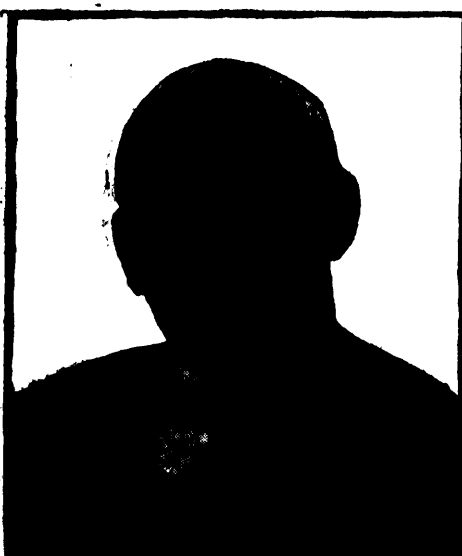


## HOULTON LOSES PROMINENT CITIZEN AND BUSINESS MAN

### Long Identified with Growth and Uplift of Town

After being identified for fifty years with the business interests of Houlton, John Watson passed away at his home on Charles street, having been confined to the house for some weeks, heart failure causing his death at the age of 73.

Mr. Watson was born in Andover, N. B. Jan. 28, 1846 and came to Houlton in 1869, entering the employ of the late Moses Kinney who conducted a blacksmith shop on Court street, where the Exchange is now located, later entering the hardware business with Ben Kinney, located in the old Frisbie block on Market Sq. In the eighties he purchased the interests of Mr. Kinney, and later acquired the interests of the late Waldo Brown, who was doing a hardware business in the block where Mr.



Watson's business is now located, and had conducted it up to the time of his death, being the sole proprietor although the business has been conducted under the name of John Watson and Co.

In January 1908 he married Mrs. Kate Hammond since which time he has resided on Charles street.

During Mr. Watson's business career he has always been looked upon as one of the solid business men of Houlton, and while conducting the hardware business had many outside interests which kept him very busy, and belonging to the old school of business men he always made long days, for years he was the first one at the store and as he always had large crews of men at work in different places he was always around when they started work and when they stopped at night, and seldom was he away from his business on pleasure.

He had the reputation of being a shrewd business man and was a large real estate owner in Houlton. Probably the largest interests that he had outside of the hardware business was his starch factories manufacturing potato starch owning and conducting two in Houlton, one in Monticello New Limerick, Smyrna Mills and Littleton in addition to one at Carys Mills which has not been run for some years.

He was the originator and builder of the Watson Potato Sprayer, was the man who was responsible for the well known insecticide Arsenoid, used on potatoes, and these two products are known and sold from Nova Scotia all through Canada, all over the United States. From the St. John River to Florida and through the west the Watson potato implements have an enviable reputation.

His advice and counsel on matters pertaining to business were valuable and his entire business career was that of a self made man, holding the respect of his friends and business associates wherever known.

After his marriage he enjoyed the home life with his wife and friends, and was most hospitable whether in town or at his cozy summer home at North Lake.

He was a large contributor to many charities, giving in a quiet way, and in many instances where little was known about it, outside of the recipient. The most beneficent, being that of Watson Hall, in 1911, a large edifice situated near the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he was a generous supporter and a communicant, in memory of his mother, Jesse Watson.

For the past ten years he has been a director of the First National Bank, he is on the directorate of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad and Northern Telegraph Co., a member of Monument Lodge No. 96 F. & A. M. and a member of the Medunkeag club.

He leaves besides a wife two sisters, Mrs. Mary Rainford of Boston, Mrs. Kate Hopkins of Fort Fairfield, and three brothers, Peter of Houlton, Henry of Seattle, George of Winnipeg.

Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon from the Episcopal where Mr. Watson worshipped, and were largely attended. Monument Lodge attending in a body. Rev. H. Scott Smith officiated and interment was in the family lot in Evergreen cemetery.

## THE MAINE POTATO CROP OF 1919

The Maine Farm Bureau Office is in receipt of the final Government crop report of potatoes for this year. Briefly summarized this report shows our Maine potato crop to be estimated at 24,480,000 bushels compared with 22,400,000 last year; and 26,526,000 the average 1914-1918. Up to Dec. 2 Maine had shipped 9085 cars compared with 6235 last year—a 44% gain. This year New England has 35,080,000 bushels against 36,527,000 last year. The five states other than Maine have 10,600,000 against 14,237,000 last year, a decrease of 33%.

The five states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania show a total decrease of \$7,765,000 bushels from last year's crop, with 37% still in the growers' hands. New York and Pennsylvania showing an increase, while the other three states showing a decided decrease.

The United States crop is 357,901,000 bushels, against 400,106,000 last year and 379,762,000 the average 1914-1918.

## EXPERIENCES OF A HOULTON BOY IN A HYDROPLANE

The following extract from a letter written by Lieut. William H. Alexander to his uncle, Moses Burpee in which he tells of experiences with rough weather on the coast in late November, will be read with interest by his many friends here.

Lieut. Alexander was an instructor in Naval Aviation at Pensacola, Fla. during the war and is now attached to the U. S. S. Shawmut with headquarters at present, in Philadelphia. "We started for Hampton Roads, Va. landed at Delaware breakwater and waited for the ship. Here we struck a heavy northeaster and four of the machines were badly damaged by small boats striking them, mine, however went through O. K. After three days of very heavy weather we went on to Norfolk, landed at Old Point Comfort.

After two days we were ordered to proceed to Rockaway, N. Y. and the following day to 79th St. North River.

We all went on to our machines in the early morning to prepare to get under way. It has been bitterly cold, and all experienced trouble in starting their engines, we got them started however, and were in position to take off when my port engine threw two connecting rods through the crank case and the plane following threw one on its starboard motor. We found that due to the extreme cold the oil pump didn't pump from the main tanks and the main bearings of three planes were burned up.

We immediately went to work changing engines, worked all that day and night and had complete new engines in at 6.30 the next morning. Not as fast as we could change them in war time, but very good speed for the man we had.

We then took the air at 8.00 A. M. and came in as far as Cape May, N. J. when one of our planes in my squadron dropped out in the fog and I at once started a search for him. He was forced to land at Ocean City, N. J. with ignition trouble. No report was made to me so I stayed at sea looking for him until eight o'clock at night, at which time I was forced to land, out of oil and low on gasoline ten miles off the coast near Atlantic City. The sea was very rough and there was fog and breakers coming with a cross wind to the ground swells, which is very dangerous under favorable conditions, meaning daylight. I refilled my oil tank from cans we had, then started my engines and started to taxi into port. It was necessary to put all of my crew aft in the tail of the plane to keep it from shipping heavy seas at the bow. After a long hard fight I got in over the bar at Atlantic City, one wing badly damaged as I went through the main line of breakers.

However, with luck and a little management I got her into harbor and dropped anchor.

Three life stations were at sea looking for us, and the Navy Dept. had been notified also the ship. They all thought we were lost as the wind and sea were bad.

We worked all the next day. I made 14 new wing ribs, and got a bed-sheet for part of my wing fabric, and the following day flew in to Rockaway, N. Y., and the next day came on here to North River, New York."

## W. C. T. U.

At the meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday, Dec. 18th, Mrs. A. G. Smith gave a very interesting and instructive paper on Americanization which greatly pleased the members. With many this subject is rather new; but Mrs. Smith has an excellent understanding of Americanization and presented her paper in a very plain, forceful way. A short report by Mrs. Isabelle Daggett of the National W. C. T. U. Convention at St. Louis, was much appreciated.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Jan. 1st at the home of Mrs. Small on North street.

## DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE STATE APPOINTED

### System of Education Along These Lines to be Inaugurated

Appointments of five new district health officers, named by the Public Health Council of Maine, of the State Department of Health of which Dr. Leverett D. Bristol is commissioner, have been confirmed by the Governor and Council. The men named are: Dr. Clarence F. Kendall of Biddeford, for the district comprising York and Cumberland counties; Dr. E. P. Goodrich of Winterport, for Androscoggin, Oxford and Franklin; A. S. Pope of Manchester for Kennebec and Somerset; Dr. J. W. Laughlin of Damascotta for Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Knox and Waldo; and Dr. H. G. Hutchins of Mechanic Falls for Upper Aroostook.

Health work in the new districts will be begun on January 1, 1920, when the new appointments will go into effect. This means that the three original health districts, created in 1917 have been increased to eight, so apparent has the need for health work throughout Maine manifested itself and so efficient has he work of the three original districts proved to be. Dr. J. F. Stevens of Millinocket, who has been in charge of the northern district, will continue as district health officer for Upper Penobscot and Lower Aroostook counties; and Dr. H. D. Worth of Bangor, formerly head of the southeastern district will continue in Lower Penobscot and Piscataquis counties. Dr. A. P. Pratt, until recently was district health officer for the southwestern district, but resigned to take a position in the health officers' school at Boston. No appointment has yet been made for the district comprising the counties of Hancock and Washington.

The new law will also go into effect on the first of the coming January necessitating the presence in each city, town and plantation of a local health officer; and supervision of such local health officers in his district will be one of the primary duties of the district health officer. The district health officer is directly under the supervision of Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, the State commissioner of health, and will represent him in conducting the business of his district and enforcing the health laws. While the appointment of local officers are made by each town, they are subject to the approval of the State health commissioner. The State department is encouraging the employment of full-time health officers in every community and suggests the grouping of towns, too small to afford an officer individually, to work full time, the State to pay one-third of such officers' salary up to \$800 per annum.

## HOULTON CITIZEN TAKES HIS LIFE BY SHOOTING

This community was deeply shocked on Friday night when the news was given out that Daniel Ayotte for 25 years a janitor for the Central school, had taken his own life by shooting. In the basement of the school building during an attack of temporary insanity.

Mr. Ayotte left his home as usual on the morning of the tragedy and although he did not return for dinner his wife was not alarmed, but when it began to grow dark and he failed to return she began to feel worried, and during the evening she reported his absence to Chief Hogan. A search was begun and late in the evening his lifeless body was found in the workshop adjoining the boiler room of the Central school building, with a bullet hole in his head from a rifle that was found near his body.

No clue was left that would account for the rash deed.

Mr. Ayotte was respected by all who knew him and his life long residence here had made a well known figure.

Besides his widow he is survived by several brothers and sisters to whom the deepest sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended.

## CHRISTMAS RUSH AT THE POST OFFICE

With additional help, and every member of his force "on their toes" Postmaster Sheehan is handling the largest Christmas mail in the history of the office in a very satisfactory manner and each night before closing sees the decks clear for the next days action.

Monday night's mail for the west looked as big as a load of hay as the genial driver, Geo. Flisk, went through the street. It consisted of 75 sacks and it required some skill to load it too.

Among those at home for Christmas are: Margaret Wilkins teaching in Exeter, N. H., Eleanor and Robert Wilkins and Wendell Grant from Colby, Frank Sleeper and Geo. Russell from Bowdoin.

## MONEY AVAILABLE FOR ROADS IN MAINE 1920

Final allotment of Federal aid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, under the act approved July 11, 1916, and the act approved February 28, 1919, providing for \$25,000,000 and \$75,000,000 respectively, less 3 per cent for administration, have now been made by the Secretary of Agriculture. The amounts allotted to Maine under these appropriations are \$240,957.54 from the \$25,000,000 fund and \$720,172.62 from the \$75,000,000 fund or \$960,230.16, which will be met with an equal amount from the state, making \$1,920,460.32.

The greatest drawback the Highway Commission will have is the lack of men.

Houlton friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs of Stockholm will sympathize with them in their recent heavy loss from fire which not only destroyed their house and entire belongings, but the loss of a large sum of money that was in an upper room that could not be reached so rapidly did the flames spread.

## ANNUAL MEETING STATE GRANGE

The closing sessions of the annual meeting of the Maine State Grange held at City Hall, Bangor with a large and interested attendance, took place Thursday. The election of officers was completed, resolutions adopted, reports of various committees heard and other general matters incident to the winding up of a carefully planned and executed program.

The old board of officers was re-elected with the exception of one member of the executive committee, the complete list now being as follows:

Master W. J. Thompson, South China.

Overseer John E. Abbott, North Berwick.

Lecturer C. O. Purinton, Bowdoinham.

Steward D. E. Foster, Augusta.

Assistant Steward H. B. Crawford, Houlton.

Chaplain A. T. Morse, South Paris.

Treasurer E. E. Additon, Greene.

Secretary E. H. Libby, Auburn.

Gate Keeper S. K. Cushman, Steuben.

Ceres—Mrs. C. O. Purinton, Bowdoinham.

Pomona Mrs. J. E. Abbott, North Berwick.

Flora Mrs. W. J. Thompson, South China.

Lady Assistant Steward Mrs. H. B. Crawford, Houlton.

Executive Committee E. T. McGlauffin, Presque Isle; E. L. McIntire, East Waterford; E. L. Clifford, Winthrop; Frank Potter, Bangor.

The executive committee will take action later in deciding upon the place for holding the next annual meeting, but it is probable that Lewiston will be the choice.

## THE MIRACLE MAN AT THE TEMPLE

New Paramount-Artcraft Film Has Most Powerful Heart Appeal

Hailed by critics as one of the greatest motion pictures ever produced, the Paramount-Artcraft feature, "The Miracle Man" will be displayed at the Temple theatre on Dec. 24 and 25. It is the screen version of George M. Cohan's play that scored so emphatically on Broadway some months ago and which in turn was based on Frank L. Packard's famous novel. No picture in recent months has had so much praise lavished upon it for the dramatic quality of its story, its keen characterization, and beautiful photography.

The story of "The Miracle Man" centers around an old patriarch of the hills who has gained a reputation for his power to heal the sick and crippled. To him come a band of unscrupulous crooks from the slums of New York—Tom Burke, their leader; Rose, The Frog, and the Duke—who have conceived the scheme of capitalizing the healer's gift and taking the money for themselves.

What follows is one of the most absorbing stories ever unfolded on the screen. In the hands of such talented players as Thomas Meigham, Elinor Fair, Betty Compson, Lon Chaney, and W. Lawson Butt, the development of the chief characters under the influence of the deaf and blind patriarch is portrayed with admirable skill.

## FIGHTING AMERICANS AT THE GRANGE HALL

No one should fail to hear the male quartet Friday evening known as the Fighting Americans. They were "over there" and did splendid and gallant service and they are splendid singers. Most flattering reports have appeared where they have performed. Frankly speaking they comprise one of the best companies Houlton has ever had. Go to Grange Hall Friday evening and hear these young men. It will be an evening of pleasure.

The attention of our readers is called to the Endurance Test on page 4 also the ad of McGary Bros. on the Essex Automobile. Christmas shoppers the past week have been taking advantage of the frozen roads and done their traveling by automobile. The roads around town are very smooth, and many cars are out each day.

## WHAT IS GOING ON IN HOULTON LODGE ROOMS

### Organizations Ready for the Year's Work

Houlton Camp M. W. of A.

At the annual meeting of Houlton Camp No. 8536 M. W. of A. held last week the following officials were elected for the coming year:

Past Counsel P. W. Rhoda  
Counsel Chas. F. Clifford  
Advisor Geo. E. Michaud  
Banker C. B. Esters  
Clerk Wm. J. Griffin  
Daniel Hannigan  
Escort S. E. Wright  
Watchman Omar W. Dow  
Sentry Edwin C. Bates  
Physician G. W. Terrill, P. M. Libby,  
H. A. Lowery  
Managers, G. W. Terrill, P. M. Libby,  
H. A. Lowery

The meeting was well attended and the reports from the various retiring officers showed the Camp to be in a growing and prosperous condition.

