

CAPT. DOANE RECOMMENDED FOR MAJOR COM'N

Another of 103rd Gallant Soldiers Wins Promo- tion in France

Irving E. Doane who left the state in 1917 as a Lieutenant with Co. G. and who has since been promoted to the rank of captain and recommended for that of major, cited for bravery and given the distinguished service cross, has a proud record that is held by few. Capt. Doane has been in charge of Co.



L. Houlton boys of the 103rd Infantry, and went over the top with them several times after the Maine boys went into the trenches.

The following letter in part written to his friend, Albert H. Thompson of Bangor will be of interest to many:

Nov. 26, 1918.

Dear Thompson: Your welcome letter received nearly three months ago. I am sorry at not having answered it long ago but we have been constantly in the lines and over the top six times in three months.

We made a fine capture at St. Mihiel, held the line there for a week or two, then went into the Verdun sector where we stayed until the finish.

Our battalion was the first one over in the start of the American drive of July 18. I received my promotion as captain that day. I had been in command of the company for about five months. My company was in the first line. We took our objective which was the town of Torcy in less than ten minutes. The Chateau-Thierry fight was a hard one but a good victory for us.

I wish you might have walked over the battle fields at Verdun. One cannot realize it until he sees it and some of those hills certainly tell vivid stories of the hard struggles for ownership. Oct. 15, I was placed in command of a battalion. We were then in support but we moved into the front where we stayed till the finish, either holding or fighting and advancing. We attacked on the last four days of the war. We were attacking the last day and advanced up till the 11th hour. We stayed in the line for two days, then spent two days burying dead. We then made a ten-day hike and are now cleaning up and delousing. I was recommended for major and had my majority but I don't think I will get it as the government has ordered no more promotions. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I was able to handle the position under the hardest of conditions.

I could write a story book about my experiences but will tell you them when we are waiting for the dog to circle a rabbit some day.

We are very short of officers and men. I have only seven officers and 400 men when I should have 20 and 1000 men. I understand we are to have replacements and also that the 26th Division is one of the first to go home.

The Hun is finished and I am certainly glad for the French people for they have had the brunt of the war and stood it bravely. They deserve a future of peace and happiness.

It was a hard life but I rather liked it. The personnel of the companies have changed completely. There is scarcely a dozen in G company now that I know.

I was in command of L. company. They were from Houlton and a fine lot of boys too.

Major William E. Southard, who has for the past few weeks been instructing in the southern part of France in charge of a thousand men, has now been put in command of the first battalion instead of the third. His work will now consist of reorganizing as the 26th is coming home, expecting to leave there the middle of January. The 26th will be reorganized to war strength numbers and will not, Major Southard writes, go into Germany though many of the 26th division have been transferred to units which will constitute part of the army of occupation.

As ever,
I. E. Doane,
Capt. 103rd Infantry,
Commanding 1st Bn.

MEETING OF POTATO GROWERS IN CARIBOU

Discuss Fertilizer Situation, at Caribou—Outlook Rather Discouraging

More than 400 farmers, representing the bulk of the potato-raising interests of northern Aroostook, met in Caribou on Thursday in a mass meeting called for the primary purpose of discussing the fertilizer situation, but developing into a more extended scope. The price of fertilizer which used to be from \$25 to \$40 a ton, according to analysis, has been gradually increasing until the farmers are obliged to pay from \$69 to \$96 a ton for what they require for the 1919 crops.

In the meeting the question as to the approximate cost per acre of raising potatoes for the coming season was discussed at length, opinions varying from \$200 to \$225, it being generally agreed that \$220 was a conservative estimate. As 100 barrels of potatoes to the acre is considered a good crop, and often the yield falls considerably below, the fact stares the Aroostook farmers in the face that it will cost them \$2.20 a barrel to raise potatoes this year, and conditions must be good to get this result. Not so very many years ago, the farmers were able to raise potatoes for \$1 a barrel and sometimes a little less.

The meeting was called to order by F. E. Griffin of Caribou and O. B. Griffin of Caribou called to the chair. As the meeting proceeded the matter of an organization of the farmers of Aroostook for mutual protection was discussed and it was voted to form a temporary organization with the following officers: O. B. Griffin, Caribou, pres.; John M. Ward, Limestone, and George Stone, Port Fairfield, vice presidents; George Brown, Caribou, secretary; George Umphry, Washburn, treasurer and the following directors: A. J. McDougall of Caribou, Ray Hewes of Easton, L. E. Berce of Woodland, A. H. Nelson of New Sweden, G. R. Chandler of Mapleton and C. J. Todd of Easton.

A meeting will be called later to perfect the organization. A collection for defraying expenses was taken, amounting to \$250.

The meeting is considered of much importance as it was a spontaneous affair developing from the conditions which are facing the Aroostook farmers. It is said that some have cancelled orders for fertilizer as they do not care to take chances of a crop at the present cost of production. By the formation of a strong organization it is hoped that some ways or means may be devised to relieve the situation.

PROMINENT CITIZEN TO MOVE TO BANGOR

In the change of officials on the B. & A. incident to the resignation of the former Gen'l Mgr. comes the promotion and transfer of John B. McMann from Supt. of the Northern Division of the B. & A. to the Southern Division.

This acknowledgement of Mr. McMann's ability as a railroad official will necessitate his moving his family, from Houlton, where he has lived for the past sixteen years to Bangor, which he will do about April first.

During his residence in Houlton, not only has he made many friends, but Mrs. McMann has made a place for herself in the hearts of her friends and her church, and endeared herself to all with whom she has come in contact, and both regret that the promotion which has come to him has made it necessary to remove from Houlton.

Mr. McMann as an official, in all his dealings with the public has considered the position of the business man as well as the interests of his employer. For a number of years, he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and his advice and counsel were always working for the interest of the town. Houlton's loss will be Bangor's gain, and yet the friends both have made, during their stay in Houlton, extend hearty best wishes for them in their new, yet old home, as Mr. McMann was a former resident of Old Town and Bangor, and Mrs. McMann lived previous to her marriage in Bangor.

"DUX OLD BOYS" WIN INTERESTING MATCH FROM YOUNG BOWLERS

The bowling match at the Meduxnekeag Club alleys on Wednesday evening was attended by a large number, who were amply repaid for the trip as the fun waxed fast and furious.

This game was for the purpose of settling argument as to the staying qualities of the "Old Boys" who had issued a "defi" to the younger bowlers, and before the evening was over they had firmly established a reputation as bowlers that the "youngsters" will hardly care to question in the future.

26 contestants toed the foul line and while the scores did not run large, the closeness of the games kept the interest keen throughout the contest.

The Old Boys "hogged" 8 games and the total pinfall leaving for their opponents 4 games and a rolled off tie as their share.

After the game an oyster supper was served for which the youngsters paid the bill without a murmur, realizing that they had met "foemen worthy of their steel."

COL. ROOSEVELT PASSES AWAY

Died Suddenly on Monday Morning—Great Loss to the Nation

Oyster Bay, L. I., Jan. 6.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early Monday at his home on Sagamore Hill. Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which effected his heart.

He suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica on New Year's day, but none believed that his illness would be likely to prove fatal.

He sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 o'clock Sunday night. About 4 a. m., Mrs. Roosevelt, who was the only other member of the family at Oyster Bay, went to his room and found that he had died during the night.

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Col. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the former President, and he came to the Roosevelt home immediately. Telegrams were dispatched to the colonel's children, who were in other parts of the country and abroad. Two of his sons, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Major Kermit Roosevelt are in service abroad. Capt. Archie Roosevelt and wife left Sunday night for Boston where the captain's father-in-law is ill. Mrs. Ethel Roosevelt Derby is also out of the city.

Telegrams of sympathy began to pour in from all parts of the country Monday as soon as news of Col. Roosevelt's death became known.

The former President came to his home on Sagamore Hill from the Roosevelt hospital on Christmas day, but a week later was stricken with a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica, from which he had been suffering for some time. The rheumatism affected his right hand and it became much swollen. He remained in his room and efforts were made to check the trouble. Last Saturday his secretary, Miss Josephine Stricker, called to see him, but he was asleep in his room.

Miss Stricker said Monday that no one had an idea that death was so near.

Mr. Hermann Hagedorn in his Boys life of Roosevelt sums up in a word the characteristics of Theodore Roosevelt in these words: "He is known today not only to Americans, but to the people of the four corners of the earth, as one of the world's greatest living men." He is not like anyone else "He is Theodore Roosevelt himself, unique. There has never been anybody like him in the past, and though the world wait a long time, there will never be anybody like him in the future." "He is the typical American and has the virtues we like to call American."

"There is something magic about him. You can no more explain him than you can explain Theodore Roosevelt."

His experiences in the West with William Doer, the first husband of Mrs. Fleetwood Price, of this town, are well known, and the reminiscences of William W. Sewall regarding Theodore Roosevelt are always interesting to many in this section.

His loss will be felt by the nation at large, by his political enemies as well as by his personal friends, and coming at the critical time in the nation's history will be felt all over the United States.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS FOR 1919

The following is a list of Deputy Sheriffs who have qualified up to Jan. 6, for service for the year 1919:

Herbert Hall, Orono
Edmund W. Grant, Houlton
Abisha B. Smart, Houlton
Geo. H. Donham Jr., Island Falls
John H. Crossbeem, Houlton
Geo. A. Barnett, Bridgewater
E. L. Gulou, Presque Isle
Ernest E. Lyons, Presque Isle
Geo. W. Ripley, Eagle Lake
Frank Sirois, Caribou
Geo. W. Graves, Mars Hill
Floyd A. Scott, Caribou
Levi H. Gary, Caribou
Frank Hebert, Fort Kent
Harry Young, Ashland
Robert F. Cyr, Van Buren
J. A. Brewer, Ashland
Henry D. Smart, Houlton
Otis E. Davis, Caribou

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICE

Next week will be observed as Mobilizing Week in connection with the local Centenary Campaign of the Methodist Church. The program in part will be as follows:

Sunday at 10.30 A. M.—The Present day Task of the Church.

Monday at 7.30 P. M.—What Womanhood Owes to Christ.

Tuesday at 7.30 P. M.—What Organized Religious Forces Might Do.

Wednesday 7.30 P. M.—Christ's Program for this Community.

Thursday 7.30 P. M.—The Unused Possibilities of the Official Board.

Friday 7.30 P. M.—The Enlistment of Young People for Christian Service.

There will be an evangelistic service next Sunday at 7.00 P. M. and the singing will be led by a chorus choir and orchestra.

MAINE'S AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION FOR 1918

Maine's automobile registration for the year 1918 exceeded all expectations and estimates. It was thought at the close of 1917, the war conditions of that date, conditions that were rapidly growing more serious, that if the total receipts of 1917, which amounted to \$488,061.87, were exceeded during 1918 by \$50,000, yes, even \$25,000, the business would be very gratifying. Business began with a rush, however, and kept on rushing until early in the season it was known that 1918's receipts would break all records. That was done, the total for the year just ended being \$570,171, or \$82,109.13 more than in 1918.

Six thousand, six hundred and eleven more operators' licenses were issued in 1918 than the previous year. Registration of pleasure machines were 2262 more. Maine registered 819 more trucks. Falling off was shown in the other departments, 19 fewer motorcycles being registered, one less automobile dealer and six less motorcycle dealers.

The cost for material in this department for the past year shows very plainly the enormous increase of such goods, owing to the war, it being practically double the expense of 1917. The following tables show the registration, receipts and expense of material for the two years.

Registrations and Licenses to Jan. 1, 1918

Operators	47,568
Registrations	38,110
Trucks	3,381
Motorcycles	1,516
Dealers	418
Motorcycle dealers	24

Registrations and Licenses to Jan. 1, 1919

Operators	54,170
Registrations	40,372
Trucks	4,200
Motorcycles	1,497
Dealers	417
Motorcycle dealers	18

Total receipts to Jan. 1, 1918, \$488,061.87; receipts to Jan. 1, 1919, \$570,171.

1917 material received in December of 1916, \$27,656; 1918 material received in December of 1917, \$23,448; 1919 material received in December of 1918, \$45,471.

SAVE

Word has been received here by relatives, that Elmer Gerow, who went overseas as Mechanic with Co. L, has arrived home, his wound is healing rapidly and he is able to be about with the use of a cane. At present he is with his sister at Derby, Me.

SAVE

DUX BOWLERS MAKE A KILLING AT THE BOWLDORE ALLEYS

The Dux bowling team visited the Bowladore Alleys on Friday evening to meet a team selected purposely for this game, and what the visitors did to their hosts was scandalous, they grabbed everything in sight and are looking for more.

Kelso for the visitors had a tidy score of 306 as his share of the plunder, with Fullerton and Orritt close behind.

Ervin was high string man for the games with 119 marked up in the second string but run into some hard breaks in the third game that were disastrous.

The contest crowded the bleachers and all good plays were impartially applauded.

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AROOSTOOK CO. GETTING POOR SERVICE

Express Matter Is Delayed Beyond Reason

That Aroostook County is getting the poorest service in their American Railway Express, that they have ever had, is very evident in the delay that is noticeable by shipments from Boston and intermediate points, it taking a night and a day before reaching Houlton, and then on account of the rush in the local office for the outgoing train, delivery is not made until the middle of the forenoon, making at least 30 hours from Boston.

As it now is there is no express sent from Boston on the 7 P. M. train for Aroostook county, but is all sent on the 9 P. M. reaching Bangor, if on time less than 30 minutes before the train for Aroostook County leaves Bangor, and if this 9 o'clock from Boston is late, it leaves very little time for the transfer of express. If the express is not all transferred, and it seldom is, all this matter remains in Bangor till the 2.40 the same afternoon and then reaches Houlton 24 hours after leaving Boston. In the case of perishable matter it is a serious delay, and means that the consumer pays for all this delay in the prices asked for green stuff.

All this delay could be done away with by placing an express car from Boston direct to Aroostook, and when this car was not used for express and mail for Aroostook, this car could be used for stations north of Northern Maine Junction.

Why the great county of Aroostook should be discriminated against in this matter, and have such poor service as we are now having cannot be understood, and something should be done.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Monday evening, this matter was brought up, and steps are being taken to see what can be done, and if no improvement can be made this body will know the reason why.

People interested like to have the business produced in the Garden of Maine, but they should be willing on the other hand to reciprocate, and give us a fairly good service.

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HOULTON TIMES

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KULTUR MUST BE DEFEATED

All people who really believe in justice feel that the Kaiser must be punished. The gigantic and cruel machine which he built, and which required nearly four and a half years of fighting to crush, was not the product of an insane and irresponsible moment. It was conceived and developed with the selfish idea of making the rest of the world subservient to Prussian Kultur, and at any cost to the German people and with untold possibilities of torment and burden to the nations that were to be crushed. Such a purpose and plan was the product of a mind fully responsible for all that developed in the growth of the diabolical scheme.

It is evident that the German leaders who were part and parcel of the plan will in one way and another be punished. The Kaiser should not be allowed to escape. Not primarily to wreak a cruel vengeance upon him, as just as that may seem, but in order that an example may be set that will deter any ruler or national leader from thinking that a crime against civilization will be allowed to go unpunished. The Kaiser may suffer in his own mind, but one has yet to hear a word of regret from him or any of his official family at the misery and loss resulting from the war. It is not the spirit or purpose of Kultur to feel that way. So long as the Kaiser and his associates in the great crime are allowed to go unpunished Kultur will have gained some tacit endorsement.

SAVE —
CARRYING ON

Fighting is over, but the job is not done yet, by a long shot. German autocracy is smashed, but the great objects for which the United States waged war are not won. Chief among those objects is a new world organization to make democracy safe and insure peace. But it is impossible to organize a world if the units to be dealt with—the nations—are in a state of disorganization. Russia, at present, is as unavailable for a League of Nations as it would have been under the most hostile autocrat. There is nobody to speak for it or pledge it. Bolshevism takes the issue out of the hands of democracy.

The more hunger in Europe this winter, the more Bolshevism. Famine might subject our war aims to as great a hazard as that of last July. We have professed benevolent intentions; but famishing people are not interested in intentions. They want food. If food conditions in Eastern and Central Europe are as bad as present reports suggest, supplying food may be as important to the furtherance of our big war aims as supplying munitions was six months ago. Foch strategy has won. The task passes on to Hoover strategy and Red Cross strategy. Hunger and desperation are not elements that will conduce to world organization.

Leaving Central Europe out of account, there is still a formidable task. For months to come the bread basket will be the test by which many million non-Teutonic Europeans judge our attitude and intentions toward them. What Hoover and the Red Cross do will shape their feelings much more than what Mr. Wilson says or has said.

That is right too. We have money. We have food. We cannot give if we do not save. So far as every individual is concerned, the war on its economic side goes on indefinitely.

SAVE —
"GOOD OLD TIGER"

The very brief and incomplete account of the demonstrative welcome given Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch by the people of London is an indication of that wide-spread recognition and hearty appreciation of the vitally important part taken by these two men in the conflict which has so fortunately closed. Given the chance, Americans will manifest similar recognition and appreciation though in that more enthusiastic manner characteristic of the American people. One of the first acts of Congress should be the adoption of a joint resolution inviting Clemenceau and Foch to visit the United States as the guests of the Nation in order that our people may express their gratitude for leadership which saved the world from the ravages of the barbarous Hun.

"Good Old Tiger," the cry given in the streets of London as an expression of admiration for Clemenceau, is one we shall be pleased to adopt in this Country. We shall claim the privilege of coining one of our own for Foch. From Maine to California and from Key West to Puget Sound the American people will delight to manifest, in every way Yankee ingenuity can devise, their unbounded appreciation of statesmanship and military skill which united the Allied resources in the tremendous task of staying the most powerful military

machine ever constructed for aggressive war.

