

HOULTON FAMILY TO BE PROUD OF Three Boys in United States Service

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Sullivan of 22 Charles St., have a family in whom they may feel a just and pardonable pride. There are three stars in the service flag in their window, representing Lewis, James and Kenneth, or "Dewey" as he is called by his schoolmates.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan began life on a farm in Ludlow. But as their family increased and the school facilities were limited in that town at that time they moved to Houlton, to give their children a better chance for education. And they have been well repaid for their efforts to educate their children, who have improved every opportunity given them.

Walter, the second son, was a member of the first class to graduate from Houlton High School in 1903. He was valedictorian of his class. He entered Bates College that year, graduating in 1907. He then entered Brown University where he taught and also pursued his studies in anthropology in which he was specializing. He received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1912. He taught biology in a college in Cleveland, Ohio, for two years, going from there to Adelphi College in Milwaukee, where he remained two years and was elected to the head of the biological department of Tufts College in 1916 where he is at present. Dr. Sullivan was married to Miss Margaret Foley of Cleveland, Ohio, on Dec. 24, 1914 and they have two children. Their home is in Somerville, Mass.

The next boy, Louis, was class historian of the class of 1910 in Houlton High School. He was manager of the baseball and football teams and took part in all the activities of the school. He entered Bates College in the fall of 1910 and made a specialty of the same subject that his brother had followed. Louis was manager of the track team at college and was identified with all the phases of college life. He was toastmaster at his class banquet and graduated in 1914.

The following year he was dean of Tilton Academy in New Hampshire and the next fall he entered Brown where he studied and taught. Later he entered Columbia College from which he was graduated in June, 1918, with the Doctor of Philosophy degree. He enlisted at once after graduating and was given a lieutenant's commission. While in Columbia Mr. Sullivan (now Dr. Sullivan) had the position of Assistant Curator in the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

After receiving his commission he was given a unique duty. He is to visit the various training camps and make a study of the general characteristics of the different nationalities which go to make up the American Army. His headquarters are in Washington. He is now visiting the Western camps and at present is at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Dr. Sullivan married Miss Bessie Paterson of Lewiston in 1916. James Sullivan graduated from Houlton High School in 1914, and was president of his class. He entered Bates the next fall. Here he was Vice-President of the Military Science club and President of the Aroostook club. He would have graduated last June had he not enlisted in the Coast Artillery. He was made a sergeant and stationed at Fort McKinley where he was soon promoted to second lieutenant and later to first lieutenant. He sailed for France in February, 1918 and is now an instructor in a school of artillery there.

Kenneth, the youngest son was a member of the class of 1916 in Houlton High School. He attended Tufts College one year and enlisted in the navy as soon as the school year was completed. He is now at the Harvard Radio School.

The oldest son, Steven L. is Supt. of the wood-working department of a mill in Brewer, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan also have two daughters, Mrs. Charles Melville of Houlton and Mrs. Charles Picard of Millinocket.

Few families can boast of having four college men, two of whom have earned the right to the honorable title of Doctor of Philosophy and who have obtained their high positions largely through their own efforts. Their achievements are an inspiration to boys who desire a college education but must depend upon themselves to furnish the means. The Sullivan boys were never afraid of work and they are to be congratulated upon their success.

Miss Maud Yerxa, Miss Anna Donovan and Laurel Thompson of the TIMES force have been afflicted with the prevailing cold, and unable to attend to their duties.

Mrs. J. P. Costello and children who have been visiting relatives here left Saturday for their home in Boston, they were accompanied by Mrs. Costello's sister, Miss Mary Haggerty, who will spend her vacation in Boston.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN TO AROOSTOOK

Lieut. Harrison J. Hunt of Bangor arrived in Houlton from Bath, Friday night, having been in that city for the past three weeks assisting in the Spanish Influenza epidemic, together with Dr. W. B. Gibson of this town.

Dr. Hunt is of the medical reserves and has now been taken over by the United States Public Health Service and received orders Friday morning to proceed at once to Aroostook county leaving on the afternoon train to supervise the relief organization work in that section of Maine which has been badly scathed by the epidemic.

Dr. Hunt is now in the northern part of the county, having informed the TIMES that he found nothing in Houlton to keep him here, but was needed in the northern part of the county, where he went Saturday.

Dr. Dana O. Weeks of Marion, Ohio, Acting Assistant Surgeon of the American Public Health Service, U. S. A., is now in Limestone, where he has been ordered to take charge of the campaign to combat the epidemic, which is becoming serious throughout northern Aroostook and New Brunswick. Dr. Weeks was ordered to Boston with a corps of Ohio physicians when the epidemic became threatening in New England.

PREVAILING EPIDEMIC NOT SERIOUS IN HOULTON

In conversation with Dr. Bristol of the State Board of Health, who has charge of the Spanish Influenza epidemic, he stated that a very important reason why Maine had not suffered to the extent and virulence that other States have been afflicted, notably Massachusetts, is that we are not so over-crowded. The severity of the influenza depends largely on the amount of the poison "bugs" taken into the system and their presence would be augmented by large crowds and gatherings, so that less congested districts should not be expected to suffer as the crowded places.

While as is stated elsewhere in these columns, very little if any, Spanish Influenza cases are prevalent in Houlton, there are a great many colds and some cases of pneumonia, but in any case it is absolutely necessary that precautions which have already been taken should in no way be relaxed.

Conditions due to this epidemic on the governments railroads at St. Leonard are such that the business of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is stalled at the point, it being the intersection of the two roads. The Canadian road is completely tied up. Shipments of pulpwood to various points in Maine are thus made impossible and the Canadian road is refusing to accept at that point. The first refusal was made last week and it is not known how long the tie up will continue.

There are a great number of cases in some of the towns on the Ashland Branch at Howe Brook and Griswold and the reason why in these places the number of cases have increased is that those afflicted are not separated from the others, especially in the lumber camps.

It is related that a man went into a hospital in Houlton for treatment and died inside of an hour. Many said he had influenza but as a matter of fact the man would have died if there had been no influenza in the state. The deaths mostly are lack of precautions when one feels wrong and lack of keeping warm and lack of fresh air. If a person does not feel well, bed and keeping warm with plenty of fresh air will do more for a quick recovery than anything else.

VOLUNTEER NURSES

The Board of Selectmen took up the question of volunteer nurses in case the prevailing epidemic of colds and pneumonia should get beyond control, and the response to their inquiries were most gratifying.

Mrs. M. B. McKay who has had a great deal of experience, and who is admirably fitted for the position of District Nurse, on account of her personality, will look after this important work, and she has at her call 33 women if needed.

In addition to these there are 18 women who volunteered to do neighborhood work if needed, so that in case the demand for nurses exceeds the supply of regular ones, the sick can be taken care of, and none need suffer for lack of attention.

COAL SITUATION

Prospects for anywhere near the amount of coal that should come to Houlton, are not at all encouraging.

Bangor and Portland, through which Aroostook County's supply has to come, report a shortage, with not much prospect ahead, although those cities have had far more than Houlton has in proportion.

The best thing for users in this section who have not yet received any, is to accept any kind of coal offered, as the supply will be very short.

The front and foyer of the Drama Theatre has been given an attractive coat of paint during the past week. Messrs. Geo. Read and Bert Dilling are doing the work.

The Fire Department answered a call from Box 61 Thursday afternoon, the cause of same being a burning hedge around the lot of the Tenney estate which caught from a bonfire.

MAINE A VAST STATE Aroostook County The Great Garden Spot

Few people realize the vast area which is covered by the State of Maine to say nothing of what an extensive area is contained in Aroostook county alone.

When we consider that the County of Aroostook is larger than the entire state of Massachusetts, it gives some idea of the territory included in its boundary.

From the latest available statistics the total area of Aroostook county is 4,129,926 acres of which there are 7,280 farms, consisting of 864,439 acres. On these farms there are 357,636 acres of woodland, or 21 per cent of the land in farms.

This is, as is well known, the largest county in the state as far as area goes, and only two counties have a less percentage in farms Piscataquis with 10.6 per cent and Washington with 19.6 per cent.

Unorganized territory in the entire State comprises nearly one-half of the area or to be exact, about 47 per cent. This territory covers nearly 15,000 square miles and extends into 11 of the 16 counties—namely: Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset and Washington. The greater part of this territory is in the northern half of the state in the counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Somerset, but there are considerable portions of it in Franklin, Hancock, Oxford and Washington counties, while there is no unorganized territory in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Waldo and York. In the organized territory of the state there are 29 cities, 435 towns and 65 plantations, while in the unorganized territory there are as distinct units 254 full sized townships, seven gores, seven strips, two tracts, two surpluses, two points, one patent, one peninsula and 145 islands. This territory is somewhat larger in extent than the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined.

Since there are no local officials in this territory, all public business is transacted through state and county officials. State taxes of various kinds including the regular state tax on real estate, personal property tax and forestry district tax are assessed from the state assessor's office and collected by the state Treasury department. The per capita tax for school purposes is collected through the office of the State superintendent of public schools. The construction and repairs of roads are under the charge of the commissioners of the respective counties. All school matters are directed through the office of the state superintendent of public schools by general agent for unorganized townships and as a direct unit of school administration this is probably the largest area in the country.

There may be found in this territory settlements of nearly every kind, from a good sized village with a post office of the third class, community building, school, hospital, telephone central, telegraph office, railroad terminals, steamboat wharves and stores, to a lone squatter settlement in the wilderness accessible from the outer world only by means of the canoe. There are prosperous farming sections, busy fishing villages, thriving lumber mill settlements, numerous railroad side hamlets, one of the largest summer hotel establishments in the state and sporting camps a plenty in this territory. It contains much of the most valuable resources of the state and supports some of our largest and most important industries. Its valuation as fixed by the last report of the state assessors was \$53,649,062.

WHAT HAS BEEN RAISED
About \$16,000,000,000 has now been raised by the American people in popular war loans since the United States entered the war, and all loans have been oversubscribed.

The first loan was for \$2,000,000,000 and there was a billion dollar oversubscription, but none of this oversubscription was accepted. The second loan was for \$2,000,000,000. Subscriptions amounted to \$4,617,000,000 and the government took only half the oversubscription, making a total actually paid of \$3,808,000,000. The third loan was for \$3,000,000,000 and subscriptions amounted to \$4,176,000,000, all of which was taken. To this total of \$9,984,000,000 may be added more than \$7,000,000,000 from the Fourth loan.

Chief of Police Lyons of Presque Isle was called to Houlton Sunday by the death of his brother's wife.

L. F. Jenkins left Monday for Bath, Maine, to receive his father-in-law, who is in the ship yard, after a two week visit here with his family.

Corpl. Harry A. Wilson, a member of the Headquarters company, stationed at Camp Devens is home on a short furlough. Mr. Wilson has been chosen to do clerical work, his former occupation with the B. & A. R. having given him a splendid training for the duties.

WOMEN FOR OVERSEAS CANTEEN DUTY

More than 100 hundred young women from New England are wanted to serve in overseas canteens according to a request sent out by the War Department through the Y. M. C. A. The work is purely voluntary, as the Association is not in a position to pay any salaries. But for those well fitted to fill the requirements of the work, the Association assumes the responsibility of their transportation, living expenses and uniform, the worker only having to provide a small sum for emergencies, initial equipment and incidentals. This work gives scope for women of real ability. They must have some business sense, be not afraid of hard work, be cheerful under all circumstances and be ready with a real American welcome for the tired, discouraged or homesick soldier.

The Chairman of the Committee for Maine of the Women's Overseas Section of the Y. M. C. A. is Miss Margaret O'Brien, 53 Clifton St., Portland, Maine.

John Casey, a woodsman, was taken to the Madigan Hospital, Wednesday, suffering from pneumonia, and not having had proper care, died a few hours after. He was located by town officials on Saturday.

POTATOES

The local market is quiet, buyers are offering \$1.88 per 100 lb. of \$3.10 per barrel. Few are moving as the demand is still unmet and what stock has not been sold is in storage for late hauling and in houses on track for shipment later.

The Produce News says: Dealers find it difficult to explain the lack of interest in the local market. Reports from country shipping points are that the market in most sections is considerably stronger with prices higher than last week, but as far as the local market is concerned it is quite dull, with very little interest being taken as a general thing by the buyers. Why this should be is hard to understand because receipts are not abnormally heavy and quality is generally good. There does not seem to be any demand for potatoes outside of the Government requirements. If it were not for these there would be no life to the market at all.

Western stock is coming here fairly freely and selling mainly \$3.45 to \$3.50 per 100 lb. sack. This stock is from Michigan and Wisconsin and is mostly of good average quality. Maine stock is selling around \$3.65 to \$3.75 per 100 lb. State stock, which is coming much riper and in better condition, is selling \$2.15 to \$2.25 per 100 lb. for round whites. There are not many potatoes on hand here, there being only a few in the \$2.25 to \$2.50 yard. Today's offerings in all shipping points are extremely light. The epidemic of influenza which has swept all over the country has stopped loading to a considerable extent. Farmers and dealers are unable to do a great amount of shipping. This extends to nearly all sections. Western markets are firm and Minnesota and Wisconsin are quoting \$2.50 per 100 lb. sacked, delivered in New York. State stock in bulk, which last week was down to \$2.25 per 100 lb. has advanced to \$2.30. Long Island hoppers are \$2.25 and are now paying \$2.30. The quotation from the Long Island has been \$2.50 per 100 lb. delivered in Houlton, while Pennsylvania shippers are quoting the same prices f. o. b.