Houlton Tent No. 72 K. O. T. M.

An enthusiastic meeting of the growing lodge was held last week, the occasion being the annual meeting, and the presence of State deputy Ward. This Tent has during the past year had an unprecedented growth in membership under the administration of its retiring Commander, W. J. Thibodeau, leaving to the front with a total of 111 members, a growth of 93 members in one year is a record to be proud of.

The newly elected officers are:

Past Commander W. J. Thibodeau  
Commander Wm. J. Griffin  
Lieut. Commander Forest V. Fleming  
Record Keeper George Haskell  
Chaplain John W. Bruce  
Sergeant Geo. Flemming  
David Sweeney  
1st Master of the Guard Geo. Clark  
2nd Master of the Guard W. P. Cronkite  
Sentinel L. J. Woodbury  
Picket C. M. McCluskey

Trustees: W. J. Thibodeau, C. S. Drew, J. W. Bruce.

At the close of the meeting a buffet lunch was served.

Rockabema Lodge No. 78 I. O. O. F.

At the regular meeting of this lodge held Thursday night, a class of eight members were given the first degree following the regular business meeting. A revised list of nominations for the officers for the coming year who will stand for election Thursday evening, Dec. 25, are as follows:

Noble Grand Alex Cummings  
Vice Grand Charles E. Atherton  
Secy. Luke Hawkins  
F. W. McGary  
Treas. John Q. Adams, G. B. Hunter and L. S. Purinton.

At the special meeting of Friday evening the rush of work, the 2nd degree was conferred upon a class of 11 candidates.

A class of large number is being prepared for work at the opening of the new year, the result of a contest drive for membership.

Aroostook L. O. L. No. 211 Elects Officers

At a special meeting on Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. M. F. W. Barton  
D. M. C. W. Vail  
Sec'y. A. E. Ross  
Treas. Geo. A. Jarvis

Chap. B. S. Barton  
F. of C. T. W. Huggard  
D. of C. E. A. Hordford  
Outside Tyler Wm. Anderson

Inside Tyler Aubrey Ingraham  
First Lecturer W. A. Connolly Jr.  
Second Lecturer Wm. Estey

Second Committee Jas. A. Watson

Man G. A. Campbell

Representatives to State Lodge

W. A. Connolly Past Master

E. A. Hordford Past Master

C. W. Vail Past Master

Installation of officers will take place at the first regular meeting in January.

GEO. H. KING

Geo. H. King for a number of years employed by the B. & A., passed away Dec. 12 at his home on Bangor street after an illness of some duration.

Mr. King came to this country from England some years ago, coming to Houlton nine years ago with his family.

He was a man of exemplary habits and industrious, an active member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, from where the funeral took place on Dec. 14, attended by the Brotherhood in a body, with interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

He leaves a wife and two sons.

## CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Christmas day services: Holy Communion at 8 A. M.

Holy Communion Choral with sermon by the Rector at 10.30.

Special music under the direction of Professor Lindsay.

## TRAFFIC MUST GIVE FIRE TRUCK THE ROAD

Several times Chief McClusky has called the attention of the public to the fact that when the department is called out that traffic should give them the right of way.

Sunday afternoon in replying to an alarm, a team containing three young ladies attempted to turn in front of the Court House when they saw the truck coming and when the truck reached them the pump was in the center of the road, and was struck by the truck, breaking off the seat and throwing the girls out, but they suffered no injuries.

Moral: When you see the fire truck and apparatus coming, give them the road.

Among the students from the various colleges who are home for the Christmas vacation are: Olin Berry, Leonard McNair, Catherine Cary, Pauline Smith of U. of M. Earle Lewin and Bernard Ester from Colby. "Jim" Wilson and Bunham Sewall from Tufts Dental College.

## POTATOES

The market remains quiet with few offerings at \$4.00 for Cobblers and \$4.20 for Mountains.

There will be little change in movement until after New Years.

The Produce News says:

The frigid weather this week has interrupted business to an unusual extent and while prices have shown an advance of 25¢ to 30¢ bag, the movement is quite unsatisfactory and a great deal of stock is carried over unsold on track. The railroads are charging demurrage after 48 hours, and receivers, while anxious to keep stock in motion, are unable to move any great volume even at a concession in prices as hotels and other retail stores are only buying against most urgent wants.

Maine Green Mountains sold generally at \$6. rarely \$6.15 to \$6.25, while Cobblers range \$5.85 to \$6.15, as to quality. There has been more or less complaint about the stock arriving chilled and partly frozen, but this could not be determined until later in the week, and much of the stock held on track and in terminals may show a considerable proportion of chilled or frozen potatoes. New York State and Pennsylvania potatoes have sold generally \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 165 lb. bag when closely graded, but ordinary and ungraded lots ranged \$4.75 to \$5.50 bag. Long Island potatoes are arriving moderately and mostly going to the hotels and restaurants at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 11 peck bag, but some sales have been reported at a slightly higher figure.

Advices from the Canadian Northwest report over 1,000,000 bu. of potatoes frozen Oct. 1 before real digging commenced, and with continued severe weather there the real loss cannot be estimated, and as a great deal of these potatoes were contracted for by dealers in Northwestern United States, there may be an acute shortage there later in the season. Southern second crop potatoes are pretty well cleaned up and few of those coming are good enough to exceed \$5.50 bbl., although fancy Cobblers, if here, would bring more.

## PREDICTS SHORT, OPEN WINTER

Prof. Andrew J. De Voe, the Hacksack, N. J. weather prophet, predicts a short winter with only occasional spells of really cold weather. His forecasts are said to be more nearly correct than those given out by the Weather Bureau.

"The coldest weather of the winter will prevail between Dec. 15 and Dec. 25, with Christmas day cloudy," said De Voe recently.

"This cold spell will be followed by rain, clearing off cold again about Dec. 28.

"January, 1920, will come in very cold and continue up to Jan. 3, when winter practically will break up. Of course, I expect cold weather up until March 1, but it will be in short spells, with rain prevailing most of the time.

"Those who have ice to cut had better plan to get it in between January 3 and 5 for the rain will make the work disagreeable after that date.

"Last September, in a letter to Prof. Burdock, replying to an invitation to speak before the Polytechnic Institute in New York, Dec. 8, I told him that great snow storms would prevail in Europe during December, and I see that the Mayor of Berlin is advertising to clear the streets of snow.

"My calendar shows these forecasts: Dec. 11 to 2, cloudy and cold; Dec. 3, storms form over South Atlantic States; Dec. 14 and 15 rain or snow; Dec. 16, cold wave forms over Ohio Valley; Dec. 17 to 25, longest spell of cold weather of winter."

## GOOD TEAM WORK BRINGS SUCCESS

Sunday afternoon the members of the First Baptist church made their annual drive for funds for current expenses.

At the evening session the teams assisting in the drive reported through the treasurer as obtaining \$3,600 besides \$1,100 for missionary work.



## HOULTON TIMES.

Established April 13, 1860  
ALL THE HOME NEWS  
Published every Wednesday morning  
by the Times Publishing Co.

CHAS. H. FOGG, Pres. & Mgr.

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postal rates.

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UED when more than 3 months in ar-  
rears.

## SELF HELP

If a lot of time, breath, and energy,  
spent in deploring present social  
conditions, were put into some actual  
work to solve existing difficulties,  
conditions in this country would great-  
ly improve.

