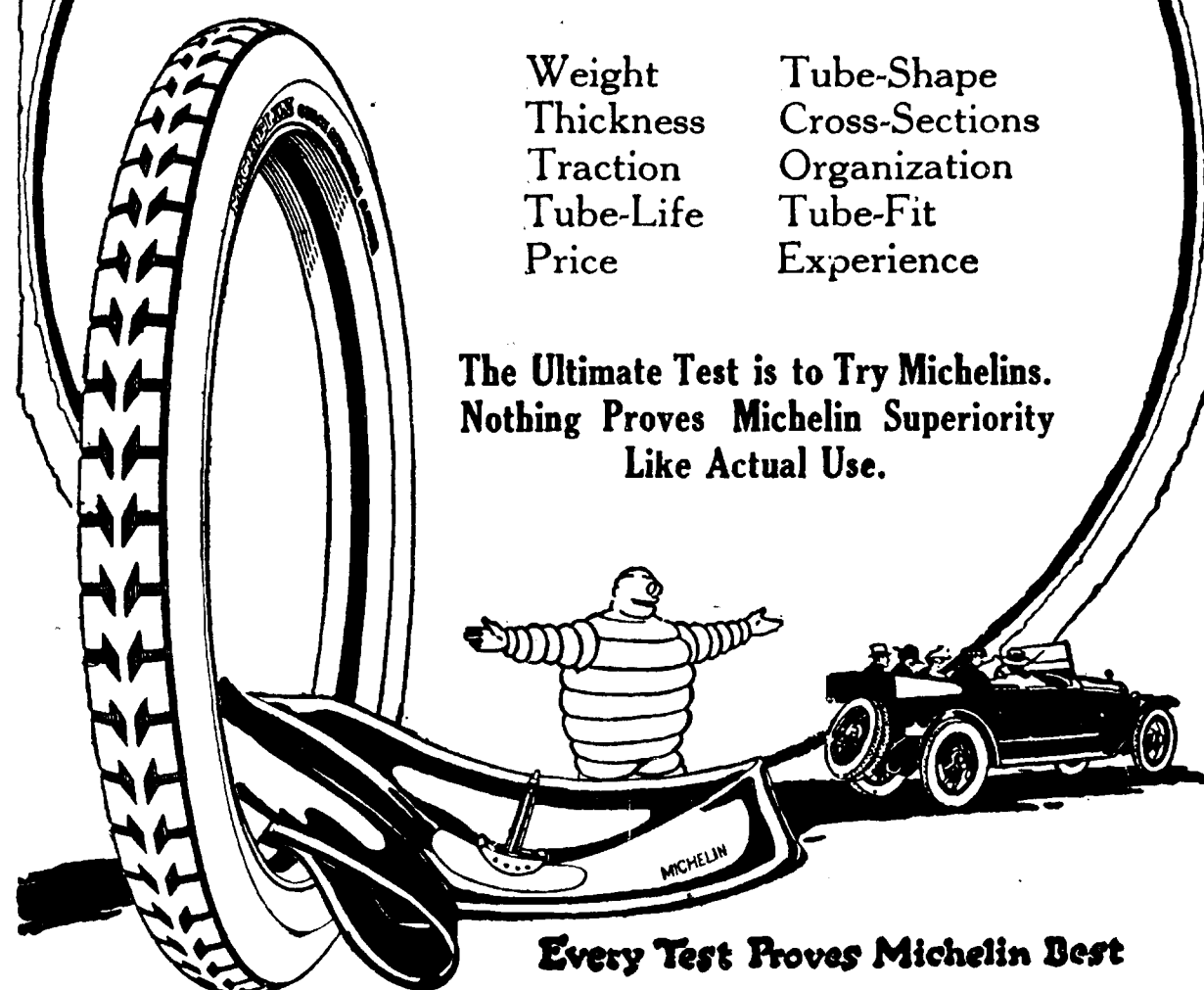
This series of twelve tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying.

Your Experience

THE talks which preceded this described many tests by which to determine the value of tires before you buy them. The subjects discussed in these talks were:

Weight	Tube-Shape
Thickness	Cross-Sections
Traction	Organization
Tube-Life	Tube-Fit
Price	Experience

The Ultimate Test is to Try Michelines.
Nothing Proves Michelin Superiority
Like Actual Use.



Every Test Proves Michelin Best

H. M. CATES & SON
HOULTON, MAINE

OF LOCAL INTEREST

R. A. Stimson of Masardis, was in town last week on business.

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

Mr. T. A. De Costa of Mars Hill was a business visitor in town Thursday.

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

Mrs. Harry Sowers returned home Thursday from a visit with friends in Presque Isle.

Enlist in this war against waste with a Round Oak Range or Heater from Hamilton & Grant Co.

Mrs. Jessie Ellis and son, Kenneth, have returned home from a visit with relatives in Bangor.

With any kind of fuel you are safe with a Round Oak Range or Heater from Hamilton & Grant Co.

M. C. Daley is acting as Yard Master at the B. & C. station during the absence of W. C. Clifford.

When in Hartland call at Central Garage for auto supplies. Two blocks south of Bridge.

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

W. L. Mitchell of New Haven, formerly connected with the Buffalo Fert. Co. was in town Friday.

Call or Phone if you have poultry for sale. Tel. 152W

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Mercer left Friday on a three weeks trip to Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities.

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

Charles Le Bell came home Thursday from Portland to register, and will spend a few days in town before returning.

I will pay cash for live poultry. Tel. 152W

Mrs. H. C. Calhoun and children returned home Wednesday evening from a two weeks visit with relatives in Dover, N. H.

DREAM THEATRE

Problem of Divorce Vital Theme of Story of "Old Wives for New"

The old problem of divorce, the troubles of men who are forced away from their homes by wives gone to seed, to seek the love of other women—these are a few of the great social questions which are interestingly handled by Cecil B. De Mille in his special Artcraft production of "Old Wives for New," which is to be presented at the Dream Theatre, next Tuesday.



CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "Old Wives for New"

This photoplay is based upon the novel by the late David Graham Phillips, and the picturization is the work of Jeanie MacPherson, author of many successful photoplays. Aside from the problems outlined above, the story graphically reveals the efforts of a woman who is naturally slothful to retain her husband for the sake of popular opinion, the conflicting emotions that arise when a man is confronted by what the world calls duty and what his heart tells him is living a lie—these are some of the elements in this remarkable picture.

The story is epochal, but it is at the same time world-old. Society and its foibles, the more intimate side of marital life, the probing of hearts—all is contained in this remarkable motion picture drama. Many screen players of prominence interpret the various roles.

"Sheriff Nell's Tussle" a Scream Few Western comedies have inspired a more delightful following than the Sheriff Nell stories of the Paramount-Mack Sennett issues starring Polly Moran and Ben Turpin. They are full of vim and ginger and they have been a source of pleasure to hundreds of thousands of persons. The latest Triggerville story is "Sheriff Nell's Tussle," which will be a feature of the bill at the Dream Theatre, next Saturday. Its various scenes, filled as they are with laughs galore, are guaranteed to drive away the blues—a promise which, in these days of war and high cost of living has an extremely attractive aspect.

A Comedy of Merit

Employing her "gats" in her usual effective style, Polly Moran, the famous impersonator of Sheriff Nell, is the star attraction of the new Paramount-Mack Sennett comedy, "Sheriff Nell's Tussle," which is to be shown at the Dream Theatre next Saturday. This is a side-splitting comedy, and unlike most creations of its kind, it has a sustained plot which displays to advantage the varied characteristics of the star and her support. Notable among these is Ben Turpin, the eccentric comedian, whose work in Paramount-Mack Sennett comedies has made him one of the most notable comedians in the cinema field.

Deputy Collector of Customs, L. F. Kelso, is taking a week off from official duties and is enjoying his vacation around home.

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

B. A. Donovan returned from Portland, last week, where he has been for several weeks, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. McMenamin.

Before selling your poultry telephone 152W

Fresh Oysters three times a week served in any style by Geo. Campbell, successor to Russell, Union Sq.

Sleeplessness. You can't sleep in the stillest night, if your digestion is bad. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it strengthens the stomach and establishes that condition in which sleep regularly comes and is sweet and refreshing.

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.

Christian Science services held each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sincok Hall, Sept. 22nd. Subject: "Matter." All are welcome.

E. G. Bryson has received 30 head of Western horses and has them on sale at his stables near the mill. Call and look them over.

Well I suppose you are running that new Nash yourself by this time. Who gets Miles' meals for him?

Suppose you had a great trip while you were gone and saw lots of sights but I wish you could see some that I have seen. Yesterday I saw a church that took one hundred and thirty-five years to build. It is carved out of stone. If you could see it you would say they did well to build it in that time. It was started in the year of 940.

They have good reasons for calling this the old country. Has Charlie Hotham been called yet?

I hope Andrew Henderson and Corey aren't called till fall for they are needed so much where they are. I see in the paper where they are going to take them up to forty-five years.

Well I must close for this time for I don't know whether you will be able to read what I have written or not, for I'm writing this on my gas mask and it makes a very poor writing desk.

Your loving Brother, CORP. HARLEY B. SHARP.

Aug. 5, 1918.

Dear Mother:—

Just a few lines to let you know I am well, we just came down from the front for a rest, and believe me, we need it. We started the big drive and got our objective. We had to do some pretty hard fighting to get it, we advanced over thirty miles in seven days. Fritz always called us the school boys from America, but he will think different after this.

We have been going it ever since we came over here, and expect a long rest now.

The boys all went "over the top" just like bull dogs, when we would get handy enough to them so they would have to fight hand to hand, they would run before they would fight.

Some of the boys fired down their rifles and used their fist. Ralph Sullivan where I got it. It is a German watch and was in one's possession until four days ago I became the proud owner. He doesn't need a watch any more for he has a new occupation now that time doesn't count in.