Carlton Hutchins, prescription clerk at the Cochran Drug Store, is confined to his home by illness, threatened with pneumonia.

Gordon Hagerman, U. S. Navy, stationed at Newport, R. I., is home on a seven day furlough. Gordon is very enthusiastic about his work and has been appointed company commander. In his studies he is specializing on heavy gunnery and torpedoes.

NO PARDON NEEDED

The death of John Roberts, in the state prison at Thomaston, from pneumonia, does away with the pardon hearing which was ordered for Nov. 27 before the Governor and Council, as mentioned in a recent issue of the TIMES.

Roberts was indicted for the murder of Edwin Dickinson at Smyrna Mills in October, 1906, for which he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Roberts denied his guilt and had petitioned for a pardon and a hearing before the Governor and Council a number of times.

ALLEN GILLIN

The death of Allen Gillin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Gillin occurred last Thursday at the Madigan hospital from pneumonia, his illness lasting only a few days. This age was about 17 years.

To his bereaved parents and his brothers the deepest sympathy is extended, two brothers are serving their country in France. Allen was a popular young fellow and enjoyed a close friendship.

Funeral services were held from St. Mary's church, Saturday, conducted by Rev. P. M. Silko.

See McAdon who operates the telephone company will not issue a new directory for Houlton and other sections of Aroostook, but will distribute tips of changes which should be noted in the book.

Telephone subscribers should bear in mind that the telephone operators are subject to calls the same as other people, and with 12,000 local calls to answer, and a shortage of operators, it is not to be wondered at that the request for numbers is not as prompt as usual.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

An Opportunity To Give Where Needed

When people realize that thousands of men and women making up the organizations of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council (N. C. W. C.), the Jewish Welfare Board, The American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service and the Salvation Army have made the supreme sacrifice in leaving home and lucrative paying positions for personal service overseas, the home task of raising \$170,500,000 in the United War Work Campaign from November 11 to November 18 to use for the support of these agencies does not seem so great.

From every State in the Union, from every walk in life, men and women are going overseas to stand behind their sons and younger brothers.

The Y. M. C. A. for instance has over 1000 men in active service overseas today and nearly 1000 women canteen secretaries. They pay no salaries to their workers. A simple allowance is made for the family left behind but it in no way corresponds to the normal family income.

The Knights of Columbus, with more than 1000 men in France, reports a similar situation in the organization's recruiting. Both organizations have their motor transport, their huts and their religious, athletic and entertainment activities.

Much the same work is also done by the Salvation Army, which is in high favor overseas, doubtless for one reason because more than 1000 of the 1200 workers there are women. If there is one thing that means more than anything else to the American fighting man it is a real American woman with a smile and a cheering word. The Salvation Army has depleted its forces in the United States to extend its work in France. The same spirit of sacrifice as in peace times animated the women and the men.

Illustrating the cooperation of the organizations which have joined in the United War Work Campaign is the example of the Jewish Welfare Board. The Jews have been among the largest contributors to various war funds, but have kept their own fund small and confined their work almost to the religious care of their people. An interesting feature of the Jewish Welfare Board is that 75 per cent of the workers in the war service are American born.

Another organization which relies largely upon the cooperation of others is the American Library Association. That is the Association assumes the responsibility for recruiting, sheltering and the organizations that have built up in the circulation of their continuous service the American Library Association has only 24 workers and yet a million books may be obtained at 1500 libraries overseas. Naturally the recruits of this organization come largely from libraries many of which have lent workers to the cause and are continuing their salaries. The maximum salary paid by the association is \$1200. Many of the workers formerly held positions ranging from \$200 to \$1500 a year.

While the organizations named are coming primarily for the fighting men and the industrial armies behind the fighting men, the Young Women's Christian Association has taken for itself the field of women workers. In the overseas activities of this Association the work is directed towards the assisting of women who have gone to France in various capacities. Women of the other organizations, telephone girls, stenographers and English and French women in the munition factories come under this particular line of work.

The activities of the War Camp Community Service is confined at present to the cartonnages and the big cities in this country. The fine men and women workers of this organization furnish wholesome entertainment for the soldier both in the camp and in the city whenever he happens to be on a furlough. They are the moral guides of the boys, and their work is invaluable.

To make it more difficult to carry on the program entrusted to the various organizations they are restricted in their recruiting to men above 26 years of age and voluntarily refuse to consider an applicant under 19 unless he is placed in a deferred class by the draft board.

Aroostook County has an allotment of 45,810, while Houlton's allotment is 810,120, with an addition of 500, would make 815,150, which Houlton is expected to raise.

Quotas for every town in Maine in the United War Work Campaign to be held during the week of November 11-18, were announced today by State Campaign Chairman, Silas B. Adams, of Portland.

The total quota for Maine, as originally assigned, was 890,227, but in view of the fact that the American war overseas is now vastly greater than planned for this time, it will be necessary in order to carry on the work to have this quota oversubscribed by about fifty per cent, which

RADIO STATION AT VAN BUREN

Lieutenant Harold U. S. Army accompanied by two radio men and a meteorological observer, has arrived in Van Buren to take up the direction of the radio station to be immediately erected on the St. Mary's college grounds. Work will be somewhat delayed as the supplies to equip and erect the station have not yet arrived from Orono, where the station was maintained prior to its removal to St. Mary's college.

It will be remembered that several Army Officers were in Houlton about Fair time, and it was reported that they were secret service men, and there was more or less speculation as to who they were, it afterward developed that they were here looking for a site for this station.

The Chamber of Commerce had taken the matter up last winter and had hoped to locate same in Houlton, but their efforts were to no avail and it was located as above.

Leo Finnegan, who is stationed at Camp Devens, has been in town on a few days furlough. Leo has been attending a school for cooks and having good success has been assigned as second cook in an officers' mess.

B. & A. EMPLOYEES IN THE FRONT LINE

By a typographical error which appeared in the TIMES last week's issue it was made to read that the B. & A. employees were not doing their part in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which was erroneous, for there was no more local bunch of employees in any corporation in the state, which did more than those connected with the B. & A. R. R.

The committees on the northern section worked from Houlton and the following results show what was accomplished in getting the \$822,500, which Houlton was credited with:

B. & A. R. R.	100 per cent.
Conductors	97 per cent.
Office Employees	100 per cent.
Other Employees	Nearly 100 per cent.

W. E. Bazzell was confined to the house several days last week with a cold.

Miss Lavinia Tabor has accepted a position in the office of the Bowker Fertilizer Co.

John McNair is quite ill at his home suffering from food poisoning in his food on a heavy cold.

Mrs. Abner Hall who was recently operated on at the Madigan hospital for appendicitis is improving daily.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McIntyre will be glad to learn that they are gradually improving from the effects of illness.

The Board of Health wishes to note that all public gatherings including funerals will not be permitted until the present conditions are improved.

George Whonman returned home last week from Massachusetts where he has been visiting relatives. Mr. Whonman is just recovering from a severe attack of influenza.

Miss Louise Magee who has been employed by the Bowker Fertilizer Co. has accepted a position with the Frontier Trust Co. of Portland, and left Monday to assume her duties.

Thos. F. Phair of Presque Isle has enlisted in the U. S. Army, and been assigned to the Quartermaster's dept. and will attend a training camp at Camp Meigs, near Washington, D. C. leaving the last of the week.

MRS. WILLIAM F. LYONS

Houlton friends were deeply grieved to learn of the death of Helen Martin, wife of William F. Lyons, which occurred Saturday evening at the Madigan hospital where she was undergoing treatment.

One of the sad features of the case is the fact that she leaves seven small children, the oldest of which is about twelve years.

Mrs. Lyons before marriage was Helen Martin of Presque Isle. Her age was about 32 years, she has lived in Houlton ever since her marriage and had a large number of friends who will regret her passing away.

To the surviving husband and the afflicted family the deepest sympathy of the entire community is extended.

Funeral services were held Monday morning from St. Mary's Church, and were conducted by Rev. P. M. Silko.

Means that Maine actually must raise approximately \$1,360,000.

The quotas as assigned, however, are based on the original estimate of \$906,227. Towns, therefore, should add 60 1/2 per cent to the amounts allotted to them to ascertain what they are actually expected to raise.

Aroostook	\$ 56,810.20
Androscoggin	81,270.20
Cumbe land	249,162.24
Franklin	18,366.00
Hancock	72,949.00
Kennebec	87,144.40
Knox	21,250.00
Lincoln	15,560.00
Oxford	72,294.60
Penobscot	103,521.20
Piscataquis	15,694.00
Sagadahoc	28,520.40
Somerset	33,064.00
Waldo	21,388.40
Washington	25,616.00
York	76,331.20

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WHAT MR. LODGE DID

Have you ever stopped to consider how different the history of the United States might have been had the voters of Massachusetts decided two years ago to retire Henry Cabot Lodge in favor of his Democratic opponent? It is not too much to say that in the last week Senator Lodge, by the promptness and vigor of his utterances, and their highly convincing appeal, has focussed the attention of the country on an issue which once understood, could not fail to sweep the nation. To that sweep the President himself has now yielded. Verily, there are times when it is vital in its historic consequences to elect a man of brains to public office, and to keep such a man there, when once in place and in command of his resources. In fact, we know of no times when it is wise to elect small men when we can obtain big ones.

WHO DID IT?

"A million and a half of good American fighters in France?" Who did it? The American people did it by insisting on nonpartisan legislation to win the war, by buying bonds by the billions, by paying enormous war taxes, by giving up every industry that the Government needed to make munitions, build ships, and furnish supplies for army and navy. The American people did it by giving up the comforts of travel on the railroads and taking what Uncle Sam had left, after furnishing transportation for the fighters. The American people are winning this war.

This is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not the war of Congress. "Our whole-hearted and undivided loyalty," as Colonel Roosevelt says, "is due to the country as a whole, and to every public servant, whether President or Senator, executive official or Congressman, precisely to the degree in which that public servant disinterestedly and efficiently serves the country."

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Americans should be proud not alone of what America has done in the war, but equally of the way in which it has been done.

It is never democracy achieved vindication if it is now.

A peaceful, peaceful, peace-loving people, we were called upon, suddenly, to take up arms to vindicate our honor, safeguard our rights and defend our very existence. That we have done, are doing and shall continue to do.

We are doing it with cheerfulness with fine enthusiasm, with exalted patriotism. First came the draft. That, a revolutionary innovation, something wholly foreign to the traditional spirit of our institutions, was accepted, accepted ungrudgingly. Why ungrudgingly? Because we were convinced, we knew, it was necessary; we knew we had to resort to the draft in order to provide a force sufficiently large to win the war. We accepted the draft without a protest.

The world's food supplies waned. To help feed our Allies and the populations under the heel of the ruthless conqueror in Belgium and northern France, as well as to feed ourselves, food had to be saved. America was put on rations, not forced, but voluntary. As America accepted the draft, so, for the same reason, because it was essential to victory, America accepted rationing without a protest.

So it goes, all along the line, Capital has been its privileges curtailed without a protest. Labor has been its prerogatives shelved for the duration of the war without a protest. Every one has been called upon to make sacrifices, and all, high and low, rich and poor, men, women and children, have responded without a protest.

Never before has the world seen such a demonstration of self-discipline. What has made it possible? The team-work, the solidarity of the American people.

Americans have confidence in their institutions, in their leaders, in democracy. They harbor no fear of any curtailment of their liberties. They are willing to entrust large powers, despotic powers, to their Government, temporarily and as an instrument for the achievement of a certain end, because they knew that, when that end has been achieved, all they have to do is to reach out their hand and take those powers back.

QUALITY OF OUR TROOPS

Discussing the quality of the American troops, which, by the way, has been a source of surprise to the military men of Europe, a general said:

"They have the West Point idea of obedience and earnestness, and they have common sense, coupled with imagination. How are you going to beat a combination like that?"

This general hit upon the fundamental characteristic of Young America in arms when he used the word imagination. This is a basic charac-

teristic of the Nation itself. From this all our ideals spring. Ideals are the images of our hopes. The architect must visualize the structure he would create. All originality springs from imagination. Without imagination, we should go on imitating that which has gone before, and truly there would be nothing new under the sun.

Military men used to hold to the theory that the soldier should have no imagination; that all should be done by formula; that independent action was perilous. Men were marched to battle in solid phalanxes. The Germans pursue such tactics yet they cannot trust the individual soldier, because he has no individuality, no imagination.

From the beginning of our struggles on this continent was necessary for our fighting men to employ strategy of their own. In their early combats with the Indians our forefathers soon learned that ordinary military tactics were useless against the cunning sav- age. Our military tactics are a development of several hundred years of all kinds of fighting. Individual initiative has played an important part in its development. In their very first attempts at stalking German machine gun nests, our troops applied imagination and initiative. It was something like the old Indian warfare again; the soldier had to rely upon his individual resource, as well as his courage.

Foreign instructors were amazed at the quickness with which the American soldier picked up the tricks of modern warfare and improved upon many of them. It is a matter of possessing and applying imagination. In all modesty we may express pride in the fact that we have not been content merely to do things in the same old way. It applies to war, as to everything else, and the proof of its success lies in the wonderful achievements of the Young American Army on the battlefields of France.