We shall pay tribute to the statesmanship and courage of Clemenceau and the fighting prowess of Foch not merely because of their personal contribution to the winning of the war but also because they stand as representatives of the French people to whom in equal degree credit must be given for the salvation of twentieth century civilization. Nor shall we neglect to express in appropriate manner our full understanding of the part taken in the conflict by the courageous Belgians, the British, the Italians, the Serbians and the Japanese. We shall not forget that in 1914 Belgium could have bought peace and prosperity at the price of her honor. But neither shall we forget that it was France and her people who bore the brunt of the war, who suffered most in loss of men and property, in personal indignity and industrial ruin. We shall not forget that while we were turning deaf ears to the pleas of suffering humanity, our battles were being fought on the fields of France chiefly by men who marched under the tricolor and that to them more than to any others we owe our present relief from the menace of the Prussian heel.

Nor shall we forget that to Clemenceau's sagacity, insistence and courage is due the credit for appointing Ferdinand Foch as commander in chief of the Allied forces. History will write Clemenceau as the great dominating spirit of the war and Foch as the great military genius of the century and quite probably of the ages.

SAVE —
WE NEED TO BE

ON OUR GUARD

Every report that comes out of Russia lifts the curtain a little upon the blackest tragedy in human history. Murder runs riot; famine, gaunt and horrible, is sending millions in agony to the grave, and millions more will follow. There is neither law nor order but only wild, insatiable chaos of death and destruction which makes the world shudder. All of this fearful orgy of unbridled crime, far beyond the power of imagination to picture, is the direct outcome of the Bolshevik work of German agents, some of whom went direct from America to Russia, with the knowledge of our Government as to their sailing, but without any conception of the fearful work to which they were committed by their deal with Germany.

Today exactly the same element is at work in America under the direction of the German government, whose spies are all over this Country and whose activities have not been lessened by the camouflage overturning of the German government. The same accursed power which Satan has sent forth upon the world through Germany is today aggressively striving to bring Bolshevistic rule, ruin and chaos in America.

We need to be on our guard and to make ourselves safe by being forewarned of the danger. That the danger is real admits of no question, for we have millions of unnaturalized foreigners who cannot read a word of English and who are easily duped by the agents of the German Bolshevistic propaganda.

SAVE —
PHYSICAL DEFECTS

Educators are giving much attention to the question of removing physical defects in school. The great number of men rejected by the draft boards for such deficiencies has set people to thinking. If a man has weaknesses that unfit him for army service, they unfit him for industrial service.

The tax payers as a whole throughout the country have resisted the demand to place adequate systems of physical examinations and culture in the public schools. But while they have saved millions by refusal to care for physical development, the country has lost billions as the result of the physical disabilities of its workers. If a worker is in sound physical condition, he can not break down prematurely.

Many of these defects are beyond the reach of the schools or any public body as society is now constituted. If a family has a drunken father who does not give his children nourishing food, they are growing up physically weak and a burden on the community. But the community is probably not ready as yet to step in and supply food to such ill nourished families if they are able to get along themselves. But far more could be done through the schools than is done now. Several states have taken hold of the physical development proposition in earnest and others should follow.

School children should have medical examinations regularly, and defective teeth, eyes, and ears should be cared for, adenoids removed, etc. All schools should have regular exercises calculated to develop the body. Systems of instruction should be organized to reach the parents, and help uneducated people to make wise selections of nutritious foods. Much of this work could be arranged on a volunteer basis through organizations that have done so well.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR

Canadians may well be proud of the part which their country assumed in the great European conflict. The first Canadian contingent started overseas in the autumn of 1914 and during the next four years Canada sent to the western front nearly half a million men or nearly 6 per cent. of the total population of the Dominion. If the United States had shipped men over-

seas at the same ratio we would have had 6,000,000 soldiers in Europe.

These Canadian troops bore the brunt of bitter fighting at Ypres, Lens and Vimy Ridge with heavy casualties. According to the official figures nearly 35,000 Canadians were killed in action during the four years of the war; 15,000 died of wounds or disease, while 160,000 or thereabouts were reported wounded or missing. The total casualties, therefore, were not far below 50 per cent. of the troops sent across. Compared with that percentage the total casualties of the American expeditionary force were absurdly small, but this is mainly because the Canadians were rolling up their long lists of killed and wounded for more than two years before we entered the war.

In the matter of money contributions toward the winning of the war Canada's achievements have been equally splendid. Besides paying the entire cost of maintaining her own contingents, Canada has advanced in credits to the British government more than half a billion dollars for the purchase of munitions and supplies. Since the beginning of the war the Dominion government has raised more than a billion dollars by loan issues, nearly all of it within the country. One might have thought that these successive issues of "Victory bonds" would have drained the people of their surplus funds. Not so, however, as is indicated by the fact that the total deposits in Canadian banks are larger than they were before the war began. Canadians are well aware of the heavy price which they have paid for their share in the great triumph, but no one among them begrudges it.

SAVE —
RENEWING COMMON LIFE

THE LEAVENING

That must come

Every man in America, whether employer or employee knows that with the signing of the peace treaty in Europe will come a readjustment in wages and prices.

Don't waste time arguing with a man who says the same conditions must continue as during the war. He is a child in intelligence.

The men in the shipyards, the mills and the factories do not expect to get the high wage from private contracts that was handed out to them during the days when the Government demanded guns and munitions of war, regardless of cost.

They know it can't be done. No man or set of men is going to operate a mill or factory at a loss for any length of time. Some of the leading packers and merchants made egregious blunders when they announced in the newspapers the day after the armistice was published that food and clothing would stay at the same old war price, no matter if peace did come. Such announcements hurt. They are foolish and dangerous. They are foolish because they know when wages come down prices of food and clothing must drop. They are dangerous because such announcements from such leaders in business create a more anarchistic feeling and cause more good, law-abiding citizens to see red than all of the soap box orators from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore.

In this time of abnormal prices, it should be clear to all that "nominal wages" that is, the amount of money in pay envelope, are of less importance than are what economists call "real wages," or wages measured by the purchasing power of the money received. If prices fall there is no loss to labor in a corresponding decline of nominal wages. It is to be hoped, however, that prices will fall relatively in the coming time. If prices remain on the present level, or continue to mount, wages, one must assume, will not come down.

The whole question of wages, prices and the international labor and commodities market is so complex and difficult as to demand the closest study. The nation's lawmakers have a heavy responsibility at this time, since they should deal in the best possible manner with this question as a vital part of the reconstruction problem. Meantime employers and wage workers alike are deeply concerned in averting friction by openly and considerably discussing any points of difference and thus helping the Nation to pass a peace basis without injustice and with no unnecessary hardship.

SAVE —
THE LAST WAR

This war is an adventure that cannot be repeated. The weaker states upon which its impact fell went far toward their ruin. In Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Asia Minor it will take a long time to repair the ravage. Except for the help and the stabilizing influences that Western Europe and America will extend, a great part of those afflicted regions might lapse into a new Dark Age such as succeeded the overthrow of Roman civilization fifteen hundred years ago.

This is no mere lugubrious fancy, but only a fair deduction from present facts that would be aggravated by a winter of severe famine but for Western help. Even such comparatively strong and advanced states as France and Italy—not to mention Germany itself—emerge heavily burdened, needing help.

The United States, richest and strongest of all, experienced only a year and a half of war after two years of unparalleled prosperity. Only toward the very end of the war was it exerting a full measure of strength and feeling a real war pinch. Two years more of waste of life and wealth on the scale of last autumn would have left deep scars here.

The civilized world needs all its re-

sources for reconstruction and to carry the load this war entailed. But the only alternative to a new international arrangement—a League of Nations—is a return, sooner or later, to the old scheme of competitive armaments that increasingly burdened Europe for a generation before the war. Only in the light of this war's experience, competitive armaments would be much more forbidding than formerly. Armaments must be keyed to experience. Before 1914 Europe's preparedness for war was more or less keyed to the experience of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. In the future they would have to be keyed to the experience of the world war.

Human society, all round, is conditioned very much by the state of the mechanical arts. It was the advance in the mechanical arts that made this war so much more destructive and costly than any other. That advance is continuous. Twenty years hence the means of destruction will no doubt be as much greater than those of today as those of today are greater than they were twenty years ago. It has often been said during the last two years that there would be no place for any neutral in another big war. Its scope would be universal.

Another big war is an adventure that civilization cannot stand. This is not sentiment or a matter of inclination. The cold facts in the case allege it. The constant liability to war which was implicit in the old international arrangement must be removed. No unstable balances of power or re-establishing of a Congress of Vienna will remove it; yet that is what all opponents of a League of Nations really want.

SAVE —
NITRATE FOR THE SOIL

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that, under the authority of section 27 of the food control Act and subsequent legislation relating thereto, the Department of Agriculture during the coming season would offer nitrate of soda for sale to farmers for fertilizer use. The nitrate will be sold for cash at cost. The price to the farmers will be \$81.00 per short ton, free on board cars at the loading point or port. In addition the farmer will have to pay the freight charges to unload, point and any incidental expenses that he may incur if he uses in connection with the delivery of the nitrate.

The plan used in the sale and distribution of the nitrate will follow in a general way, last year's plan. State Directors of Extension, County Agricultural Agents and nitrate committees, composed of local business men, will direct farmers in filing their applications. Application blanks to be used by farmers will be sent to county agents and the members of local committees at an early date. Under the law the nitrate will be sold only for cash and the farmer will be required to deposit the money covering the cost of the nitrate for which

A superb demonstration of the present practicability of this all-maturing inward life is just now before all eyes. Thousands of young men are coming home who have not lost interest in their lives. The victory of heroism in the effort of battle. All honor to them. Thousands more are

coming back who made the great adventure across the sea but never got into the fighting. All honor to them. But what of the many thousands, now returning home, who never got away from home shores? They have simply been for long in the bare, hard, prosaic conditions of camps and training stations, right here in America. Yet there, in stuffy mess rooms and dingy barracks, through rigorous days and lonesome nights, amid the commonplaceness of depressing privations and unescapable routine, they have kept cheer, enthusiasm, devotion to duty. How? They have looked on it all as men living for their country and flag and dear ones at home. And they achieved this splendid transformation of the monotonous and ordinary. It is remembered, far from the stimulus of the glory of booming guns, or the whirl of airplanes overhead, or an ever impending charge of the foe across No Man's Land. To them, therefore, disappointed though they doubtless are, belongs the high honor of having proved masters of the commonplace, of having won the victory of glorifying things hum-drum by the glow within their own breasts. So are they truly partners with those whose conquering might swept from Chateau-Thierry to Sedan!

Here is Paul's idea of life demonstrated on a stupendous scale. To see the ordinary old world in the light of his Master's teachings, to look on all tasks and tribulations in the glow of his spirit reflected in your own inner life to be thus a renewed man or woman yourself and thereby make all life's "same old thing" new and glorified. This is to do the like of what those thousands of young American men have just done.

A HOULTON INTERVIEW

Mr. Beck Tells His Experience

The following brief account of an interview with a Houlton man eight years ago, and its sequel, will be read with keen interest by every citizen.

Henry Beck, Bowdoin St., says: "For some time I have been annoyed by lameness across the small of my back. It made me very uncomfortable and mornings when I got up, I felt lame and sore. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, at the Hatheway Drug Co., and took them as directed. They quickly relieved the pain. I hold a high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and do not hesitate to advise anyone troubled with back-ache to give them a trial." (Statement given June 25, 1908.)

HASN'T SUFFERED SINCE
On November 15, 1916, Mr. Beck said: "I have every bit as much faith in Doan's Kidney Pills now as when I previously recommended them. I haven't found it necessary to use a kidney medicine since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in 1908."

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

Beecham's
Pills

will rapidly improve your complexion by arousing the liver and putting stomach and blood in good order.

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

Feel Better

It's great to feel better after many weeks of depression, languor, backache, headache, no appetite, and such miserable nights. In many cases these symptoms result from wrong eating and neglect of the daily action of the bowels. You can readily prove this by trying the genuine "L.F." Atwood's Medicine. Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water an hour before breakfast, and a smaller amount after meals, if you are distressed. Eat slowly of plain food, drink sparingly of mild coffee and tea, more water at bed-time with a little L.F. Atwood's Medicine. You will feel better in a day or two and in a few weeks wonderfully improved. Buy today of your dealer, the true "L.F." made by the L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

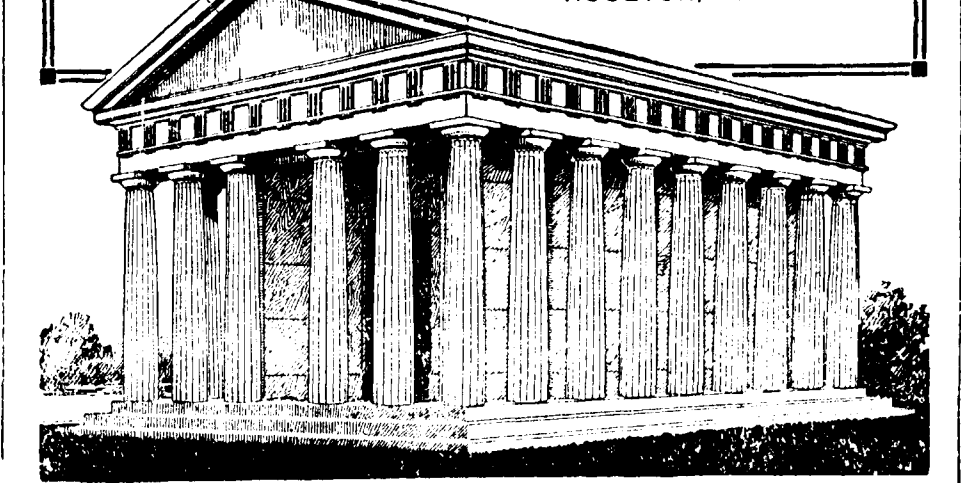
Beauty—Durability

These are marked features of Barre Granite—features that must be found in monuments that are to endure for centuries. Barre Granite is Nature's choicest memorial rock. You will find it standing sentinel over the resting places of thousands—in cemeteries throughout the country and in all the burying places of this vicinity.

Let us show you specimens of it—also designs of monuments cut from this beautiful stone, at prices to meet your wishes.

BARRE GRANITE

HOULTON GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
HOULTON, MAINE



he applies, with the local bank, association or individual to be designated by the Department. In practically all counties, distribution of the nitrate will be made through county distributors. If the quantity of nitrate that can be secured will fill all orders, each farmer will be allotted the quantity applied for; otherwise, it will be necessary to allot the nitrate proportionately to those applying for it so that all may participate on equal terms in its distribution. Arrangements have been made to secure a large quantity of nitrate and unless the demands should prove very much greater than anticipated there will be enough nitrate to supply all reasonable requirements. The distribution will be handled as last year, through the Bureau of Markets.

Overheard in Boston

The cyclist was a stranger in Boston's streets. That was evident from the cautious manner in which he picked his way through the half-empty thoroughfare. It was evening. The penny-a-liner approached.

"Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its functions."

"Sir?" gasped the cyclist, dismounting from his machine.

"Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmitigated oblivion."

"Really! But I don't quite—"

"The effulgence of your irradiator has evanesced."

"My dear fellow, I—"

"The transversal ether oscillations in your incandenser have been discontinued."

Just then an unsophisticated little newsboy shouted from across the street:

"Hey, mister, yer lamp's out!"

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Mr. Beck Tells His Experience

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

Get Rid of That
Persistent Cough

Stop that weakening, persistent cough or cold, threatening throat or lung affections, with Eckman's Alternative, the tonic and expectorant of 22 years' successful use. 80c and \$1.50 bottles from druggists, or from ECKMAN LABORATORY, Philadelphia

WOMAN'S STATEMENT

WILL HELP HOULTON

"I hated cooling because whatever I ate gave me sour stomach and a bloated feeling. I drank hot water and olive oil by the gallon. Nothing helped until I tried simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's-ka." Because it flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract completely Adler's-ka relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. The INSTANT action is surprising. O. F. French & Son, druggists.

U. S. R. R. ADMINISTRATION

W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads

Bangor & Aroostook R. R.

November 11, 1918

TIME TABLE

Trains Daily except Sunday From Houlton

6.25 a. m.—For Bangor, Fort Fairfield.

9.14 a. m.—For Bangor

11.15 a. m.—For Ashland, St. Francis, Ft. Kent, Washburn, Presque Isle, Van Buren, via Squa Pan and Mapleton.

12.58 p. m.—For Ft. Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren.

4.39 p. m.—For Bangor, Buffet Sleeping Car Houlton to Bangor.

7.51 p. m.—For Ft. Fairfield, Van Buren. Due Houlton

9.09 a. m.—From Van Buren, Ft. Fairfield.

12.38 p. m.—From Bangor, Greenville, Buffet Sleeping Car Boston to Houlton.

4.31 p. m.—From Van Buren, Limestone, Caribou, Ft. Fairfield.

5.30 p. m.—From St. Francis, Ft. Kent, Van Buren, Washburn, Presque Isle, via Squa Pan.

7.48 p. m.—From Bangor.

Time tables giving complete information may be obtained at ticket offices.

GEO. M. HOUGHTON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

Bangor, Maine

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

NEW DENTAL PARLORS

Corner Pleasant Street and Highland Ave.

DR. L. P. HUGHES

Ransford W. Shaw Seth S. Thornton

SHAW & THORNTON

ATTORNEYS

Prompt attention to all business Houlton, Maine

Probate matters have Special Attention

DR. F. O. ORCUTT

DENTIST

Sincock Block

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.
12.30 Bible School with classes for men and women.
4 P. M. Junior Christian Endeavor.
7.45 gospel song service and sermon.
8.45 Aftermeeting.
Tuesday evening at 7.30 mid-week prayer service.
Their rehearsal each Tuesday evening at the close of the regular prayer meeting.