The people of Kansas have had the  
right idea. When the coal mines were  
tied up by strike, the state set out to  
operate them so far as possible by  
volunteers. Other states are moving  
in the same direction. If people every-  
where will show this spirit of self  
help, and be willing to do things them-  
selves, they can gain control over the  
chaotic industrial situation. In this  
luxurious age people have become too  
dependent on others to get manual  
labor performed. This makes them  
perfectly helpless when for any reason  
the workers throw up their job.

A million women who formerly were  
absolutely dependent on household  
servants, have in the past two years  
learned to do their own housework.  
As long as they spent their time in  
bawling the faults and the scarcity  
of servants, they felt very miserable.  
When they took hold themselves to  
manipulate the cook stove, life looked  
more cheerful. They found that house-  
work was no such terrible thing after  
all.

If the men find manual labor scarce,  
it won't hurt them a bit to spade their  
own gardens and mow their own lawns.  
Some people, being unable to improve  
their houses under present labor  
conditions, are papering rooms and  
finishing floors themselves. They do  
little repair jobs about the house for  
which they used to call the carpenters.  
The people who take hold themselves to  
do such things find that there is  
pleasure as well as profit in recovering  
their self-dependence.

## THE ARMISTICE WAS A CRIME

The truth will out!  
Speaking at a banquet of veteran of-  
ficers of the Spanish-American and  
World wars at the Army and Navy  
Club in Washington, November 29,  
General George Harries, chief of the  
Allied Commission in Berlin after the  
signing of the armistice, declared that  
the armistice was "little short of a  
crime."

The Pershing plan, General Harries  
further explained, was to force the  
German army to surrender in the field;  
occupation of seven strategic cities by  
Allied forces; lifting of the blockade;  
removal of all war materials from Ger-  
many, and to impress the German peo-  
ple with the fact that they had been  
defeated.

The armistice was a compact with  
death. The German people were not  
then and are not now impressed with  
the fact that their army were defeat-  
ed. They escaped contact with inva-  
sion. They signed the armistice with  
hatred in their hearts and with the  
lust for vengeance already burning in  
their heads. They have made no  
peace. Their returning armies have  
been converted into emissaries of  
revolution or have been enlisted in  
the campaign to conquer by guile the  
markets of the Allies. They have  
merely changed their methods of  
attack. Their conversion to re-  
publicanism was a delusion and a  
snare. They have stopped at an oasis  
for a breathing space—that is all. Lu-  
dendorff and Hindenburg strut through  
the streets of Berlin with the yells of  
the Pan-Germanists about them. The  
old Hohenzollern creed is still the only  
altar at which millions of the Hun  
worship. They want no republic. They  
take for granted the re-establishment  
of the Kaiser or his substitute. They  
have a new "der tax," and it is the  
day when once more a Hohenzollern  
chief shall sit in the seat of his  
fathers and organize anew another  
thrust at civilization.

God gave the universal enemy into  
our hands, but we signed away the  
triumph.

Of all the colossal blunders recorded  
in history the granting of the armis-  
tice was the most colossal. Instead of  
observing November 11 as an interna-  
tional holiday of thanksgiving, civiliza-  
tion is more than likely to look back  
to it arrayed in sackcloth and ashes.  
Soldiers won the great war and  
diplomats tossed the victory into the  
waste basket.

It is charity to say that the armis-  
tice was "little short of a crime."

## THE COURT DECISION

The long watched for decision of the  
Supreme Court of the United States  
was made public yesterday. It fixes  
the constitutionality of the war time  
prohibition act beyond further dis-  
pute. A less determined opponent  
than the liquor interest would ac-  
knowledge defeat and accept the situ-  
ation with what grace it may. But  
the liquor crowd, always moved by  
greed, hangs hungrily to the hope  
that it may yet coin a few more  
dollars from its nefarious trade. So it  
comforts itself with the hope  
that President Wilson will declare

demobilization complete in season for  
it to turn over some of its stock in  
trade before constitutional prohibition  
actually goes into effect. This hope  
may of course be fulfilled.

Nevertheless, the decision of the  
court, a unanimous decision, is one  
step further in evidence of the reali-  
zation by this country, perhaps by  
the whole world, that the liquor traffic  
is essentially an evil standing in the  
way of actively blocking the pro-  
gress and prosperity of the race. The  
benefits which have accrued to the  
people even under the partial en-  
forcement of prohibition, have been so  
manifest as to become acknowledged  
by all impartial observers. Those  
who do not agree to this demonstra-  
tion are those who are actuated by the  
desire to make money or the desire to  
yield to the cravings of their own  
appetites. The opinions of greedy  
money-makers by the traffic receive  
and deserve no consideration. The  
confirmed inebriate, who for the sake  
of his appetite will sacrifice every-  
thing ordinarily held dear, who for  
appetite's sake will see his wife suffer  
and his children in rags, does arouse

a sense of profound pity, but his  
opinions are not weighty upon the  
public mind. If he will not curb his  
appetite for those whom he should hold  
first in his regard, he cannot be  
expected to do so for the general and  
public good. Another class of men still  
friends of and apologists for the  
liquor traffic, have come so far under  
its vicious influence that they cannot  
see that their own indulgence in a  
mild degree is lessening to their own  
efficiency or that they are being count-  
ed in the ranks of those who are  
opposing progress and the betterment  
of the race, both from a material and  
a spiritual standpoint. A building does  
not fall to the ground the moment its  
foundation begins to rot. The influ-  
ence of the agent of deterioration has  
begun its work upon them, and they  
fail to appreciate what is patent to  
the observer.

There will doubtless still be strug-  
gles by and for the liquor interests.  
But the unanimous decision of the  
Supreme Court drives one more nail  
into the fast closing coffin of the al-  
most defunct John Barleycorn.

## NO DISARMAMENT?

If the world believed that the great  
war had put an end to war, or that  
the league of nations would make  
peace perpetual, should we not see  
the principal powers now reducing  
their armaments and uniting their  
small remaining forces in a body of  
international police? For these things  
we fought, to end war, to make a  
lasting peace, to throw off the burden  
of heavy armaments, and to maintain  
law and order throughout the world.  
We won the war, but is the victory  
barren? The league was constituted,  
but we see no sign of even a beginning  
with anything like the disarmament.  
Nor is there apparent anywhere that  
faith in the league of nations which  
is essential to its success.

Though armies and navies are  
necessarily being reduced to what is  
called a peace footing, their strength  
is not being made less than it was  
before the war. Adoption of the offi-  
cial proposals in regard to the stand-  
ing army of the United States will  
make it larger than ever. Before the  
war the legal maximum enlisted  
strength of the regular army was  
100,000, and the actual administra-  
tive maximum was lower, being in  
1912 only 87,975, including 7840  
Philippine scouts.

Now the administration and the  
general staff ask for a peace time  
army of 500,000 men as the neces-  
sary minimum, and Gen. March ex-  
plains that this would be the skele-  
ton of an organized force exceeding  
1,000,000. Maj. Gen. Black, chief of  
staff, does not tell us in his an-  
nual report that defensive works  
along our coasts are less necessary  
than they were, but says that they  
have "lost nothing in importance from  
the lessons of the war."

British opinion is of the same sober  
sort, favoring further precautions or  
preparations rather than anything  
shot of pre-war organizations. The  
admirals calculate on war. While Sir  
Percy Scott would multiply the war  
ships, Lord Fisher declares that the  
present navy is knocked out by the  
prodigious development of aircraft,  
which will "swarm in the heavens,  
carrying inconceivable cargoes of men  
and bombs, some fast, some slow, some  
acting like battle cruisers, others as  
destroyers," and, therefore, he would  
have his country get ready for the  
war which "transforms the atmos-  
phere into the battleground of the  
future."