It was in a little raiding party that left their manners behind them, and went over to make Fritz a call that I got the watch.

We got great praise for our work and have the honor of being the first national army men to pull off a raid so you see that also adds to the history of the watch, being taken in the first national army raid ever pulled off. The box also contains a handkerchief

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for Gladys.

How are you getting along now with the work? I am well and getting along fine. Am expecting some mail from you folks now any day.

Hoping this letter finds you all well I will close for this time so as to get it mailed tonight.

Your loving Son,

HARLEY B. SHARP.

August 12th, 1918.

Dear Sister:—

I don't remember when I wrote to you last so I will try and scratch you off a few lines tonight.

I got two letters from you tonight and I don't know how many more since I wrote you last.

One of your letters was dated the second and the other the eleventh of July and both got here the same time.

Got a letter from Wendell tonight, one from mother, one from Gladys and one from Stella last night.

I wrote home a few days ago about sending them a little box containing a watch and chain, but the box has been delayed a few days on account of not having any stamps but it will get there after awhile. There is quite a story goes with that watch and chain that I would like to be handy enough to tell you, anyway I got the watch and he doesn't need one any more. I am back in a little village with about a half dozen nice looking young dress-makers around me while I am writing this letter but I don't know what kind of fellows are around him by this time.

Well I suppose you are running that new Nash yourself by this time. Who gets Miles' meals for him?

Suppose you had a great trip while you were gone and saw lots of sights but I wish you could see some that I have seen. Yesterday I saw a church that took one hundred and thirty-five years to build. It is carved out of stone. If you could see it you would say they did well to build it in that time. It was started in the year of 940.

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you where I got it. It is a German watch and was in one's possession until four days ago I became the proud owner. He doesn't need a watch any more for he has a new occupation now that time doesn't count in.

It was in a little raiding party that left their manners behind them, and went over to make Fritz a call that I got the watch.

We got great praise for our work and have the honor of being the first national army men to pull off a raid so you see that also adds to the history of the watch, being taken in the first national army raid ever pulled off. The box also contains a handkerchief

van and Ralph Albert got shell shocked and Joe Gillin got gassed. I got a quite a lot of gas and was quite sick for a week, but I stayed with them for there is a lot of sport in it when you have got them on the run. Capt. Findley was wounded in the leg.

We are in a fine little place now, it is quiet and a good place to rest up, and a chance to swim in the warm river every day. We are expecting to go back further in a few days. I was in a French lady's home the other day and had her cook me some green beans and eggs, with a few cucumbers on the side. It was just like going in home again, after eating out of a tin can for two or three weeks.

The French people use us fine, they can't do enough for us. The cooties are our worst trouble over here, when we came from the line, I went to take off my shirt and could not find it. I thought I had cooties enough when I was in the woods, but that was nothing. Clarence Ayotte and I are sleeping together, a fellow came in and laid down in our bed, when he got up he picked ten from his elbow, so we are not to bad off for friends.

Well mother I will have to say Good are not too bad off for friends.

Love and good luck to all.

From your loving son,

ALBERT LOGAN.

MACCABEES

S. C. Ward of Augusta, state deputy of the Maccabees, and John F. McCullough of Orono, District Deputy for Eastern Maine, are in town arranging for a class initiation in early October—Supreme Commander of the Maccabees, Hon. D. P. Markey of Detroit, Mich., expects to visit Houlton Tent No. 72, early in October.

Mr. Ward and Mr. McCullough, have just finished a trip through Piscataquis and Aroostook Counties and find the lodges in excellent condition.

BOMB PARLOR FOR AMERICANS IN PARIS

"A series of unearthly walls from the siren that announces an air raid and we are out of our beds and down in the bomb parlor in double quick time," writes a woman who lives at the Hotel Petrograd in Paris. "Many times I have made the flight twice in a night. But you get used to it and drop off to sleep again as soon as you get the chance."

The "bomb parlor" is one of the unique features of the Petrograd. It is not its official title a few of us have named it that. It is a good sized room at the bottom of the house and has no outside walls. Once there, we feel as safe from harm as we ever did in our beds. We spend the time between the "alarms" that turns us out of bed and the "all clear" signal that tells us to go back, with games, reading and visiting. I have seen Red Cross nurses on the floor fast asleep in spite of the awful din of the bombs and guns.

"More kinds of uniforms in all corners of freshness and fading come

CAUTION

My wife, Lizzie Parks, having left my bed and board, without just provocation, I hereby forbid anyone trusting her on my account after this date.

JOHN PARKS

Houlton, Me., Sept. 9, 1918.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas, Thomas Bell, then of Houlton, in the County of Aroostook and State of Maine, now deceased, by his mortgage deed dated August 21, 1916, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds in Vol. 289, Page 494, conveyed to us the undersigned, Samuel Clark, Jr., J. T. Skofield and Frank D. True, all of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, as co-partners, doing business as D. W. True & Co., in said Portland, all that certain real estate situate in the town and village of said Houlton that was conveyed to said Thomas Bell by Richard S. Phillips by his deed of warranty, dated August 9, 1904, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds, Vol. 207, Page 404, to which said deed and record and to deeds and records therein mentioned, reference is hereby made for a more particular description of the real estate thereby conveyed.

And whereas, the condition of said mortgage is broken. Now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition of said mortgage, we claim a foreclosure thereof and give this notice for that purpose.

Dated at Houlton, Maine, this 5th day of September, 1918.

SAMUEL CLARK, JR., J. T. SKOFIELD, FRANK D. TRUE, D. W. TRUE & CO.,

By their attorneys, George A. Gorham

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into the Petrograd, which is the American Y. W. C. A. hostess house of Paris, than any other place in France. Soldiers and sailors meet their women friends there; there are the Red Cross nurses, the women of the Signal Corps, American women stenographers, various medical orders, the Y. W. C. A. naturally, and all the rest. It is a never ending, strangely shifting throng.

"Besides being unique for its 'bomb parlor,' the hotel serves butter for breakfast and has bathing facilities for its resident guests at all hours. These are enough to give lasting fame to any house in France at this time. Last winter it was known as the 'house with warm rooms.'

The Hotel Petrograd of Paris is one of the three Y. W. C. A. hostess houses in France. The others are at Bourges and Tours. The social rooms of all are open to any woman or girl at any time of day or evening to meet her men or women friends, rest, enjoy social intercourse, read or write.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO SUBSCRIBERS

The government has just issued to all newspapers drastic rules which it is hoped will reduce the consumption of newspaper at least 15 per cent.

One of these rules is as follows:

"No publisher may continue subscriptions after three months after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for."

This rule compels us to change our whole policy regarding subscriptions. We have always allowed a reasonable credit to subscribers but now we must adopt the paid in advance system. We must put this in force just as soon as possible. To save the time and expense of sending out hundreds of bills we ask all subscribers to see to it that their subscription is paid up to date or in advance. On the label of your paper is the date to which it is paid. Look it up and if you are not paid up to date, kindly call or send in your remittance for another year. This is the order of the government and it must be followed.

Geo. E. Wilkins left Friday for Boston on a business trip.

Mrs. S. S. Thornton was in Augusta last week on business.

Miss Etel Jenks is visiting friends in St. Stephen, for a short time.

E. S. Hopkins of Ft. Fairfield was a business caller in town Monday.

Chas. Wise returned Saturday by auto from a business trip to Vanceboro.

C. E. Atherton, accountant for J. Watson & Co. is enjoying a short vacation.

T. S. Pinkham one of Fort Kent's prominent business men, was in town Saturday.

Geo. Paul spent the week in St. Stephen, N. B. last week with friends, enjoying the fair.

Miss Eoline Porter left Saturday for Island Falls where she will teach school again this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Perry of Presque Isle, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. John Roman with their son, Horace, were in St. Stephen, last week attending the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Powers of Milbrook, were in town last Wednesday calling on relatives.

Benj. F. Townsend of Portland was a caller in town Friday and Saturday where he had business.

Mrs. Nash McCormick and daughter Alice, of Presque Isle, have been in Houlton visiting friends.

T. J. Fox attended the Red Cross Field Day at Woodstock on Wednesday, and reports a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smart were in Limestone last week visiting friends. They made the trip by auto.

Miss Mary Jordan of Boston has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Farrar for the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Clifford left last week on a vacation trip to New Hampshire, making the trip by auto.

Mrs. A. E. Newell and Miss Helene Hall have returned home from a trip to the New York millinery markets.

Supt. J. B. McMann of the B. & A. R. R. and wife are enjoying an auto trip along the coast and into the White Mts.

At the registration last week of men in Houlton from 18 to 45, who will be subject to the draft, 776 men were enrolled.

Miss Louise Bussell left Thursday for Barre, Vt., where she will assume a position on the teaching staff of the Goddard Seminary.

Miss Harriet M. Nickerson of Swanville, Me., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Black, returning with them by auto on Saturday.

Messrs. Frank Adams, Harry Crafts, Wilfred Burden and L. J. Lancaster spent several days in St. Stephen, last week enjoying the fair.

Miss Abbie Hogan underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Madigan Hospital, Saturday, and is making a satisfactory recovery.

Miss Bertha Treffrey who has been training for a nurse at the Me. Gen'l Hospital, Portland, is at home with her parents for a vacation.

E. K. Vandine of Bangor, spent the week end in town with his wife who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Skillen, both returning home Monday.

Capt. A. E. Dodge of Lisbon Falls, and Chas. F. Mann, editor of the Lisbon Enterprise, were in town last week by auto, returning from a trip through northern Maine.

Mr. J. H. Shields returned home Friday from Bangor, where he has been for medical treatment, and his friends will be glad to know that he is much improved in health.

James B. Fisher of Houlton, who owns a large ranch in Winniford, Alberta, arrived here last week, called on account of his father's illness, he being 89 years of age, and living in Oakfield.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Adams and daughter, Eleanor and Mrs. Ben. Bussey of Wellsely, Mass., were visitors in town last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Adams, Highland Ave.