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.
Sp. al 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.
Egworth League meeting at 6.45 P. M.
Praise and Preaching at 7.30.
Prof. J. H. Lindsay, organist and choir master.
Prayer meeting at 7.30 Tuesday evening.

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

RED TERROR SPREADING— FLOOD OF BOLSHEVISM MAY BURST OVER WORLD

By WALTER DURANTY
PARIS—"You people are living in a fool's paradise. You rejoice about peace, and there is no peace. You talk of a society of nations and universal brotherhood, but fail to realize that just across the eastern horizon there is gathering a storm cloud that may sweep away all your rejoicing and your theories in a brotherhood of ruin."
Thus a French business man, just returned from Moscow after three months imprisonment by the Bolsheviks, introduced his appeal against the red terror which, he asserts, is spreading over eastern Europe to an extent undreamed of by the western nations. "What no one here in France seems to understand," he continued, "is that Bolshevism is based on a new idea—the idea of supremacy of the underdog—just as the French revolution was based on the idea of the rights of man and democratic freedom from despots. By this idea Bolshevism has a powerful appeal to the masses, the shiftless and ignorant, to the exploited section of humanity. They are now preparing to enforce by numbers and by propaganda their program of a communist world state, a revised version of the league of nations, founded in bloodshed, but based in principle on equality and perfect freedom."
Overrunning Baltic Provinces
"Already they have beaten to the ground the opposition in Russia and have begun to overrun the Baltic provinces of Poland and eastern Germany. In Germany proper the Bolsheviks—that is, the Spartacus adherents—are gaining ground every day, and the time approaches when the Russian and German extremists will unite in a new crusade for anarchy. That time has not yet come, but unless some action is taken by the rest of Europe, nothing can prevent it."
Exaggerated as this statement may appear at first sight, and as it seemed to me, attributable to the sufferings which the speaker had undergone rather than founded on a dispassionate review of the situation, these views were confirmed to a great extent by the remarks of a Danish diplomat, just returned from Russia, which appeared in the evening newspaper, L'Heure, on Christmas day. The diplomat said Lenin was a man of great and unsuspected ability who had pursued from the beginning a carefully planned course of which the present events were but the logical conclusion.

"Obey or Starve"
To the bourgeoisie and intellectual elements who had at first resisted

him he gave the choice: "Obey or starve." And now those who had not starved were obeying and training soldiers' emissaries for abroad.
To believe that Bolshevism meant nothing but disorganization, he added, was to make a mistake for which the world might pay dearly in the near future. Here again one has a view contrary to the generally accepted opinion, at least as far as France is concerned.

Inquiries in official circles lead to the conclusion that in reality the situation in Russia and eastern Germany is giving the authorities a good deal more anxiety than the public imagination.

Anti-Bolshevist action is hampered by three factors—first, the difficulty of the allies agreeing among themselves on exactly how and to what extent it is to be carried out; second, the reluctance of the troops and the French people generally to engage in a winter campaign in Russia, fraught with the ominous memories of the Crimea and of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow; third, the fear that such action, if carried out, might defeat its own object by causing Bolshevist ideas to spread and be disseminated more widely through the advertisement or appeal to public attention thus afforded them.

Private advices from a Swiss source which I have always found reliable, indicate that the extremist party in Germany is gaining ground and that serious minded people, both in Germany and Switzerland, are already looking forward with horror to an alliance between Russian and German "Reds" against the rest of the world.

"There can be no future ahead of the league of nations proposal," my informant concluded, "unless the huge mass of the population east of the Rhine to the Ural mountains is included. Yet, does anyone seriously imagine that there can be a union between such powers as France, America or British, and Leninist Russia or Liebknecht Germany?"

Confirms Main Points

A high official at the Russian embassy whom I saw this morning, confirmed the main points of the ominous condition of affairs in Russia.

"It is certainly true," he said, "that the Bolsheviks are better organized than most persons here imagine. They have forced officers and officials of the former regime to work for them under pain of death. According to the latest information we have received, they do appear to be spreading westward, and may create a grave state of affairs for western Europe by joining hands with the extremist party in Germany, which seems to be getting control, at least, for a time."

"Am I in favor of allied intervention? That is a question I cannot answer. It depends on how and where and by what force that intervention is exercised. I am afraid it must be admitted that the piecemeal intervention hitherto attempted has merely served as a stimulus to aid propaganda for the Bolshevik movement. Yet none who knows Russia can fail to realize the difficulties of a military operation on a large scale."

"It is a horribly complex problem which is before the peace conference, and may well absorb the attention of allied statesmen to a far greater degree than they expect."

WHERE AMERICAN INDUSTRY FAILS

By Robert G. Skerrett

Sawmill waste in the United States totals annually about 4,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, and a good deal less than one-half of the original tree reaches the final consumer of the lumber. And yet we call ourselves an up-to-date nation; and the misinformed majority of us are quite satisfied that we are fully fit to fight the battles for world trade which are certainly ahead of us.

As a matter of fact, we are going to have a very hard row to hoe, and much of our difficulty will be found due to the well-nigh criminal wastefulness incidental to our uses of the abundant raw materials which Nature has placed within easy reach for us here in the United States. For years, we have been industrial spendthrifts and it is seriously debatable whether we have yet grasped the lessons which the war should have taught us.

The Government asked the public, as a patriotic duty, to save the fruit pits normally cast away in order that we might have the basic material from which to make a superior grade of charcoal for the gas masks of our fighting men. What would we have thought of the authorities if they had urged us to throw away the juicy meat of our peaches, plums, apricots, etc., for the primary purpose of getting the needful stones? And yet, in short, we are doing pretty nearly this very thing in many of our great productive undertakings.

Our National Extravagance

It hasn't yet dawned upon us as a people that vast quantities of our so-called factory wastes are not, in truth, useless materials, but are deemed so simply because we have been deaf to the preachings of the chemist and blind to the profitable economies which the more progressive of the nations in Europe have been practicing for years. Merely because our mines, our forests, and other domestic sources of natural wealth have responded without stint to our increasing requirements, we have deluded ourselves in the belief that there would always be a plenty of these raw materials handy.

Just as we have learned of late to be more mindful of our dollars—making the pennies count as they never did before, so, too, must we utilize here-

after more of our raw stuffs and call no substance waste until we have found that there is nothing to be gained in any way by some manner of utilization. We cut down every year about 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber. There are losses in the forest, waste at the sawmill, and, again, scrapping in the factory where the wood is worked into the forms familiar to most of us. The waste in the woods consists of tops and stumps, and represents 13 per cent. The sawmill is the worst offender, showing an unproductive factor of 49.1 per cent. of the log. It is authoritatively asserted that an average of only 320 feet of lumber is used for each 1,000 feet that stood in the forest.

The mill waste has a wide field of possible employment. The slabs, edgings, trimmings and other solid wood cut from the log can be turned into laths, map and shade rollers, chair stock, matches, toothpicks, woodenware, boot and shoe findings, brushes, broom and tool handles, boxes, crates, toys, etc., not to mention wood pulp for the manufacture of artificial silk and paper. It has been declared by one of the foremost firms of chemists, engineers and industrial managers that only about one-third of each long leaf pine tree cut is ever merchandized. And if the entire tree were used, as it could and should be, the long leaf pine industry alone would contribute every day to the estate of the American people, 40,000 tons of paper, 3,000 tons of rosin, 300,000 gallons of turpentine, 600,000 gallons of ethyl or grain alcohol, together with the fuel for these industries in addition to the lumber we get now. According to these experts: "These figures are not idle guesses; they are reached by our own organization after exhaustive study and experiment."

As wood in its course from the forest tree to the finished commodity is said to be subject to greater losses than any other important raw material, it behooves us to get busy and to stop this tremendous leakage. It is a matter of fact that many of our sawmills have been paying annually for years considerable sums of money to have their waste piles removed, despite the fact that all that material can be employed in a variety of ways and made to show goodly profit. From the cast-off bark, tanning extracts can be obtained, some of the refuse can be used directly for fuel in the raising of steam, and sawdust and blocks can be fed to gas producers to furnish motive energy for operative machinery.

Alcohol from sawdust is chemically identical with grain alcohol, and must not be mistaken for wood alcohol. By means of diluted sulphuric acid and metal digesters and other apparatus it is possible to get a high-grade alcohol from the so-called wood refuse—a yield of 20 gallons and more being realized from a ton of the dry material. Again, in the manufacture of sulphite pulp, the spent liquor contains some sugar in solution. Sugar, as most of us know, is a prime source of alcohol. In three paper mills in Sweden the sugar content of the sulphite liquor gives about a million and a quarter gallons of alcohol per year. Abroad, alcohol is widely used as a motor spirit in place of gasoline, and has a number of characteristics to commend it. With us, until comparatively recently, very little, indeed, has been done toward effecting the recovery of alcohol from wood waste, but we are correcting this to a modest extent. Alcohol has many fields of usefulness in the industrial arts, and it is our duty to conserve what our trade rivals abroad are all too ready to turn to profit.

One Lesson From the War

For a long time our chemists have been aware of our national shortcomings, but it has taken the war to bring our in consequence home to a great array of our manufacturers, and in a lesser degree to the public at large. It is quite fresh in our minds how desperately we set about calling into being a domestic dyestuffs industry and began to turn our attention to the production of many chemicals and chemical commodities for which we had previously been quite content to depend upon alien sources. There are many oils, acids, and basic materials that we must have in great quantities if we are to carry on our productive life at its fullest possible pace, and these can be had right here at home if we will reclaim them or save them in the making of other products.

Today, we are watching the spigot—which is a sign of improvement, but we are paying precious little heed to the bung hole. It will probably be a shock to most people to learn that we leave underground, in the form of

waste, half a ton of coal for every ton mined and brought to the surface. That is to say, out of a production of 600,000,000 tons, for instance, there remain in the mine, with very little chance of ultimate recovery, 300,000,000 tons of this fuel. This is one form of squandering; and when the coal reaches the consumer not more than eleven per cent of the energy in the fuel is effectively utilized! Even after the coal is placed at the public's disposal, apart from its inefficient use as a source of heat, it is otherwise misused, so to speak.

We are throwing away every year values totaling quite \$2,000,000,000 by reason of the way we neglect to make the most of our distributed coal. To be specific, we should, at least, double the energy now derived from the fuel, and, in addition, reclaim from our yearly consumption of coal no less than 5,000,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, one form of fixed nitrogen, 1,000,000,000 gallons of benzol, susceptible of being turned into dyestuffs, explosives, etc., and 4,000,000,000 gallons of tar, from which might be made scores of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, for which there is a wide and steadily growing demand.

The Waste in Oil and Gas

It is just drawing on us how wasteful are the petroleum and natural gas industries. On the best of authority it may be said that half of the oil in the region contiguous to a well is lost, not brought to the surface because of careless or inadequate treatment. Despite the fact that the enterprises engaged in the refining of petroleum are among the largest and most efficient of our native activities, still of the volume of raw products actually handled by them five per cent goes to waste! Further utilization of this so-called refuse would make a very handsome return, and many salable commodities could be made from the stuff now rejected.

Until recently, we were turning loose into the atmosphere in the course of a year a quantity of natural gas greater than the entire output of our gasworks engaged in supplying all of the towns and cities in the United States during a similar period. Not only that, but much of the natural gas carries with it upward of three-fourths of a gallon of gasoline per thousand cubic feet of gas. This gasoline can be recovered. To a promising extent this is reclaimed now by the more up-to-date of our oil companies, and during 1917 there was thus obtained from "wet" natural gas quite 115,123,424 gallons of gasoline. The dry gas carries only from one to two pints of gasoline per thousand cubic feet, and yet gas of this sort should produce 100,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually.

FACTS ABOUT EGGS

(Michael K. Boyer, Hammoncton, New Jersey)

Eggs left in a draught, or where the wind will blow on them, have a tendency to dry down very quickly.

Washing eggs removes the natural covering of the pores of the shell, which allows the egg to evaporate and become stale.

Newly-laid eggs have a bloom, while old ones look smooth and slick.

Eggs mold when kept in a damp place, and the flavor deteriorates.

Exposed to the light, eggs quickly lose quality.

The odors of vegetables, meats and other surroundings, will be as quickly absorbed by eggs as by warm milk. The quality of eggs is dependent in a large measure upon the food the hens eat.

In eggs of high quality we have a yolk of deep, yellow color, and a firm white, neither thin nor watery.

The germ of life is the germ of decay. An infertile egg will decrease in quality with age, or through improper handling but not decay.


The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and will at once sink in water.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once

**HILL'S
CASCARA
QUININE**

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red Top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Grow a Bumper Crop for Uncle Sam!



With the whole world looking to America for food we must continue to grow bumper crops—to make the land we have under cultivation yield its utmost. This can only be done on a fertile soil.

It is not wise today, when farm products give such big returns, to attempt to economize by cutting down on fertilizer. By fertilizing well with **Essex Animal Fertilizer** you get bigger crops with less labor.

Essex Fertilizers are reliable, made of BONE, BLOOD and MEAT, and high-grade chemicals. They never wear out reasonable in price when you consider the returns. Write for information on our guaranteed 4% Water-Soluble Potash Fertilizers and for crop booklets.

General Salesman, J. C. Moir, Houlton, Me.

ESSEX FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON BRANCH Consolidated Rendering Co. MASS.

ESSEX ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

The average length of a hen's egg is 2.27 inches. The average diameter, at the broad end, is 1.72 inches. The average weight of an egg is 1.8 of a pound.
The spoiling of eggs is declared by scientific men to be due to the entrance of air, carrying germs of decomposition through the shells. Normally, an egg shell has a coating of mucilage-

ous matter, not perceptible to the touch, but quite sufficient to make the shell air-tight. This will keep out germs for quite a while, especially if the egg is carefully softened in time, either by washing or by friction with a case or with other eggs. Then the germ-laden air gets in and the egg begins to spoil.

WOMEN OF AMERICA

Greatly Benefitted by the War

**MORE ATTENTION HENCE-
FORTH WILL BE GIVEN
TO THE HEALTH**

**Mrs. Albert Huet Recites Her Ex-
perience for Benefit of Others.**



MRS. ALBERT HUET

Thousands upon thousands of girls and women, who willingly and enthusiastically picked up the industrial burdens which the men laid down to go to war, found themselves physically unfit. It has been discovered that one of the greatest destroyers of woman's health is catarrh.

Catarrh in some form, not necessarily of the head, but in any organ or part, has slowly and subtly undermined the general health. Catarrh will attack the mucous membranes in any part of the body and the person even mildly afflicted with the disease is seriously handicapped.

So many of the aches and pains of the female sex can be traced directly to catarrh and catarrhal conditions, that thousands of women have found Peruna just what they needed.

Peruna is for catarrh and catarrhal conditions in any organ or any part of the body. Whether it be catarrh of the stomach, bowels, or other organs, Peruna is just as effective as for catarrh of the head and throat.

It is by encouraging a rich, pure blood supply to all parts of the body that Peruna allays the inflammation and congestion, and produces health in the mucous linings everywhere. This remedy, which for forty-five years has been the standard treatment for catarrh in all its forms, regulates the digestive organs and helps eliminate the wastes and poisons resulting from catarrhal conditions. This foetid matter may frequently find lodgment in the system and then do irreparable harm.

The experience of Mrs. Albert Huet of 264 Hackmatack St., South Manchester, Conn., is an indication of the great good which Peruna is accomplishing for the sex. She writes: "I had catarrh of the stomach, bowels and liver. I sought a cure everywhere but was to no avail. I was finally obliged to take my bed. I wish you could understand my feeling toward your Life-saver, Peruna. I have taken Peruna and today can say, Thank God for a good stomach and appetite. Thanks to Peruna once more. I work in a mill and at home. Sometimes I work at night. I find myself getting stronger all the time."

Mrs. Huet gained in weight from 96 to 120 pounds.

Such a story carries a message of hope and happiness to every person, man or woman, suffering from catarrh.

Peruna is sold everywhere.

Don't Clutter

up your attic or storeroom with
discarded Furniture

Turn It Into Cash

Calvin will call and make you a
cash offer for any kind of second
hand Furniture or Stoves

Telephone ———

Houlton Furniture Exchange

C. E. Calvin, Prop'r
Bangor Street Houlton, Maine

"TIE UP"

Your Furnace for a Time

Fuel is Scarce—You Must Conserve it

The Round Oak SquareBase Heater will help you solve the problem—Many people are discarding their furnaces and are installing the

Round Oak Heater

Justly called the patriot's stove because it conserves ALL fuels

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 life time 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.

Call and let us show you how to do your duty to
your pocket book

Hamilton-Grant Co.

Main Street Houlton, Maine

VALE NINETEEN-EIGHTEEN

In years to come when History's [scroll]
To wond'ring eyes doth the deeds un- [roll]
Of the years when Wicked Wilhelm [tried]
To conquer land and sea and tide;
A Titan's role.
"Twill speak of Nineteen-fourteen when
The world's worst war was loosed, and [then]
Each move and counter-move relate,
Tell how each nation met its fate,
How died it's men.
The narrow 'scape that Paris had,
How Joffre said "Come good, come bad,
We must not fear grim death to meet,
Not one foot further our retreat!"
France cheered like mad.

In Nineteen-fifteen dragged along
The war, the Germans still were [strong];
Determined were the Huns to win
The fight, no matter what the sin,
How great the wrong.

Said they "We do not fear the Yank."
And so the Lusitania sank:
The heavens watched with startled [eyes],
To Christ rose up the children's cries;
E'en Satan shrank

From contemplation of the deed
Of Pupil, who did thus exceed
The teachings of the Prince of Hell,
Whose ears delight in victim's yell,
And give no heed.