A REAL EPIDEMIC

When a brick drops from the top of a high building into the street below the pedestrian who cannot dodge it has to be removed to a hospital; when a bomb explodes within striking distance of one of our boys at the front a case is made for the stretcher-bearers. What would be said of a newspaper or a war intelligence department which should refuse to chronicle such occurrences on the ground that the wounded were merely victims of their own fears or that they might have avoided injury by treating brick and bomb as figments of the imagination? This is no strained parallel. The disease germ is just as much a physical fact as bomb and brick. It is vastly more dangerous to human life by reason of its numbers and pervasiveness than poison-gas or man-eating tiger. It can be seen through the microscope, and medical slides show it in motion on the screen. Countless experiments have proved that it can be transmitted by inoculation, and that in a healthy animal inoculated the germ of the specific disease reappears. To the same general class belong the germs which produce influenza and pneumonia. Shall we ignore them or fight them?

Some of the most mysterious and deadly ailments which have scourged the human race are now known to be caused, not by "fear of contagion," but by minute organisms which poison the body and make it a source of disease in others. To bacilli of this malevolent kind our medical science has traced typhoid fever, tuberculosis, Asiatic cholera, lockjaw, diphtheria, bubonic plague and sleeping sickness, and on the theory that such diseases are due to germs rests the whole success of the new science known as preventive medicine. Formerly the open wound, especially the wound received in battle, was a constant source of trouble to the surgeon; pathogenic bacteria entered it from the air, from the operator's hands and from his instruments. Owing to the researches of Pasteur, Lister, Koch and others, this source of infection is now practically closed. In hospitals all over the world and along the war front thousands of lives are being saved by antiseptic and septic surgery, which have been rightly classed as "bacteria-busters."

And among the greatest triumphs of the 19th century science? Nor have we forgotten what happened in Cuba. Between the years 1893 and 1895 yellow fever caused 25,552 deaths in the city of Havana alone. Yet it was completely stamped out by Gen. Gomez and his staff after the discovery that the disease was due to a germ or virus transmitted by the stenomyia mosquito. What progress we have made since that time! We have been made on the assumption that the disease was "primarily a tropical disease," that no account was to be taken of the conditions of hygiene and that mosquitoes could be disregarded.

Full allowance may be made for the effect of fear in lessening the body's resistance to disease. Worry of any sort has a weakening effect,

which tells in favor of the pathogenic germ. Abounding health, of which ease of mind is an essential element, helps in warding off this kind of proclivity. But it will no more save you from the consequences of infection, should you thoughtlessly expose yourself to it, than it will enable you to divert a bullet which is coming your way. In this epidemic we are dealing with an enemy which is no respecter of persons, which operates relentlessly according to the law of cause and effect, which is not to be bluffed off by any theory we may hold as to the supremacy of mind over matter. The best exercise of mind we can indulge in is to put as much of it as we can into helping the medical authorities in their anti-epidemic campaign.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

A young fellow in the navy wrote this week to a friend: "There are many things in the service which a civilian finds very hard to understand. For instance, all the time I have been in the navy I have never heard the war discussed, or heard any arguments over the war, though on other topics we have the greatest discussions ever, and air our opinions at every possible chance, on everything under the sun. It seems to me."

And yet it is not so queer, it is typical of the American people that we say least about the things which lie closest to our hearts and make the most talk about the trivial things of life. We get all excited over the small things, and fill the air with talk and the paper with items about the pink teas, and the fall fashions, and the one thing or the other which is the fad for the moment. We give hours to discussing knitting, rules, or the kind of refreshment for the Red Cross fair, but we do not talk about the things which lie behind their surface existence. We carefully conceal from all hands the depths into which we fall sometimes, in our courage or our failures, and put up the brave front, bluff, if you call it so, to the world, all ways. And this is right. The para-

phrase of the famous poem Weep and the World Weeps With You, is just right. "Weep and you weep alone," laugh, and the world says, "What an old joke that is!" and laughs again. This is the spirit which makes us ready for whatever comes; the spirit which let us send away our dearest and smile; this is the spirit that sent those American boys to their watery graves when a ship sank, singing, "Where do we go from here, boys?" No one doubted the courage of those boys, no one doubted that they knew the gravity of their condition, no one doubted their really deep faith in the future, but they could die with a smile on their lips, as truly martyrs as the Spartan boy who at the foot of at his vitals and made no moan.

We do well to keep our discouragements to ourselves, and to the world that all is well. We help to make it well by the very attitude. We do well to deny even to ourselves the privilege of weeping and of complaint, because we lower the standard of the courage of the world when we give in to our dull feelings. We do well to smile, though we have no cause therefor, and to give the cheer, good meaning, even if the heavens are emptying themselves upon our heads.

It does no good to argue things, it does no good to start discussions over things so serious, so much a part of ourselves, as to be part and parcel of our real convictions and beliefs. No one was ever benefited, and many have been harmed, by prolonged, useless discussions over things which strike deep into the roots of being. It is not often that we convince others, or are changed in our beliefs, in these primal things. We may change on shades of meaning, or of temporary policies, but things which strike into the root of life do not change, but grow stronger with the passing years.

These things are too sacred for discussion with one or that. They are the things we think of in the still hours of night, on the lonely country road, in the silence of the Sunday morning, when the church bells ring, the hours of solitude of soul which come to all of us at some time, and which, if we do not reach a part of our own nature to be given into the hands of others to examine. This is the reason that the soldier, and the sailor, and the man in uniform, and the man in the city of Havana alone, yet it was completely stamped out by Gen. Gomez and his staff after the discovery that the disease was due to a germ or virus transmitted by the stenomyia mosquito. What progress we have made since that time! We have been made on the assumption that the disease was "primarily a tropical disease," that no account was to be taken of the conditions of hygiene and that mosquitoes could be disregarded.

Good stomach

Did you know that a person with a GOOD stomach rarely takes cold or gets sick? It is true, and also it's a fact that by careful eating and keeping the bowels naturally active every day, a badly disordered stomach may be gotten into fine condition. The old, original, "L.F.F." wood medicine is a stomach and bowel specific. You should take it at once, following all directions carefully. That grinding indigestion with belching, heart pressure, acidity, bad breath, stupor, headache, backache and constipation, will soon diminish. Appetite, energy and cheerfulness will return. Begin the treatment today. Ask your dealer for the true "L.F.F." made by the L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

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THE ACID TEST

We read much in these days concerning that little phrase which has become so popular since first employed by our respected President in one of his diplomatic messages where he mentioned the value of "the acid test." As he used it, it meant the crucial thing which crystallized the situation, or as we say in common phrase, brought the matter to a head. Since then the acid test has been industriously applied in hundreds of ways and in trifling things as well as important.

In this world we find that life is made up of periods as it were, times when things seem to mull along with out a definite end in view, and then suddenly to culminate in some vivid experience which is like the crest of the wave, the tension breaks and we fall back to the dead flat level, only to gather impetus for another and perhaps more important period of our life. It's a very easy thing to ride upon the crest of the wave, to feel ourselves so thrilled with the brightness of the moment that we are swept on almost without volition toward the end which was to be from the beginning. It's the hardest thing in the world to gather ourselves together after the breaking of the wave and so re-adjust ourselves as to make the next flood of life more vital, more powerful, than the one which has preceded it. In short, almost any one of us can find ourselves equal to the occasion when the big thing comes, because with the demand usually comes a power developed from within us to meet the call. But to hold ourselves steady when there seems nothing special in sight against which to strive or for which to put forth our best effort, that's quite another thing.

And yet for most of us the deadly level of ordinary existence comprises the larger part of our lives. We must prepare ourselves to find as a usual thing that the component parts of one day are much like those of the day preceding and those of the day following; that if there is one thing which shall characterize this day as better or bigger or different from the rest, it must be because we project a little of ourselves into our surroundings and by force of our own personality compel the dull drab to take on a rosy hue.

This sounds well in the abstract but it is not an easy thing to do because, to begin with, we must have personality which means a little spark of the divine fire within us by which we may be able to kindle the flame. That spark exists in embryo in all of us but it must be cherished and cultivated in order to become effective. Personality is not eccentricity. Neither is it acquired by allowing a single side of our nature to be developed abnormally. Personality is more than that, and to obtain it, one must strive, through many years of discouragement, sometimes, and sometimes through the training that comes with suffering, to enrich the mind and sweeten the heart that one finally achieves, not only distinction but character. It means that in the face of trouble one must hold to courage; that in the face of disaster one must not admit defeat; that when good comes one must hold it fast and draw from it an inspiration; that knowledge must be sought for and not despised; that charity shall be cultivated at the expense of criticism; in short, that one must make to oneself every thing which can be made to help the soul to be self-sustaining. This means continual watchfulness against the danger of falling into a rut of thinking that because a thing is small it is of no value, of dreaming of the one great day and allowing the many small ones to slip by without putting into them the best one has to offer.

All this sounds fine, and an oft-repeated story, but after all it is the thing which is hard to do, especially in the dull days. We are never too old to store up within us that upon which we may call for strength when

Whenever you sense a sick headache, or feel a bilious attack coming on, ward it off by the timely use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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

MYSTERIOUS PAINS AND ACHES

Make Life Hard to Bear For Many Houlton Women

Too many women mistake their pains and aches for troubles peculiar to the sex. More often disordered kidneys are causing the aching back, dizzy spells, headaches and irregular urination. Kidney weakness becomes dangerous, it is urged. Use a time-tried kidney remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. Hosts of people testify to their merit. Read a Houlton case.

Mrs. Margaret Colton, 122 Military St., says: "I was suffering from weak and disordered kidneys for some time. My back was weak and when I lifted anything, sharp, shooting pains darted through it. Some days I could hardly get through with my work. The action of my kidneys was irregular and I also suffered from dizzy headaches. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was soon relieved. I still take them occasionally as a preventive and they keep my kidneys normal."

Price, 50 cents, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy, get Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Colton 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 CORNS

2 Drops, 2 Seconds—Corn is Doomed!

When you must do with your shoes on and can't make your feet walk comfortably, take a minute or two and apply 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It" to the corn and only a minute later, "Gets-It" will have taken the corn off your foot. You will be sure that your corn will be clean off your foot so that you can walk in your shoes again.



"My Corns Peel Clean Off, With 'Gets-It'!"

corn with your fingers. Take no chances of continued pain and soreness, why use gross, irritating salves, plasters that shift and press into the "squish," razors and knives that make corns bleed and also grow faster! Use painless, easy, always sure "Gets-It." There's only one place in the world that's "Gets-It." Millions have tried it. Kd it for years. It never fails. "Gets-It" is the guaranteed, money-back corn remover, the only sure way, cost-free, a trifle of 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.

UNIVERSAL Electric Iron

makes the hardest of all household tasks one of the easiest. Does the work of ironing in a few hours in a cool, comfortable, 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 important 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 absolute 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.

HAMILTON-GRANT COMPANY
 Houlton, Maine
 Sellers of Good Goods Only—Rightly Priced

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

NEW DENTAL PARLORS
 Corner Pleasant Street and
 Highland Ave.

DR. L. P. HUGHES

Ransford W. Shaw Seth S. Thornton

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Prompt attention to all business

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Probate matters have Special

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TEETH FILLED WITHOUT PAIN

BY THE NEW ANALGESIC

METHOD, ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

DR. F. O. ORCUTT

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.
4 P. M. Junior Christian Endeavor.
7.00 gospel song service and sermon.
8.00 Aftermeeting.
Tuesday evening at 7.30 mid-week prayer service.
Choir rehearsal each Tuesday evening at the close of the regular prayer meeting.
Friday at 7.30 choir rehearsal at church.

First Presbyterian

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

Free Baptist

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

Methodist Episcopal

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

Church of the Good Shepherd

Rev. H. Scott Smith, Rector.
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.

THE FIFTH WHEEL

"I don't see what I amount to in this work of ours," said a lady who is associated with others on a special field of labor for the War Work. "It seems to me, with all the committees and the helpers we have the small amount I can do is nothing at all, and I am tempted to drop out. I am just the fifth wheel to a coach."

History does not reveal where this phrase originated. It has been a common phrase for many years, and the fifth wheel of a coach meant the useless appendage which might hinder progress rather than impel the vehicle along. The common carrier of a cart, with the wheel at each of the four corners, has trundled down the avenue of time sometimes speedily, sometimes with disaster ahead, and nothing the fifth wheel could do has seemed to help or hinder. But times are changed as times do change and we have but to think of the common conveyance of the present to realize at once that it is really the era of the fifth wheel today. Without it we are very much in the position of the person who has no reserve fund of strength or of means to fall back upon, and for lack of it comes a cropper when least expecting it.

Today the fifth wheel is carried along as the most essential part of the baggage of every motor machine. It is carefully cased and wrapped, is provided with every possible place of security and care against accident, and it is tested out by careful drivers oftener than any other, perhaps, for upon it depends the comfort and security of the entire body of travellers. Nothing can be less welcome and more disastrous than to find oneself in the wilderness of four miles from nowhere, a locality which every traveling party gets into frequently, when crossing country, and hear that awful cannon shot which signified the collapse of a tire, or the rip of a casing. Nothing can be done, there is nothing to do, except one thing only. The party must clamber out by the roadside, the car must be jacked up and the faithful, necessary, honored fifth wheel brought from its place of repose on the rear end of the car into active service.

Blessed is he who has the safety of a fifth wheel along with his coach. Sad indeed and worse than sad the person who has no such provision against the disaster which overtakes the best of fellows along the road. Well may it be cased in oiled silk, and covered securely from accident and from weather action, for it is upon this fifth wheel that the peace and assurance of the entire craft and its occupants rest.