Miss Ruth Ingersoll who has been spending the summer in Houlton the guest of her cousins, the Misses Barnes, left Saturday for Washington, D. C., en route she will stop at Camp Devens to visit her sister, Mrs. Reed, whose husband is Judge Advocate on the commandant's staff.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Friedman and Mrs. Chas. H. Fogg went to Boston Tuesday by auto.

Jas. K. Plummer and family left Monday for a 4 weeks stay at Shin Pond (Patten.)

Mr. C. A. Small of the Maine Automobile Assn., is in town in the interests of this organization.

Mrs. Bessie Nevers spent last week with friends and relatives in St. Stephen and St. Andrews.

Leland McElwee of this town and Harold Good of Monticello, U. S. N. R. are home on a short furlough.

A letter received from Wm. O. Buzzell, reports him well and located somewhere in Scotland, as first class mechanic in a large aviation field.

The Rev. Thomas Whiteside, Dr. G. P. Clifford, and Mrs. P. E. Whitney have gone to Brewer to the Joint Centenary and Sunday School Training Conference.

The attention of our readers is called to the ad in this issue of a Race meet to be held in Fredericton, Oct. 2-3-4, and doubtless many from this section will attend.

Hon. Thos. V. Doherty accompanied by Hon. R. W. Shaw, Parker P. Burleigh and Chas. Carroll went to Caribou Tuesday where they had business before the Probate Court.

The Rev. A. M. Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will preach at the Methodist Church at the 7.30 P. M. service next Sunday. The Epworth League will hold its meeting at a quarter before seven o'clock.

Lyman J. Pendell of Caribou, Geo. H. Collins and C. F. West of Presque Isle, C. C. Harvey of Fort Fairfield, P. L. Waddington of Mars Hill, and Geo. F. Wright of Caribou, were in town Monday, to attend the funeral of the late Chas. A. Lyons.

The second of a series of Patriotic meetings will be held in the F. B. Church on Sunday evening, Sept. 22, at 7 o'clock to which the public is invited. Hon. R. W. Shaw will be the speaker.

On Thursday, Sept. 19th, the first meeting of the W. C. T. U. for the year, will be held, with Mrs. C. E. Dunn, on Military St. At this meeting delegates will be elected to State Convention at Rockland. All members are requested to be present.

Governor Milliken Wednesday appointed the delegates to represent the State of Maine, unofficially, at the annual meeting of the American Hospital Association in Atlantic City, N. J. Sept. 24-28. From this section were Sister Mary Christina, Supt. of the Madigan Hospital, and Margaret B. Cowan of the Presque Isle Hospital.

WAR AS IT REALLY IS AT THE DREAM THEATRE

The official war pictures which are being shown at the Dream Theatre each Saturday continue to draw big crowds.

These pictures are shown by permission of the U. S. Government and are genuine war scenes, and can in no way be confused with the MAKE-UP WAR SCENES, as every rule is a boni-fidi reproduction of the doings on the different battle fronts and other points.

STATE OF MAINE CHRISTMAS TRADE

The Maine Committee on Public Safety of which Harold M. Sewall of Bath is the chairman, has sent out a bulletin saying that the executive committee, on representation of dealers from all over the State that their goods had been bought and were already in stock for Christmas, determined that action on the part of the committee in restricting such sales was inexpedient.

"Since then the largest dealers and manufacturers of Christmas gifts from all over the country have met in conference and have come to an agreement which we are requested to publish," says the bulletin.

"They have agreed not to increase their working force by reason of the holiday business over the average force employed by them during the year, and not to increase the working hours of their force during the Christmas season. They also agree to use their utmost effort to confine Christmas giving, except for young children, to useful articles and to spread the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November and December. In order to relieve the transportation facilities of the country from a congestion in the latter half of December which would be so hurtful to the interests of the nation that it cannot be permitted, the retail interests represented at this hearing have agreed to restrict deliveries and to induce their customers to carry their own packages wherever possible.

"The Council of National Defense will co-operate in carrying out the suggested measures. It looks to organized business bodies of every nature and throughout the country actively to join in the movement as providing means whereby that co-operation between the government and the people can be had which alone will permit the continuance of holiday business in such form, on such scale, and by such methods as are consistent with the national welfare. This announcement is definitely conditioned upon loyal and thorough cooperation in spirit and in letter on the part of sellers and buyers throughout the country."

BALLOON FOUND

The balloon which was lost on the first day of the Houlton Fair was found on Thursday last, by John Lawlis, who had searched for it many times since Aug. 26 without success.

Mr. Lawlis watched its flight from his home and felt positive that he could locate it easily, but on searching the fields he would quit unsuccessfully only to try again the next day.

Those who watched the balloon as it floated to the south after the aeronaut had jumped in his parachute, thought it landed on the Hannigan farm, but distances are deceiving and when it was located it was fully 3 miles from town on the Taylor farm on the land recently cut over by the late Jake Wise.

CHARLES F. THORNE

The death of Charles F. Thorne, a respected resident of this town during the past 27 years, occurred last Friday at Bangor, where he had been for the past two months taking treatment. His age was, about 46 years. Mr. Thorne came to Houlton 27 years ago and entered the employ of the late Albert Lovejoy, in the stove and tinware business, afterward being employed by Smith Bros. and later in business for himself in company with Jos. Wingate, under the name of Wingate & Thorne.

During his residence here and his business connections, he made many friends, he was quiet and unassuming. A few years ago he met with an accident since which time he has been in poor health, and his death while not unexpected is a severe blow to his family and friends.

He is survived by a widow who before marriage was Miss Edna Bradford, and one son, Millard. His father who is a resident of Island Falls, also survives besides 3 brothers and 3 sisters.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon conducted by Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor of the M. E. Church and were under the auspices of Rockabema Lodge No. 78 I. O. O. F. burial being made in Evergreen Cemetery.

YANKEES TURNED RETREAT INTO PRECIPITATE FLIGHT

A dispatch from London says: British congratulations to America's first army are conveyed in warmest tones. Under the heading, "America victorious," the Daily News says the vanguard of the American army has brilliantly signaled its entry into the war as an independent force and adds: "What has happened is that the enemy had prepared to retire at his leisure and was given no time to carry out his project. What was to have been an orderly withdrawal was converted by the Americans into a precipitate flight in which 15,000 prisoners, to say nothing of the dead and wounded were left behind. The Americans at Pagny are separated by a little more than the breadth of the Moselle, from German territory. It is probable indeed that they are already across the river and on the sacred soil of the Fatherland at a distance of not more than 12 miles from Metz. Mention of the great frontier fortress must raise no premature expectations, for it is by no means probable that an immediate assault on the city is intended.

"Gen. Pershing and his brave troops, says the Chronicle, 'deserve congratulations on the very skillful and efficient piece of work. Its accomplishment justifies the high hopes formed of the American troops. They had already given proof of their fighting qualities in hard fought battles when incorporated with French and British armies, now in Lorraine, and they have supplied a striking illustration of their capacity to carry through successfully an independent operation on a considerable scale. The United States may well be proud of the manner in which its young army has conducted itself in its first offensive.'"

Diplomatic

"Dick," said a girl to her lover one night recently, "you've been drinking coffee, haven't you?" He admitted it. "Why do you drink it?" she said. "Well," he answered, thoughtfully, "I did it because I was coming to see you and wanted to keep awake." He is looking for a new girl now.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

September Term, 1918, held at Caribou September 3, 1918

Hon. Albert M. Spear, Justice Presiding.

Michael M. Clark, Clerk
Walter B. Clark, Deputy Clerk
Rev. M. C. Miner, Chaplain
W. H. Cornforth, Reporter
Charles E. Dunn, Sheriff

Fred E. Sanders vs. W. M. Thompson, O. L. Keyes, Green & Beck. Action on a contract for the sale of automobiles. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$111.99.

J. Elmer Amsden vs. George W. Parks, O. L. Keyes, Powers & Guild. Action to recover purchase price of a horse. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$250.00. Motion for new trial filed, "Law."

Van Buren Light & Power Co. vs. Inhabitants of Van Buren, Shaw & Thornton, Archibalds, Powers & Guild. Action to recover pay for electric current and materials furnished town of Van Buren. Verdict directed for Defendant—exceptions filed and allowed, "Law."

Henry A. Gagnon vs. Emile LeBrun, P. C. Keegan, L. V. Thibodeau, Shaw & Thornton. Action to recover price of cement & sacks. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$128.25 being same amount tendered the Plaintiff by the Defendant.

Remi Morin vs. Lezime Onelle, A. S. Crawford, D. L. Theriault, Shaw & Thornton. Action to recover for trespass of Defendant upon Plaintiff's farm. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$99.50.

Perlin J. Parker vs. A. C. Passmore, Powers & Guild, Shaw & Thornton. Action to recover damages done to automobile in collision with auto of defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$214.25.

The Produce Dealers Supply vs. Asa H. Tapley, W. R. Roix, Shaw & Thornton. Action to recover cost of potato sacks. These sacks were purchased by Mr. Tapley from a man who afterwards was sent to State prison for stealing—the sacks being part of the property stolen. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$280.00.

Thomas W. Stairs vs. Arthur W. Porter, W. R. Roix, Greene & Beck. Action for enticement of Plaintiff's daughter. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$458.33. Exceptions filed and allowed, "Law."

Nora F. O'Neal vs. Charles Weston, O. L. Keyes, C. F. Small. Action to recover for an assault made upon Plaintiff by Defendant. Verdict for Defendant.

Arthur Taylor vs. Columbus Haynes, Greene & Beck, O. L. Keyes, & Shaw & Thornton. Action to recover for assault made upon Plaintiff's wife by Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$386.46. Motion for new trial filed, "Law."

DIVORCES

The following divorces were granted at the September term, S. J. C. held at Caribou, Maine.