The year of Sixteen gave no hope,
Through war's stark horrors the world [didst grope];
In Seventeen the glorious dawn,
"We saved will be by Yankee brawn,"
Was now the dope.

By Nineteen-eighteen the dawn had [spread]
And filled the heart of Hun with dread;
Relentless was the Yank's advance,
Eager were they to avenge la France,
And Lusitania's dead.

The victory won was most complete,
For Kaisers now are obsolete;
The Yankees saved the world from [the Hun],
In Nineteen-eighteen the deed was [done];
With honor greet

All mention of the glorious year,
In which the world lost all its fear
Of Wicked Wilhelm and his host;
To NINETEEN-EIGHTEEN give a [toast].
And hearty cheer

PRIVATE JOHN PAGE,
Houlton, Maine
(This poem was intended for Jan. 1 issue but lack of space prevented)

BIG FOUR OF ALLIES WILL BLOCK OUT TREATY BY FEB. 1

The most tangible and definite statement thus far concerning the probable chronology of what is going to happen in Paris within the next few months has been given to me by a Frenchman who is an authority says a correspondent.

In the first place, it is certain that Premier Clemenceau is going to take an eight-day rest in the south of France and nothing will really be done before Jan. 1. Then there will be three main sets of preliminary conferences.

The first of these will be among the missions of the various countries, each sitting by itself to determine just what its own country wants. The French government has not yet completed all the details of the plan that it will present to the representatives of the allies and the United States, and it is equally true that the American, British and Italian missions have much more preliminary planning to do, each by itself, before they will be ready to come together at the informal inter-allied conference.

The second stage will be a series of conferences of the four chief powers concerned, France, America, England and Italy. It is not contemplated that Belgium, Serbia and the other lesser nations which have fought against Germany will participate in these first conferences of the big four. It is expected that the big four will have finished this chief work of the entire proceedings and agreed to a plan by the end of January.

Lesser Allies to State Views
Then the lesser allies will have the month of February in which to state their cases and present their claims before France, America, England and Italy. This process will not alter the main conclusions of the big four, but whatever is agreed upon by them after hearing the smaller nations will be filed in with the peace terms for Germany will be drawn.

It is not proposed by the allies that Germany will have anything to say in the formulation of these terms. She is not to be represented at any of the preliminary conferences.

The peace program will be handed to Germany, probably early in March, very much as the armistice terms were handed to her in November, to accept or reject without argument. There seems to be much more certainty that she will accept peace because she will have to than there was last month that she would accept the armistice.

No doubt she will ask for modifications and concessions, and there will be much correspondence between Berlin and Paris, but what all the allies agree to before offering the terms to Germany will be what the latter country will have to accept.
"We do not deem it advisable or profitable," said my informant, "to allow Germany to participate in the formulation of the terms, and thus throw open the doors to endless discussion. She would have too great an advantage in being one against many in the argument."

Precedent of Congress of Vienna

"We have a precedent against it in what happened at the congress of Vienna. At that time France was beaten and invaded. But she was allowed to participate in the congress that was to settle the peace of Europe. Talleyrand of France, standing alone, was able in two weeks to split the coalition against him by his maneuvering. That must not be allowed to happen this time."

I asked if Germany had a Talleyrand, for the present occasion, and even if she had, could he succeed in splitting the present coalition of America and the European allies. My informant replied that no needless risks should be taken.

After Germany signs her peace, which is expected to be about the end of March, other peace treaties will be handed to Bulgaria, Turkey and Hungary, for them to accept or reject in the same way. No rejections are expected.

Of course, these various sets of peace terms for Germany and her former allies will cover all such matters as the new territorial boundaries of the enemy countries, indemnities, damages and reparations.

After these treaties have been signed will come the congress to consider such matters as a league of nations and to embody in its conclusions the result of the preliminary peace treaties. What participation is to be allowed Germany in this final congress has not yet been determined.

A Natural Strengthening
The value of iron in medicine has long been known, but never more appreciated than today.

People are learning that in Pepton—a real iron tonic—this most useful metal is so happily combined that it is acceptable to all, even those who, for some reason or other, have been unable to take it in the past.

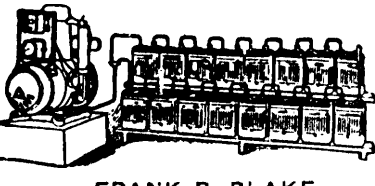
Pepton is an agreeable, easily assimilated, non-constipating preparation of iron, nux, pepsin, and other tonics and digestives, and is giving great satisfaction.

In cases where blood-cleansing and liver-stimulating as well as nerve-strengthening are needed, Pepton is very effectively and economically supplemented with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These three medicines form the Triple Combination Treatment to which the C. I. Hood Co. is now calling attention as especially beneficial to sufferers from impure blood, weak unstrung nerves, torpid and sluggish liver, or a generally run-down condition.

LIFE is uncertain, better take a Policy with the good old reliable Equitable Life Assurance Society. THEO. J. FOX, Agent

DELCO-LIGHT The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Saves time and labor.—Increases farm efficiency.—Pays for itself. 100,000 satisfied users



FRANK R. BLAKE,
17 Franklin St., Bangor.
Sweden St., Caribou.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the District of Maine. In Bankruptcy.
Charles Libby. In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of said Charles Libby of Bangor in the county of Aroostook and District aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919 the said Charles Libby was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Edwin L. Vail, in Houlton, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1919, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Houlton, January 6, 1919.
EDWIN L. VAIL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS



Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE TESTED

HOULTON FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

We the undersigned, having on hand a limited amount of barley flour offer the same at a big discount, to close it out.

This is the same barley that we sold as a substitute with wheat flour, as long as it was required by the food administration, and is suitable for human consumption, but we offer it at a

price so low that you can afford to buy it for feed.

Mixed with middlings, it is the best hog feed obtainable; it is also a rich and palatable food for horses and cattle.

Price: One quarter bbl. \$1.96
One eighth bbl. .98

HOULTON GRANGE STORE

HOULTON FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

W. E. CARR, Manager

Catarra is an excessive secretion, accompanied with chronic inflammation, from the mucous membrane. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts on the mucous membrane through the blood, reduces inflammation, establishes healthy action, and radically cures all cases of catarrh.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Rufus F. Gardner of Ashland in the County of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated March 19, 1917, recorded in the Southern Aroostook Registry of Deeds, Volume 297, Page 133, conveyed to us, the undersigned, "a certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Fort Fairfield aforesaid, being a part of lot numbered seventy-nine (79) according to Sawyer's survey of Letter D, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the northerly side of Nelson Street 30 called, at the southeasterly corner of land of Lizzie E. Hacker, being the southwesterly corner of G. W. Parks' land; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Hacker land, being the westerly line of said Parks land, eighty (80) feet to a post; thence westerly (parallel with the northerly side of said Nelson Street eighty (80) feet to the place of beginning. And where as the condition of said mortgage is broken, now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, we claim a foreclosure of said mortgage, and give this notice for the purpose of foreclosing same.

Dated at Fort Fairfield, Maine, January 2, 1919.
JAMES R. HOPKINS,
EBEN S. HOPKINS

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas George A. Sutherland of Portage Lake in the County of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated April 25, 1914, recorded in the Southern Aroostook Registry of Deeds, Volume 276, Page 141, conveyed to us, the undersigned, a certain piece or parcel of land, namely Lot numbered Fifteen (15) in Portage Lake aforesaid (13 R 6 W. E. L. S.) containing One Hundred One and 88-100 acres, more or less, according to the plan and survey as returned to the Land Office in 1844 by T. Bradley, surveyor (Reserving the privilege of watering cattle and sheep as has been customary.) Being the same premises conveyed to him by William A. Brown by his Deed of Warranty dated June 22nd, 1882, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds, Volume 76, Page 585. And whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, we claim a foreclosure of said mortgage, and give this notice for the purpose of so foreclosing same.

Dated at Fort Fairfield, Maine, January 2, 1919.
JAMES R. HOPKINS,
EBEN S. HOPKINS

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors

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

To the creditors of said Wesley Bradlock of Washburn in the county of Aroostook, and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of Dec. A. D. 1918 the said Wesley Bradlock was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Edwin L. Vail, in Houlton, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1919, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Houlton, Dec. 31st, 1918.
EDWIN L. VAIL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE

In the matter of John B. Worth. In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.

To the Hon. Clarence Hale, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.

JOHN B. WORTH of Monticello in the County of Aroostook, and State of Maine, in said District respectfully represents, that on the 1st day of October, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to Bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said Acts and of the orders of Court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays, That he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankruptcy Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 30th day of December, A. D. 1918.
JOHN B. WORTH,

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON

District of Maine, Northern Division, as on this 10th day of January, A. D. 1919, on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered:

Ordered by the Court, That a hearing be had upon the same on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1919, before said Court at Bangor in said District, Northern Division at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Houlton Times, a newspaper printed in said District, Northern Division, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered by the Court, That the Deputy Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Clarence Hale, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Bangor in the Northern Division of said District, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1919.

(L. S.) WILLIAM M. WARREN,
A true copy of petition and order thereon
Attest: WILLIAM M. WARREN,
Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Annie Daigle of Fort Fairfield in the County of Aroostook and State of Maine, by her mortgage deed dated November 3, 1917, recorded in the Southern Aroostook Registry of Deeds, Volume 299, Page 450, conveyed to us, the undersigned, "a certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Fort Fairfield aforesaid, being a part of lot numbered seventy-nine (79) according to Sawyer's survey of Letter D, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the northerly side of Nelson Street 30 called, at the southeasterly corner of land of Lizzie E. Hacker, being the southwesterly corner of G. W. Parks' land; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Hacker land, being the westerly line of said Parks land, eighty (80) feet to a post; thence westerly (parallel with the northerly side of said Nelson Street eighty (80) feet to the place of beginning. And where as the condition of said mortgage is broken, now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, we claim a foreclosure of said mortgage, and give this notice for the purpose of foreclosing same.

Dated at Fort Fairfield, Maine, December 11, 1918.
JAMES R. HOPKINS,
EBEN S. HOPKINS

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE

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

To the Hon. Clarence Hale, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.

WILLIAM J. CARPENTER of Hammond in the County of Aroostook, and State of Maine, in said District respectfully represents, that on the 21st day of August, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to Bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said Acts and of the orders of Court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays, That he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankruptcy Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 26th day of December, A. D. 1918.
WILLIAM J. CARPENTER,

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON

District of Maine, Northern Division, as on this 10th day of January, A. D. 1919, on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered:

Ordered by the Court, That a hearing be had upon the same on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1919, before said Court at Bangor in said District, Northern Division at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Houlton Times, a newspaper printed in said District, Northern Division, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered by the Court, That the Deputy Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Clarence Hale, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Bangor in the Northern Division of said District, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1919.

(L. S.) WILLIAM M. WARREN,
A true copy of petition and order thereon
Attest: WILLIAM M. WARREN,
Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Harry P. Watson of Houlton, in the County of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated November 11, 1916, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds in Vol. 297 Page 135, conveyed to me, the undersigned, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said town of Houlton, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Jay Putnam's lot, known as the "Sand Hole Lot," at the southerly margin of the country road leading to New Limerick, at a stake and stones; thence easterly on the south line of said road twelve (12) rods to a stake and stones; thence southerly thirty-four (34) rods to a stake and stones; thence westerly six (6) rods to said Putnam's southeast corner of said "Sand Hole Lot"; thence northerly thirty-seven (37) rods and ten (10) links to said Putnam's east line, to the place of beginning, containing two (2) acres more or less.

Now, therefore, the condition of said mortgage is broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of the same, and give this notice for that purpose.

Houlton, Maine, December 26, 1918.
WILLIAM W. TOWNSEND,
By his Attorneys, Archibalds

Canadian Government 5's, due March 1937, are selling at 97 to 98. This is 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points above the issue price. The Principal and Interest of these Bonds is payable in New York.

The 1917 Victory Loan 5 1/2% bonds, due December 1937, are selling at 102 to 103 and interest, which is two to three points above the issue price.

The 1918 Victory Loan 5 1/2's, due 1st November 1933, are selling at 101 and interest, being one point above the issue price. The 1918 Victory Loan 5 1/2's, due 1st November 1933 are selling at 100 1/2 or 1 1/2 point above the issue price. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain any of the above bonds at the prices quoted, with the exception of the last two issues and it is natural that with the further cleaning up of the market the price of the last Victory Loan will continue to advance in harmony with conditions. This situation is of special interest to investors having funds available in the near future.

Under the steady improving market conditions, such as naturally follow the closing of the war, there is a much greater advantage in holding long term Government bonds than is generally appreciated by the average investor.

Prices subject to change

ONE ISSUE OF

VICTORY BONDS

Should yield 10% for a three years' hold

As long as the New York exchange remains as at present a discount of 1% will be allowed on above prices if paid for by certified cheque on a U. S. bank or in U. S. bank bills of denominations of \$10 and upwards.

Write or Phone Your Orders today

J. N. W. WINSLOW

POSTMASTER WOODSTOCK, N. B.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Sale at Charlotte's will end Saturday night, January, 11th.

Dry Soft Wood For Sale. Inquire of Frank Willette. Phone 407-12. 21p

Wanted: A free home for a bright normal boy of 3 years. Address box 443, Caribou, Me.

Wanted: Good farm home where a boy 11 may earn his board and clothes. Part of rental may be paid for by care of house. For particulars apply to TIMES Office.

For Rent or For Sale in a good locality, for immediate possession, 7 room house on Green street with all modern improvements including electric lights, bath, and good cellar with new coal furnace. Apply to Andrew J. Saunders.

We wish to thank all our friends for their kind expressions of sympathy, material aid, floral wreaths, and spiritual bouquets, in the time of our recent bereavement.

Mrs. Jennie McCarthy
Clyde McCarthy
Mr. Fred McCarthy
Mr. and Mrs. James Hannigan
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCuskey
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCarthy

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors
In the District Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the District of Maine. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Fred S. Sewall. In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of said Fred S. Sewall of Island Falls in the County of Aroostook, and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1918 the said Fred S. Sewall was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Edwin L. Vail, in Houlton, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1919 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Houlton, Dec. 26th, 1918.
EDWIN L. VAIL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Harry P. Watson of Houlton, in the County of Aroostook and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated November 11, 1916, and recorded in the Aroostook Registry of Deeds in Vol. 297 Page 135, conveyed to me, the undersigned, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said town of Houlton, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Jay Putnam's lot, known as the "Sand Hole Lot," at the southerly margin of the country road leading to New Limerick, at a stake and stones; thence easterly on the south line of said road twelve (12) rods to a stake and stones; thence southerly thirty-four (34) rods to a stake and stones; thence westerly six (6) rods to said Putnam's southeast corner of said "Sand Hole Lot"; thence northerly thirty-seven (37) rods and ten (10) links to said Putnam's east line, to the place of beginning, containing two (2) acres more or less.

Now, therefore, the condition of said mortgage is broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of the same, and give this notice for that purpose.

Houlton, Maine, December 26, 1918.
WILLIAM W. TOWNSEND,
By his Attorneys, Archibalds

Canadian Government 5's, due March 1937, are selling at 97 to 98. This is 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points above the issue price. The Principal and Interest of these Bonds is payable in New York.

The 1917 Victory Loan 5 1/2% bonds, due December 1937, are selling at 102 to 103 and interest, which is two to three points above the issue price.

The 1918 Victory Loan 5 1/2's, due 1st November 1933, are selling at 101 and interest, being one point above the issue price. The 1918 Victory Loan 5 1/2's, due 1st November 1933 are selling at 100 1/2 or 1 1/2 point above the issue price. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain any of the above bonds at the prices quoted, with the exception of the last two issues and it is natural that with the further cleaning up of the market the price of the last Victory Loan will continue to advance in harmony with conditions. This situation is of special interest to investors having funds available in the near future.

Under the steady improving market conditions, such as naturally follow the closing of the war, there is a much greater advantage in holding long term Government bonds than is generally appreciated by the average investor.

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Write or Phone Your Orders today

J. N. W. WINSLOW

POSTMASTER WOODSTOCK, N. B.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Furnished Rooms to Let at 51 Court St. 40ft

Soft Wood For Sale. A. G. Cottle, Phone 212-2. 50ft

For Sale: A good home on Elm St., number 27—Inquire of B. Hagerman. 21p

Starkey's Meat Slicer just puts the finishing touch on smoked beef, bacon etc.

You Need Heat. If you can use soft coal, inquire of H. L. Chadwick. Phone 443.

Dry Hard Wood for Sale at Reasonable prices. Call on John Patten, phone 131-11. 25p

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

Houlton Flour and Feed Mills (The old Merritt mills. Telephone 470 W. E. Carr, Prop.

\$1,000.00 REWARD FOR A BETTER EQUIPPED REPAIR SHOP than Osgood's, Houlton, Maine.

For Rent: Cosy Apartment for Small family without children. Apply to Robert Loupin, Brock St. 1f

With Any Kind of fuel you are Safe with a Round Oak Range or Heater from Hamilton & Grant Co.

Phone the Houlton Battery Service and they will call and get your battery for storage. Phone 524.

NOTICE THE PLEASANT LOOKS that Osgood's Customers have. It sure is the Happy place to trade.

Ground Bone is what the hens like this season of the year. Call Starkey's market, 73 and order some.

A BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB MAN OR WOMAN can trade at Osgood's in perfect security. We are fair to all.

Pleasant, Furnished Room to Let, gentlemen preferred, references required. Inquire of Mrs. R. Murray, 68 Bangor St.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

A. T. Smith left Saturday for a business trip to Boston.

Mrs. A. W. McGary left Thursday evening for a short visit in Boston.