There is no fifth wheel now-a-days. In the sense of extra or superfluous appendages. The fifth wheel has come to the honored place of the one thing upon which the entire business safely rests. So it is with the workers, whatever they may be doing, wherever they may be placed. There is no place where they can be non compos. They are never to know the moment when they will become the keystone upon which the entire edifice of labor or of efficiency can rest, and which must be provided if the work must go on. There is something for everyone, and some place for everyone. Because one person seems to have a grasp upon the work of the moment which the other does not, that is no reason why either is more important than the other. Sometimes the silent force behind the bustle and the worry is stronger than all the hurry and energy of the more evident part of the team. To make a noise is not the entire duty of a worker, nor to do the lifting all that there is in getting a thing into accomplishment. The quiet advice, the steady support, the sense of knowing there is the fifth wheel is often the thing which keeps the coach moving, to go back to the earlier simile. Without that knowledge the car would never move. Sheer anxiety and fear of what might happen if there should be a blow out, without a fifth wheel along, has crippled many a project early in the game. And the fact that one is provided with an extra, that one is backed up by something which can take hold when trouble comes, and give reserve power, when ordinary means fail, has held many a hand on the wheel when without this knowledge it could never have steered the running. The fifth wheel is the symbol of reserve power, or provision for emergencies, now, and not of useless appendages. It has come into its own.

UNITED WAR WORK

One hundred and seventy million five hundred thousand dollars is the sum asked from the American people during the week of November 11 to November 18 by the seven great organizations working in cooperation under the single head of United War Work Campaign, for the welfare and happiness of the men in our army and navy.

At first glance it seems a tremendous sum, even in these days of generous giving. But considered in terms of the task confronting the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council (N. C. W. C.), the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service and the Salvation Army, and the number of men to be benefited, it is ridiculously small.

Next year our armed forces will include in the neighborhood of five million men, and divided among them these millions will amount to less than 10 cents a day.

TEN CENTS A DAY TO BRING COMFORT AND HAPPINESS TO EACH SOLDIER AND SAILOR

That seems little, indeed to give Ten cents a day for the man who lays his youth on the altar of his country's need? Ten cents a day for our best and bravest who have answered the call to defend the liberties of the world? Ten cents a day to send the sustaining advantages of wholesome fellowship and good cheer to the boy who went so valiantly into that grim but necessary business overseas?

These seven organizations working for the boys are in truth substitute fathers and mothers.

As soon as the boy leaves his home he is welcomed by the sheltering arms of these agencies, not in a cold, impersonal way, but in a spirit of warm-hearted, comradely helpfulness. They minister to his wants all the way to the front line trenches and beyond, for even if a soldier is captured and in a prison camp the long arms of these organizations reach out to him through the aid of neutral agencies. In camp and on the line these organizations are on hand to meet his need whether he wants a cigarette or a religious service of his own faith. They give him club rooms, food, music, clean amusements, books, educational instruction. They make him feel at home in every city, both here and abroad, and their huts rise like magic palaces of good cheer in the wrecked villages just behind where the great guns are pounding their relentless messages.

If ten cents a day can do all this for the soldier and sailor, he would indeed be a poor citizen who would begrudge the total of \$170,500,000.

There is a further factor in this United War Work drive which I firmly believe is of the utmost significance for the future of our country. Here we have seven great organizations, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, that have completely forgotten their religious differences and merged their efforts for a great National service.

Of course it is a great crisis in human affairs, a stern call to duty, that has thus brought us together, and made us think of one another not as Protestant, Catholic and Jew, but as fellow Americans.

The crisis will pass, and we shall conquer the foe and the boys will come home again and scatter to their homes, but I am sure this bond of

common service will have a lasting impression and make for a greater tolerance and a finer fellowship in our country among men of different creeds.

We shall not be poorer Protestants, Catholics or Jews for this sense of common respect and fellowship. Certainly our humanity will be greatly enriched thereby and we shall be better democrats, worthier Americans.

NECESSARY ON ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS

"There is no prospect of a proper ending of the war before the campaign of the summer of 1919," said Herbert Hoover recently. Federal Food Administrator Leon S. Merrill of Maine points out that until the hour that Germany is defeated nothing is more dangerous than to look forward to a slackening of Food Conservation in America. Now more than ever it is vital to push the food drive as Pershing's men are pushing the offensive in France. "To give the final blow in 1919," said Mr. Hoover, "we have not only to find the men, shipping and equipment for his gigantic army of three and a half million American soldiers, but this army, the Allied armies and the Allied civil population must have ample food in the meantime. If we are to maintain their strength we can do all these things and I believe we can bring this dreadful business to an end if every man, woman and child in the United States tests every action every day and hour by the one touchstone, does it contribute to the winning of the war?" Mr. Hoover declares most emphatically that the American food program must be stricter during the coming year than it has in the past.

Advertise Food Needs

There is food propaganda that is senseless propaganda, and advertisements are needed to spread it. The American assurance to the Allies of a bigger and better food travelled like light and warmed like sunshine. Headlines and billboards were unnecessary, for it was super propaganda.

There is super propaganda, too, that chills like November rain; and in spite of German skill in the art of concealment this kind of propaganda is travelling through the enemy country. Here are some want ads from a Triest newspaper which tell the story that will not down:

"Iron bed, pair of black trousers, and coat offered in exchange for food stuffs."

"Few novels, large collection, in exchange for five pounds of food."

"Finest stockings, lad's colored, in exchange for sugar or fats."

"Linen sheet wanted to make into a dress, for cash or maize meal."

"Yellow canary in exchange for a rabbit. Japanese vases for fats or beans."

"A business suit offered in exchange for one pound of fat."

The appropriate answer from America is doubled effort to make this preponderance of food among the Allies become greater and greater as that of the enemy wanes.

Did This Happen On Your Farm?

Following is an extract from a letter received by the U. S. Food Administration from a farmer who believes that conserving farm implements is the first step toward raising more food.

"\$125 worth of farm machinery stood outside an empty shed. I said to the owner, 'I will help you pull them in.' To which he replied, 'If you don't like the looks of things, you may drive along.'"

In acknowledging the report of this unusual occurrence the Food Administration points out that America's and the Allies' war strength depends in large measure on our exportable reserves of food. Farmers are asked therefore to consider war-time of machinery in a more serious light than in pre-war years, especially in view of shortage and high cost of materials and labor.

Do Not Forget

to Pay your

ELECTRIC LIGHT

BILL

Before Monday

Nov. 11

and save 12 1-2 per ct.

Houlton Water Co.

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Resembles Old Fashioned Grip

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

Manifested by Catarrhal Condition

With the first symptoms of Influenza, it is well to consult your family physician at once. If he has the disease, it is that is to be feared so much as it is the complications which may follow. For ward off Spanish Influenza or as an aid to returning health after an attack, nothing is any better than Dr. Harter's World Famous Peru-na.

For Catarrh of Every Description Take PE-RU-NA

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

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

EXPERIENCE OF USERS THE BEST RECOMMENDATION

ANNA, OHIO. "I find Peru-na excellent for Catarrh of the head. I keep Peru-na and Mandolin in the house all the time." Mrs. A. Hunkle, Box 54.

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

Try Peru-na First—Tablets or Liquid—Sold Everywhere

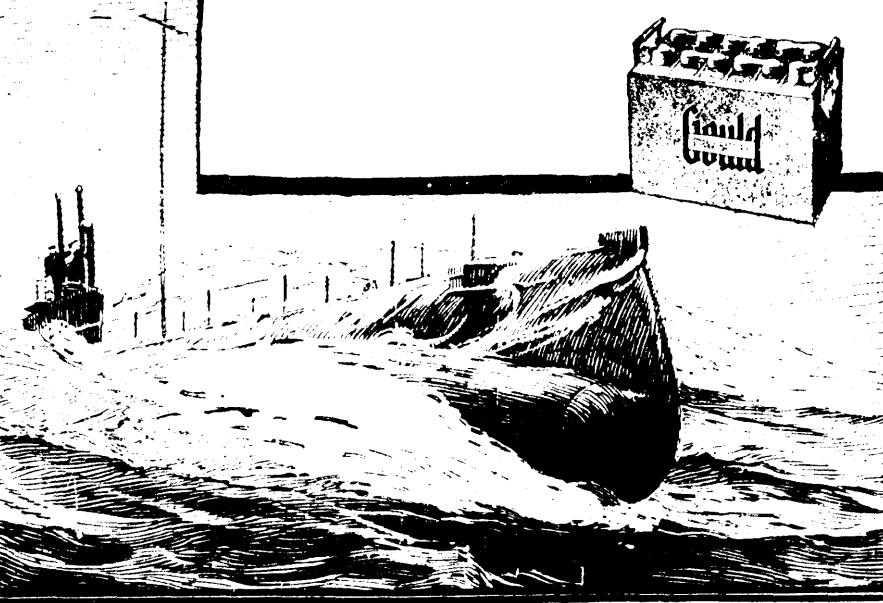
Your Car

deserves a good storage battery but a submarine demands the best. Gould Storage Batteries with Dreadnaught Plates are used in submarines of five great navies—and you can have a Gould for your car. There's a size that fits it.

Regular Battery Inspection

keeps a good battery good
For careful, courteous Inspection Service for Square-Deal Repair Service on any battery of any make—for a new Gould Battery if you need one—drive around to

Gould
STORAGE BATTERY
WITH THE
Dreadnaught
PLATES

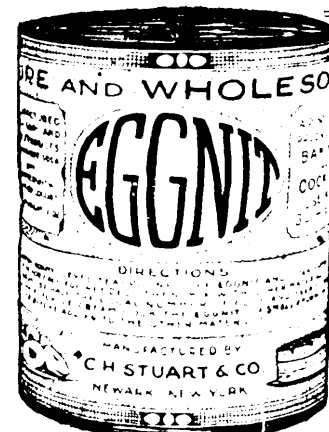


HOULTON BATTERY SERVICE CO. Auto Row, Bangor, Me.

WHEN WEAK OR RUN DOWN
by chronic or acute throat and lung troubles which often decrease efficiency and menace life itself, try
ECKMAN'S ALTERATIVE
This is a Cauterine preparation possessing of marked tonic value in addition to its remedial qualities. Contains no Alcohol, Narcotics or Habit-Forming Drugs. 32 size, now \$1.50. 64 size, now 80c. Price includes war tax. All druggists. Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

Sorry She Was Married

"And when you told him I was married," said the girl who had jilted him, "did he seem to be sorry?"
"Yes," replied the other, "he said he was very sorry altho he didn't know the man personally."



I WANT AGENTS

to sell EGGNIT. One of the fastest selling Pure Food products ever sold in Maine. An unequalled house to house proposition—every woman who cooks, a possible customer. Work all or part of your time, right in your neighborhood, then branch out. You'll reap substantial returns. EGGNIT sells with satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. I have yet to hear of a dissatisfied customer. Exclusive territory. Write for my literature today, no obligations.

What is EGGNIT? A substitute for hens' eggs in cooking that beats the hen at an average cost. Absolutely harmless—pure—wholesome. 3 sizes—10c—25c—50c. Add 5c. for Parcel Post charge with your remittance. Be sure and try EGGNIT in your home.

CHAS. M. STEWART, 37 Park St., Bangor, Me.



Do You Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price, without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battle-ships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

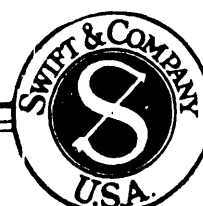
Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Houlton Plant, Bangor, Me. 14 Bangor Street
J. W. Houlton, Manager



OF LOCAL INTEREST

Geo. E. Cressey, who has been confined to his home by illness is much improved.

Buy Osgood's Hand Made Wedding Rings.

Miss Elizabeth Shaw returned home last week after a visit of several weeks in Boston.

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

Capt. Blal F. Bradbury of Augusta, Me., was a caller in town last week on official business.

Military Wrist Watches at Osgood's.

Miss Winnie Donovan has resumed her duties with the Summit Lumber Co. after three weeks illness.

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

Mrs. J. J. Marriott is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Holdsworth in Allston, Mass., for a few weeks.

Alarm Clocks at Osgood's. Open evenings.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Astle will be glad to learn of the arrival of a son on Sunday, Oct. 29th at their home.

Cash paid for Old Gold and Silver at Osgood's.

Friends of Roy Craig, who is employed at Hallett-McKeen Co's store, will be glad to know that his condition is much improved.

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

James Gillin, who has been employed in Worcester, Mass., arrived home Wednesday on account of the illness and death of his brother.

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

The large steel gliders weighing about six tons each, for the Masonic Temple have arrived and are being put into place. Contractor Brewer is looking after the job.

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

Harold Haskele was taken to the Anstook hospital Sunday. He was comfortable Monday and it is hoped will be among those who are having a light run of the pre-vailing cold.

Red Cross Melting Pot at Osgood's. Keep it boiling.

New and Dainty Muslin Underwear at reasonable prices at the Gift Shop.

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

Those desiring the services of Mr. Basford to tune their pianos may leave orders at either Music store.

Closing out all plain and fancy Serge Skirts at a big reduction to make room for Holiday Goods, at Mrs. Reynolds's Gift Shop.

LETTERS FROM "OVER THERE"

Following are two letters from Clement J. Carroll of Co. L, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Carroll:

Sept. 18, 1918

Dear Mother:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am still well and back again chasing Boche. We just got through with a drive that forced the Germans to give up one hundred and fifty square miles of France, that has been occupied by them ever since 1914. That is saying something. They haven't decided yet how many prisoners we captured but altogether the last reports were between fifteen and twenty thousand. Co. L alone captured between three hundred and fifty and four hundred in two days. That wasn't doing very bad.