Then Lord Jellicoe, speaking at  
Calgary, remarks that the events of  
recent days at Washington "have dis-  
heartened those who had faith in the  
immediate result of the formation  
of the league of nations," and that  
"the people will want to be sure that  
they will be absolutely secure under  
a league of nations before they will  
consent to cutting down expenditures  
for naval defence." Disappointment,  
caution, precaution—these are also  
uppermost in Italy and Japan. The

demobilization complete in season for  
it to turn over some of its stock in  
trade before constitutional prohibition  
actually goes into effect. This hope  
may of course be fulfilled.

Nevertheless, the decision of the  
court, a unanimous decision, is one  
step further in evidence of the reali-  
zation by this country, perhaps by  
the whole world, that the liquor traffic  
is essentially an evil standing in the  
way of actively blocking the pro-  
gress and prosperity of the race. The  
benefits which have accrued to the  
people even under the partial en-  
forcement of prohibition, have been so  
manifest as to become acknowledged  
by all impartial observers. Those  
who do not agree to this demonstra-  
tion are those who are actuated by the  
desire to make money or the desire to  
yield to the cravings of their own  
appetites. The opinions of greedy  
money-makers by the traffic receive  
and deserve no consideration. The  
confirmed inebriate, who for the sake  
of his appetite will sacrifice every-  
thing ordinarily held dear, who for  
appetite's sake will see his wife suffer  
and his children in rags, does arouse

## CHEAP ROADS EXPENSIVE

The highway experts of America are  
beginning to learn that it is the  
cheaply built road that is the most  
expensive in the long run. This is be-  
ing proven beyond all doubt, by fig-  
ures covering a period of years and  
all kinds of construction from gravel  
to concrete. In fact the old advocates  
of gravel and dirt roads of a few  
years ago are rapidly becoming  
converted to the hard surface types  
for the very reason that the figures  
show the former are the two most ex-  
pensive kinds of highway that can be  
constructed, except where the travel  
is light.

What might be called the knock-  
out blow to the gravel and dirt road  
on important thoroughfares has just  
been given by Frederick Stuart Greene,  
New York's state highway commis-  
sioner, and one of the greatest author-  
ities on this subject. He has recently  
completed an exhaustive study of the  
subject and his findings are decid-  
edly illuminating to say the least. The  
result of his investigation has con-  
vinced him that the concrete road, as  
now constructed along scientific lines  
and with the great improvements that  
have been made in building it during  
the past three or four years, is the  
"cheapest of all. Because of this fact  
he has practically abandoned other  
types on the heavy arteries of travel  
and in the future will construct trav-  
eling on them but concrete.

Comparing the higher types of roads  
Commissioner Greene finds that the  
average construction cost of water-  
bound macadam in New York is \$17,  
500 a mile and that it costs \$950 a  
mile a year to maintain. Its average  
life is about seven years after which  
it requires a complete reconstruction.  
The average cost of bituminous ma-  
cadam, similar to our Portland and  
Brunswick road, is now \$18,900, ac-  
cording to Commissioner Greene, with  
an average maintenance cost a mil-  
lion every year of \$600. The average life  
of this type is about seven years. The  
concrete road surfaces have cost New  
York an average of \$25,821 a mile but  
the point here is that their annual  
cost of maintenance has been only  
\$100 and he finds that the newer types  
are being kept in perfect condition for  
an expense of less than \$50 a mile.  
The average life of concrete road, he  
says, is about 15 years and then only  
the surface to be renewed using the  
original concrete work as a base for  
the new construction.

"From all available data," says  
Commissioner Greene, "there is no  
doubt that at the end of eight or 10  
years of service, depending upon the  
amount of traffic, the concrete pav-  
ment is the most economical one that  
can be constructed."

The state of Iowa also has com-  
piled some interesting figures compar-  
ing gravel road maintenance with  
concrete. These are particularly start-  
ling. It has found that the average  
cost of maintaining its gravel roads  
has been \$1,222.60 a mile, per year,  
while that of concrete has been \$150.  
On the other hand the concrete road  
is always in the best of condition for  
all kinds of travel, 12 months in the  
year, unless covered with snow, while  
the gravel road is only available dur-  
ing the summer months and is un-  
usable or almost too rough to travel  
over during the remainder of the  
time.

## When

the success  
or failure of  
any day de-  
pends upon whether  
the bowels functionate  
properly or not

You Need

**BEECHAM'S  
PILLS**

The digestion of food  
entails the production  
of poisons that must  
be eliminated regularly  
and thoroughly.

Largest Sale of Any  
Medicine in the World

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

## No energy

You cannot attend to your work properly, or with any degree of  
satisfaction, if your head aches or if you feel dull and grouchy from a  
disordered stomach, or imperfect digestion. To do your work  
easily, quickly and well, and to keep it, you must have a clear

If you have been confined in a close room, open the windows or get  
out for a moment and get your lungs filled with fresh air. If your  
stomach is deranged from hasty eating or eating too heartily of  
rich or indigestible food try a few doses of "L. F." Atwood's  
Medicine to start up your digestive functions. You will get speedy  
relief and you will find yourself doing your customary work easily  
and with satisfaction to yourself. Fifty cents a bottle at all dealers.  
Sample free from "L. F." Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

## WHY NOT BE NATURAL

"I don't see how I can come to the  
meeting this afternoon; you see I am  
going to have company and I must  
go through the house," said a house-  
wife to a friend as they sat at the  
corner. And the friend said, why do  
you care? I understand how it is.  
"My husband's mother is coming to  
visit me next week, and I am up to  
my ears in work; it's so trying to have  
company when one is busy with other  
things because it means so much which  
extra work, I have got to go through  
the whole house to say nothing of  
fixing up the spare room," declared  
the other matron and her audience  
in sympathy. Every body seems to  
understand by intuition that company  
means a general shaking up and  
turning over in the average house-  
hold. Why should it be? Company  
means or ought to mean companion-  
ship, not a reason for upsetting every-  
thing. Is it a fact that as a general  
thing women keep their homes so  
loosely, so hit or miss, that if an out-  
sider is to come in there must be a  
general upheaval and settlement before  
it is considered etiquette to generally  
disturb everybody in the home as a  
token of respect for the guest? It  
because in order to show courtesy  
to those who come in one must make  
the family uncomfortable from Pa to  
Baby? None of these things. It is  
from the mistaken idea that what is  
good enough for the family is not good  
enough for company; that outsiders  
must be elevated to a platform above  
the one on which the family resides,  
lest something be said not quite com-  
plimentary to the regime of the house-  
hold. This is from the standpoint  
of the housewife. How does the com-  
pany, the average company, look upon  
it?

Probably you have been company  
at some time or another in your life  
and met with the incidents which are  
natural to the situation. You have  
arrived on the scheduled time if you  
are wise; not a train before or a  
ment late, because that means that  
the whole program is upset to begin  
with. It means that if you are early  
you find the lady of the house in her  
of in a spic and span afternoon gown,  
and a face that is devoid of any  
sessions; one calls upon her for pleas-

wrinkles of worry or anxiety; being a  
guest you never for a second  
look and see the surface and see that  
thousand and one little bothers that  
have preceded this calm. If you are  
late on the other hand you find a  
family, a cook out of patience  
because the ginger is getting cold, and  
a look of children over-crowded for  
arrival not for reasons of welcome but  
for reasons of hope deferred.

You are shown through a house-  
which hasn't the first evidence of  
really being lived in; every last book  
on the center table; not a toy, not  
a bit of sewing is in sight anywhere;  
nothing mars the heavenly order which  
is the first law. You are shown to a  
room which is immaculate in its ap-  
pearance, where one's first thought  
is that one has come upon a private  
exhibition of embroidery and fine  
linen, and later there you discover  
that the bed in which you are expected  
to repose is made up with such lavish  
and elaborate care that you stand be-  
fore it dreading to disturb its exquisite  
perfection. In fact I know of one  
woman who shown into a room where  
she took them all to the bed and slept on the bare mat-  
tress under blankets. No one ever  
told of these things. It is known it till she told of it as a joke on  
the mistaken idea that what is herself some months after, but she  
good enough for the family is not good  
enough for company; that outsiders  
must be elevated to a platform above  
the one on which the family resides,  
lest something be said not quite com-  
plimentary to the regime of the house-  
hold. This is from the standpoint  
of the housewife. How does the com-  
pany, the average company, look upon  
it?