Perley E. Whitney of Derby, spent Wednesday in town calling on friends.

Mrs. J. Q. Adams was confined to his home several days last week by illness.

Pte. Frank Putnam has returned to Montreal to undergo another operation on his arm.

Mrs. Charles G. Lunt is confined to her home suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

Mr. J. H. Houdlett of Gardiner, Me., was the guest last week of his daughter, Mrs. T. P. Packard.

Richard Ludwig who has been home during the holidays, left last week to resume his school work.

Hon. Charles P. Barnes arrived home Friday from Augusta and spent Sunday with his family.

Capt. Murray Donnell, U. S. A. was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Gilpatrick at their home in Davidson.

"Ham" Varney and Olin Mooers who are doing military training at Camp Devens are home on short furloughs.

Earl Lewin left last week for Waterville to take up his college course, after spending the holidays at home.

B. H. Brown of the International Agricultural Corp., returned Monday from a week's business trip to New York.

Charles E. Calvin returned Friday from a short business trip to Boston, where he purchased a carload of furniture.

Capt. Gregory Cassidy who has been stationed at Camp Devens has been transferred to Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.

The Elks bowling teams started a tournament last week it being the final one before the Cup Series with the Dux bowlers.

Mrs. A. T. Smith went to Fort Fairfield Friday, where she represented the Woman's Club at Reciprocity Day of the Philomathean Club.

Jason Hissell who was called to his former home in Sebec on account of the illness and death of his father, returned home Wednesday.

The late casualty lists report Corp. Morris Dunphy wounded, degree undetermined, and Ralph White died of wounds, both of Houlton.

Wm. J. Paul left last week for Fredericton, N. B. where he will be located for a while until he receives his discharge from military service.

The members of the Court Street Baptist Church presented the pastor, Rev. H. C. Speed, with a very generous purse on Christmas Eve.

Misses Margaretta Joubert and Mildred Haggerty left last week for New York where they will enter the St. Vincent Hospital for training.

Mrs. Andrew Grant of Sayre, N. Y. who has been caring for her daughter, Mrs. Harry Dobson, during her illness from pneumonia, returned to her home Tuesday.

H. B. Kelso who has been a city carrier for a number of years has gone on duty at the Post Office, exchanging places with Frank O'Brien who will do Mr. Kelso's carrier work.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Earle Stone will be glad to know of the arrival of a young daughter to gladden their home. Mrs. Stone is now recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Malcom Hayes of Boston, a licensed undertaker, has been secured by the Houlton Furniture Co. Mr. Hayes has had much valuable experience and is highly recommended.

Maurice Gellerson who holds a fine position with a railroad company at Portsmouth, Va., spent a few days in town last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gellerson, Court St.

T. B. Bradford of Silver Ridge was in town last week on business. Mr. Bradford has resigned as Postmaster and the office has been discontinued. Their mail will now go to Sherman Mills.

Lieut. Clarence Harrigan who is connected with the Medical Dept. stationed at Camp Devens, is at home on a 7-day leave of absence with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harrigan, North St.

The many people in this section who attended the Littleton Festival last summer, will be sorry to hear of the death of Hartridge Whipper, the tenor, who appeared at that event, from pneumonia.

Miss Bessie Mooers who has been with her sister, Mrs. Guy C. Porter, in Houlton, for a number of weeks, and who is a graduate of the Presque Isle Hospital, has been elected school nurse for the schools of Presque Isle.

Rockabema Lodge No. 78 I. O. O. F. will install the incoming officers on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at which each member will be allowed the privilege of inviting one gentleman friend, after the work a supper and smoker will be in order.

Arba Eugene Powers, son of the late Cyrus Powers, a former Houlton boy who has been on the stage for a number of years, was the guest of Hon. and Mrs. F. A. Powers for the holidays, and returned to Northampton, Mass., last week.

Now that the Holiday rush is over, it is sincerely hoped that the attendance at the Red Cross headquarters will improve as much work must be done, if Southern Arrostook Chapter completes their allotment.

Look for The Lost Necklace the last of this month.

Thos. F. Phair of Presque Isle was in town Tuesday on business.

Miss Alice Madigan left Monday for New York where she will visit friends. Miss Agnes Abernathy entered the Madigan hospital last Friday to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

The Ladies' Circle of the Congregational Church will meet with Mrs. E. L. Cleveland on Wednesday P. M. Jan. 15th.

Herbert Wallace has returned from a short visit in Boston accompanying his wife who will visit there for a few weeks.

Ira J. Porter was in Millinocket Monday to attend the funeral of his son's wife, Mrs. Roy Porter, who died of pneumonia.

Misses Jean Dickison and Dorothy Mann left Monday for Boston to resume their studies, after a vacation at home during the holidays.

So many complaints have been made to the Selectmen about teams not having bells attached that they will be obliged to enforce the law.

Rev. J. M. Thompson and Robert Hawkes started Monday night for Boston where they will attend a conference of the Presbyterian Church.

The many Houlton friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Stewart of Fort Fairfield will be interested to learn of the arrival of a son at their home on Dec. 31st.

Sergt. Frank H. Ervin of Bangor who is connected with an Engineers' regiment, stationed at Camp Umphreys, Va., arrived in Houlton Monday for a short visit with his cousins, Fred W. and Forest Fleming.

The fire dept. was called out on 4 alarms during the 12 hours between Monday night and Tuesday morning, the only one of any consequence being the potato car fire at the C. P. R. R. which partially destroyed a lined car and its contents.

MOTHER'S GROUPS

There is a need of help in the work of the Red Cross. Some knitting must be finished, and many garments made for the French and Belgian relief work.

The Mother's groups have done good work the past year. They have made 3039 garments, including soldiers' comfort bags etc., and they have raised for the work \$309.80.

Everyone is asked to make a special effort at once to do the work that is so much needed to relieve the sufferings of the people in war-stricken Europe.

A. P. RUSSELL POST 159 G. A. R.

The following officers were elected and have been installed for the ensuing year, for A. P. Russell Post G. A. R.

Commander, John Quincy Adams, S. V. C., Kendall S. Jackins; J. V. C. Eben Greenlaw; Surgeon, H. J. Hatheway; O. D., B. E. Clippard; Q. M. Jas. H. Kidder; O. G. A. P. Bennett; Adjutant, Charles E. Dunn; Pat. Ins., A. Y. Foster; S. M., E. J. Hanning; Q. M. S., Bancroft Lambert; Chaplain, J. E. Fulton.

BOWLDRONE LUNCH ROOM

Patrons of the Bowldrome as well as others may soon be able to get hot lunches from the lunch room which is being installed, probably being open for business Saturday of this week.

This lunch counter will be conducted in a first class manner, and the best of hot lunches will be served here during the day and evenings.

Messrs. Flemming Bros. proprietors of the Bowldrome, have secured a competent man to take charge of the counter. This is an innovation that will be greatly appreciated by the bowling patrons.

SALVATION ARMY

Through the generosity of the public and the Lodge of Elks, the Salvation Army was able to give out twenty-seven well filled baskets on Christmas morning, each basket contained 1 peck potatoes, 2 lbs. onions, apples, 1 bunch celery, 1 quart cranberries, turnips, 1 chicken, 1 lb. butter, 1 can peas, 1 can milk, 2 lbs. sugar, ½ lb. tea, 1 loaf bread, pie, and a copy of the Xmas War Cry, also on Christmas night there was a tree for the poor children, when Capt. Farmer was able to give out 78 pairs of mittens, 40 prs. stockings, 25 woolen caps, 5 pairs of shoes, and underwear, also each child received a bag of candy, peanuts and two oranges, all going away rejoicing.

GEORGE H. ASTLE

The death of George H. Astle who has been a resident of Houlton during the past 25 years occurred at his home on Spring St., last Friday after a short illness from pneumonia.

Mr. Astle was an employee of the B. & A. R. R. and was well known and respected by all.

He was born in Meremachi, N. B., in 1846, coming here about 25 years ago.

He is survived by his widow, one son, Hanford of Oakfield, two daughters, Mrs. Alberta Klenke of this town and Mrs. Fred Comp of Woodstock, N. B.

Three sisters also survive, one of whom, Mrs. Alex. Bubar, resides here, also two brothers, J. L. of Houlton, and J. J. of New Limerick.

Funeral services were held from his late home, Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Thos. Whiteside, pastor of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Astle has been long a member.

DAVID W. TAGGETT

Death has again claimed one of Houlton's older residents, David W. Taggett having passed away on Sunday, at the age of 70.

David W. Taggett was born in Houlton, Maine, July 23, 1848, and died Jan. 5, 1919, the oldest son of Frank and Mary Jane Taggett, and was the oldest of 10 children. At the age of 15 years, his father having been called to the Civil War where he lost his life, he took his father's place to help his mother. At the age of 19 years he went to Wisconsin where he stayed 3 years, then returned home on a visit of one year. Returning back to Wisconsin, in 1870, where he married Miss Clementine Blackwood, to this union were born 4 children, Mrs. Oscar L. Clough, Harry R. George F. of Houlton, and Fred C. of Millinocket.

While in the west he was engaged in farming with his father-in-law, Obadiah Blackwood, returning back to his old home in Houlton, October 9, 1882 where he has since made his home. Beside his widow and children and grand-children he leaves two sisters and two brothers, Mrs. Geo. T. Stevens, Mrs. Henry Jordan, John M. Taggett of Houlton, and Chas. F. Taggett of New London, Wisconsin.

Funeral services were held at his late home on North St. Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Jenkins of the Free Baptist Church officiating. Interment was made in Evergreen Cemetery.

LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

Gov. Milliken was inaugurated for this second term as Governor of the State of Maine on Thursday.

Gov. Milliken following his inauguration, announced the following staff appointments:

Brigadier General George McL. Preson of Farmington, the adjutant general.

Captain Nathan C. Reddon of Portland, aide-de-camp.

Captain William Glenn of Millinocket, aide-de-camp.

Captain Burleigh Martin, of Augusta, aide-de-camp.

Captain Merton O. Webber of Bath, aide-de-camp.

Adjutant General's Department, Major Charles E. Davis, Augusta.

Inspector General's Department, Major James L. Moriarty of Lewiston.

Judge Advocate Department, Major Arthur L. Thayer of Bangor.

Quartermaster Corps, Major William C. Goodwin of Augusta.

Medical Department, Major Gilbert M. Elliott of Brunswick.

Hon. C. A. Powers of Maple Grove was elected a member of the Governor's council from Arrostook.

Hon. Chas. P. Barnes who was a candidate for Speaker of the House, withdrew previous to the election, and made the nomination of F. G. Farrington of Augusta who was duly elected.

Much credit is due Mr. Barnes for the patriotic and unselfish manner in which he performed his duties as Food Administrator of Arrostook Co., duties which not only kept him from attending to his Law business, but which kept him from being elected Speaker of the House. In his work as Food Administrator he was so busily engaged that he was kept from seeing the members-elect of the House, which prevented him from being elected to this office.

WAR CHILDREN'S RELIEF

Some time ago the Woman's Club received an appeal from the War Children's Relief fund asking for contributions to help make a Christmas of cheer for the little children in the war-depleted countries. The Club donated \$15 and gave the children of the grade schools an opportunity to help. They raised the sum of \$44. The students at Ricker and the High School were not asked to contribute as the organization of Victory boys and girls is represented in these schools and it was felt that they were doing their part in that way. The following letter has been received by the Educational Committee of the Women's Club who forwarded the money and they were requested to pass it on to the schools.

New York, N. Y. Christmas season, 1918.

To the School Children, of Houlton, Maine.

Dear Children:

You have been very generous this year in your gifts to your little friends in Europe. They will never forget your goodness and love in giving them a happy Peace Christmas after the terrible years of war.

You know the children of our Allies have suffered loneliness, cold and hunger. Sometimes they have lost their parents. Now we feel sure that things will be much better for them as soon as Peace destroys the traces of war.

Although war has stopped, yet these little people would have a very cheerful and unhappy Christmas this year, were it not for their good little friends in the United States who have shared so generously with them.

We are going to tell your little friends how you went without things yourselves that they might be happy. Be sure they will never forget this Christmas above all others. We wish you could look into their faces and hear their voices on Christmas morning so you could realize just what you have done for them.

Hoping that our little friends Over There will never again be in need and sorrow, we will have all the happier Christmas for having given them a part of our good things when they were so needy.

Cordially yours,

WAR CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND

Eva McDonald Vallessch

S. H. Hanson who for the past year has been city Editor of the Fredericton Gleaner, has resigned and accepted a position with the St. John Standard.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Miss Elizabeth Shaw, Monday evening arranged a surprise party for the young ladies of the town at which the engagement of Miss Della Drake of Houlton, Maine, to Mr. George H. Howe, Jr. of Caribou was announced.

No prettier sight ever greeted young ladies than the table, which was decorated in pink with pink roses as extras. At one end of the table was a kewpie attired as a bride and at the other end a kewpie dressed as a groom with pink ribbons extending from the kewpies to the electrolier and thence to the candlesticks, and in the middle a card marked "engaged."

After the guests assembled the elegant solitary ring was produced and the secret announced.

Miss Drake is a very popular young lady, and one of the third generation of Drakes, who came to Houlton in 1885.

Mr. Howe is one of the hustling young men of Caribou, who is still in the military service and who before the war was identified with the Swift corporation.

The friends of the parties in both towns are extending congratulations.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ODD FELLOWS

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 25th, 1918.

Clyde H. Aaron, Sec'y.

Keystone Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., Bethleem, Penn.

Dear Brother:

"Truth is indeed stranger than fiction." The writer has in his possession the Odd Fellow's Pocket Piece of which you have been informed, by publication in the "Houlton Times" of a brief history of the same.

Perhaps something additional to the record would not be amiss.

For the past year I have been in the employ of the "Ward Line" as Purser, making trips to Cuban and Mexican ports from New York, and while on one of these voyages one delightful June evening in the moonlight, the night before making Tampico, as the S. S. Monterey was serenely proceeding through the calm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, a party of the officers of the ship were gathered on deck talking of war, home and kindred subjects, when one of them, a Spokane Odd Fellow, Powers by name, spoke of him by an army officer odd fellow, when he, Bro. Powers, was at Bret France, having made several trips from Hoboken and New York in the transport service of the United States.

This army officer got it from a soldier odd fellow, who found it on the field of battle at Cambria, France, giving it to Bro. Powers, to take to the U. S. with instructions to get in touch with Keystone Lodge and make efforts to find its owner, if possible.

Being very busily occupied with his duties on board ship, he neglected attending to it and thereafter made several more round trips between the U. S., France and England still having the "pocket piece" in his possession.

Bro. Powers then came to the "Ward Line" and had made several trips between N. Y. and Mexico, when as before related, it came into my possession, and having in the meantime myself been transferred to another S. S. of the "Ward Line," Morro Castle, I gave the "pocket piece" several more trips to Cuba, before finally bringing it to my home town, Houlton, Maine, where I related to a brother odd fellow, Chas. G. Lunt, assistant editor of the "Houlton Times" the history of the same, who published it and sent a copy to you.

On the disc as you know, is the Keystone, No. 78, but no indication as to location in Pa., but strange to say, neither Bro. Lunt or I knew it was at Bethleem but it seems as if by inspiration he reported it as published, thinking as he told me that I had told him it was actually Bethleem, when in fact it turned out to be true.

Another remarkable coincidence is the fact that it should fall into my hands as a member of Rockabema Lodge No. 78, I. O. O. F., also holding our lodge meetings on Thursday nights of each week, as does your lodge.

I shall get into communication with Bro. Powers and inform him as to results of our efforts to locate our brave odd fellow soldier boy of Keystone Lodge No. 78, and it will be with deep gratification that he will learn that he is still alive and will recover the cherished object that will be a subject of historical veneration to him for its valued association.

Am mailing you a copy of the "Houlton Times" containing the article as first published, supplemented with your letter to the editor of the paper, Mr. Chas. H. Fogg.

I shall take great pleasure in sending the cherished object, upon receipt of instructions from you, as to its disposition.

I hope that the bond of fraternal esteem will be hereby further strengthened and that we may be closer united in being enabled to render mutual assistance in acts of reciprocal benevolence.

Thanking you for your kindly interest in the matter and wishing you the compliments of the season and that you and the lodge you represent may be prosperous in the New Year now drawing to a close and with kind regards,

I am, Fraternally yours,

CALVIN L. FOX.

P. O. Address:-

Calvin L. Fox

Houlton, Maine.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION FROM SERRIFF DUNN TO TURNKEY GRANT

Friend Ed:

We are passing at the end of two years, our first milestone as sheriff and turnkey. I asked you two years ago, to take up the work here at the jail, as turnkey and cook, doubling the work for you from previous years.

Our relationship up to the present time, has been without friction. I am sure that this is largely due to your devotion to the work, good management, and good heart. The man who can be associated with me here in this business, and live in the same house for two years, without friction is some saint. You are a great man Ed, in many ways.

You are six feet tall, and weigh three hundred lbs. When you are working the furnace lever in the boiler room, some of these cold mornings, two hours before day, when I am trying to forget my troubles in sleep, I do not question your weight.

You took the first car on the new Monticello bridge, and came out alive with all of your passengers living.

You have broken up homes, or home-made distilleries. The first week you brought in the first man for illegal transportation of intoxicating liquor. You have acted as cook, chauffeur, dispenser of medicine, looking after the commissary department, manager of the workyard, and store keeper for the prisoners.

You have been a father to the homesick boy; you have restrained the vicious criminal. You have been an all-around man Ed.

People will say something of this sort, after your life work is ended, but I want to say this word of appreciation, while you are living, and before you pass over the great Divide.