Just think I am sitting on a log where the German second line of resistance was a week ago, and it is just as safe here now as it is at home. When they fell back through this country they burned or destroyed all they could, but they didn't get all of it. I have eaten Boche hard tack bread and jam and we even had codfish enough to feed the company creamed codfish for supper last night. It was a funny sight although no joke when we advanced across what had been No Man's Land for over four years. I'll bet the whole thing wasn't worth two cents. The last we found of up so bad with big shells that I looked like a cornucopia.

I have quite a few son cards taken

I don't know yet whether or not we are allowed to send them. You have probably read all about this second drive but you didn't expect we would be in it as we were through the second battle of the Marne, but we were right here with the big wallops, and this makes two big kicks we have given the old boy.

I received your letter of August 5 all right and was mighty glad to get it as I hadn't had one for quite a while and I wasn't feeling any too good over it, but everything was fine after I got that. You don't want to worry because I haven't been writing very regularly this last three months, as we haven't had the chance, but the first time we got out I am going to write you a good long letter. I am sending you a piece of German money and a couple of those cap decorations. You remember how we used to wonder what they were. The money is one Mark worth about 21 cents in our money before the war.

You know now that my allotment stopped completely the 1st of July last. We are here on a campaign trip here. When we got out they may give us seven day passes to go any where in France and I won't send the first two or three months pay home as I want to go to Ireland if I can get the chance. If I can't I am going to take in some big city in France so I will need the money. We have been through so much lately I am all through feeling now. I got a letter from Guy the other day and he was back to Camp Upton. He said Mike Putnam was coming over here soon. I may run across him over here. I also got a letter from Ed McPartland. He was in New York at the time.

This is all the news I have for now so I will close with love to all.

Your loving son,

Clement

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Dear Mother:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and well which is quite a lot to say just at present.

We just got through with another big push and are now holding what we gained and waiting to be relieved. I wish you could see me just now. I am sitting up on the parapet of a trench and using an old empty cigarette carton for a writing table. I have to stop every now and then to look around, also to have a smoke. The Y. M. C. A. sent up some stuff to sell to the boys at the front and of course as most of us were broke they let us

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I wish you could see the places that have been destroyed near here. There is one town only a few minutes walk from here that there isn't hardly a wall left standing and that is only one out of a thousand or more. It is a sad sight to see what it took many years to build up destroyed in two or three minutes. You should have seen me attacking and going across No Man's Land I got caught five times in the barbed wire while the machine gun bullets dug furrows around my feet and the wind of a shell almost knocked the helmet off my head and I can say one thing now and thought of it then and had to laugh as bad as was my predicament, that I had been in more pleasant places before.

Our company captured about five hundred prisoners and I didn't count the dead. Horrie and I went to sleep in a little hollow at night and woke up to find five stretched out not ten feet from us. I guess it is all over for now as the rainy season is setting in. I hope so any way as that is the only way that we will ever get a good rest. I am glad to hear that Guy is getting along so good and wish him all the good luck, but for me the Private is good enough with a whole hide. I am going to send you two service stripes of mine. They mean one year's absence from the good old U. S. and I hope we don't get many more of them. I probably will have three or four though before I get back.

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CLASSIFIED ADS

Heated Rooms to Let, at Mrs. Nevins, Court St. 381f

For Sale—A New Iron Age Potato Digger. Inquire of A. G. Cottle. 381f

Furnished Rooms to Let. Home Conveniences. Corner Highland Ave. and Pleasant St. 371f

For Rent—A Front Parlor on First floor and two rooms on second floor. Wm. McIlroy, Kelloran St. 411f

A Bargain in a 1916 Ford Touring Car, in good condition, body and engine. Klidder & Shanks, Kendall St.

Household Goods for Sale at 31 Green Street. Must be sold this week. H. C. CLEWLEY, Phone 116-2 144

A Five Weeks Old Pig was lost on Oct. 17, on the Ludlow Road. Reward for information to the TIMES Office. 141p

New Modern House For Sale on Weeks Ave., six rooms, with bath. For particulars inquire of C. B. Esters, Main Street.

For Sale—75 acres of the Steve Osborne farm on the west side of the Houlton Presque Isle road in Littleton. James Archibald, Adm.

Farm For Sale Situated in New Lime-rick, 146 acres, 65 acres under cultivation, rest wood and timber. For further particulars, inquire of Fred W. Moore. Tel. 121-13 422p

For Sale—The Augusta E. Chadwick homestead, on corner Park and Fair streets, including house, barn, and the corner lot, about one acre in all. Jas. Archibald, Executor.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen, a Black and white 4 year old cow, on Monday, Oct. 21. Reward of \$25.00 for return or information leading to its recovery. E. BRIGGS, Houlton, Phone 1414 144p

For Keeping the Cold Out, or for using around out buildings or where sheathing paper is needed, a limited amount of heavy sheathing paper in bundles may be had at the TIMES Office.

Here's Your Chance to Buy Fine horses at a bargain: 1 driving horse, has speed, sound and clever; 1 3-year-old colt, finely bred, broken to harness; 1 pr. 2-year-old Percheron's 2 pr. heavy team horses. Apply to C. W. Starkey.

FALSE TEETH We pay up to \$35. Send Parcel Post or wire for particulars. Domestic Supply Co., Dept. 32, Binghamton, N. Y.

Potato Seed Wanted 10,000 Bags

Quote Spaulding Rose Only

Or send to following address

R. M. BURT

833 1/2 Main St. Potato Growers Assoc.

Hastings, Fla. 243p



from prisoners and from dugouts we captured but I lost a lot in the fighting. I am going to send some of them home if I can get the chance although



and for practice work. We are camping at the foot of that mountain which you have a picture of. It is the one that I spoke of as being a summer resort before the war. We are staying in our tents for the first time since coming to France. There are four of us boys that camp together in the same tent, two from Connecticut and one

CAUTION
When you see with Martin D. Green's jacket but my foot and head without. But no caution. I hereby forbid any one to use my name in a shall pay no bills of her operating after this date. JAMES C. GREENWAY.
Houlton, Me. Oct. 5, 1918. 12p

SAVE YOURSELF FROM INFLUENZA

If you are "run down" or out of condition, if sluggish bowels have allowed poisonous impurities to accumulate in your system you are certain to suffer severely with the grip. Dr. True's Elixir, the famous household remedy of 67 years' reputation, will ward off the grip entirely or make an attack light and easily thrown off. Why? Because Dr. True's Elixir is a vegetable tonic that puts the system in good condition, prevents and relieves constipation, stimulates the appetite and strengthens the digestive powers. It can do no harm because it contains no mineral drugs. All purely vegetable. A tonic, not a stimulant. No reaction. Ask your druggist for it, or write Dr. J. F. True & Co., Auburn, Me. Adv.

NO CAMOUFLAGE HERE

The Campbell Bakery team makes its semi-daily trips which means prompt deliveries of properly baked Food Stuffs.

All goods put out by us are made in compliance with all Food Administration Rules.

OUR GOLDEN CRUST

Bread is a prime favorite none better on the market baked fresh every day.

Why borrow trouble on baking days? Let the other fellow do it, (that's us)

Our Cakes, Cream Puffs, Pies of all kinds, Doughnuts, etc., are delicious.

Save your fuel and your temper—LET US BE YOUR BAKERS

CAMPBELL'S BAKERY
GARCELON & CAMERON, Prop'rs
(Past Masters of the Art of Baking)
COURT ST. HOULTON, MAINE

10 Dozen
BOYS' & MEN'S SWEATERS
Medium weight, just right to wear under a coat—all sizes, all colors
\$2.85
GREEN'S "My Clothier"

Youths' Overcoats
Sizes 1

OF LOCAL INTEREST

LAST CALL

All subscribers who are in arrears more than three months will not receive the TIMES unless it is paid for before Nov. 4, in accordance with the ruling of the Federal Priorities Board.

Due notice has been given each subscriber of the amount due, and we MUST discontinue papers more than 3 months in arrears or lose our mailing privilege.

LOOK AT THE LABEL ON YOUR PAPER

If your subscription is more than 3 months in arrears the paper MUST be discontinued.

Howard Gillis of Ansonia, Conn. is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Murray Burrill on Highland Ave.

Mrs. Frank Clifford was taken to the Madigan Hospital last week, being threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. S. Friedman who has been in Boston for the past month the guest of relatives, returned home Thursday.

Miss Pauline Cassidy is assisting in the work at the Post Office, having passed the civil service examination.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dare of Newark, N. J., who have been in town for a couple of weeks, returned home Saturday.

Burns McIntyre, Asst. Postmaster, left Wednesday on a vacation trip, part of the time he will spend with relatives in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Mrs. J. A. Donovan left Saturday for Boston where she will remain during Dr. Donovan's service in the U. S. Army. He expects to leave soon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Waddington of Mars Hill are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son last week, who will doubtless be an assistant editor to the Mars Hill News.

H. H. Kallach, American Express Agent, has been confined to his home by illness during which time "The London, one of the 'old boys,' has been attending to the office work.

Ensign Paul H. Powers of the U. S. S. Pueblo, who is on convoy duty, was in town over Sunday with his parents, and was warmly received by his many friends, returning Monday.

H. C. Clewley, manager for the Consolidated Rendering Co. in this section, has recently been transferred to Boston and he is in town for a few days to pack and ship his furniture where he will reside.

Mrs. H. W. Hughes went to Waterville Saturday, to be present Monday at a meeting of the Woman's Committee of the United War Work drive, being County Chairman for Aroostook.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Churchill of Ft. Fairfield were in town last week. Mr. Churchill on business pertaining to his new theatre in the Masonic Temple the work of which is going along rapidly.

The Canadian casualty list just received shows the name of Norman Lee of Houlton killed in action. Mr. Lee was one of the first to join the Canadian army and his many friends here will regret to learn of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford of Littleton, Me., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Harry Bell. Mr. Crawford is 84 years of age and his estimable wife is 76. They drove here by team and their activities consisted in visiting other relatives and having an enjoyable time. Both are enjoying excellent health and are a remarkably well preserved couple.—Sentinel.

MRS. MARY A. YERXA

Mrs. Mary A. Yerxa, widow of Mr. L. W. Yerxa, had a gentle and peaceful transition from this life to the better one on Friday, Oct. 25, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Cobb of Houlton.

On Sunday afternoon the funeral service was held in her late home and was conducted by the Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There was a profusion of rich and beautiful flowers and two very attractive duets were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Berrie. The interment took place the following day at her old home at the Mouth of the Keswick in New Brunswick.

Mrs. Yerxa was the eldest of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dumphy and was in her seventy-fifth year at the time of her death.

She grew up in the church from childhood and took a vital interest in all of its varied activities and abjectives.

She scattered seeds of kindness all along the pathway of her life in the most natural and unassuming manner. She had a serene and happy disposition that gave an attractive charm to her personality. Also a keen sense of duty was one of the great governing principles of her life.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. D. I. Russell of St. Cloud, Minn., and by Mrs. W. E. Cobb, formerly of Caribou and now of Houlton.

She treasured a little poem entitled "What's the Use" of which the following is a verse—

"What's the use of idly wishing
For a soft and easy time?
They who gain the sunny summits
Are not carried there—they climb.
Man was made for strong endeavor.
Rich and rare the recompense
That's waiting grit and daring,
Tempered well with common sense."

Harry Hart of Monticello has been in town a few days on business.

C. F. Ayer of Waterville, Me., an experienced undertaker and furniture salesman has been secured by the Houlton Furniture Co. to assist them during Mr. Buzzell's illness.

L. M. Ingraham of Springfield, Mass., and Harold Ingraham of Bangor were in town Tuesday, calling on friends, both being called home by the death of their father, Charles Ingraham of New Limerick.

HAROLD CLARK

The death of Harold Clark occurred Saturday, at his home on High street, after a very short illness from pneumonia.

Mr. Clark had been employed in the Campbell Bakery and was taken ill and had nearly recovered when he suffered a relapse.

He is survived by a widow, his body was taken to his old home in Benton, N. B. on Sunday where burial was made.

JOHN EDWARD BRYSON

Seldom has Houlton been called upon to mourn the loss of a more popular young man than was John E. Bryson, whose death occurred late Saturday night at the Madigan hospital from the dread disease, pneumonia.

John E. Bryson was the eldest son of the late J. Frank and Belle Duntun Bryson and was born in Houlton, Apr. 2, 1896. He received his education in the public schools here.

His musical ability inherited from his father, was early in life given a prominent part in his education, but not enjoying the best health, nothing but local instruction and constant practice was ever attempted in this line, however, his talent was locally recognized and his services as a cello and clarinet player were constantly in demand.

Since early childhood he was a member of Houlton Band and Bryson's Orchestra, which for years was conducted by his late father, upon whose death, the mantle of leading clarinet fell upon him.

Mr. Bryson was left an orphan at an early age, his father dying in 1912, his mother following in June, 1915, since which time he has made his home with his grand-mother, Mrs. John Bryson, to whom he devoted an affectionate regard.

In all his lifetime he was a most exemplary young man, and he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

To his grand-mother, on whom the blow falls most heavy the most sincere sympathy of the community is extended, a younger brother, Oakes, who is serving with the colors in France, also survives, and to him the loss of a brother will be keenly felt.

Funeral services which were held Monday afternoon were of a private nature, on account of the Board of Health ban on public funerals, burial being made in the family lot in Evergreen Cemetery.

One Reason

Why the Kaiser

Wants to Quit

Is That He

Is All Out of

B. F. A. CIGARS.

"What's Life Without

That Sweet Solace

for Six Cents?"

Says Bill.



NOW OPEN AN READY FOR YOU

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.

FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WALDO COUNTY

400 acres, 175 acres good plow land, good buildings, including potato-house 35 by 50 feet; running water in house and barn; large pastures; 1,000 cords of hard wood; 50M soft wood; cut 125 tons hay this year and 20 acres oats; 12 acres potatoes.

Great farm for keeping stock and for raising potatoes. Two miles from nearest railroad station. There is a full line of farm machinery and four horses which will be sold with farm or not as preferred.

If you want a good farm cheap, write to

E. A. CARPENTER

BROOKS, MAINE.

M'ADOO TELLS HOW

TO MOVE POTATOES

From Senator Fernald has been received the following copy of a letter from Hon. William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, relative to transportation of the Maine potato crop:

Washington, Oct. 22, 1918.

My dear Senator:—Supplementing my letter of Oct. 15th, concerning the movement of the Maine potato crop, season 1918-19, permit me to say that the cooperation between the potato growers and shippers and the United States Railroad Administration referred to in that letter should be carried out along the following lines:

All shippers of seed potatoes should render in writing a report once every week to the Superintendent of Car Service of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, Bangor, Maine, containing the following information:

Sales of seed potatoes during previous week, in carloads.

When shipment is desired.

Approximate time in month when shipment is desired.

And the State to which potatoes are destined.

It will be unnecessary to give the precise destination or the name of consignee.

This information was requested from the Aroostook County Potato Shippers Association on October 2nd by Manager Kendall, of the Car Service Section here, but has not been regularly forthcoming.

With this information it will be possible to protect the potato movement fully from all stations in Maine on railroads under Federal control. It is doubtful, in the existing circumstances, whether the United States Railroad Administration can supply special equipment on the Aroostook Valley Railroad, but it stands ready to put in track connections with that line in the potato field, which will permit the movement of the crop originating on the Aroostook Valley Railroad over much such shorter lines than at present, with consequent improvement in car supply and without change in rules.

Cordially yours,

Wm. G. McAdoo

Honorable B. M. Fernald,

Senate Office Bldg.

City.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express to our friends and neighbors our appreciation of their kindness and floral offerings during our recent bereavement.

FRED MONAHAN

Mr. and Mrs. GEO. MONAHAN

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to extend my thanks to the friends who were so kind and thoughtful during the illness of my grandson, the Masonic Lodge, members of the Houlton Band and orchestra, and to all who sent the beautiful flowers.

Mrs. JOHN BRYSON
Houlton, Me., Oct. 27, 1918.

JOHN H. DEASY

The community was deeply shocked to learn of the death of John H. Deasy of pneumonia at a camp near Patten, Me., where he was employed as clerk for the Pheboscot Development Company.

He was taken suddenly sick. His mother was summoned to his bedside where she remained until death claimed him.

His death following that of his brother Fred, who was stricken at Camp Devens only three weeks ago, is a most severe shock to his aged parents and family.

Mr. Deasy was born here 35 years ago, always living here and was well and favorably known, possessing many friends who will regret to learn of his death.

He is survived by his parents, four sisters, Mrs. Harry Dobbins, Mrs. Fred Tarbell, Miss Harriett Deasy, a teacher in Everett, Mass., and Lillian. Also two brothers, Frank and Joseph, who are serving with the colors, Joseph fortunately being home on furlough.

Funeral services will be held this Wednesday, and will be private.

HOULTON BOY HAS LIVELY EXPERIENCE ON TORPEDOED BOAT

Howard Stone, 2nd Class Cook on the U. S. Transport Mount Vernon, which was formerly a German owned passenger ship now used as a transport by our government, is home on a 7-day furlough with his family, and is receiving a hearty welcome from his friends here.

Mr. Stone was formerly a member of Co. L, Second Maine Inf., and saw service on the Mexican border, and wears a service stripe for that expedition.

When the Second Maine was mobilized in Augusta in 1917 he was rejected on account of dependents and returned to Houlton and resumed his work in civil life.

About six months ago he again felt the lure of serving his country and enlisted in the Navy which he remarks "is the life" and has since that time seen some remarkable sights, but being a loyal sailorman he is very close mouthed in regard to his experiences, but the one experience that he is justly elated over is his escape from an enemy torpedo that struck the Mount Vernon which failed to sink her. She proceeded to make port under her own power and went into dry dock and is now better than ever.

Mr. Stone has three brothers who are members of the 103rd regiment in France, two of whom are in Co. L, the other one is in the Headquarters Supply Co., so that this branch of the Stone family is pretty well represented in this great war.

CYR BROTHERS SUCCUMB

TO PNEUMONIA

Mrs. Dennis Cyr, Smyrna St., has had her share of trouble during the past week, two of her boys, Dennis of Presne Isle and George of this town, both succumbing to pneumonia, her daughter-in-law, wife of Dennis is also dead of the same disease.

The community extends sympathy to her in her great sorrow.

GIVE

DISCHARGED CANADIAN

SOLDIER DIES HERE

At the Union Square Hotel early on Tuesday morning a man who had arrived the evening before, and taken lodging was taken ill, and going to a window hailed a passer-by calling for help, on reaching his room he was found to be bleeding internally and soon passed away.

From papers found in his clothes it was learned that his name was Walton J. White, and that he was discharged Sept. 5, 1918, from the 1st Depot Battalion, Canadian Ex. Forces, at Sussex, N. B.

He had been working at Howe Brook in a lumber camp, but his residence was not learned.

FORMER HOULTON

PASTOR VISITS HERE

Rev. H. G. Kennedy, a former pastor of the First Baptist Church, recently located in Windsor, N. S., together with his wife and daughter, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Shaw, Highland Ave. Mr. Kennedy has recently accepted a call to Oldtown, Maine, and leaves for that place on Wednesday.

During his stay here he was warmly greeted by his former parishioners and other friends.

GIVE

Retribution at Home

While his mother was away on a visit Johnny didn't say his prayers. Upon his mother's return there was a reckoning.

"Why didn't you say your prayers, John?"

"Well, you see it was this way, ma: I forgot to say them the first night an' nothin' happened. 'N then I didn't say them the next night an' nothin' happened. 'n so I decided I wouldn't ever say 'em again if nothin' never happened."

And then something happened.



Knox Hats lead all others, for sale by Fox Bros. . . .

Scarfs and Caps

For Girls. Will be sold at last season's prices to clean up the lot.

Green's, My Clothier

Attention!

— Listed below are some exceptional values in used —

PIANOS

One McPhail Piano, dull finish Mahogany case. This piano is only three years old and nearly as good as new.

One Merrill Piano, Mahogany case, in first-class condition for a second hand piano.

One Newburn Piano, large size, dark case. Interior has been overhauled and is in good playing condition.

To make room for new Pianos, we are going to sell these at low prices

We invite you to call and examine the goods and get prices

ASTLE MUSIC COMPANY

73 Main Street

Houlton, Maine



Seasonable Flowers of Every Kind

We Have the Best in the Floral Line

Chadwick-Florist

Conservatories 16 High Street, Houlton

Have you got Rheumatism? Our good Drugs and Medicines restore your health and energy and make you feel good.



Broadway Pharmacy
Main St. F. O. Hanagan, Prop.

BRACELET WATCHES

WONDERFULLY ATTRACTIVE IS OUR SHOWING OF SMART MODELS AND THE PRICES ARE SUFFICIENTLY VARIED TO MEET EVERYONE'S REQUIREMENTS.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND SOME THING NEW THERE.

J. D. PERRY

MARKET SQ HOULTON

GUARDING YOUR TREASURE

By Albert W. Atwood

With millions of new subscribers to the Fourth Liberty Loan the serious problems already raised by the sale of bonds to vast numbers of people who had never before owned an investment security press even more urgent for solution. It is a wonderful thing to have induced all these people to save their money and invest it not only in democracy and freedom but in the world's premier security, a United States Government bond. But the majority were wholly unacquainted with financial and investment affairs, and it might have been expected that many of them would lose their bonds, be relieved of them by theft, exchange them for other securities or articles of less value, and in some cases use the bonds as counters for speculation or other operations that might not help in the prosecution of the war.

All these things have occurred on a more or less extensive scale, and they militate seriously against the benefit to be derived from the sale of Liberty Bonds, both to the nation and to the individual. Nor are these questions solely connected with the ignorance of the masses of the people. Few persons of superior intelligence will lose their bonds or leave them where thieves break in and steal, but only those who are unusually sophisticated in matters financial are sure proof against the temptation to dabble in get-rich-quick and speculative market ventures, a tendency that is increased of course by the possession of added means, whether it be in the form of cash or highclass negotiable securities.

These problems lie deep in the heart of the nonmilitary war program. If there is anything aside from the immediate military aspect of the war that we all agree is necessary to win the conflict it is thrift. Saving has been drilled into the ears of the American people until only the supremely stupid and selfish can fail to realize its necessity. But only a few technical financial experts have ever fully appreciated the fact that thrift is useless, unless its proceeds can be safely invested and kept from all harm after they have been invested. The safe investment is provided for superbly in the Liberty Bonds, and on a scale new to the world. But through the fault of no one, indeed very largely because of the inherent and ineradicable weakness of human nature, the safe-keeping of them has not been so well provided for. If it were as simple for the masses to keep a Liberty Bond securely as it is to buy it, if they could be made to understand the technique of keeping it and the technique of selling it in case of absolute necessity—then indeed would thrift be doubly crowned and assured of its rightful fruits.

The Epidemic of 1916

One of the persistent chronic diseases of the American body politic is the swindling promoter, the get-rich-quick "broker." He changes his methods from year to year and from generation to generation, but he is always with us. He is always up to a new game, ready to separate people from their money in one way or another. Indeed a high authority whom I consulted before writing this article made this strange and gloomy statement:

"I advise you not to write such an article. Everything in the nature of an exposure of get-rich-quick methods always does harm. Why? Because the faker has the article printed and shows it to his victims, exclaiming: 'See, here is the way the swindlers work. Here are their methods exposed. Now see how we protect you from all this.'"

Of course, this is an extreme statement, but it shows how persistent is the evil to be dealt with. Now it will be remembered by those who notice such phenomena that the great stock-market boom of 1916 was accompanied by the worst outbreak of the get-rich-quick disease ever known in the history of mankind. It was a perfect mania of worthless stock jobbing, and promoting schemes, largely of automobile, oil and mining companies. But with the decline in stock-market activity which came after we entered the war the promoting orgy also declined. In New York City some twenty-five fake "brokers" failed in the course of a few months. But the slippery gentlemen themselves did not die. A few escaped to other lands, but most of them went into their regular period of retirement, only to come forth—rather more quietly, it is true—after the flotation of the Liberty Loans.

There is less enthusiasm in the air now than in 1916 for the purchase of stocks, good or bad, and perhaps the masses of the people are less prosperous, though that is debatable. But the masses have infinitely larger sums saved up in the form of Liberty Bonds than they had two and a half years ago. Besides, there are many thousands of women who are earning wages, big wages, for the first time. The swindlers are working on the principle that a poor man possessed of a valuable document for the first time cannot keep it. He is naturally an easier victim than persons who have had long experience in handling valuable documents.

Plausible Fallacies

Obviously there are no reliable figures to show how many Liberty Bonds have been traded for stocks of doubtful value. One authority says that the figure runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars and that since the flotation of Liberty Loans began eighty-five per cent of all stocks of doubtful value placed upon the market have been paid for in Liberty

Bonds. The evil is sufficiently serious at any rate.

It is easy enough to understand why ignorant people buy worthless stocks in normal times, but it is much more difficult to comprehend the philosophy, or lack of it, that leads them to buy such stocks with Liberty Bonds. For obviously the promoter does not keep the bond. He sells it and thus helps that much to depress the price of Government securities and lower the Government's credit. As Secretary McAdoo has said, every purchaser of a Liberty Bond should realize that "the only genuine help he gives his Government is by keeping his bond as an investment as long as it is possible to do so."

Of course, there is a false philosophy, the direct descendant of Mandeville's Fable of the Bees, which held private vices to be public benefits, which is well expressed in the title of a little poem, "Buy a Bond and Pass it On." Naturally the slick promoter tries to foster this idea. His favorite bait for catching the sucker just now is the oil industry. He is willing to accept Liberty Bonds in payment at higher prices than they are selling for on the Stock exchange, provided the investor will accept in return stocks that are perhaps worthless. He argues that oil is an essential industry.

An Oklahoma newspaper estimates that of all the oil produced in that state in 1917 the stock-promoting companies have been able to produce only .000168 per cent. Even from a selfish point of view little is to be gained and much lost from buying such stock. Fabulous fortunes have been made in oil. Swedish farmers, untutored Indians and all manner of men are reaping huge incomes, sometimes a million a year or more, from oil. But the significant point is that none of the big incomes have been derived by small investors' buying stock in a speculative oil company promoted through flamboyant advertising.

Some of the methods employed by swindlers are interesting. One man offered twenty-one shares of a certain well-known and valuable stock in return for Liberty Bonds, and spoke of its "book value" being \$3486 as against a par value of three thousand dollars for three Liberty Bonds. This was perfectly true, but he did not mention the fact that you could sell the Liberty Bonds in the market for several hundred dollars more than the stock. Another favorite trick of a few unscrupulous dealers is to join their more reputable fellows in selling Liberty Bonds during the drives, but quietly urge the purchasers at the same time to take five or six shares of some doubtful stock along with the bond.