No real person wants to be "made  
company of;" anybody with an ounce  
of sense would rather be handed out  
the simple hospitality of the simple  
home, the welcome that includes one  
in the group instead of sets one apart

careless Swain  
His fellow clerks gathered round him  
when the news became public property  
and extended congratulations.  
"But," said one man, "I understand  
the girl you are engaged to is a twin;  
how do you tell the difference between  
her and her sister?"  
"Well, it's a jolly nice family," said  
the lucky man, "and I don't bother  
very much."

## U. S. R. R. ADMINISTRATION

Director General of Railroads

## BANGOR &amp; ARROSTOOK R. R.

## TIME TABLE

Corrected to September 29, 1919

Trains Daily Except Sunday

From HOULTON

8:28 a. m.—For Fort Fairfield, Caribou

9:23 a. m.—For Bangor, Portland and

11:30 a. m.—For Ashland, St. Francis, Ft.

1:40 p. m.—For Dover & Foxcroft, Green-

6:26 p. m.—For Bangor, Portland and

8:02 p. m.—For Fort Fairfield, Van Buren

8:19 a. m.—From HOULTON, Bangor, Buffet

9:19 a. m.—From Van Buren, Caribou, Ft.

12:58 p. m.—From Bangor, Portland, Bangor

2:54 p. m.—From St. Francis, Ft. Kent,

6:21 p. m.—From Van Buren, Limestone

7:59 p. m.—From Bangor, Portland, Bangor

Time tables giving complete information

may be obtained at ticket offices.

GEO. M. HOUGHTON, General Passenger

Agent, Bangor, Me.

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## YOUR AMBITION

Do you tire out easily? Have you lost some of your  
accustomed vim and is your ambition to do things at low  
ebb? Your resistance is broken. You should find help  
and invigoration in rich, nourishing

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Taken faithfully for a reasonable length of time, Scott's  
seldom fails to freshen the blood, build up the general  
health and impart a feeling of well-being to the body.  
For that tired-out feeling take Scott's Emulsion.



The exclusive grade of cod-liver oil used in Scott's Emulsion is the famous  
"S. & B. Process," made in Norway and refined in our own American  
Laboratories. It is a guarantee of purity and palatability unsurpassed.  
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

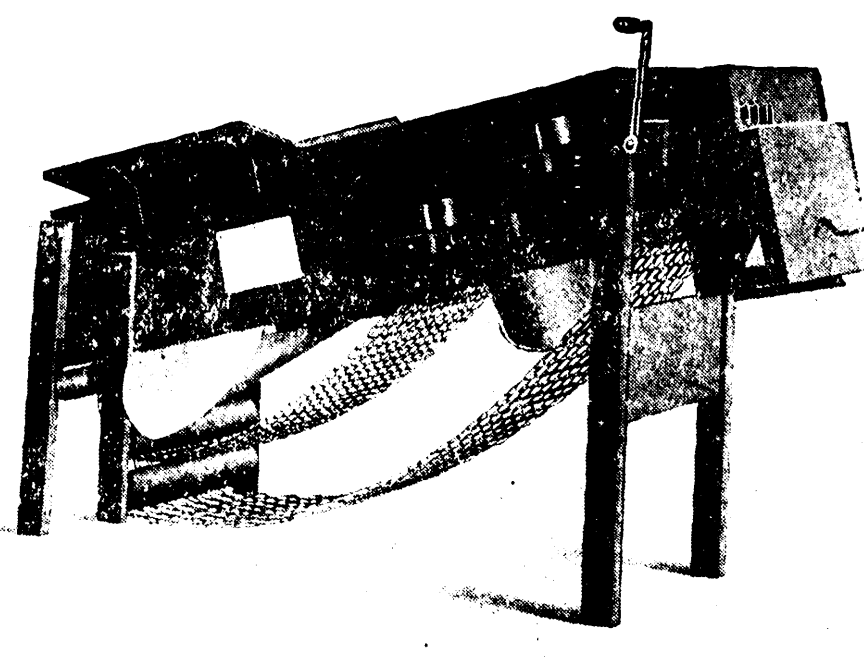
Use only three level tea-  
spoonfuls for five cups

**RED ROSE**  
TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

Save Time and Potatoes---Money for the Farmers

## BOGG'S POTATO GRADER



The law requires the grading of potatoes and this machine does  
the work—Call and see it

**JAMES S. PEABODY** Bangor Street  
Houlton, Maine



## HIGH TRIBUTE TO

## JOHN REDMOND

**Great Patriot and Statesman**  
 "To have served long and faithfully without reward—to have given all of life to one high purpose—to have faced a great crisis greatly—these are claims enough for Redmond that the allegiance of his comrades and followers may be justified when it is judged."

At a moment when the future of Ireland hangs in the balance, Capt. Stephen Gwynn has called back the great shade of John Redmond. It is not yet two years since the Irish leader died. The Ireland to which he devoted all his life and powers is still at the crossroads where it stood at his death. A change has passed over the surface of its politics. New men and new policy have replaced the old, but the problem of its government still remains. The crowded events of the last 20 months had almost thrust the memory of Redmond aside, and it was a true service both to Ireland and to Great Britain to cause the ring of his voice and the high ideals for which he contended to be heard again at this time. From the moment when, first entering the House of Commons as a member in 1881, he found Parnell, the leader to whom he adhered to the end—"the calm and pale featured young man"—facing an angry assembly which he had kept within "the precincts" for 40 years, until he made his last tragic admission of failure at the Irish convention, Redmond fought neither for fame nor reward but, from sheer sense of duty, for the right of Ireland to self-government.

In "John Redmond's Last Year" Capt. Gwynn deals mainly with the events from 1912 to the spring of 1918. Up to this period he leads by an introduction which, in itself, is an admirable sketch of Irish political history since the early '80's. Through it the central figure looms larger and larger until it fills the whole field of vision. Eventually it stands heroically before the world in that famous scene in August, 1914, when Redmond on his own responsibility pledged Ireland to the allied cause—the crowning moment of his life. Few in this country, or indeed in Ireland, have ever realized how grave was the decision which confronted the Irish leader at that time. He knew his country well. He had faith in the generosity of its people. He had confidence in his own power to speak for them. He believed in the righteousness of the war. "I say to the government that they may tomorrow withdraw every one of their troops from Ireland. Ireland will be defended by her armed sons from invasion, and for that purpose the armed Catholics of the south will only be too glad to join arms with the armed Protestant Ulstermen." Germany may have counted on Britain being entangled in Irish affairs. One Irishman had the power to defeat those hopes, and he did not hesitate in action. Capt. Gwynn explains how suddenly he determined was made, and how the vision of the statesman was justified in the event. Nevertheless, there were carping voices even then.

The story which follows is one in which tragedy slowly accumulates. It is told without rancor and with transparent justice. At first Ireland responded, recruits pouring in, and it seemed that the country would stand united in common cause. Redmond had offered the Irish volunteers for the defence of Ireland, he made strenuous efforts to induce the government to arm and equip them. He believed that if the volunteer organizations were recognized and trusted that trust would be generously repaid in man power for foreign service. But the government—and Lord Kitchener was, according to Capt. Gwynn, mainly responsible for refusal—would not take the risk. Redmond failed to inspire others with either the faith or the courage which he himself possessed. With delay in recognition of the volunteers, suspicion grew in Ireland. The organization, which at one time numbered 170,000 men, had no purpose to fulfil the enthusiasm of its early days waned. Eventually there came secession and disaster.