C. E. DUNN, Sheriff.

SALT WORKERS

HAVE DRAB LIFE

All day long from morning until night, and not infrequently seven days of the week, the boys—and as often the girls—work in salt on the shores of the Adriatic. Just plain, everyday salt it is, but it has to be worked back and forth while the sea water evaporates it, and it has to be piled and stacked in the curing barns. And, after all, the boys get so little for their labors one wonders if even going off to the war, as many of them had to go, didn't come as welcome relief. What a tedious and tiring profession for a boy than simply hoeing salt!

These salt workers are a little tribe to themselves, away from beaten paths and so not bothered with tourists.

As one rides out the dusty turnpike the mothers are passed bearing great wicker baskets balanced on the head or else tied either side the little donkeys which they drive before them.

The homes of the village are thickly set, for all folk live close together here. Beyond are the flats and the marshes, in which the boys and girls are already busy. Great square ditches these appear, divided by low ridges on which weep patches of grass strive vainly to sprout, despite their salty sprinklings. Clear blue salt water

flows here and there; at other points this is almost dried away, and where patches of the white or yellow precipitates remain they bear a foul and loathsome appearance. At still other points there are dry, crusty areas, ready, almost, for the saltgatherer, and close beside, on the dividing ridges, are the little pyramids of the white finished product shining and dancing in the sunlight.

In the flowing water, not quite knee-deep, are seen men and women and children, barefooted all and plying great wooden hoes. Here and there small windmills turn lazily, drawing the water along, and in the shadow of their sails, one sees the homes of the salt workers. Low, two-story houses these, built of stone, covered with plastering, long and with sloping roof. A door and two windows look out on the wide, flat marsh, and that is all.

Generally, the lower floor of these homes is a mere salt bin, heaped ceiling high with snowy crystals, while on the upper one double-bed and two single bedsteads, a table and chairs, some crude sacred pictures, long rafters on which to dry the shoes of hide and slats with blue crockery about the fireplace complete the picture. Everything is scrupulously clean; even the faggots beside the grate are piled with view to neatness, and the tomatoes ripening on the sill shine from rubbing with the cloth.

Boys and girls soon get used to working hard in this region. Families usually rise at 3 in the morning to go out to work. Men and boys wear the broad-brimmed hats, loose shirt and knee trousers. The women don the coarse black waist, handanna over head and shoulders and short skirt, and even the little barefoot children are on the scene working the salt. At 7 they breakfast, then work until 12, and again until 7 in the evening. Weather permitting, they may even spend twilight, in the salt, working until 8 or 9; for there is little else to do, no news to interest from outside and village work the same all the year round, so as to afford no topic whatever to chat about.

A family of four working all day in the marshes will earn from 80 cents to \$1.60 the day, and of this sum will save, by the end of the year, perhaps \$20. Naturally, on such pay, luxuries are not tolerated, and even meat is reserved for saints' days or feast days.

A thick gruel, known as polenta—a mass of Turkish maize, rice and beans—white bread and a little wine is the day's ration.

Ever always the while all thoughts are upon the salt. The sea water here contains about 37.5 grams of solid matter the liter, of which the salt, then, forms about four-fifths.

IN 1919

Smoke B. F. A.

Cigars,

And You'll Be

Ready to

Repeat n 1920.



When Willie spoke his little speech His parents thought it was a peach; He spoke in words of burning truth That Town Talk Flour's the food for youth.

Milled on Honor—Ideal for Every Baking

TOWN TALK FLOUR

Beauty of Design and Individuality in appearance are characteristic features of all our

Jewelry

Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, etc.

The reputation of our store and the steady growth of our business are the result of a policy to supply to our patrons high grade goods at a moderate price.

Gifts purchased at Perry's are lasting and because of their richness and elegance of design constitute a continual remembrance of the donor.

J. D. Perry

JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST

Who has served you for 25 years

Market Square, HOULTON, MAINE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BOND BUYERS

QUESTION I—What is the nature of your investment—does it represent the ownership of a share in a business or a debt which can be collected by action at law?

This question gets rights down to the fundamentals of investment. Ownership in a business, represented by stock, is not an investment in the true sense, but a business venture. The owner of stock is speculating in the success or failure of a business, and while he reaps the larger benefits in the event of success, he is always the last to be paid—if paid at all—in the event of failure. (See the table in answer to Question II below.)

The true investment is always represented by a debt—a contract whereby the amount of money invested must be paid back with interest on a specified date. These investments are naturally divided into secured and unsecured debts.

Secured debts take the form of mortgages or mortgage bonds secured by either real or personal property. Unsecured debts include issues of notes, creditors' claims and the like, which in case of the failure of the corporation cannot be paid until after the mortgage indebtedness is met. Naturally, the safest type of investment is the first mortgage on real estate—be paid first of all.

QUESTION II—Is your investment a first mortgage bond, or is it a lower grade of security?

The oldest investment in the world is the first mortgage on real estate—and there is nothing safer if surrounded by the proper safeguards. An issue of first mortgage bond is simply a first mortgage issued by a corporation on its property, divided up so that the mortgage may be sold to a large number of individual holders instead of only one.

The original, the simplest and the best bond is the first mortgage bond. Outside of Government, State and Municipal bonds, which, with very few exceptions, have no mortgage security, the investor would do well for safety's sake to confine himself to first mortgage bonds. Many investors seeking abnormal interest rates, even at the sacrifice of safety, purchase bonds or notes which are second or third mortgages, or are secured by no mortgage at all—merely unsecured promises to pay.

The first mortgage bond has the first claim on both earnings and assets of the issuing corporation. It must be paid ahead of all other obligations of whatever nature. First mortgage investments are the class of securities in which savings banks, insurance companies, trustees and the like are required by law in most States to invest their funds, and are preferred by conservative investors anywhere. In the event of failure of a corporation, security holders are paid in the following order:

First: First mortgage bondholders;
Second: Holders of junior lien bonds (second and third mortgages, etc.);

Third: Holders of unsecured indebtedness, such as ordinary commercial creditors, owners of unsecured notes and the like;

Fourth: Stockholders.

It is well for holders of unsecured notes to make certain that even if there is at present no mortgage indebtedness ahead of them, the company is absolutely prohibited from contracting such mortgage debts during the life of their notes. It must be borne in mind, however, that even where there is no mortgage indebtedness ahead of unsecured notes, and where there is a prohibition against such indebtedness, they do not even then have the preferred claim of the first mortgage bond, as in the event of failure they must share alike with all other creditors.

QUESTION III—Is the mortgaged property of sufficient value to protect the investor under all conditions?

To lend less than the value of the property mortgaged is the oldest and simplest rule in lending money. It is a precaution which is absolutely elementary, but which is disregarded in a surprisingly large number of cases. Some corporations borrow up to the full value of the property they own, leaving no margin of safety to protect the investor who buys their bonds or notes. The investor should make sure that there is an equity in the property of the corporation so much in excess of the total amount of outstanding bonds or notes as to make his investment thoroughly secure.

QUESTION IV—What are the past and prospective earnings of the corporation issuing the bonds and are these earnings at least two or two and one-half times the greatest annual interest charge?

An established record of earnings is the best indication of the solidity, prosperity and good management of the corporation. In the case of industrial, utility or railroad bonds, the investor will find it a good rule to satisfy himself that for several years previous the company has shown net earnings with an ample margin above the interest charges. This margin should be sufficient not only to meet the coupons on the bonds as they become due, but also to retire a considerable portion of the bonded indebtedness every year through a sinking fund, or, better still, and more scientific—serial payments. The investor should make certain also that the nature of the business and the character of the management is such as to insure maintenance of its earning power throughout the life of the bonds.

QUESTION V—Is the borrowing question required to make prompt and regular application of its earnings to

the serial payment of the bonded indebtedness or must the bonds be refunded when they mature by contracting new debts?

This is a feature whose importance is coming to be more generally recognized by investors. A properly drawn mortgage makes it the first business of the corporation to pay the bondholders rather than return profits to the stockholders, and to reduce the debt out of the earnings instead of leaving it to be met by new borrowings. If a bonded debt must be refunded by contracting new debts, the bondholders oftentimes find themselves at the mercy of current and financial conditions when their bonds mature. The corporation issuing the bonds may or may not be able to refinance its debt when the bonds come due, especially if this happens at a time of financial stringency or disturbance when new issues cannot readily be disposed of. Such events have taken place many times within the last few years and bondholders have regretted that no provision was made for retiring their bonds out of earnings.

The old fashioned way of retiring bonds from earnings was to create a sinking fund out of which bonds might be purchased from time to time in the open market and retired, or which was held as a lump sum to aid in meeting the securities at maturity. The difficulties and even the dangers of this plan have been amply proven. The most modern method is to require that a certain amount of the bonds mature each year and be paid off, thus steadily reducing the amount of the outstanding indebtedness while the mortgage remains unreleased and unimpaired, and the margin of safety is steadily growing. In addition, the borrowing corporation should be required to make monthly deposits of principal and interest. Under this plan, the company must deposit each month in advance one-twelfth of the total amount of principal and interest coming due during the year, thus accumulating a sinking fund from which the semi-annual coupons and the yearly principal maturities are met. This plan forces the borrower to provide systematically for the payment of the bonds, insures the prompt application of the earnings to the reduction of the bonded debt, prevents the diversion of these funds to other uses, and enables the investment banking house which has underwritten the bond issue to keep in the closest touch with the affairs of the company month by month.

QUESTION VI—Is the investment protected against possible adverse labor readjustments, restrictive legislation or any other developments likely to arise from the spirit of radicalism manifested today in all nations?

The war has wrought tremendous changes in the social and political order throughout the world. The most striking manifestation of this new radical spirit was the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of Russia. Through propaganda it has spread from one nation to another, and the same impulse—though, of course, greatly subdued in its developments and purposes—exists today in all European countries.

Our own country, happily, is free from these conditions, although public thought here has been influenced by the European situation, and the result is likely to be increased demands by labor and restrictive legislation, such as increased taxation, price-fixing and State control.

The investor therefore should take into consideration not only the tangible assets and present earning capacity of a corporation, but he should acquaint himself with its position as it might be affected by the radical tendencies of the times.

It should be borne in mind that a corporation which has its expenses increased by the readjustment of labor may still maintain its earnings if its prices are not fixed by legislation, but a corporation which must meet the increased demands of labor and at the same time cannot increase its prices is placed between two millstones.

All business organizations may be classified in the following three groups with regard to the situation alluded to:

First—Corporations which are likely to be affected both by labor readjustments and by adverse legislation.

Second—Corporations which may be affected by labor readjustments, but are not likely to be affected by adverse legislation.

Third—Corporations which are not

likely to be affected either by labor readjustments or adverse legislation.

QUESTION VII—Is provision made for dividend restrictions and the maintenance of an ample margin of quick assets over quick liabilities in order to provide for possible lean years?

The trust mortgage should contain a provision requiring the corporation to maintain an ample margin of quick assets over quick liabilities. It should also contain provisions prohibiting the distribution of dividends until a reserve fund is set up sufficient to take care of at least one year's principal and interest requirements. This is an important provision which safeguards the interests of the bondholders against a lean year.

QUESTION VIII—Is there a good demand at profitable prices for the commodities sold by the corporation, and will these conditions continue?

During the war the profits of some corporations have been enormous and the demand for their products has been abnormal. Peace conditions have brought about great changes, however. The importance of this point to the investor is made clear by the fact that recent statistics show that at the close of the war more than 5,000,000 men and women were daily employed in strictly war industries, exclusive of those in military service. Since so large a percentage of available labor was used in war industries, it is apparent that there are a great many companies whose business was either wholly or partially dependent upon these abnormal activities. Many corporations which were able to show satisfactory earnings during the past four years and a half may now find themselves unable to maintain these profits, and therefore might find it difficult to meet interest charges, pay outstanding obligations, or refinance issues of bonds or notes.

The safety of the security is therefore determined, among other things, by the nature of the business of the borrowing corporation with relation to peace conditions. For permanent safety, investors should buy securities based on the necessities of peace. The first necessity of existence is the ground you stand upon and the roof over your head. Adequate housing conditions are always a necessity.

QUESTION IX—What is the purpose of the issue? Are the securities put out to increase the earnings of the issuing corporation or are they merely for the purpose of taking up other debts?

Naturally, securities which are issued to increase the earning power of the company are in the strongest position. Many issues of bonds, notes and capital stock, however, have been put out, particularly within the last few years, for refunding purposes only—to take up other securities which have come due without provision having been made to pay them out of the earnings and thus making it necessary to liquidate them by contracting new debts. It has been merely the process of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

The investor will see at once the position of securities which can be paid off only in case the company is able on maturity dates to borrow funds from some other source. Securities involved in such uncertainty should be closely scrutinized.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

NO BELGIANS STARVED IN WAR

Four years of German oppression brought no loss of life from starvation to the populations of Belgium and northern France and the undernourishment resulting from enemy occupation can be stamped out if America continues to send food.

This report from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission for relief in Belgium, based on a survey of the occupied territories of western Europe,



KEMP'S BALSAM
Will Stop that Cough
GUARANTEED

KIDNEYS WEAKENING?

LOOK OUT!

Kidney troubles don't disappear of themselves. They grow slowly but steadily, undermining health with deadly certainty, until you fall a victim to incurable disease.

Stop your troubles while there is time. Don't wait until little pains become big aches. Don't trifle with disease. To avoid future suffering begin treatment with GOLD MEDAL Haaslem Oil Capsules now. Take three or four every day until you are entirely free from pain.

This well-known preparation has been one of the national remedies of Holland for centuries. In 1896 the government of the Netherlands granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale.

The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without food as without her "Real Dutch Drope," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haaslem Oil Capsules. They restore strength and are responsible in a great measure for the sturdy, robust health of the Hollanders.

Do not delay. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with GOLD MEDAL Haaslem Oil Capsules. Take them as directed, and if you are not satisfied with results your druggist will gladly refund your money. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on the box and accept no other. In sealed boxes, three sizes.

ANSWERS THE FIRST ALARM

AN OLD
FAMILY DOCTOR'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION

Prompt Use of the Standard Remedy
BALLARD'S GOLDEN OIL
Will check a sudden chill, cough or cold and often prevent more serious results. Keep it in the house. THE BEST EMERGENCY REMEDY.

Liberal Bottles. Non-Alcoholic All Drug and General Stores

was made public at the commission's headquarters.

Poured Food Across Lines

The survival of the peoples of Belgium and northern France, while a quarter of the populations of other German occupied lands died of famine was ascribed by Mr. Hoover to the work of the commission which for four years poured food across belligerent lines sufficient to keep men, women and children above the margin of starvation.

"The gratitude of these people to the United States," Mr. Hoover reported, "is unbounded and embarrassing. They no longer need or desire to get food through charity, but owing to the systematic destruction of their textile industries they must still depend to a considerable extent upon the United States for clothing."

"The population is under-clothed," Mr. Hoover said, "and the one direction in which the Belgians are in need of charitable help is in large clothing supplies to the commission on relief for Belgium. There is no quantity of second-hand clothing that will not be needed, and that will not bring gratitude in the heart of some individual Belgian."

With the German evacuation, the system of distribution of food and clothing built up by the commission during the four years became disorganized, due to the breakdown in transport. Mr. Hoover found. This breaking down of the nation control in turn commodities as meats, butter and other necessary supplies resulted in the whole of a very limited supply of such foodstuffs gravitating toward the wealthy through the rapid rise in prices.

System Disorganized

Though it is now possible, Mr. Hoover found, to buy almost any kind of food in Belgium, the prices preclude

the purchase except by the wealthy. Meat, according to the report, is \$2 a pound, eggs \$1 each and butter \$2.50 a pound. These prices are in contrast with an average income for more than one-half the population of less than \$4 a week per family. The food administration established by the Belgian government, the report added, is taking care of this situation as rapidly as possible.

"An examination of the population," Mr. Hoover said, "prove that the shipments of food by the commission for relief in Belgium during the past four years have brought this people through their ordeal without irreparable damage to the national health. There exists among certain classes under-nutrition, but continued supplies of food

will rapidly rectify this. There has been a considerable spread of tuberculosis as a result of this under-nutrition, but the Belgian authorities believe that this can be stamped out without great loss provided adequate supplies of food will arrive."

THE QUESTION

When the last restriction's abated,
When butter and sugar and wheat
Return to the menus we've hated—
And really mean something to eat,
When nothing is non-essential
And living is normal again
When gone is the life penitential—
Of what shall we all complain?



YOUR BUSINESS HOME

MAKE THE HOULTON TRUST COMPANY YOUR BUSINESS HOME—FEEL FREE TO USE OUR FACILITIES.

Houlton Trust Co.
Houlton, Maine



JANUARY INVESTMENTS

U. S. Government Bonds
Foreign Government Bonds
State and Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Public Utility Bonds
Industrial Bonds

Our January list contains seventy high-grade issues representing every class of desirable investment. Yields range from 2% to more than 7%.

Ask for Circular TH-198.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

Correspondent Offices in 31 Cities
Boston—10 State Street
Telephone—5530 Fort Hill

YOUR INCOME TAX

will be higher than the last.

A good plan is to start saving for it now—it's due June 30, 1919.

Have a fund set aside for this purpose.

Dividends at the rate of 4% per annum have been paid for the past nine years

HOULTON SAVINGS BANK
HOULTON, MAINE

FIRST ON THE JOB---AGAIN

To Serve You


Save One Dollar \$
\$ Save Two Dollars \$
\$ Save Five Dollars \$
\$ Save Ten Dollars \$

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned—Why Not Earn it in this way



FOR the next three weeks, I will be in the NEW YORK and BOSTON markets buying YOUR new Spring Suit or Coat. To please YOU—to serve YOU—that will be my aim and when you see the excellent display of Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Waists that will be ready for your approval at this store about February 15 to March 1, I KNOW that I WILL HAVE your approval as well as PATRONAGE.