Ida R. Grant from Edwin J. Grant, cruel and abusive treatment.

Cecile C. Cormier from John B. Cormier, desertion.

Sadie A. Ellingwood from William S. Ellingwood, cruel and abusive treatment.

Ellie Hallett from Ruel Hallett, non support and for grossly, wantonly and cruelly refusing and neglecting to provide suitable maintenance for her.

Robert Pomroy from Annie B. Pomroy, desertion.

Bessie Belle Lewis from George W. Lewis, cruel and abusive treatment.

Helen A. Jenkins from Jasper H. Jenkins, desertion.

Martha Hanson from John Hanson, desertion.

Daisey L. Merrill from Edward C. Merrill, cruel and abusive treatment.

Ethel I. Weller from Fred J. Weller, desertion.

Cathleen E. Jordan from William P. Jordan, cruel and abusive treatment.

Lucy K. Terrio from Augustus Terrio, desertion.

Charles Henry Knight from Lucy Jane Knight, adultery.

Alonzo Winslip from Edith L. Winslip, desertion.

Oliver P. Perkins from Henry S. Perkins, cruel and abusive treatment, and extreme cruelty.

Phoebe J. Porter from Robert K. Porter, desertion.

Harry B. Haines from Edith May Haines, desertion.

Louise C. Sawyer from Robert W. Sawyer, desertion.

APPEAL TO SAVE FRUIT PITS SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR

LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

"Peach stones are diamonds. Save every one, for they may save the lives of soldiers," says the food administration, in an appeal sent out to people to bear in mind the need of peach stones and kindred material for use in making gas masks.

"The piles are growing steadily, but they must continue to grow," adds the administration. "Make friends with the peach. The peach has a heart that she is willing to offer up in this time of need. The gas defence division of the United States army announces that the following stones are all useful in the manufacture of gas masks, and should be collected and forwarded: Peach stones or seeds, apricot, prune, plum and olive pits, date seeds, cherry pits.

"The stones, when dried, may be sent to the local Red Cross, in Houlton.

Schools of instruction for members of the Legal Advisory Board District No. 1, will be held on Friday, September 20th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the following places, viz:

Ashland, in the office of W. L. Waldron, Esq.

Presque Isle, in the office of J. Orin Smith, Esq.

Mars Hill, in the office of W. S. Brown, Esq.

Island Falls, in the office of Seth T. Campbell Esq.

Houlton, at the Court House.

All associate members of the Board are requested to be present at one of these meetings and receive instructions.

R. W. SHAW
THOMAS V. DOHERTY
CHARLES P. BARNES
Aroostook County Legal Advisory Board, District No. 1.

Farmers, Attention

During Potato Digging time many large potatoes will be uncovered—who will find the largest one?

I will give \$10.00 to the farmer who brings to my store the largest potato during the potato harvest.

All potatoes must be weighed and plainly tagged with owner's name and will be on exhibition in my window.

B. S. Green Bros. Company

Union Square "My Clothiers" Houlton, Maine



Seasonable Flowers of Every Kind

We Have the Best in the Floral Line

Chadwick-Florist

Conservatories 16 High Street, Houlton

Dream Theatre

Week of September 16, 1918

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16
CHARLIE CHAPLIN "SEVEN PEARLS"
MACK SENNETT COMEDY "The Kitchen Lady"
Will be shown this day by request

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "The Man From Painted Post"

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18
RUTH ROLAND in "The Price of Folly"
LONESOME LUKE COMEDY
PATHE COLOGRAPH. SCENIC

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19
SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "White Man's Law"

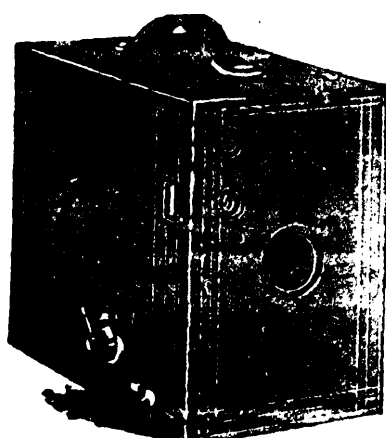
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20
ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Lie"

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21
MACK SENNETT COMEDY "Sheriff Nell's Tussle"
ANOTHER BIG WAR REVIEW
UNIVERSAL NEWS WEEKLY
PARAMOUNT BRAY CARTOON

J. DAL LUTHER in Popular Songs Every Day

"TRY TO GET IN"

Paramount Pictures



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

Everything in Kodaks and Supplies

KEEPING THE DOLLAR UP

By Albert W. Atwood

If the war ends in complete disarmament or in any other form of internationalism or even in a happy league of nations one of the possibilities will be a universal, international form of money. It can hardly be said that the derangement of the foreign exchanges has been one of the most deplorable results of the war. Probably it has killed no one directly. Foreign exchanges do not visibly and immediately affect human life. But they vitally concern the fabric of civilization upon which life depends for such of its happiness, and their unsettled condition and violent fluctuations have been highly demoralizing.

Whenever a person in one country desires to transact any form of business in another country he must engage in foreign exchange operations. In this country there are at least twelve thousand licensed dealers in foreign exchange. It is impossible for a New England manufacturer of typewriters to make a sale in Montreal without engaging in foreign exchange, despite the almost imaginary nature of the line that separates the States and the Dominion. The machinery for taking care of these exchanges is normally very delicate, extraordinarily adjustable and highly competitive. But the war has almost smashed it into bits.

Suppose an importer in New York wishes to buy oil in Barcelona, Spain. With good American money, with dollars, he buys from a dealer a bill of exchange, or draft, which sent to Spain is converted into good Spanish money, or pesetas. The amount which he pays is the rate of exchange and this is nothing but a proportion, a ratio between the moneys, the currencies of the two countries.

It may seem strange that there should be any proportion, or ratio, between American and Spanish money except that of the intrinsic gold values of the two coins, the dollar and the peseta. Of course everyone knows what these intrinsic ratios are—or can easily find out. In the case of a country whose monetary standard is not established it is naturally not easy to discover the intrinsic or mint ratio. But at the present time the demoralization in the foreign exchanges is just as great in countries whose money standards are perfectly sound and well established as in countries that have no standards at all.

THE REGULATION OF EXCHANGE

There is always some fluctuation in the ratios of different national money systems for the simple reason that the money of one country may temporarily or some times almost permanently be in greater demand than the money of another country. This is not necessarily because it is better money but because more payments must be made in it than in the other money. If Americans must make more payments in Spanish money than Spaniards have to make in American money, then Spanish exchange will go up because the demand exceeds the supply. In other words the peseta will be at a premium and the dollar at a discount.

Normally exchanges can be regulated by shipping gold, though this is a rather costly, risky process where great distances have to be covered; and besides there is not enough gold in the world to make all the exchanges. But if Spain sells \$40,000,000 of goods each year to us and we sell \$30,000,000 to Spain the balance of \$10,000,000 might easily be settled in gold. Very few countries, however, will let any gold go out of their borders now. It may be lost through submarine operations; or it may get into the hands of the enemy. Besides, every belligerent country needs all the gold it can lay its hands on for the support of its towering credit structure.

The New York importer cannot pay for his Barcelona oil with gold because he is not allowed to ship gold. He cannot pay with a check on his bank because that would not be money to the Spaniard. He cannot pay with American paper money because the Spaniard wants Spanish money.



I'LL TAKE POSTUM!

—you hear it more and more when one is asked what he'll have for his morning drink.

Delightful aroma and taste, and freedom from the discomforts that go with coffee.

Nourishing healthful, economical.

No WASTE at all—an important item these days. Give

INSTANT POSTUM a trial.

He must pay with a bill of exchange—exchangeable into Spanish money—which he can obtain only by purchase at the current rate of exchange. Now the intrinsic, the mint value of the peseta in our money is 19.30 cents. But within a few months the peseta has cost as much as 30 cents, which simply means that the American business man who buys anything in Spain is knocked down and trampled upon, figuratively speaking.

Ordinarily in times of peace exchange fluctuations are nominal, but at present all the forces that normally regulate them have been almost eliminated. Before the war the exchanges were always slightly in favor of England and against the smaller European countries, largely because of England's heavy exports of manufactured articles. Now England can export very little because she needs everything for war. So the exchanges on Spain, Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries have been almost against England. Nearly all the European belligerents are obliged to restrict exports because of their enormous home needs, this rule applying to France, Italy and Austria as well as to England.

Another force that normally keeps exchange fluctuations down is the loaning of money by the banks in one country to those in another. This tends to bring about equilibrium in exchanges; but now each country is conserving its money supply. Another force in normal operation is the purchase and sale of securities back and forth. But apprehension, political considerations, and the natural desire to invest in the bonds of one's own government have stopped the free movement of securities.

THE ASTONISHING FEATURE

Now the most curious, indeed the astonishing feature of the foreign exchanges since the war has been the depreciation in the American dollar in many neutral countries. It is easy enough to understand why the Russian ruble should have gone to pot or why the American dollar should stand up better than the English pound sterling, French franc, Italian lira and even the Canadian dollar. But why our money should be for so long at a discount in countries like Spain, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland and most of the South American republics as well as Japan and India is a puzzle to most people.

Before the war the most commonly accepted single national bill of exchange was the British sterling bill. A merchant in Chile who bought goods in China probably did his business by means of sterling rather than the respective currencies of the South American and Asiatic countries. But Britain has been obliged to give up this supremacy for obvious reasons, and much of it was expected to come to the United States.

In 1915 it was believed that the dollar bill of exchange would soon be supreme. America was hailed as the great creditor nation of the future, taking the place of England. It was expected that we should become the bankers of the world, and naturally our dollar bill would be accepted at par in more parts of the world than any other unit of money. A great part of this prediction has already come true. We are more than ever by far the richest of nations, but the dollar is by no means at par everywhere. It has been at a discount for more than a year in numerous countries.