Capt. Gwynn held that the formation of the coalition government in which Sir Edward Carson was attorney-general "marked the first stage of Redmond's defeat and the victory of Sir Edward Carson and Sinn Féin." Suspicion in Ireland became darker, recruiting dropped by half. Nevertheless, in January, 1916, Redmond reached what his biographer believed to have been the high water line of his achievement. The home rule act, was on the statute book and on the question of "conscription, then a supreme issue, he had won the right of Ireland to be treated as a self-governing country. "During the early months of 1916 the relations between Great Britain and Ireland were better than at any time of which history tells." Then, in 1916, came the rebellion; with it and with the political negotiations which followed in the summer of the same year this book deals fully, but it is the final chapter that perhaps the chief interest lies in.

The author was a prominent member of the Irish convention. He tells the story of its labors and of its eventual failure with impartial accuracy. Rightly he makes Redmond the central and dominating figure. Irish historians will rejoice that Capt. Gwynn has preserved so much of the convention speeches of Ireland's greatest orator of that period. They stand as the record of what Ireland may yet regard as the highest conception of the national ideal. These words suffice: "We must come to a settlement."

We must rise to the occasion—if only to save ourselves from a lifelong remorse for wrecking this venture—for what the historian of the future would describe as a crime against the empire in her hour of deadliest peril, and a crime against the peace and happiness of our own beloved and long-suffering country." Again, in his last great speech to his fellow-countrymen: "Personal loss I set aside. My position—our position—before the war was that we possessed the confidence of nearly the entire country. I took a risk—we took it with eyes open. I have—we have—not merely taken the risk, but made the sacrifice. If the choice were to be made tomorrow, I would do it all over again. I have had my surfeit of public life. My modest ambition would be to serve in some quite humble capacity under the first Unionist prime minister of Ireland."

Redmond failed to carry his party in his last great effort to achieve a settlement. He left the convention a dying man, and the end came before the final failure of its proceedings. It had been for him not merely the last hope of his party, but the last opportunity of establishing in good will that united Ireland for which he had labored for many arduous years. Capt. Gwynn disclaimed the intention to present Redmond as a hero. Many readers of his book will hold that he has failed not to do so. He shows a man truly great, if greatness lies in singleness of mind and subordination of every interest to one dominant ideal, and that the service of his country. It was the tradition of Parnell that Ireland could not spare one of her sons. When his mantle fell on Redmond that tradition was kept inviolate to the last. I was the object which dominated the Irish leader through all the complex disputes which followed the introduction of the home rule bill of 1912. It was its order to secure it that he took the grave risk of accepting Lord Middleton's proposals at the Irish convention. He believed as he said himself, "that the co-operation of Ulstermen is necessary for a prosperous and free Ireland." He was not permitted to achieve the consummation of his hopes but the ideal which he set before him still inspires many of his countrymen.

The day has yet to come when, with the passing of the present phase of Irish politics, John Redmond will stand in his true place, acknowledged by his own people as one of the greatest patriots in their country's history. It may well be that Capt. Gwynn's faithful tribute will stir in Ireland a new appreciation of the dead leader, and a new effort to secure that aim which he so highly prized. All who wish well to Ireland will hope that it may.

## RESTRICTS USE

## OF NEWSPRINT

A new plan for restricting use of print paper was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Hoch, Republican, Kansas. The Hoch bill would restrict all newspapers and periodicals from using more paper during the first six months of 1920 than was used during the first half of 1919. The restriction would take into consideration increased circulation, and provision would be made for new publications.

## Forfeit Postal Privileges

Under the Hoch bill, designed as a substitute for the Anthony measure, no publisher would be given the second class mailing privileges without filing a pledge to observe the limitation, and violators would suffer the penalty of paying third class postage rates. Representative Anthony and other members of the postoffice committee were said to favor the Hoch bill in view of the many objections raised to the Anthony measure.

Every newspaper in the country was called upon by the house postoffice committee to reduce its consumption of newsprint paper by 10 per cent. for a period of six months, in an effort to relieve the present serious shortage, which the committee has been told, threatens the destruction of a number of small papers.

Voluntary co-operation of publishers would obviate the necessity for repressive government action, said the committee statement which was prepared by Chairman Steenerson. Members of the committee said that if the publishers carried out the voluntary conservation plan, further action on the Anthony bill to limit the size of newspapers and periodicals using the second class mail privilege would be postponed for the present at least.

## Publishers Approve Plan

During the hearings on the Anthony bill Chairman Steenerson questioned representatives of newspapers from over the country as to whether a voluntary reduction would solve the problem and almost without exception the publishers said such a plan would meet with their approval.

Testimony of President Glass of the

American Publishers Association and representatives of paper mills and paper brokerage firms indicated that the prospective shortage for 1920 was slightly less than 10 per cent., and the committee decided that a general reduction of 10 per cent. by every publication would eliminate the necessity of enacting legislation opposed by practically every large daily in the country and some smaller publications.

## GERMAN DYES ARE

## ASSURED AMERICA

A six-months' supply of German vat dyes, to tide American consumers over until the time when American manufacturers hope to have available a full line of these important colors, is assured, according to a cablegram received from the head of the German dye syndicate by Dr. Charles H. Herty, chemical adviser to the American section of the reparations committee of the peace conference.

Part of these dyes are to be supplied on highly advantageous financial terms by the Germans under the compulsory features of the peace treaty, payment being made in marks at the present depreciated rate of exchange, while the remainder will be sold by them in dollar prices, figured at approximately the peace time value of the mark.

The peace treaty required Germany, Dr. Herty said, to surrender 50 per cent. of its stocks of dyes to the reparations commission for distribution among the allies. The American shares of this would have supplied 30 per cent. of the immediate American

demand and would not have been available until 60 days after proclamation of peace. By the present arrangements the Germans have agreed to turn over these stocks of about 20,000 tons immediately.

## RULINGS ON

## EXPRESS PACKAGES

The new express packing rules went into effect Wednesday. Under the regulations now in force, all express shipments over 25 pounds must be forwarded in wooden containers or cartons bearing the boxmakers' certificate as to strength and size required by the express company.

No change is contemplated in the shipments under the 25 pound limit, which will still be accepted wrapped in paper.

Christmas shippers should not only send their holiday packages early, but see that they are properly packed and accurately addressed.

It will be well for Christmas shippers to keep in mind the 25 pound limitation for paper-wrapped packages. Most holiday presents, we believe are under that weight and are, therefore, not affected by the new rules.

"But any shipments over 25 pounds must be forwarded in special containers, and we will be very glad to give any one interested full information as to how they should prepare their Christmas presents for shipment by express."

## LARGE PRODUCTION

Record prices and bountiful productions in the value of farm crops harvested this year to the unprecedented

total of \$14,092,740,000, exceeding the value of last year's crops by almost \$1,500,000,000.

Final estimates of production have been issued by the department of agriculture and values were based on prices paid to producers December 1. The area of harvested crops this year was more than 2,600,002 acres larger than last year, amounting to a total of 359,124,473 acres.

Corn maintained its place as king of crops with a value of \$3,934,234,000, while cotton, including cottonseed, was second with a total value of \$2,332,913,000. The hay crop was third with \$2,129,087,000. Wheat, combining the winter and spring crops, was fourth with \$2,028,522,000. Oats, a billion dollar crop last year, reached a total of only \$895,603,000 because of decreased production.

Record crops of winter wheat, rice, sweet potatoes and hay were grown, while the production of all wheat, rye, and tobacco was next to the largest ever harvested.

Prices paid producers were higher this year, for every crop than they were last year with the exception of beans, cranberries and oranges.