BUT—in the meantime—DON'T FORGET that we still have some Fall Coats and a few Suits that we are closing out at very low prices. I am sure that I can save you some money if you have not bought a coat or a suit yet. At this time of the year we do not stop to consider the cost or a selling price, we just GET RID of our garments, so that we won't have to carry them over to the following season.



Joe Bernstein
LADIES GARMENT STORE
MARKET SQUARE
EVERYTHING
IN LADIES WEAR
HOULTON MAINE

RODMAN TELLS FLEET SECRETS

U-Boat Almost Got Battleship New York in the North Sea

A correspondent says that Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, who commanded the 6th, or American battle squadron of the grand fleet, talked for publication for the first time in 13 months last week. His talk related entirely to the grand fleet, of which the great squadron and his command was one of the "fast wing" of Sir David Beatty, the commander-in-chief of the great allied armada, and of the Germans, whose ships, he said, "now lie at anchor in long symmetrical lines—helpless, innocuous and harmless."

The grand fleet, Admiral Rodman said, "was the very backbone of the structure which has made a victorious peace a certainty."

Many Unpublished

Many interesting and hitherto unpublished facts concerning the war in the North sea were disclosed by Admiral Rodman. For instance, he let it be known that only a few months ago the Anglo-American battle squadrons came so close to what was then the German high seas fleet that it was within a few miles of cutting the fleet off from its base. On another occasion a German submarine came within a hair's breadth, so to speak, of sending the flagship New York to the bottom, and on another occasion U-boats got so close to the New York that they were able to fire torpedoes at the great superdreadnought.

Admiral Rodman was in his cabin on board the New York when he told in sailor fashion the story of the events in which he and the officers and men under his command played so important a part.

"I guess it is but natural," said Admiral Rodman, "that my thoughts at this time are of the operations and activities of the battleship force under my command, which, as you, of course, know, constituted an integral part of the grand fleet in the North sea. I want to say right at the beginning that when this country entered the war the United States navy, under the able administration of Mr. Daniels, was ready at once to enter upon its war duties and did so, and from the very beginning until the war was brought to a successful end it has fulfilled every single demand made upon it promptly and in the most complete and satisfactory manner."

"You know, of course, that as soon as we were in the war our destroyers got under way and headed straight for the submarine nests to take part in the hunt for those pests. Later we added patrol boats and then aircraft for the same purpose and in the end, the battleship force with flying colors, the duties they were called upon to perform most creditably accomplished. Likewise the story has been told of the overseas transport, which landed our army in France and kept that army supplied; of the mining force that laid the great mine barrage in the North sea, and of the splendid battery of naval guns that cooperated with our army in France. And I should also mention our naval forces in the Adriatic, which bore a conspicuous part in the naval operations in those waters."

Had to Help British Fleet

"And now I come to the grand fleet, of which the New York, Texas, Nevada, Wyoming, Arkansas and Florida, which formed the sixth battle squadron, was a part. I should mention in this connection that a few months after our entry into the war it became necessary to strengthen the grand fleet of Great Britain; and accordingly a division of battleships under my command was sent to co-operate with it."

"This was just one year ago and since that we have been constantly on active service in the North sea as a squadron of the grand fleet. There were good and sufficient reasons why this information should have been kept secret during the war, but now that it has ended there can be no objection to making public its operations."

"But before giving more of the details one all-important fact should be kept in mind; that all of these activities are more or less independent, and all strive to accomplish the same end and lead to the same goal, which is to command the sea; to make it safe and free for our own and our allies' ships, but to deny it to the enemy during the time of war."

"It is needless, in fact, superfluous for me to reiterate that which is known and recognized throughout the civilized world; namely, that it was the grand fleet which has been the very backbone of the structure which has made a victorious peace a certainty. Without it there is no question that the war would long ago have been disastrously concluded with just the reverse conditions obtaining from those which now exist."

"No mention can be made of the grand fleet without my thoughts turning to its commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir David Beatty; a man of rare accomplishments, a natural born, tried, trusted and gallant leader. Under him our combined forces operated, just as later all of the allied armies were placed under the direction or command of Marshal Foch."

Two Navies in Brotherhood

"Now, as to our operations with the grand fleet. It need be only sufficient for me to say that when we joined we were at once able to co-ordinate and co-operate with the British fleet; that, in order to work homogeneously, we adopted their signals and methods also their plans, policies, manoeuvres and tactics; that we took our share of the work, patrol search, and of protecting the convoys, mining and other forces; that sometimes we were commanded by British admirals, sometimes they served under my command; that there was never the slightest friction, misunderstanding or party jealousies. In fact, our mutual association in the war's work has drawn us so close together that in the grand fleet it was instrumental in ripening friendship into brotherhood."

"It is most gratifying to state that within a very short time after joining and after our first operations with the grand fleet we were assigned to one of the two places of honor and importance in the battle line. We were known and designated as the sixth battle squadron, and, as one of the two so-called fast wings, would take station at the head or rear of the whole battleship force, dependent upon certain conditions unnecessary to mention when going into action. As a matter of fact, when, on one occasion, we came within a few miles of cutting off from its base and engaging the German fleet, the disposition was such that the American battleship division would have been in the van and led into action had the enemy not avoided action and taken refuge behind its defenses, as usual, before we could catch him."

"It was our policy to go after him every time he showed his nose outside of his ports; no matter when or where, whether in single ships, by divisions or his whole fleet, out we went, day or night, rain or shine, blow high or blow low, and chase him back to his hole. So persistent was this performance on our part, so sure were we to get after him, that toward the end he rarely ventured more than a few miles from his base and immediately we would start after him back he would go into his hole and haul his heels in after him."

Every Lure of Huns Vain

"Every inducement was offered him to come out. Inferior forces were sent down into the Helgoland light to induce him to attack; valuable convoys were dispatched apparently without protection, and other devices to tempt him out; but he would not come. It is needless to add that such expeditions on every occasion were well guarded and we were ready to pounce on him with unseen forces had he attempted to take advantage of the seeming small force or unprotected vessels."

"In our operations in the North sea we were frequently attacked by submarines, and our battleships had numerous narrow escapes, often only by prompt and skilful handling. On one occasion a submarine rammed the flagship New York, dented the bottom and demolished the starboard propeller. But there is every reason to believe that the blows from the propeller sank the submarine. En-route to dry dock to make repairs three torpedoes in rapid succession were fired at her by hostile submarines. But again she avoided them by clever manoeuvring and escaped. Once when guarding or supporting a convoy of 30 or 40 vessels, on the coast of Norway, in midwinter, a bunch of hostile submarines fired six torpedoes at us. Again, only our vigilance and instantaneous manoeuvring saved us, and by a very narrow margin. There

were still other attacks by submarines which necessitated quick action to avoid them."

"It would be superfluous to go into the details of our operations in the North sea; or to mention the rigorous climate, when the latitude is north of Sitka in Alaska, or about equal to that of Petrograd; or the terrific weather, the cold, sleet, snow, ice and heavy seas; the arduous and dangerous navigation; the continuous cruising in close formation at high speeds, without lights, where the winter nights lasted 18 hours. Or the dangers of mine fields, our own sometimes, as well as those of the enemy; or the repeated attacks of hostile submarines on our battleships and the never-ending readiness and vigilance of the whole fleet to put to sea on all but instant notice."

"Let it be sufficient to say that during our absence of a year there was no other condition than that of constant and continuous readiness for action. There was no liberty or leave worth mentioning; no one allowed away from the ships after dark, nor for a period longer than four hours, and then only in the immediate vicinity of the ship, in signal or telephone communication, subject to recall."

Only "Kick" Huns Wouldn't Fight

"All ships were completely closed and darkened from sunset to sunrise, as a precaution against air and other attacks; in winter this meant from 15 to 18 hours per day. This, in all but an Arctic climate, was one of our many hardships, but there was no complaint on the other hand, everyone seemed happy and contented and all eager to go to everything the occasion demanded in the hope that we would meet the Hun fleet and engage it."

"Let me add that with all the demands which have been placed upon the ships of this division, in spite of the constant readiness for action, their maintenance, upkeep and efficiency, under war conditions, with no general overhaul or repairs, have been maintained at such a high degree that it is no exaggeration to say that were they called upon to do so, they could steam around the world as they are now, and still be ready for action."

"To give an idea of the immense size and number of vessels employed in the grand fleet, it might be of interest to state that entering or leaving port, our column of ships including destroyers, was on an average about 65 miles long; on one occasion, 70 miles. Its length was dependent upon weather and other conditions, as well as upon the number of ships."

"After four years of war for the grand fleet, and after we had been a part of it for the last year, there came the debacle, the last scene of the great drama, not as we had all expected, as the successful termination of a great sea battle, but as an ignominious surrender without firing a gun. Surely no more complete vicinity was ever won, nor a more disgraceful humiliating end could have come to a powerful and much vaunted fleet, as that which came to the Germans' high seas fleet. Let me try to describe it."

Unconditional Surrender

"The commander-in-chief of the grand fleet demanded and received what actually amounted to an unconditional surrender of the whole German navy. Under his orders the enemy's ships were disarmed, ammunition landed, torpedo warheads sent ashore, breech block and fire control instruments removed and every offensive utility rendered innocuous. Then, with reduced crews, under the command of a German admiral, in one

long column, the heavy battleships leading, the Hun fleet sailed for a designated rendezvous to arrive at a specified time, just outside of the Firth of Forth in Scotland, where the grand fleet lay at anchor."

"Before daylight the grand fleet was under way and proceeded to sea, heading east in two long columns six miles apart, our American battleship force being in the middle of the northern line. A light British cruiser was directed to meet the Germans who were heading west, and conducted them in between our two columns."

"Our mission has been successfully accomplished, the German fleet is a thing of the past; the seas are safe and free to our own and our allies' ships. The value of seapower could have no better demonstration."

"After a year of strenuous and arduous duty our ships have reached home across the ocean, not darkened and zig-zagging to avoid danger from hostile forces, but with a blaze of lights turned on and a feeling of perfect security and confidence, with hearts full of happiness, and contentment that we are once more at home in God's country, and that we have contributed our mite to the winning of the war and doing our part in demonstrating to our country that the maintenance of a strong navy has not been in vain, but has borne abundant fruit and more than paid for itself."

SAVE

TO LOAD SHIPS WITH POTASH

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the American shipping board, has devised an important plan for utilizing the vast amount of American tonnage now returning to the United States in ballast for supplying the United States with the huge stock of potash needed for agricultural purposes.

Large quantities of French, English, Belgian and Italian products will also be brought back. Mr. Hurley has explained his plan to the correspondent.

Alsation Potash Now French

He said that at present Italy, France and England were taking from America food and war supplies requiring a million and a half tons of shipping, which was virtually all returning to the United States in ballast. It was now proposed to substitute cargoes for the ballast, beginning with potash from the extensive deposits of Alsace under French control. Experts of the war trade board will leave for Alsace soon.

Comfort of Body

Many children and adults are constant sufferers from cold hands and feet and are acutely susceptible to every chill and sudden climatic change. There is definite help in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which furnishes fuel to warm the body, helps make pure, red blood and maintain the system in a state of robustness, so that the buffeting winds or the sudden chill of evening are enjoyed rather than feared. For comfort of body and buoyant health, take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 10-15

A Sentry On Duty!

that you can rely upon. A doctor's prescription that has safeguarded thousands of homes for more than 100 years. There are none "just like" — none "just as good" — none that have the remarkable record of the wonderful old

Johnson's ANODYNE Liniment

{ Prepared for internal as well as for external use }

Easily the richest in expensive elements that speedily conquer Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Grippe, Cramps, Strains, Chills, Sprains, Muscular Rheumatism and many other common troubles. A "friend in need" that has been splendidly successful for more than a century.

Costs more than any other to produce — yet the price to you is the same as you must pay for inferior preparations.

Soothes — Heals — Stops Suffering

No One Was Ever Lost on a Straight Road

A careful study of this ad keeps you on a straight business road

Wood—Soft 16-in. per cord \$10.00. Hard 16-in. per cord \$16.00, (4-ft. lengths \$1.50 less)

Coal—Nova Scotia, per ton \$13.25

HAY, delivered per cwt. \$1 STRAW delivered per cwt. 75c

OATS, delivered per bu. \$1 POTATOES delivered, bbl. \$3.30

TURNIPS, delivered, per bbl. \$1.75

Real Estate—We specialize in furnishing a list to suit each individual case. Notify us of your wants and we will make a special list for your inspection free of charge.

Pleasure should follow business. Be happy by doing business with

J. F. JACKINS

Main Str. Hamilton-Burnham Block Houlton Telephone 196-W, 261-W

AFTER INFLUENZA

The Grip, Fevers, and Other Blood-Poisoning, Prostrating Diseases.

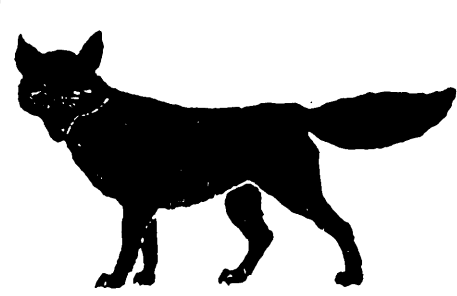
The best course of restorative treatment, purifying the blood, strengthening the nerves, stimulating the liver, is:

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the standard blood purifier, before eating, Peptonin, a real iron tonic (chocolate pills), after eating, Hood's Pills (cathartic, mild and effective) as needed.

These three great medicines make convalescence real, rapid and perfect. They are also of service in the prevention of disease and the preservation of health. They form Hood's Triple Combination Treatment.

Each is good alone; all are good together. Get them today.

Deer Skins and Furs



We are headquarters for highest Cash Prices

Houlton Hide & Wool Company



Our Fine Stylish Stationery gives tone to your letters.



Broadway Pharmacy

Main St. F. O. Hanagan, Prop.

Bigger Crops at Less Fertilizer Cost

Raise More Potatoes to the Acre

More Potash is absolutely necessary on many Aroostook farms if bumper potato crops are to be grown. Buy Lowell Potash Fertilizers. We guarantee the Potash to be water-soluble, which is the only safe and profitable kind that can be used for potato growing. Lowell Fertilizers are made from raw materials that are so helpful to Aroostook soils—

BONE—BLOOD—MEAT

Four percent water-soluble Potash and high-grade chemicals are added. Here is a dependable commercial fertilizer which restores the plant food carried away by previous crops. More potatoes to the acre mean larger profit for the Aroostook farmer. This is especially true with potatoes selling above \$3 a barrel. Lowell Potash Fertilizers grow more potatoes to each acre with the least amount of farm labor. With present high market prices they bring back their first cost many times over. Approved by New England Experiment Stations.

If you want to increase your potato crop 50 to 90 barrels to the acre with less farm labor, ORDER NOW. Write our agent, H. W. Fowler, Fort Fairfield, Me.

LOWELL FERTILIZER CO.
Branch Consolidated Reading Co.
Boston Mass.

LOWELL ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

Frail, Sickly Children Improve Rapidly on Vinol

The reason we so strongly recommend Vinol for frail, sickly children is because it is a non-secret remedy which contains Beef and Cod Liver Peptones, Iron and Manganese Peptonates and Glycerophosphates—but no oil—the very elements needed to build them up. It is delicious to the taste, and children love it.

These Two Mothers Have Proved This.

Bainbridge, N.Y.
"My little daughter, 13 years old, overworked and was run-down, tired all the time, nervous, had headaches, couldn't eat and had to stay out of school. Vinol has built her up. She has a good appetite, no more headaches and has returned to school again."—Mrs. Lester Andrews.

Williamson, W. Va.
"My little boy was weak, puny, and tired all the time, did not want to do anything. Vinol was recommended and it built up his strength and made him healthy. Now he romps and plays like other children. We certainly believe in Vinol for children."—Harley Clay.

Vinol Creates Strength
and Druggists Everywhere HATHEWAY DRUG COMPANY

SURROUNDING TOWNS

LETTER B

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Belyea are visiting relatives in Monticello.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Soule of Houlton were visitors in this town last week.

Henry McConnell had the misfortune to jam his leg badly while hauling logs, last week.

A number of people from this town attended the musical entertainment at the Grange Hall Thursday evening.

Miss Francis Gardner went to Houlton this week where she will take a course at the Houlton Business College.

Mrs. Howard Lavine, Mrs. Joe Mitchell and Miss Wildie Stevens of Houlton attended the Red Cross meeting at Mrs. A. E. Thompson's on Thursday.

News was received here last week of the marriage in Mobile, Ala., of Walter Webster Snell, son of Mrs. H. C. Snell of this town, to Miss Rose Klintonworth of Nashville, Tenn. The marriage took place on the evening of December 26th at six o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Henry Du Bose, of the Presbyterian Church. The many friends of Mr. Snell, in this town extend good wishes for a happy and prosperous wedded life.

SAVE

LITTLETON

Miss Hazel Briggs is very ill with the prevailing epidemic.

James Nicholson is confined to the house by an attack of the grip.

Byron Carson who has been so ill with pneumonia is able to be out riding.

Miss Emma Libby who has been visiting in Mars Hill returned home Monday.

The regular meeting of Littleton Grange was not held on account of the severe storm.

On account of the bad condition of the roads, no services were held at the F. B. Church on Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Porter was called to Monticello on Friday by the serious illness and subsequent death of her sister, Mrs. Leroy Porter.

Mrs. Don Bubar was called home from Danforth on Tuesday by the illness of her husband who is suffering from an attack of influenza.