It would be both impossible and unwise to prevent entirely the use of Liberty Bonds for the purchase of other sound securities or the use of such other securities to buy Liberty Bonds. The ideal way to buy a Liberty Bond is out of the present or future savings. But rather than not buy at all it may be better to buy out of the past savings. Many people who had no present or prospective savings, or perhaps mistakenly thought they had none, have sold good securities, or borrowed upon them in order to buy Liberties and do their part.

Now the reverse practice, of using Liberties to buy other securities, is not so necessary, but it cannot be wholly abolished. You cannot stop a man who has a thousand-dollar Liberty Bond and an account at a bank or broker's from putting up that bond as collateral with which to buy reputable seven per cent bonds. It enables him apparently to increase his income without selling his Liberty Bond; and if he has ample means with which to pay off his loan both he and the bank or broker gain and the Government suffers no direct loss, because the Liberty Bond is kept intact.

Bonds for Merchandise

But such a practice must be carefully safeguarded and restricted and should not be widely encouraged. It makes for expansion of bank credits his bond.

just as much as if the stocks purchased were of doubtful value. Then of course such a practice makes for speculation unless one is unusually careful and conservative, and if the speculation turns out to be a very bad one and it might even become necessary for the bank to protect itself by selling the Liberty Bond. Finally, any wide encouragement of this custom would lead many fakers to enter the business and further the very conditions so much criticized in the first part of this article.

Many small Liberty Bonds have been disposed of through merchants in exchange for goods, but the Treasury Department has frowned upon this practice for obvious reasons. Though a reputable merchant would of course take the bonds in at their market value his less reliable fellow would either take them at a ruinous discount or if accepting them at the market value would give poor goods in exchange. But a more serious objection to the practice lies in the fact that its official recognition would result in its being widely adopted as to defeat one of the great objects of the Liberty Bond issues, the conservation of labor and material. It is not presumed that anyone will buy a Liberty Bond who has not enough other money to maintain himself in health and efficiency. Therefore the cashing in of Liberty Bonds to buy merchandise probably means extravagance, which is just what it is hoped the Liberty Loan issues will prevent.

No doubt one fundamental reason for the decline in Liberty Bond prices between loans has been the persistent desire of many people to spend cash or its equivalent whenever they have it. No good will be permanently accomplished by Liberty Loan campaigns unless along with them go equally powerful campaigns of thrift. A man went into a New England savings bank where he had paid all but two dollars on a fifty-dollar bond. He handed the clerk a twenty-dollar bill to take the two dollars out of, and a few minutes later an officer of the savings bank saw the owner of the bond offering it for sale in the national bank a few blocks away. That man was not an investor in any sense of the word.

His highest ideal in life was probably the blowing in of his money.

The inability, or failure for whatever reason, of many small holders to keep their Liberty Bonds has been rendered all the more serious by the fact that so many of the small bonds have been sold at prices far below those prevailing on the recognized stock exchanges. This has resulted in wholly unnecessary losses on the part of persons who could not afford them.

The Safety of Registered Bonds

But it is not the pirate promoter or the less honorable merchant that is primarily responsible for the sacrifice of small Liberty Bonds in saloons, cigar stores, pawnshops, and the like. The disagreeable but unvarnished truth is that hundreds of thousands of people do not know of any other way of selling a bond. They have no bank accounts, and the average day laborer with a fifty-dollar bond would be afraid to go to a reputable brokerage office; and if he did the broker might not be willing to buy the bond unless the workman was identified, a business requirement which merely puzzles and baffles the more ignorant.

It is a highly interesting fact that many snide brokers have fences working for them in saloons and cigar stores picking up small bonds at thirty-five and forty dollars and turning them over to the brokers, who bunch them and sell them at a profit in the market. If a barkeep can pick up a dollar here and there by the necessities and ignorance of his patrons it is bad enough. But it is very bad indeed when he is in the pay of a dishonest broker.

It is certain that no person, no matter how ignorant, will lose his Liberty Bond or have it stolen or be cheated out of it at an unfair price if he opens an account in a good savings bank and consults a banker before selling makes for expansion of bank credits his bond.

The Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banks are pushing a campaign of education to induce people to convert their coupon bonds into registered bonds. In the First, Second and Third Loans the amount of coupon bonds sold exceeded the registered about seven and a half times. Anyone who has the first rudiments of financial knowledge is aware of the fact that a coupon bond that is lost or stolen is rarely recovered, whereas a registered bond is quite easily replaced. But the coupon bonds are more easily handled and sold, and are more convenient for all people with business experience and knowledge. When kept in safe-deposit vaults and boxes they are safe enough for all practical purposes.

THE NEXT IMPORTANT DRIVE

Now that the Liberty Loan is out of the way the stage is all set for the great United War Work Campaign from November 11 to November 18.

The sum asked for to provide comforts for soldiers at home and overseas is \$170,500,000.

This campaign above all is bound to have an unusual appeal inasmuch as its very practical plan will bring the exclamation from far and wide: "Well, that is the way it ought to be done." Instead of each organization engaged in war work having its own individual campaign, all these organizations, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, (K. of C.), the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service and the Salvation Army, following a suggestion of President Wilson, will unite their interests in one great common cause.

New England's quota is this big undertaking amounts to \$14,833,500. This is divided among the several states as follows:

Massachusetts	\$9,048,435
Connecticut	2,394,127
Rhode Island	1,290,515
Maine	904,327
New Hampshire	722,391
Vermont	471,705

The City of Boston's quota amounts to \$4,500,000.

"The amount is the largest ever asked as a gift from any people in the history of the world," says John R. Mott, Director General of the Campaign. "However," he goes on to say, "viewed as a total sum it seems gigantic, but divide it by the 4 million men who will reap the benefits of it and you will find that it represents less than 15 cents a day per man. Surely there is no father or mother or friend of a soldier in this great country who will say that 15 cents is too much to spend on his church, his home 'over there,' his library and his club. We are confident what the answer of America will be."

BROADMINDEDNESS

An exchange has the following article that speaks in eloquent terms of the fine spirit of broadmindedness of the Presbyterian clergyman concerned:

"Of a crowd of soldiers gathered one evening in an American hut in England, the Rev. G. W. Russell of Bethlehem Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, now an army chaplain, asked: 'How many of you are Roman Catholics?' More than half of them raised their hands. 'Men,' then

Influenza!

should be carefully guarded against a mild spray and gentle mixture of water and

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

for the nose and throat with an occasional dose taken internally may safeguard you from serious results and halt the evil in its first stage. This famous old physician's prescription is an

ENEMY TO GERMS

said Mr. Russell, "I have arranged for Father Gle, an English chaplain, to come tomorrow night to receive your confessions. He will use my office. He will celebrate mass on Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock, in this hut. Won't you come? I am a Protestant, but you men have escaped the perils of the submarine. Attend mass and then write home to your mothers, or wives, or sweethearts, that one of the first things you did upon landing was to make your confession, attend mass and thank God for your safety."

"As a result, we are told, nearly every man of them heard mass and received the sacraments, and many of them called upon Mr. Russell to thank him for giving them the opportunity of doing so. For his kindly and considerate act this Presbyterian

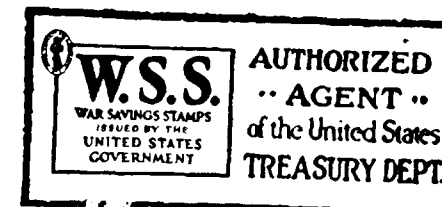
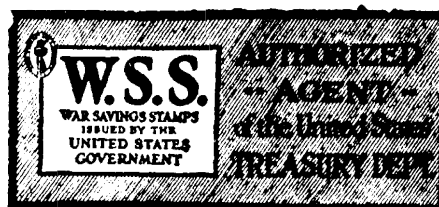
pastor will be thanked far beyond the limits of the army. The example he has set is certainly worthy of emulation. As an adjunct the reader will not fail to note that in a crowd of mixed men, enlisted under their country's banner, more than half of them were Catholics.

Accepts His Advice

Sufferer—"I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it."

Friend—"Now, you don't need any medicine. I had toothache yesterday, and I went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the trick?"

Sufferer—"I think I will. Is your wife home now?"



SELECTED WHITE CHESTER

PIGS

4 to 6 weeks old—\$6.00 each

SEARS ISLAND FARM

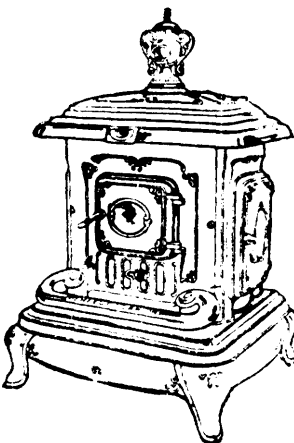
Searsport, Maine

CLARIONS FOR WOOD FIRES

CLOSED STOVES

OPEN STOVES

Many styles—many sizes. Suitable for parlor, sitting room, dining room, chamber or den, giving without trouble that extra warmth which makes home comfortable. Made right to last for years. A Maine product for Maine people. Thousands in use.



WOOD & BISHOP CO. Established 1839 Bangor, Maine

HAMILTON & GRANT, DEALERS, HOULTON

GENERAL THRIFT

General Thrift is a true and tried soldier.

He wins battles.

Join the Saving Division of General Thrift today.

Enlist at the Houlton Savings Bank by signing your name as a depositor.

Dividends at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum have been paid for the past nine years.

HOULTON SAVINGS BANK


HOULTON, MAINE

FROM THE HAND OF MOTHER NATURE

Purely vegetable ingredients, known to medical science for all time are scientifically compounded in

Ballard's Golden Liver and Pills

They purify the blood, tone the system, quicken sluggish functions. All Druggists. Samples free by sending to BALLARD'S GOLDEN OIL CO., Old Town, Maine



CONCENTRATED EFFORTS

All efforts now are toward concentration aimed toward winning the war.

Do your share—save.

Deposit your money regularly with the Houlton Trust Company.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

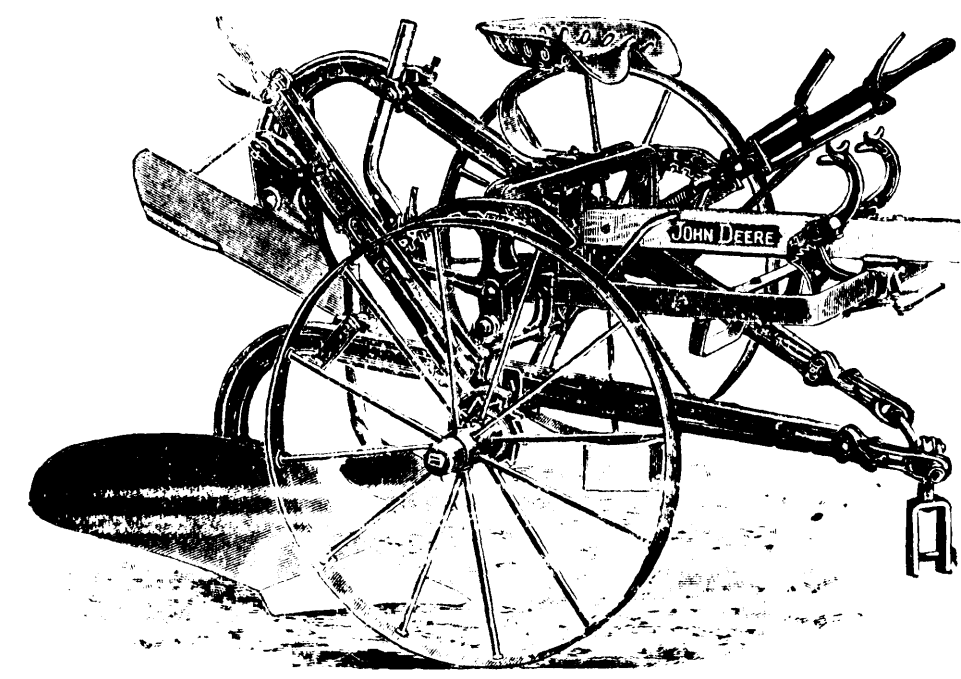
Houlton Trust Co.
Houlton, Maine

Use Your Land

RIGHT

It will repay you a thousand times

Now is the time to do your Fall plowing, and it needs to be done right. We have the right sort of implements that you need for all purposes.



The John Deere Two-Way Sukey Plow

For hillside or level land makes farm work easy. We handle a full line of the celebrated

Syngene Hand Plows of every description. Give us a call!

James S. Peabody

HOULTON, MAINE

PUNISH KAISER.

IS PARIS SLOGAN

The position of Germany at the present moment, as Paris sees it, is that of a criminal in a death cell, who has been sentenced by a judge to meet his merited doom, but cannot yet believe that all chance of a reprieve is hopeless.

The paers speak openly of punishment to be inflicted on the Kaiser, and the opinion is expressed that all France is unanimous that the fate of the man who by his sole will upset the peace of the whole world might be stated in two words: St. Helena.

Opinion is hardening, too, in favor of making no distinction between the guilt of the Emperor and that of the people of Germany. It is argued that as they supported the war, they must collectively bear the punishment for the crime.

Parleys Impossible

Nothing is more clear in the French mind, since the reply of President Wilson was made known, than that further parleying with enemies is impossible. Wilson's reply is regarded as Germany's death sentence.

The beaten enemy, according to all indications, cannot yet conceive that Wilson's words voice exactly what the allies intend to do. The allies have decided, as Wilson has stated, that they will not waste time negotiating with an enemy whom they hold at their mercy.

Capitulate or fight is the last word of the allies, and both alternatives will have exactly the same results. At last, after four long years of struggle, the beast of Prussian militarism is concerned. It is felt pan-Germanism is in its death agony.