Except for fairly complete demoralization at the beginning of the war the

exchange relations between England and France on the one side and this country on the other have been stabilized, indeed "pegged." English and French money are only at a very slight discount as compared with American dollars, and at a discount so small and steady as to lack any serious element of disturbance. This is so in spite of our stupendous export of munitions and food to England and France.

Clearly, England, France and the United States have pooled their financial resources. England and France have sent us huge quantities of gold and we have loaned them many billions of dollars. Moreover, despite the startling discrepancy in the currents of trade in favor of this country the volume both ways is so large as to make regulation of exchange rates practicable.

To regulate rates between countries whose trade relations are uncertain, fluctuating and small is extremely difficult. In the same way one would expect a more stable and dependable price for United States Steel stock on the New York Stock Exchange, where several hundred thousand shares are dealt in daily, than on a stock exchange in Four Corners. Even if the selling pressure in New York were overwhelming the fluctuations in price would be less erratic than in Four Corners.

The main financial effort of the Allies has been to stabilize exchange between the Anglo-French group on the one hand and the United States on the other. Smaller countries have been relatively neglected, partly because of their lesser importance.

But there are still other reasons why American dollars buy less in Holland, Switzerland and Spain than they do in England and France. At first sight it is curious that this should be the case, for except in Switzerland and Sweden we have a large favorable trade balance. Last year we shipped about \$50,000,000 more goods to Spain than Spain sent to us. But these neutral countries still maintain extensive relations with Germany, relations that no doubt have all manner of curious effects upon their exchange ratios with Germany's enemies.

It was recently stated by a high official of the Federal Reserve Board that when we entered the war our financial facilities were undoubtedly being made more use of by Germany than by England. This was accomplished through the European neutrals. Anyone who has read how Bolo Pasha, the French traitor, obtained his pay from Germany through a chain of American banks will readily understand how by the use of half a dozen neutral countries Germany was able for a long time to carry on financial operations in this country.

Gradually the Government has tightened down on all forms of "trading with the enemy." Imports and exports are carefully supervised by

the War Trade Board, which has issued various blacklists of enemy traders in neutral countries. Every foreign exchange operation must be reported to the Federal Reserve Board, and no business transaction can be conducted with neutral countries without the closest supervision of the Board.

BETTER CONDITIONS AHEAD

Then of course as this country scrutinizes more and more carefully its exports of food to European neutrals the relations of those neutrals with Germany will grow less. It will soon be impossible for a Dutch merchant to buy food in America, ship it to Germany at an enormous profit, while at the same time depressing the American dollar as compared with the Dutch guilder by accepting American securities from the German purchaser and selling them in America.

As time goes on it seems inevitable that the exchanges will favor this country more and the European neutrals less. We shall buy fewer luxuries and nonessentials from these countries, and shall sell them more necessities. At least we shall sell them more food if we have it, and if we do not have it to sell they will come close to starvation. For while the neutrals in Europe have profited enormously in one sense from the war their poorer classes suffer not only from lack of food but are pretty much without such necessities of life as cotton and coal. Then too as our merchant marine increases, all the European countries will owe us more in the way of shipping charges, one of the minor but none the less important factors in making the exchange ratios.

Most interesting perhaps is the discount in Spain on the dollar and the pound sterling as well as the franc. England and France are no longer exporting goods to Spain, but are buying

there in great quantities, especially because they can ship the goods from Spain to the battle line in France without any danger from submarines. England has made no special effort to strengthen sterling in Madrid, and as a result Spanish merchants have bought cheap English money in Spain with which to pay for goods in New York.

The situation is indeed curious. English money is cheap in Spain through lack of support, and almost normal in New York because of stupendous support. Spain has been meeting its very unfavorable trade balance with the United States through the medium

of cheap English exchange or money. Obviously if the Allies once began to support sterling in Madrid the way they support it in New York there would be no such chance for "triangulation," and the dollar in Spain in response to the movement of sterling would at once move up to par or even above. Naturally American importers have suffered and have urged the Treasury Department to send a shipload of gold to Spain. But Spain does not want gold, because it already has too much; and we do not want to let any gold go, both because we need it and also because it might trickle into Germany.

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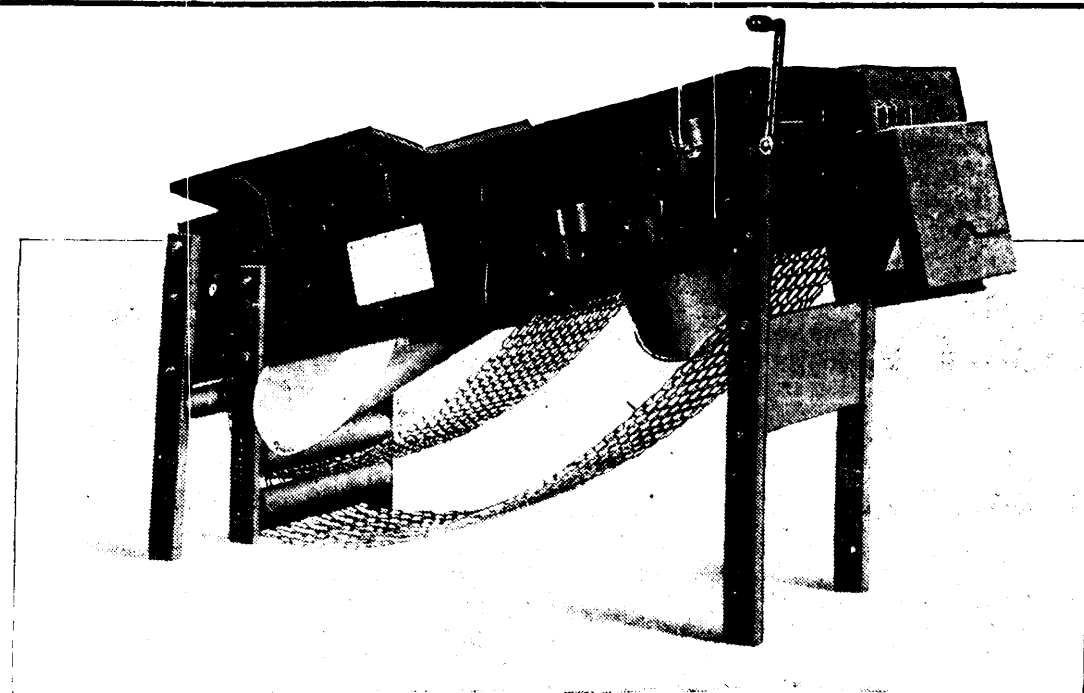
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Should call on Dr. Barbrick. The marvelous work done by this Physician and Specialist has attracted the attention of thousands of people in every walk of life and given to the sick and suffering new life and hope. That the deaf may hear and the blind may see, and the lame may walk; that the unsightly tumor may be wasted away and the foul cancer cleansed and dried up simply by his system treatment without operations seems beyond belief, but such are the claims made by those who have been treated by him, and you are given the chance to investigate for yourself whether such things are true.

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For the benefit of those who may not know him well, the following credentials will enable the patient to judge whether the Doctor is qualified to cure him or not.

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WILL RUSSIA COME BACK?

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We hope that much good is in store for Russia and wish her success in establishing and maintaining a substantial Government

Houlton Trust Co.
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WAR TIME RECIPES

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

BEAN LOAF

Lima beans 2 cups, bread crumbs, dry, 1 cup, Peanut butter 4 tablespoons, grated onion 2 tablespoons, bacon fat 1 tablespoon, dried celery leaves or poultry seasoning 1 tablespoon, salt 2 teaspoons, pepper ¼ teaspoon, rice stock or other liquid 1 cup.

Wash and soak the beans over night, then cook in boiling water till soft (about 45 minutes). Drain, and when cool chop coarsely. Add crumbs mixed with seasonings and peanut butter, then add liquid and fat. Put into a greased bread pan and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

BOSTON ROAST

Dry kidney beans 2 cups, bread crumbs 1 cup, cheese (grated) 2 cups, salt 3 teaspoons, liquid ½ cup, chopped onions 1 tablespoon.

Soak beans 24 hours. Cook in salted water until soft. Drain; put thru meat grinder, add onion, cheese, crumbs, more salt if needed, enough of the water in which beans were cooked (about ½ cup to moisten). Form into loaf. Bake in moderate oven 40 minutes. Baste occasionally with hot water and fat.

LIMA BEANS HOLLANDAISE

Dry lima beans 1½ cups, fat 4 tablespoons, lemon juice 1 tablespoon, paprika ½ teaspoon, bean stock ½ cup, egg yolks 2, parsley 1 tablespoon, salt 1 teaspoon, pepper ¼ teaspoon.

Soak beans, and cook until tender. Add salt while cooking. Cream fat in double boiler. Add egg yolks, chopped parsley, lemon juice, paprika. Beat well, and add bean stock. Add beans, and stir over boiling water until the sauce thickens.

MOCK CHICKEN

Cooked beans 2 cups, stale bread crumbs 1½ cups, fat 2 tablespoons, milk ¼ cup, salt ¼ teaspoon.

Press the beans through a fine strainer. Add the milk. Arrange alternate layers of bean pulp and butter crumbs in a buttered baking dish. Cover with crumbs and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce.

GREEN PEA LOAF

Cooked peas rubbed through a sieve, 1½ cups, bread crumbs 1½ cups, milk 1½ cups, egg, 1 slightly beaten, onion 1 slice chopped, salt and pepper to taste. Scald the milk, add the onion, bread crumbs, peas, and egg. Season to taste. Bake in a buttered baking dish or timbale molds in a moderate oven until firm, about twenty minutes. Beans, mashed carrots, fish, or corn may be used instead of peas.

SCALLOPED LIMA BEANS

Put a layer of boiled lima beans into a greased baking-dish. Sprinkle them with salt, pepper, and bread crumbs. Over several such layers pour sufficient medium thick white sauce to cover them. Sprinkle greased crumbs over the top. Bake the dish for 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Other beans may be prepared in the same way.