The friends of Pauline Campbell who has been ill with pneumonia will be glad to know she is rapidly gaining and will soon be able to return to R. C. I.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hall returned from Houlton where they had been under a physician's care. Mrs. Hall is some better but Mr. Hall is having an unpleasant time caused by abscesses under his arm.

Ellery Watson of Littleton and Muriel Nason of Monticello, Me., were united in marriage at Monticello on New Year's Day by the Rev. Mr. Bragdon. Both bride and groom are well and favorably known and hosts of friends wish them a long and happy wedded life. They are to reside in Littleton.

SAVE

LINNEUS

Mr. Merrill Bubar and family are on the sick list.

Mrs. Beattie Conlogue is teaching the Burleigh School.

Byron Bither has had the telephone installed No. 814-25.

Frank Bither has had the telephone installed, No. 816-31.

Mrs. Harry Stewart visited with relatives in Canterbury, N. B. last week.

Mr. Will J. Finch spent last week in Cary and Amity in the interest of school work.

Miss Fay Smith of New Limerick is with her uncle, Mr. Liam J. Ruth and family.

Miss Clarice Logie was the guest last week of Mr. Willie Adams and family, Houlton.

Rev. B. C. Bubar of Danforth, preached in Linneus Corner Church on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Rhoda of Hodgdon spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Ruth of Houlton spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimball.

Mrs. Chas. Stanley and son, spent last Thursday in Houlton with her daughter, Mrs. Harland Hand.

Dist. Supt. Grey will hold Quarterly Conference Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7th, at the home of H. E. Kimball.

Many friends here of Mrs. Ruel Bennett of Houlton, are sorry to hear of her sickness in the Madigan Hospital.

Mrs. Sargent, a trained nurse from Bridgewater, is caring for Miss Carrie Sawyer who is very sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Laurens Young who was operated on for appendicitis in a hospital in Boston 10 days ago is doing nicely at this writing.

Mrs. Birdsel Byron was obliged to enter the Madigan Hospital last Friday evening and submit to an operation for appendicitis immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hatfield and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hatfield of New Limerick attended the funeral of Mrs. Stephen Bubar on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Jewett Adams returned Saturday from a 12 days visit in Washburn with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Bishop. Mrs. Adams is caring for 5 sick ones in the family of Mr. Ham J. Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bubar of Merrill and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Weirs of Haynesville were called here last week by the death of their mother, Mrs. Stephen Bubar.

The clerks from Geo. W. Richards' store enjoyed a straw ride and a pleasant evening last Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Burton. Games and music made the evening pass too quickly after which oyster stew, cake and coffee, fudge and apples were served.

Mar. Stephen Bubar

The community was saddened to learn of the death of Mrs. Stephen Bubar which occurred Friday, January 3rd, at the age of 58 years, 8 mo. and 22 days. She moved to this town 14 years ago and has many friends who sympathize with the family in their great loss. She has been unable to walk for 24 years—but having a very bright, sunny disposition, never was heard to complain, but looked on the bright side of everything. She had an ill turn four weeks ago and although all was done for her that loving hands could do she was too weak to rally. She is survived by a husband and four sons, and two daughters, Merrill, John, Corey and Della of this town and Jas. of Merrill, 15 grandchildren.

It was her request that her sons who had carried her so much while she was living, should act as pall bearers and carry her to her last resting place, but on account of Merrill being sick her son-in-law, Byron Weirs took his place with James, John and Corey. She was a faithful member of Linneus Church where her funeral services were held Sunday afternoon. Rev. B. C. Bubar of Danforth and Rev. Mrs. Florence Carver officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Bert Day and Mr. and Mrs. George Bubar from Hartland, N. B. sisters of the deceased attended the funeral services here.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, in wisdom our Heavenly Father has called two of our members to a higher sphere, therefore be it,

Resolved, That in the deaths of Sir Knights, William Woodworth and of Walter Webster Snell, son of Mrs. H. C. Snell of this town, to Miss Rose Klintonworth of Nashville, Tenn. The marriage took place on the evening of December 26th at six o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Henry Du Bose, of the Presbyterian Church. The many friends of Mr. Snell, in this town extend good wishes for a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be placed on our record and one sent to the Houlton TIMES for publication.

F. HILLARD WHITE,
HARRY D. STEWART,
ISAAC SAWYER.

EAST HODGDON

The schools open again this Monday Jan. 6.

Miss Clara Henderson is visiting Mrs. Ward Hand in New Limerick for a week.

The Sunday School will meet at the home of Mr. John Grant next Sunday, Jan. 12.

Mrs. Butterfield of Island Falls is the guest of Mrs. Della Eagers for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Henderson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Libby Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Henderson is visiting her daughters in Houlton, Mrs. Clarence Libby and Mrs. Frank Lowrey.

Mrs. Hannah White and Mrs. Mable Dickinson of Houlton were the guests of Mrs. Fred A. Barton last Thursday.

Mrs. James Barton and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Barton of Union Corner, N. B., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Benson, Sunday.

Mr. Benj. Barton from Camp Devens, was home on a visit for the past week, returning last Friday, his many friends were pleased to see him.

SAVE

HODGDON

Mrs. Ellery Howard is visiting in Massachusetts.

Mr. Parley Day of the U. S. Service have been honorably discharged and has returned home.

Miss Inez Porter went to Stockholm Tuesday for a short visit with relatives before going to Boston, Mass.

Several persons enjoyed a straw ride and spent an enjoyable evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Benn on Tuesday evening.

The many friends of Mrs. Oscar Benn sympathize with her in her recent accident of breaking her arm and wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley who have been very anxious about their son, Richard, in France, received word from him last week written the last of November.

Messrs. Cyrus and Oscar Benn were in Elmwood, N. B. Tuesday to attend the funeral of Miss Elizabeth Fleming, daughter of the late Wm. Fleming.

Mr. Forrest Royal of the U. S. Service was home last week on a few days furlough. A party was given him at his home on Friday evening and was enjoyed by all present.

Mr. Walter Brown of the U. S. Service has been here on a short furlough, a party was given him on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Quint, which was enjoyed by all.

SAVE

OAKFIELD

Mrs. Edith White spent a few days in Houlton last week.

Mr. L. E. Ruth returned Saturday from a few days trip to Bangor.

Rev. Kenyon is conducting a series of meetings at the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Astle were in Houlton, Friday, called there by the serious illness of Mr. Astle's father.

Private Fred Corless, returned home from Georgia last Monday where he has been stationed at one of the U. S. training camps.

Word was received Monday, that Fank B. Holden of this town who was wounded in November had died. Particulars have not been received.

At Martin's Theatre on Tuesday night will be screened "The Soldiers' Oath" a production of the Fox Film Co. of New York, also on Friday night the serial, entitled "The Red Ace" will be continued together with a 2-reel comedy and the Animated Weekly News feed. Don't miss it.

Sergeant Vern Boutillier arrived home from Baltimore, Md. Saturday, where he has been convalescing from wounds received in the thigh while going "over the top" last July in one of the great battles on the western front. Sergeant Boutillier was in the service on the Mexican border, and when war broke out between the United States and Germany he went to France, while on the western front he saw much service and is rated as a daring soldier. His many friends welcome him upon his return home.

Watch this space each week for special-drive prices. Something worth while every week in 1919.

This is flour feed and grain week Compare the prices

Willard's Tell Flour	\$12.00 per barrel
Burk's Bread Flour	11.75
Wheat Middlings	2.45 cwt.
Schumacher	2.85 cwt.
Western ats	.97c per bushel
Whole Corn	\$3.25 per hundred

These are cash prices to consumers for one week only. None sold to dealers.

We also have scratching grains laying mash and dairy rations. We sell almost everything less.

J. E. Tarbell & Sons
Smyrna Mills, Maine

Private Welman Nadeau arrived home from Camp Devens, Wednesday or a short stay with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nadeau. Mr. Nadeau had been engaged in the sales of automobiles and auto trucks several years prior to his joining the U. S. Army, last June, and with his experience in this line he was inducted into the Motor Transport service, where he has made many convoy trips from Cleveland, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., and many western cities to Camp Devens, also making several trips in this service to New York City.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, the Divine Master has called from our midst our beloved sister, Laura Swallow, therefore be it,

Resolved that in the passing of sister Swallow the Oakfield Grange has lost a helpful member.

Resolved that members extend to the husband and family their sincere sympathy in this great affliction which is particularly sad as the two oldest sons are serving in the A. E. F.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon our records, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to the Houlton TIMES for publication, and our Charter shall be draped in mourning in memory of our sister.

EDA H. CHAMBERS
EMILY L. BURTON
MERCY GOODALL
Oakfield Grange 414.

SAVE

MONTICELLO

Dr. F. O. Hill has returned from a business trip to Augusta.

A. G. Mills returned Saturday night from a business trip to Portland.

A young son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mills on Jan. 2nd.

The supper in Grange Hall on New Year's night was a success, and \$59.00 was received.

A. M. Mason, who has been confined to the house some weeks by rheumatism is able to be out.

Mr. Thad Seams has rented the Hotel for the winter, and will take possession at once.

Mr. Fred Foster of Fort Fairfield, stand-in of meetings in the Baptist Church on Sunday night to continue two weeks.

Glen Porter, Herrian Small, Wm. Suiter, John Webber and Miles Miller who were home from Camp Devens for the New Year holidays, returned Saturday night.

Mrs. Geo. W. Bull arrived home Saturday from the Presque Isle Hospital somewhat improved in health, but still very weak. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

SAVE

LUDLOW

Mr. Walter Atherton is ill with pneumonia.

Pvt. Byron E. Hand returned to Camp Devens, Saturday night after spending a five-day furlough at his home.

Cecit, Helen and Marian Dobbins, who are attending Houlton High School spent the week end with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McCain are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, which occurred January 2, at the Madigan Hospital.

SAVE

C. R. CRANE CALLS

RUSSIA A MUDDLE

The present Russian situation is a puzzle and a muddle. No man truthfully can say that, from positive information, he really knows anything about it. The news the outside world has received concerning internal Russia is inaccurate and has been so for months, for nobody who has been able to get out of Russia has been able to make a large survey of conditions. It has been, with individuals, a case of skulking and hiding and existing along one long groove before they could escape the iron ring of the Bolsheviks.

This is the opinion of Charles R. Crane, former Chicagoan, who has just returned from a flying trip to the edge of Siberia.

"It was at Harbin I learned of the signing of the armistice," said Mr. Crane, "and I at once lost interest in getting back to America quickly. It seemed rather harsh of fate, I have been to Russia 22 times in the last 23 years and had always been anxious to get to Siberia, but had never reached it. It was on the edge, and the real mission that took me there, the real reason for looking personally into Russian conditions and to cross Siberia in getting into Russia had no further interest."

"I met Col. Emerson, an engineer of the American army, who was in Siberia when the Czecho-Slovak army made its appearance, and he joined and helped them. He was formerly president of the Great Northern railroad, a \$35,000 job, and was glad to serve the country for \$3000 in the war. A fine type of man he is."

"The Czecho-Slovaks control Siberia from the Ural mountains, the Russian border, a distance of 2000 miles almost as far as from Chicago to San Francisco. We would think it a remarkable thing for less than 40,000 men to garrison all the towns in that stretch of territory, but this is what the Czecho-Slovaks have done. They put a handful of men in each town, surrounded by Bolsheviks, and this handful manages to bluff and stand off the Bolsheviks and retain control. It is wonderful. This Czecho-Slovak

army was commanded by 'Gen.' Gaida, 27 years old, formerly a Mexican student. He must be a great organizer and strategist."

THRIFT AND SAVING STAMPS ARE AS GOOD AS GOLD

People who think that unfiled Thrift Stamp certificates or War Savings cards must be cashed in before January 1, are absolutely wrong.

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps are as good as gold, whether the certificate or Thrift Stamp card is completely filled or not.

Lewis B. Franklin, director of the War Loan Organization, of the United States Treasury Department, says there is a tendency to cash in War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, because their owners have an idea that only completely filled certificates or cards will be valuable after January 1st.

"Hold onto your War Savings Certificates, whether you have one War Savings Stamp or a filled card" advises Mr. Franklin.

"There is absolutely no reason for cashing a single Savings Stamp before maturity. The single Savings Stamp will grow in value in the same proportion as your twenty stamps, and the government will redeem it on expiration for \$5, just as it will redeem your twenty Savings stamps for \$100. Thrift cards, even the partially filled, are as good as ever. The Government will continue to sell Thrift Stamps, so that you can fill out these cards and exchange them for the 1919 issue of War Savings Stamps."

The 1919 War Savings Stamp will be sold after January 1 the same as were the old War Savings Stamps. The only difference is that these new blue stamps must be pasted in a new certificate, and not be used to fill out the old certificate. The old certificates, of course, did not have to be completely filled to entitle every holder of \$5 on maturity for every War Savings Stamp in them.

"Without them the troops abroad could have accomplished nothing. In many instances their retention on home duty has been due to their exceptional military and administrative efficiency."

"They have been in readiness for any service which the interests of the government required them to perform and have been cheerful and without thought of self when given duties not in accordance with their own desires. The country holds in grateful appreciation the fundamental service they

LOST TIME CAN NEVER BE MADE UP

"Being late 15 minutes each day means a loss of nine and three-fourths eight-hour days in a year," points out S. W. Straus, president of the American Society for Thrift, in The Thrift Magazine.

"Even in these days of high-pressure efficiency far too little thought is given to the value of little things," he says. "A minute saved a day means a gain of six hours a year or almost one day of solid work. A minute saved every hour of an eight-hour day means 41 hours or five eight-hour days a year. A loss of half an hour a day means a sacrifice of 19½ days a year or the equivalent of a good round vacation."

"The most precious possession we have is time. Lost money may be regained, lost health may be recovered, even lost opportunities may serve as lessons of value. But the loss of time can never be made up. The little minutes that go by unimproved day by day mount into months and years of total losses."

"How few of us can truthfully say that we do not waste 20 minutes each working day. If we keep this up through a period of 30 years of active business life we will have cheated ourselves out of 400 working days of eight hours each."

"Take an honest inventory of your own case; figure how much time you are wasting day by day and how much time you have wasted through the years of your active life. You will be

MAPLE SPRING FARM FOR SALE

Here is a chance for the right man to make money on his investment. 100 acres of land, 70 acres cleared, some lumber, 1200 to 1500 cords of wood and the woods clear to work in. Two houses and one barn.

A great chance for two families to live and run the farm, as well as to sell Maple Spring Water.

This famous spring goes with the farm. Everyone drinks Maple Spring Water.

Inquire of
J. G. DONOVAN
R. F. D.
WESTFIELD, MAINE

HOME DUTY MEN

WILL GET BARS

Officers and men of the army who have failed to reach the fighting front by reason of the duties imposed upon them in this country, will not be denied recognition of their services in the winning of the war. By direction of President Wilson, as commander-in-chief of the army, Gen. March, chief of staff, today issued an order that hereafter such men shall be entitled to wear a silver chevron, similar to the gold one authorized for service overseas.

"The President" said the order, "desires on behalf of the nation to express his appreciation of the vitally essential and self-sacrificing service given by officers and men whom military necessity has held and is holding for performance of duties outside the theatre of active operations. Their contributions to the military success is no less than that of those who have had opportunity for service at the front. On them devolved the creation of the great armies of the nation and their supply with the equipment and stores indispensable to military operations."

"Without them the troops abroad could have accomplished nothing. In many instances their retention on home duty has been due to their exceptional military and administrative efficiency."

"They have been in readiness for any service which the interests of the government required them to perform and have been cheerful and without thought of self when given duties not in accordance with their own desires. The country holds in grateful appreciation the fundamental service they

have rendered in winning the war."

have rendered in winning the war."

The officers and men will be entitled to wear one silver chevron for each six months' service.

SAVE

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. observed Community Xmas, by sending to each inmate of the Town Farm a package containing candy and a handkerchief, a Xmas tag was attached to each package with the person's name.

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD SHOES

Make Them Wear Like New—As Did This Canadian Officer

A Canadian army officer, William Pemberton, of the famous Princess Patricia's Regiment, told of the extraordinary wear given him by a pair of army boots twice repaired with Neolin Soles.

"Six months of trench warfare under destructive conditions put the first pair of Neolin Soles out of business," said Lieutenant Pemberton, "but ordinary soles would have gone to pieces in much less time."

Don't throw away shoes that can be repaired. Have them re-bottomed with tough, durable Neolin Soles. Any cobbler or repairman will do the work for you. The price is no more than for soles that give less wear. Remember—Neolin Soles are created by science to be what soles should be. They are flexible and waterproof as well as durable. They come on new shoes of all styles. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Neolin Soles

Wanted

Dressed Hogs, for which the Highest Prices will be paid

L. A. Barker & Co.
Oakfield, Maine

J. E. TARBELL & SONS

SMYRNA MILLS, MAINE

Our reputation for fair dealing and reliable goods, coupled with the De Laval record of service and durability, has made the De Laval Cream Separator the leader in this community.

Here are advantages you can obtain only in the New De Laval:

GREATER CAPACITY: New capacities have been increased 10%.

CLOSER SKIMMING: The improved bowl design, together with the patented milk distributor, gives greater skimming efficiency.

EASIER TO WASH: Simpler construction makes the bowl easier to wash.

A BELL SPEED-INDICATOR on every New De Laval.

EASIER TO TURN: Low speed, short crank, and automatic oiling throughout, make it the easiest and least tiring to the operator.

WEARS LONGER: Due to its much lower bowl speed, high grade of materials used, and careful and exacting workmanship, the De Laval outlasts and outwears other makes by far.

We're here every day to explain the De Laval to you—to go into all the details. Come in and talk it over.

SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BUY A

DE LAVAL

WILLIAM TELL FLOUR

Keep on saving food



"Every day we must save and keep on saving. If everyone would only use WILLIAM