Most Parisians cannot yet realize in its entirety the transformation which Foch's leadership has wrought. They are too close to the facts.

The allies are not only winning; they have won. "On les aura" (We shall have them), the war cry of the poilus for four long years, has been suddenly changed into a war rebounding "On les a" (We've got them).

Paris Excited

The magic words Lille and Ostend, although there was no mention of them in the afternoon communique today, flew like quickfire along the boulevards through the drizzling rain, and all Paris was on tiptoe with excitement. This time there was no mistake.

How long these dying struggles will last is the subject of much speculation. Many well-informed persons think the military operations will last another year.

Belief is growing here that Germany will decide to swallow at least part of the bitter dose before many days, and follow the example of Bulgaria by sending delegates with a white flag and a request to be placed in communication with Foch.

In that event it is felt that Germany will try to follow her characteristic policy of haggling. Details preparatory to an armistice may occupy several days or weeks, or may be temporarily broken off.

Meanwhile, in Clemenceau's determined phrase, the allies will continue to make war.

Armies Must Remain

To look still further into the future, even when the actual fighting comes to an end, it will probably be a long time before the allied armies are ready for demobilization. There is not only the fact that soldiers will be required for many months to police countries which have been devastated, disorganized and thrown into a state of anarchy by long years of war, but also the question of an army of occupation is to be faced.

It is recalled that the Germans remained in France more than two years and a half after the end of the Franco-Prussian war in February, 1870. They did not leave finally until September, 1873, when the last instalment of the indemnity of a billion dollars had been paid by France.

TOLD GERMANS

TO GO TO HELL

"Lost" U. S. Battalion Cheered Leader's Answer to Call to Surrender

The brightest spot in the heroic and amazing story of the now famous "lost battalion" which belonged to the 77th division, as yet untold, was the climax to the fourth day of the troops' beleaguement in the Argonne forest.

When the men were long foodless and almost wholly without ammunition, and when many were weak from exhaustion, but not one despairing, an American who had been taken prisoner by the Germans suddenly appeared at the little camp surrounded in the valley.

He had been sent blindfolded from the German headquarters with a typewritten note to Maj. Whittlesey, reading:

"Americans, you are surrounded on all sides. Surrender in the name of humanity. You will be well treated."

Maj. Whittlesey did not hesitate a fraction of a second. "Go to hell," he almost shouted. Then he read the note to those around him, and his men, despite their weariness and hunger and in imminent danger every moment, cheered so loudly that the Germans heard them from their observation posts.

None of the battalion could know that relief would come within 24 hours, none felt sure that it could come at all before it was too late. But the spirit that animated them to plunge ahead in the forest to their perilous position maintained them at that moment, and every living man, wounded or well, in the battalion enthusiastically

ly approved Maj. Whittlesey's abrupt answer when the news of it was circulated through the position.

A composite story gleaned from a dozen recitals reveals that the battalion when ordered to advance last Friday pushed its way rapidly ahead through the forest, and in its eagerness to catch up with the retreating Germans gradually spread out and widened its ranks. This allowed the Germans to infiltrate unseen behind the Americans, and they fell directly into a cunning trap which the Germans had set for them.

Trapped in Hollow

The enemy had planned to catch the Americans in a hollow surrounded on all four sides by heights, the greatest of which was a steep hill directly ahead. The Americans, who were not used to forest fighting, and were filled with eagerness, dashed into this hollow without stopping to think that the enemy might be awaiting them. The members of the battalion were at first checked by their own artillery barrage, which had worked steadily forward. Nevertheless, it had not worked as fast as the troops themselves, and the battalion proceeded half way up the hill and there waited for the barrage to pass in front. Then they discovered that the Germans on both sides had flanked them and had closed in upon their rear.

Sheltered only by shallow and hastily constructed trenches the men were subjected to a grilling sniping machine gun fire as well as a trench mortar bombardment every time they showed themselves. Only with the greatest difficulty and with extreme caution could they move from place to place and keep guard against surprise attacks.

The battalion had started with men in its entirety the transformation which Foch's leadership has wrought. They are too close to the facts.

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The Lesson of the Cubicle

For us even in the home care of those sick with infectious diseases, the state department of health believes that the lesson of the "cubicle" as it was worked out in some of the Parisian hospitals years ago, may well have practicable applications. The idea was to escape the necessity of a separate hospital or hospital ward for each of the infectious diseases and to safely care for patients with various sorts of infectious maladies all within the same room, but with partitions between the beds, these partitions extending only part way to the ceiling, or in improvised quarters with screens or sheets stretched between the beds. Within each of these semi-compartments or cubicles, the patients had for them exclusively whatever was needed for their own use or care, and the nurse had what she needed to mitigate or entirely remove the danger of carrying, on her hands or clothing, the infection to other patients or persons. In some of the extemporized quarters for influenza victims, the head of one bed has been placed opposite the foot of the next, thus removing so much further one patient's circumscribed halo of infection from that of the man in the next bed. So too, has been affected a lessening of the danger to the influenza patient whose room-mate near him is developing pneumonia

treat it as such; and just now that is Germany by describing the situation particularly advisable since the many of her armies in the west as extraordinary reports of pneumonia as a sequel to influenza indicate a virulent type of infection and a high death rate among the cases.

Series of Fierce Battles

It is quite certain that our recent victories in the west have been the means of bringing Germany to her present frame of mind, and that we could have done this in no other way. But it is equally certain that they alone do not account for all. I am confident that our men who are today fighting the Germans on the Selle and the Americans who are fighting the Germans on the Meuse would not describe the enemy opposed to them as a broken and despoiled foe incapable of effective resistance.

There is a very general idea abroad that ever since the first battle of the Marne the Germans have been running away, but this is quite contrary to the fact and is very unfair to our men. The Germans have been defeated in a whole series of fierce battles, in all of which they fought well, but in all they have been outgeneraled and outthought. In intervals between these battles the enemy has had in consequence of his defeat to carry out considerable retreats, such, for example, as the withdrawal from the Chemin des Dames and in the Gohain forest, but if in such cases the ground has been easily regained it has been gained as a consequence of desperately hard fighting elsewhere.

The enemy is still some way from complete military defeat, but it is very probable that our military pressure, combined with other pressure, has been sufficient to break his home front until the probability has become a certainty. It is our plain duty to allow no relaxation in our efforts.

HUNS WEAKENING

ON HOME FRONT

Every day it becomes more and more evident that Germany's weakest point is in her home front. In the past we exaggerated the effects of the blockade, and many fanciful stories of privations of German people and of shortage of raw material in Germany gained credence. Later, when the conquest of Roumania and the collapse of Russia opened up new sources of supply to our chief enemy, there was a tendency to rush to the other extreme and to treat every story of hardship in Germany with suspicion.

Dangling the Carrot

As usual, the truth lies somewhere in the middle. The strain which our blockade imposed upon Germany has been continuous and its effects have been cumulative. If Germany was in 1916 a long way from actual starvation, her privations were very real, and in 1917 and 1918 she did not obtain sufficient relief from her conquests in the east to counteract materially the steady pressure of our command of the sea.

For the last three years winter has been a time of horror in Germany, but horror which a well-drilled and disciplined people could endure provided they had the moral filip of assured victory in the future to sustain them. Every autumn until this year the German general staff plunged and successfully brought off some great coup, which enabled them to end the year's campaigning with a flourish of trumpets and to dangle victory before the eyes of the German people as a carrot is dangled before a donkey's nose. In the autumn of 1915 it was the conquest of Serbia that was the carrot; in 1916 the defeat of Roumania; in 1917 the victory of Caporetto and the retreat of the Italian armies to the Piave.

Psychological Objective

Now today not only are there no victories to brighten the prospect of winning, but the outlook has suddenly become utterly hopeless and on every front Germany and her allies see nothing but defeat. For the first time in the war we are combining really effective military pressure with relentless naval pressure which is slower and less showy in its effects than the victories of our armies on land. It has none the less been certain and terrible in this war of nations.

Our real objective is to overcome what the Germans would call the will of the enemy people to continue the struggle. We are obviously not very far from that objective, and the navy has had a big share in placing us so near to it. Asquith's recent tribute to the sleepless vigilance and persevering activity of the navy that has drained away drop by drop the enemy's reservoir of power is one which every thinking soldier will endorse, and it is particularly opportune just now, when there is a tendency to account for the present condition of

and reclamation of waste land when vast acres of fertile soil in Maine need simply to be tilled to become immediately productive.

Maine's soils, its natural vegetable products, its climatic conditions, its abundant water supply, all favor the highest agricultural development. Maine contains the best potato yielding land in the nation. The average yield of corn, wheat barley and buckwheat, per acre, in Maine exceeds the average yield, per acre, throughout the United States. The superior flavor and keeping qualities of Maine apples are recognized the world over. Maine sweet corn holds a place high above most other sections of the country in the line of canned products.

Although Maine is the farthest northeast, the winters here are generally not as severe as at corresponding points of latitude in the west and northwest. Weather bureau statistics bear out this assertion. The numerous lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams in Maine protect its lands from the protracted frosts that are experienced in the treeless sections of the west.

The state is well covered by steam and trolley lines, has exceptional advantages in coastwise service, is annually spending large amounts in improving its highways, and nearly every section is within reasonable access of a good market. In fact, the greatest markets in the east are within, at most, a half-day's rail journey from practically every town in Maine.

Big industries, good schools, churches and comfortable homes abound. Nowhere can more comfort or better living be obtained by the householder than in Maine.

It is reasonable to believe that no small percentage of the soldiers returning to America after this world conflict will prefer a life in the open, and will readily take to agricultural pursuits if the way is made easy. Thus will the farming sections be restored to their proper function of supplying food for themselves and for the dwellers in the cities.

Why should not Maine have an important part in this needed rehabilitation? What an opportunity to try out in this State the plan of community farming that in many other states has brought maximum results at a minimum of cost.

How can we all be of service in this worthy endeavor?

Sincerely,

State of Maine Agricultural and Industrial League.

Throw Away Your Trumpet.

DEAF?

Don't you suffer from deafness and head noises at times? If so, you should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the only medicine that cures deafness and restores the hearing power. It is the only medicine that cures deafness and restores the hearing power. It is the only medicine that cures deafness and restores the hearing power.

Have you a bottle in your house? Pleasant to take and children like it. Results guaranteed.

W. S. S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

AND WIN THE WAR

Is Your Blood Poor?

If it is, You Need Vinol

Anemic, run-down, nervous, devitalized conditions result from poor or thin blood. A glance at the formula of Vinol, printed on the label, will show that it contains the very ingredients necessary to make good blood. It soon creates a healthy appetite, improves digestion, and helps you to get full benefit from your daily food, and builds you up.

Drewsville, N. H.

"My daughter was anemic, had poor blood and suffered from indigestion and bilious attacks. As Vinol helped my son, I gave it to my daughter - she soon improved in health, and it has built her up and restored her health." - Mrs. N. Burnell.

Bradford, Pa.

"I have used Vinol for impoverished blood. I was broken out with a rash and run down so it was hard for me to keep about my work. Other medicines did no good, but Vinol enriched my blood and improved my condition very rapidly." - Rose Lasky.

For all run-down, nervous, anemic conditions, weak women, overworked men, feeble old people and delicate children, there is no remedy like Vinol.

Vinol Creates Strength

HATHEWAY DRUG COMPANY and Druggists Everywhere

MODERN STRATEGY

All life-time is a school of strategy—a game of war upon germs and tendencies which, unless thwarted, weaken the system and invite disease.

Modern health-strategy dictates the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

as a reliable means of thwarting the enemies of strength. Scott's is Nature's ally and its rich tonic and strength-supporting properties are known, with satisfaction, to millions. Build up your strength with the nourishing qualities of Scott's Emulsion.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

PNEUMONIA AS AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The reason why the State Department of Health has made pneumonia a reportable disease and one in which there should be care against transmission of the infection from the patient is the clear evidence frequently presented that the disease is communicable. This incident occurred in a rural neighborhood in Maine one spring.

There were eight families in this little community. In the first house the father died of pneumonia and a son contracting the disease recovered. The kindly ministrations of neighbors resulted in cases in every house in this neighborhood with the exception of one not on good terms with the first household and for that reason they were not exposed. A woman came from outside as a nurse and helper. She came down with pneumonia, was carried to her home and died on the fourth day. There was only one other case of pneumonia in the whole town that spring.

In view of the fact that so many of the persons come down with pneumonia soon after the onset of an attack of influenza, the state department wishes to make it clear to the general reading public that, while pneumonia at different times and in different places does not always manifest the same degree of infectivity, the only safe general rule for that disease is to class it as infectious and to

W. S. S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AUTHORIZED AGENT

of the United States

TREASURY DEPT.

A REAL IRON TONIC

Put Iron Into the Blood Where It Is a Prime Necessity.

You must have an abundance of iron in your blood if you would have the vigor necessary to overcome obstacles, take the initiative, push ahead and bring things to pass. Iron is a valuable medicine; it gives strength, stamina, endurance. You can have more iron, better color, steadier nerves, by taking Pepton, a real iron tonic, which will make a gratifying change in your condition in a very short time. Pepton combines iron with nux, celery, pepsin and other valuable ingredients, and is in chocolate-coated pills. Pleasant to take and easily assimilated. Of druggists or direct from C. L. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

WILLIAM TELL FLOUR

Keep on saving food

"Every day we must save and keep on saving. If everyone would only use WILLIAM TELL FLOUR like Mother does, it would help a lot. She says it goes further and that's real saving."

DAISY BAKER

Milled according to U. S. Food Regulations

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