BEAN CROQUETTES

1 cup bean pulp, 1 teaspoon onion juice or scraped onion, ¼ cup thick white sauce, salt and pepper.

Combine the ingredients, and allow them to stand for 2 or 3 hours. Shape this mixture into balls, and flatten them out. Roll them in bread crumbs, and brown them in a small amount of hot fat.

BEAN LOAF

2 cups cooked beans, 1 egg, beaten, 1 cup bread crumbs, salt, pepper, 1 tablespoon finely minced onion, 2 tablespoons tomato catsup or pulp.

Combine the ingredients, and shape the mixture into a loaf. Bake it for 35 minutes.

PEANUT LOAF

1 cup ground peanuts, 1 cup bread crumbs, 2 cups boiled rice, ¼ cup tomato catsup or ½ cup tomatoes, 1 egg, salt, pepper, 2 tablespoons minced onion.

Combine the ingredients, turn the mixture into a greased pan, and bake it in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Serve it with tomato sauce.

QUICK BREADS AND SUGARLESS CAKES

Barley and Rice Bread: (2 loaves)

¾ cups barley flour
¾ cups rice flour
8 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 1½ cups milk
½ cup corn syrup

Sift together the dry ingredients. Beat the eggs, add the milk, syrup, and dry ingredients. Turn the mixture into greased pans, allow it to stand for ten minutes, and bake it in a slow oven from 1 to 1½ hours.

Corn, Rice, Oats and Barley Bread: (2 loaves)

2 cups cornmeal
1 cup rice flour
1 cup ground rolled oats
1 cup barley flour
8 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs
½ cup molasses

Sift together the dry ingredients. Beat the eggs, add the milk, the molasses, and the dry ingredients. Turn the mixture into greased pans, allow it to stand for ten minutes, and bake it in a slow oven from 1 to 1½ hours.

Corn and Barley Bread: (1 loaf)
3 cups bran
¾ cups barley flour
8 teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt

½ teaspoon soda
1 egg
1 1½ cups milk
½ cup molasses
Sift together the dry ingredients, except the bran. Then mix in the bran. Beat the egg, add the milk, molasses, and dry ingredients. Turn the mixture into greased pans, let it stand for ten minutes, and bake it in a slow oven from 1 to 1½ hours.

Gingerbread: (10 servings or 1½ doz.)

2 tablespoons corn syrup
2 tablespoons shortening
1½ teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons ginger
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1½ teaspoons mace
½ teaspoons allspice
1 egg
¾ cup molasses
1 cup buttermilk
2½ cups barley flour

Cream syrup and shortening. Add soda, salt, spices. Beat in egg. Add molasses and buttermilk. Mix thoroughly, add flour and mix lightly.

Chocolate Fruit Cookies:

¾ cup fat
¾ cup syrup
2 tablespoons grated chocolate
1 egg
1 2½ cups barley flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup nutmeats
½ cup raisins chopped fine

Beat the fat and syrup together and add melted chocolate and egg. Add dry ingredients sifted together then fruit. Drop from spoon on a floured tin and bake in a hot oven until brown.

Cornmeal and Prune Fluff:

2 cups prunes
2 cups cold water
4 tablespoons syrup
1 egg white
½ cup cornmeal
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
½ cup cream

Wash prunes, cover with water and let stand 24 to 36 hours, or until soft. Drain and to 2½ cup of the liquid (making up the amount with water if necessary) add the cornmeal and the salt. Bring to the boiling point and cook until the water is absorbed, stirring constantly. Add milk and cook 1 hour in the double boiler. Meanwhile remove the stones from the prunes, put them through a colander, add syrup and egg white beaten stiff. Place a spoonful of the cornmeal on the serving plate, add a generous spoonful of the prune fluff and serve with cream, plain or beaten stiff.

WHAT "MISSING IN ACTION" MEANS

Probably the greatest ordeal to a family comes when a soldier is reported "missing in action," says Mr. W. J. Castle, Director of the Bureau of Communication, Washington, and this uncertainty is due to the fact that the report may mean any one of several things. It may mean that a soldier has been killed, or that he has been injured so severely that identification is not possible for the time, or it may mean that he was taken prisoner. In the greater number of cases it will turn out that men who are reported missing in action have been captured by the Germans.

"The Bureau of Communication does not wait for an inquiry from the family when a soldier is reported missing in action. The name, regiment and company of the man are sent at once to the searchers in all the hospitals. Effort is made to find the soldier who saw the missing man last, and it is likely that survivors of the engagement in which the man disappeared may be found in some of the hospitals. Those who took part in the engagement are asked, when found, whether they knew the missing man, whether they saw him at any time during the fight; if not, whether they have any hearsay knowledge of what happened to him.

"The evidence obtained, no matter how conflicting, is forwarded to Washington, where bulletins, successively, are issued to the family, with a caution as to what information is hearsay.

"While this investigation is going on among those American soldiers who were in the same engagement, another is being conducted to determine from German sources whether the man was taken prisoner. This is done through the International Red Cross at Geneva. As soon as an American soldier is reported missing, the name is sent to Geneva and thence the request for information is sent to the German Red Cross. As the German Red Cross is desirous of obtaining reciprocal information as to German prisoners captured by the Allies, we find that prompt attention is given to our requests.

"Information as to prisoners captured by the Germans is generally received by us, through the International

al Red Cross, days, sometimes weeks, before a report is received by the State Department or the publication of the official lists by Germany. In a few cases we have received information that a man reported missing is a prisoner in Germany within a week after he disappeared, but usually the time required is five or six weeks. The Germans often permit us to send cards to their families stating that they have been captured.

"The prisoners are first sent to a central camp in Germany; thence they are distributed. When they arrive at the other camps the Prisoners' Help Committee is permitted to send a notification to the American Red Cross in Bern, Switzerland, in order that regular food supplies may be promptly forwarded. The American Red Cross maintains a warehouse at Bern, with supplies of food and clothing from the American Red Cross and the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. There are also stores of clothing from the United States Navy.

"Four parcels of food are supplied to each American prisoner of war every two weeks. Clothing is also sent, as needed, and tobacco. A self-addressed postal-card, for acknowledgment of the receipt of the package, is enclosed, and, with few exceptions, the prisoners return the card. There are at present in the warehouse at Bern 3,000 tons of food and incidental supplies, besides a stock of clothing. These supplies will be doubled within six weeks by the addition of shipments now in transit."

PRISONERS LIKE YANKEES BEST

The fighting of the Americans north of Soissons has brought forth many vitally interesting developments. The most significant of all the stories, I believe, is the following:

Two hundred Germans were surrounded in a cave near Terny-Sorny by Americans on one side and French on the other. The Germans, learning of the situation, rushed out of the north end of the cave to surrender to the Americans rather than to the French. When one knows that this not due to any fear of maltreatment of the French it is difficult to analyze what the game was, yet there cannot be the slightest doubt of the authenticity of the happening.

Want to Go to United States

It may have been because of reports circulated among the German ranks that prisoners taken by the Americans are sent to the United States; it may have been a variety of reasons, but one thing is certain and that is that the German soldiers have learned better than to believe the stories of their officers.

A pretty story is told of two Frenchmen, the crew of a tank. This tank was put out of commission by German shells, but the men were not wounded. Stepping from the tank they reported to the American commander and requested two rifles and went through the fight by the side of our doughboys.

I witnessed the official end of a tragic story of the utmost bravery. A report came in saying that a certain platoon was held up by a machine gunnest in an advantageous position in the edge of a wood. A few minutes later a second report said that a certain lieutenant had advanced single-handed and put the German gunners out of the fight, and that the advance had been continued. Following on the heels of the report came a third, saying that the lieutenant had been killed while pushing on beyond the machine gun nest with his men.

There was another story of how 17 Americans captured 30 Germans, including two officers. Another of how five doughboys rounded up 12 Huns and brought them in. Another of how a young German soldier who had a brother in our army staggered into our lines with a wounded American on his shoulders.

Glad to Be Captured

These are just a few of many tales which stir one. Many of the prisoners seem glad to be captured—at least they say so. Two German lieutenants were listening to their men express

this sentiment, when one spoke up and said, apologetically: "You know, it is very inconvenient for German officers to be captured. I mean when we get back, you understand."

The Americans told him they understood. I know of an instance that occurred three months ago when Germans taken by the Americans rushed into French hands. I myself signed an affidavit not so very long ago testifying against the German propaganda stories that German prisoners were mistreated by our men. The Americans have succeeded in proving the falsity of that accusation.

This change in the attitude of the German soldiers is not unwelcome to our army. I may say that disregarding the motives of humanity which prompt our army we have strong military reasons to encourage that feeling. In the first place, Foch and Hindenburg agree that the big object in fighting now is to weaken the other side's manpower.

One must also realize that the capture of 1000 Germans by Americans not only weakens the German strength by 1000 men, but increases the American military strength by 1000 men. This is because we are short of laborers behind the lines and the Germans placed at that work liberate Americans who may be taken to the front. Therefore, it is an exceedingly happy turn that the Germans are now showing a desire to surrender to the Americans.

CHANGE IN FLOUR REQUIREMENTS

The "Fifty-Fifty" regulation of the Food Administration has been abolished and householders are now required to use only 20 per cent wheat flour substitutes. A universal Victory loaf has been adopted by the food controllers of the United States and the Allies so that commencing September 1st, we will now eat the same kind of war bread that the French, British, Italians, Belgians, and Canadians are eating.

On September 1st, the "Fifty-Fifty" rule was withdrawn and in its place retailers are required to sell one pound of wheat flour substitute to four pounds of wheat flour.

Bakers bread will contain four pounds of wheat flour to one pound of substitute. This is exactly the same as the housewife's bread. The conservation of wheat is urged and the public is asked to continue using corn bread and other wheat saving breads.

The recent careful survey by the Food Administrators of the United States, France, England and Italy of the food resources of the 220,000,000 people fighting against Germany, shows that, to maintain enough supplies and necessary reserves against disaster, there must be maintained in all countries a conservation of wheat flour during the coming year.

It has been agreed that the wheat bread of the Allies shall contain 20 per cent of other grains than wheat, and it is only just that we should bear our share in this saving and that our bread at least should be universal with those who are suffering more

greatly from the war than ourselves.

Provisions have been made by the Food Administration of this country for the preparation and marketing by the manufacturing and distributing trades of the country of a mixed flour complying with the international policy, which will be available for purchase by the householder.

SUPPLY OF SUGAR

Announcement was made today that 1,564,000 pounds of sugar will be available for home canning in the State of Maine during the month of September. This amount of sugar is in addition to the regular allotment of two pounds per person for household consumption and should be in the hands of the retailers this week.

"The retailers are our agents in the distribution of sugar and are expected to sell canning sugar for home canning purposes," says the Sugar Division of the Food Administration. "Those families in the State who used sugar for canning and preserving purposes and have not been able to obtain sugar for this purpose, should be able to get the sugar they need up to 25 pounds by signing a Home Canning and Preserving Certificate, obtainable at any retail store handling sugar and an additional allotment by obtaining an order for extra sugar from the nearest local Food Administration Representative.

"Those who have already obtained sugar on a Home Canning and Preserving Certificate and who have a legitimate need for additional sugar, may likewise receive an additional allotment through the sanction of their nearest local Food Administration representative.

"Retailers who find themselves short of Home Canning and Preserving Certificates should write this office for a supply or apply for some through their local Food Administration."

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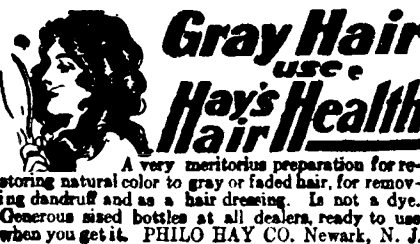
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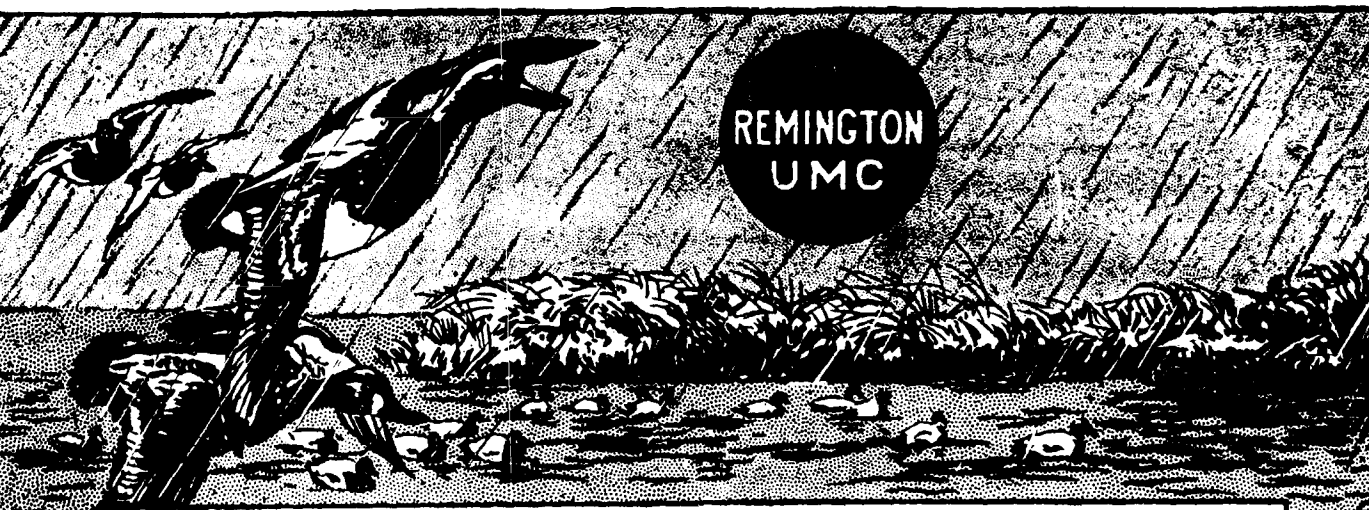
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Wetproof Steel Lined "Speed Shells" are completely proofed against wet by a wonderful and exclusive process, which it took three years to perfect. This improvement costs you nothing.

Just buy the same favorite "Arrow" or "Nitro Club" brand, as usual, at the regular price. You will get the Wetproof improvement extra,

without charge. You will not be able to see this improvement but you will know it is there when you put it to the test of shooting under conditions which only Wetproof shells can stand.

They will stay hard and smooth as usual, with the turned-over end entirely firm and top wad flat. If you can detect any difference in the results in shooting them when they "ought to" be good and wet, you will be the first to succeed in doing so. The same highest dependability and performance qualities as always

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SURROUNDING TOWNS

LINNEUS

Mrs. L. O. Sawyer is real poorly at this writing.

Miss Janice Bither is visiting relatives in Sherman this week.

Miss Eunice Estabrooke spent last week in Patten with friends.

Miss Mary Peck of Portland, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Tingley.

Mr. Will J. Finch and Mr. Bert Hand spent Saturday and Sunday in Patten.

Miss Mildred Weed was the week end guest of Misses Marion French and Winnie Logie.

Miss Fay Burpee of Oakfield, spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Holmes.

Mr. Oscar Adams and family of Houlton were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Holmes.

Mrs. Garfield Burton spent the last of the week with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Lyons in Houlton.

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

In last week's issue of the "Houlton Times" on page 2, was a splendid article on Red Cross work.

Mr. Howard Crosman and sister, Mrs. Bowes of Boston, are visiting Mr. Howard Tingley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham Hoyt from Green Road spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bither.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Getchell and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sawyer spent Saturday and Sunday at Skitcock Lake.

Mr. Wilbur Carr and family and Mrs. Mayo of Houlton, attended services in the M. E. Church Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Orville Sawyer visited with her sister, Mrs. Emery Glidden and family in Patten last week, returning home Monday.

Quite a number from this place attended the funeral of Mr. Charles Lyons in Houlton on Monday afternoon.

Many friends and acquaintances here of Mr. Chas. Lyons were sorry to learn of his death, which occurred at his home in Houlton on Thursday night, very suddenly.

Rev. B. C. Bubar preached in the Corner Church on Sunday morning and evening. There were 8 baptized in the afternoon and 12 united with the church in the evening.

Miss Effie Hannan who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Hannan, has returned to New Gloucester, where she is teaching school.

"Win Others" met with Mrs. Kimball last Wednesday afternoon with 14 ladies present. The afternoon was spent with Red Cross work and Ladies' Aid work, after which Ice Cream and cake were served.

A reception was held last Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McLean for Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Hunter. Quite a number of friends from Hodgdon and Linneus were there to offer congratulations, and they were the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents.

HODGDON

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Haskell were at Waterville, Me., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Taylor and daughter are visiting in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. George Pollard of Boston, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Della Day.

The annual picnic of the Sunday School was held at Crescent Park, Tuesday.

The many friends of Mr. Charles Porter are glad to know that his health is improving.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will serve supper at the Town Hall on Friday evening.

Mr. Walter Cone and Mr. Jasper Lyette of the U. S. Naval Reserve are at their homes on a short furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tidd and Mr. and Mrs. George Welton enjoyed an auto trip to St. Stephen, N. B. last week.

Rev. E. S. Drew and wife, of Harrington, Me., and Mrs. E. K. Drew of Searsport, spent the week end with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Payne and daughter, Lillian, Mrs. Coles and Mr. Louis Judkins, all of Greenville, Me., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Benn a few days last week on their way to Van Buren and other up-country towns.

EAST HODGDON

Rev. Mr. Speed will preach in the Union Church next Sunday, Sept. 22.

Miss Natalie Smith has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Callan Jr. the past two weeks.

Mrs. Thomas Henderson was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Miles Caldwell in Mars Hill a few days last week.

Miss Beatrice Russell of Houlton, has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Callan, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence London and Mrs. John London were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Tompkins, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Exter Harvey of Bridgewater, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Henderson and Charlie, also Miss Anderson of Green Road were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Rogers, Sunday.

Mrs. George Pray of Skowhegan, and Mrs. Harold Reese of Houlton, were the guests of Mrs. Robert Henderson part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGroty and Mr.

Joseph Colton of Johnsville, N. B. were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Aucoin, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Montgomery, also Mrs. John Gartley were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Turney Sunday.

MONTICELLO

Harold Good of the U. S. N. is at home for a short furlough.

Miles Miller is at home from Camp Devens for a few days furlough.

Miss Lydia Garrison of Boston, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bull.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Wellington returned Tuesday from their trip to the sea shore.

Mrs. F. W. Lowrey, Nathan and Francis, from Presque Isle, were in town over Sunday.

The musical entertainment, auction and Ice Cream sale, in the Grange Hall, Saturday evening, for the local Red Cross, was a decided success, and \$129.50 was received, the program consisted of music by the orchestra, duet by Maxine Foster and Shirley Curtis, piano duet by Opal and Gertrude Fletcher, Reading by Miss Hutchinson, orchestra song by Wendell Foster, violin solo by Fern McLeod, orchestra duet by Mrs. Jewell and Cowperthwaite, piano duet by the Misses Fletcher, and Reading by Miss Hutchinson. Then the auction sale of useful articles, canned goods and etc. at 5 cents a bid. One pumpkin brought the sum of \$12.35 and one fancy ribbon bag brought \$15.50, about \$34 was received for Ice Cream.

LITTLETON

On Sept. 12, there were 124 registered in this town.

Rev. H. H. Cosman recently visited friends in Easton and in Royalton, N. B.

Rev. J. L. Wilson is to move to Houlton this week and will reside on Highland Ave.

S. C. Ward, state commander of the K. O. T. M. was a business caller in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles B. Porter spent Thursday in West Houlton, the guest of Mrs. James Hagan.

Roy Wilson is home from Conn. for a short visit with his parents, before going to Colby College.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bates of New Limerick were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lilley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Rooney are receiving congratulations on the birth of twins, a son and daughter, on Wed. Sept. 11th.

Mr. Daniel Turner of Easton and his mother, Mrs. Anne Turner, were recent visitors at the home of his sister, Mrs. Miles Libby.

Those interested in good roads, will be glad to know that the patrolman, Roscoe Tingley has recovered from his illness and will resume his work this week.

The Red Cross will meet on Thursday afternoon for work. On Saturday evening after the regular Grange meeting, the Red Cross Society will sell Ice Cream, Cake and Coffee. Everybody welcome.

Supt. Packard and the S. Committee held a meeting at the Grange Hall on Tuesday evening. The Harrigan school and the Henderson school will begin Sept. 23rd. The other schools will begin on Oct. 14th.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. Employment Service
Augusta, Maine.

My Dear Sir:

The Organization Committee, acting for the U. S. Employment Service, and relying upon your patriotism, your ability and your integrity, having chosen you as a member of your local Community Board as indicated above.

The Labor problem is the most serious one before the people today.

The only thing that counts now, is the winning of the war, and in the last analysis we must depend on the brain and brawn of American Labor.

The mobilizing of this labor, is in the hands of the Community Labor Boards.

Every town will be given its quota of men which it must furnish for the various war industries.

The Board is requested to AT ONCE make a thorough canvas of the town covering all laborers or employees of any kind,—those in war work, those in non war work and those in neither,—so as to care for its own war need, locally, and to recommend such transfers as may be needed to supply calls that may come through the state Director's Office.

When your town is called on to furnish men it will be the duty of your Committee to determine who, of your citizens ought to respond, and to arrange with the Employers to release them.

You cannot possibly engage in more patriotic work. The Committee earnestly hopes you will accept the appointment and will enter upon the work with a zeal worthy of the high purpose in which we are engaged.

Sincerely yours,

S. HICHBORN.

Chairman Federal Director, Houlton Community Labor Board

Chairman.

Leith S. Black
Chas. H. Fogg
Jason Hasell

The Subjoined is a copy of telegram received from Washington today.

Washington, D. C. August 26th, 1918.

In view of some uncertainty as to the Jurisdiction of the Community boards of the Employment Service,

Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director

General of the Employment Services issues the following.

The Community Labor Boards are charged with the responsibility of determining the methods which shall govern the U. S. Employment Service in attempting to recruit for War Work Men from industries which are not directly connected with the prosecution of the war.

The power to determine priority among industries and to close up non-essential industries by shutting of supplies rests with the War Industries Board.

The U. S. Employment Service will follow the Priorities determined by the priorities board of the war industries board, and the employment service through all its agencies will keep in sympathetic and constant cooperation with the other divisions of the Government concerned with the man power and material program.

It is within the province of each Community Board to list those men war industries in its community which will first be called upon to contribute men to War Work.

This does not mean that such industries will be compelled to close up or to discharge their male employees at once, but with as much speed as may be necessary to meet National Emergency they will release male workers.

WE MAY AS WELL FACE THE FACTS

Much work essential to our program is being held up and seriously retarded by lack of unskilled labor.

In this situation it is obviously wrong to have able bodied men continuing to sell candy, cigars and like articles, to be doing work in shops and stores which with reasonable effort on the part of employers be trusted to women, and to be dancing attendance in clubs, barber shops, soft drink establishments, bowling alleys, dancing academies and elsewhere.

Our War Industries are suffering severely for lack of skilled mechanics.

It therefore becomes a burden upon the conscience of every person who employs a chauffeur to determine whether such employment is necessary or merely for the gratification of personal pleasure.

Moreover every owner of an automobile should realize that every time he spends five dollars for automobile accessories, supplies or repairs he is in effect determining whether working energies of the country shall be devoted to winning the War or to his own personal uses.

The time has come from the conservation of Labor, ALL OF US must limit our expenses to these things which are essential.

Only Kindness

Priv. Simpkins has returned from the front to find that his girl had been walking out with another young man, and naturally asked her to explain her frequent promenades in the town with the gentleman.

"Well, dear, she replied, "it was only kindness on his part. He just took me down every day to the library to see if you were killed."

OAKFIELD

We have the agency for

FISSK AUTO TIRES

and

Maximum Inner Tubes

Best on the market. We carry the best grades of Oils and Grease. When you want the best call and see us.

L. A. BARKER CO.

OAKFIELD

Keep a Good Battery Good

IT is easy to neglect a good battery—to fail to put in water or to take regular hydrometer readings or to do lots of little things that, if omitted, lead to real trouble.

Why not run your car around to us once or twice a month for Battery Inspection—keep your battery in good operating condition and assure the long economical service a good battery—especially a Gould—will give?

Square-Deal Repair Service for any battery regardless of make.

We Sell THE BATTERY WITH THE DREADNAUGHT PLATES

HOULTON BATTERY SERVICE CO.
Auto Row, Bangor St.

POTATOES

Digging season practically commences this week, although some early stock has been brought in already. The potatoes are looking good, the quality being superior to that of former years. Those that are selling from the field are receiving \$3.50 per barrel.

The Produce News says:

Receivers note some improvement in the demand for potatoes, and while prices have shown no great advance, the tendency is strong and higher prices are looked for soon. Arrivals are light, confined almost entirely to stock from New Jersey and Long Island. There is very little accumulation, although there were some potatoes carried over from last week. All fresh arrivals of good quality are cleaning up closely at satisfactory figures. The light receipts from Jersey are due to the rain, which caused farmers to delay digging as they did not want to take their potatoes out of the ground and subject them to loss from wet weather.

The situation at shipping points is very strong. Jersey Cobblers showed a marked advance this week. Early in the week they were selling around \$2.40 per 100 lbs. sacked f. o. b. Toward the close they advanced to \$2.60 with movement light even at these figures. Cobblers are selling \$2.80 per 100 lbs. sacked f. o. b. Jersey. The early part of the week Long Islands were offered at \$2.40 per 100 f. o. b. in bulk, and now shippers are asking \$2.45 and 2.50. Movement from there is fairly liberal. Maine shippers are asking \$2.40 and 2.50 delivered Harlem Yards in bulk. The Maine stock is not fully matured, but it better and coming through sound. Pennsylvania has not commenced to ship freely, but shippers are asking \$2.50 and 2.55 per 100 lbs. f. o. b.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the District of Maine. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of William J. Carpenter, In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of said William J. Carpenter of Hammond Pl. in the county of Aroostook, and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1918 the said William J. Carpenter was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Edwin L. Vail, in Houlton, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Houlton, Sept. 12th, 1918.

EDWIN L. VAIL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

W. S. S. WEEK

The campaign carried on by the Merchants of Houlton was very successful.

The sales last week together with what had previously been sold amount to \$65,000 and the pledges amount to about \$35,000, so that there is practically \$100,000 worth yet to be sold, if Houlton's quota is met.

Much credit is due Mrs. Isabelle Hess, who had charge of the young ladies who sold on the streets, and the Merchants feel much indebted to the older ladies as well as to every one who made the week such a success.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOULTON

IN THE STATE OF MAINE

At the close of business on Aug. 31, 1918

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, \$287,778.43

Overdrafts, unsecured, \$287,778.43

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation, 50,000.00

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure State or other deposits or bills payable, 13,450.00

Deposits, 5,000.00

Deposits, 23,000.00

Deposits, 14,450.00

Deposits, 176,944.82

Deposits, 4,500.00

Deposits, 15,000.00

Deposits, 3,000.00

Deposits, 24,065.84

Deposits, 17,671.28

Deposits, 2,839.41

Deposits, 6,707.91

Deposits, 2,500.00

Deposits, 127.57

Deposits, \$632,667.89

Deposits, \$50,000.00

Deposits, 100,000.00

Deposits, 22,398.89

Deposits, 2,141.83

Deposits, 20,257.06

Deposits, 5,000.00

Deposits, 47,100.00

Deposits, 195,722.59

Deposits, 195,722.59

Deposits, 2,165.46

Deposits, 189,422.78

Deposits, 191,588.24

Deposits, 23,000.00

Deposits, \$632,667.89

Deposits, ss. I. R. F. Ward, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Sept., 1918.

AARON A. PUTNAM, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

JOHN WATSON

ALBERT T. PUTNAM

LEONARD A. PIERCE

Directors

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the District of Maine. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Stewart C. Herron, In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of said Stewart C. Herron of Houlton in the county of Aroostook, and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12 day of September, A. D. 1918 the said Stewart C. Herron was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Edwin L. Vail, in Houlton, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Houlton, September 12th, 1918.

EDWIN L. VAIL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Lewis Henderson, In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of said Lewis Henderson of Hodgdon in the county of Aroostook and District aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1918 the said Lewis Henderson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Edwin L. Vail, in Houlton, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Houlton, Sept. 14th, 1918.

EDWIN L. VAIL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE HOULTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

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.

NO SUNDAY RIDE?

NEVER MIND—

WHAT YOU SAVE

ON GASOLINE

YOU CAN SPEND

ON B. F. A. CIGARS—

SWEET SMOKE

SATISFACTION FOR SIX CENTS

Cor. Main and Mechanic Streets Over Hallet-McKeen Co.

L. L. McLeod's
New Garment Department

New Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts arriving daily.

Splendid Values in Ladies' Wearing Apparel

Showing over one hundred up to date Coats. When you consider the high cost of material and labor, you will be surprised at the wonderful