## A Mule's Epitaph

An army mule at one of the cantonments "went west." The private who had charge of the last rites had to fill out the regulation form, and came across the suggestion, Disposition of carcass.

After a moment's thought Sammie wrote on the blank line:

"Mean and deceitful."

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN

### AT YOUNG S

26 State St.

We carry the largest and most up-to-date line of smokers' articles that can be found east of Boston. We take pleasure in showing our stock. Whether you buy or not, you receive the same courteous treatment that we extend to all.

Visit our store before buying his Xmas gift.

Watch Our Windows for Suggestions

HOME OF THE  
**BCM**  
 50 for \$3.25

Agents for  
**Page & Shaw's CANDIES**  
 Bangor, Me.

HOME OF THE  
**BCM**  
 50 for \$3.25

# DELCO-LIGHT

*"Electricity for every Farm"*

The Delco-Light engine is the valve-in-the-head type—used in the best and most powerful airplane engines and in hundreds of thousands of automobiles.

It is air-cooled—runs on kerosene in any climate—has only one place to oil and has a simple mixing valve in place of carburetor.

The storage battery is exclusively designed and built for Delco-Light with thick plates, wood and rubber separators and many improvements that insure long life.

Delco-Light long ago passed the experimental stage and has gone through the refining influence of three and one-half years of production and of usage by 75,000 customers.

You will find plants in the homes of your community. Just ask your neighbor about his Delco-Light plant.

Delco-Light makes happy homes; it saves time and labor, taking away lots of hard, unpleasant tasks. It "Pays for Itself" by the work it does and the time it saves.

Of the more than 75,000 Satisfied Users of Delco-Light, the first are among the most enthusiastic—proof that the simplicity and durability of Delco-Light meets the requirements of its customers.

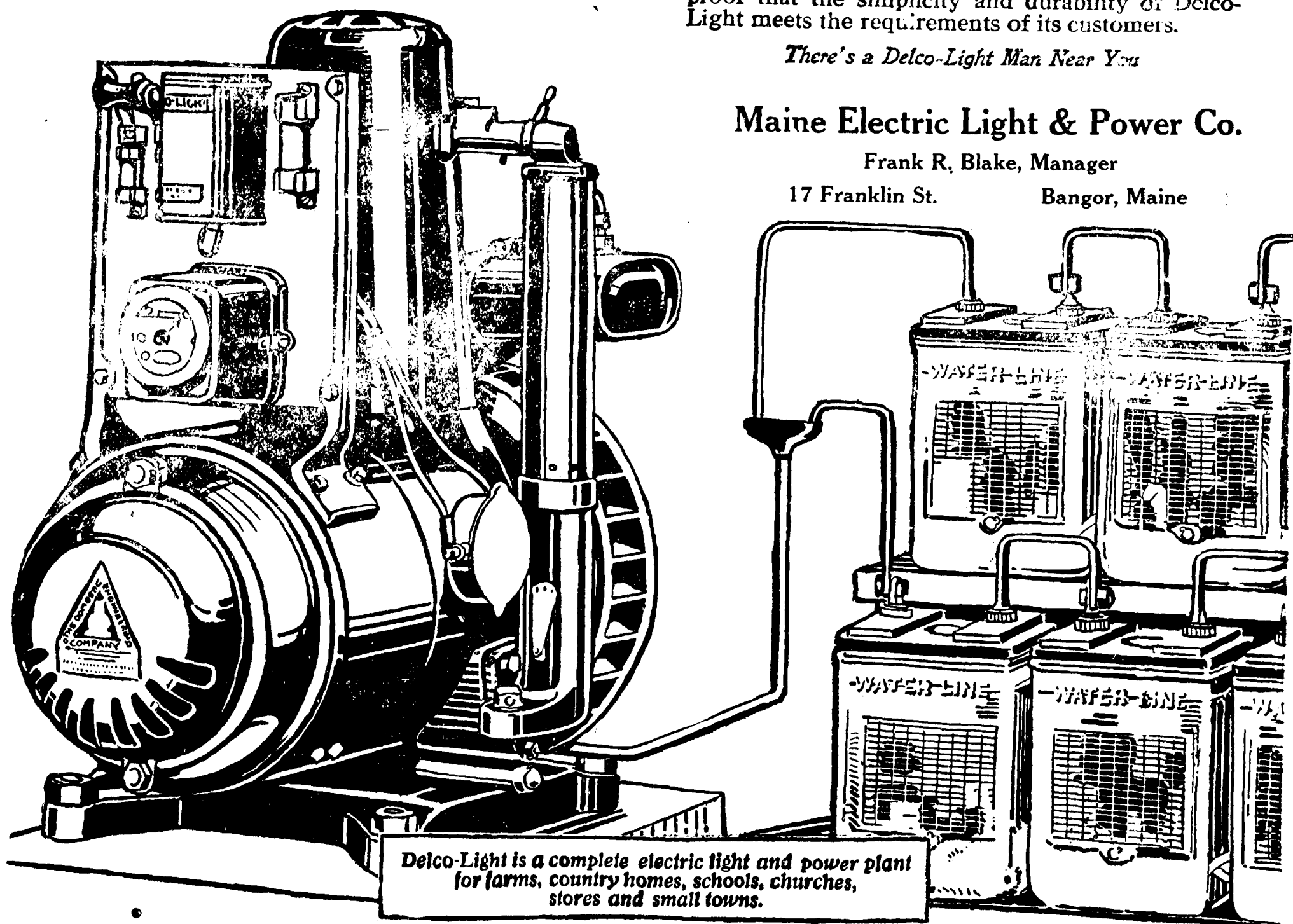
*There's a Delco-Light Man Near You*

**Maine Electric Light & Power Co.**

Frank R. Blake, Manager

17 Franklin St.

Bangor, Maine



Delco-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for farms, country homes, schools, churches, stores and small towns.

THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING COMPANY, Makers of Delco-Light Products, DAYTON, OHIO



## NEW TELEPHONE

## HAS NO HELLOS

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has arranged for the installation of the latest developments in telephone apparatus in the new central office building of the company, now in course of construction in Boston.

The connection of parties calling will be accomplished by means of a dial on the face of the telephone instrument in the premises of subscribers without the assistance of an operator.

This new development in telephony, it is expected, will be working through a part of the system in about two years, but its introduction does not mean that the company intends to dispense with its operators. It will be a generation at least before even all the large offices in Boston are equipped with the new apparatus.

The dial on the face of the instruments connected with the new exchange will be equipped with 10 small holes, each carrying one of the 10 numerals, and also marked with letters of the alphabet. By a simple movement of the dial the subscriber will indicate by means of the letters the exchange desired, and by means of the numbers the telephone desired in the exchange. The central office equipment will automatically establish the connection. A signal will notify the subscriber when a connection is not made. The same means of operation will call a chief operator or any desired operator.

General Manager Driver, speaking of the new method, said:

"Before introducing this new type of mechanical switchboard we made a thorough investigation of its merits. Except in the exchanges where from time to time the mechanically operated system is installed, subscribers will continue to make calls as at present, by giving the number to the operator."

"We shall need operators to handle toll connections, chief operator calls, information calls, etc., and also to operate our manual switchboards, for many years to come. Therefore, our present operating force need not feel worried about the possibility of being displaced. The change will be so gradual that we shall continue to need our present force of operators, and more besides; but as the system is extended the need of new operators will not be as marked as at present."

"The mechanically-operated system seems to meet with public favor wherever it is installed."

## GERMANY WILL

## PAY FOR SHIPS

The German government has yielded to the demands of the allies on the Scaup Flow affair and declares itself ready to make reparation for the damages caused by the destruction of the surrendered warships. But it desires to make the reparation otherwise than in accordance with the demands of the protocol, which is the surrender of an equivalent amount of merchant tonnage.

The German note, delivered to Paul

Barasta, secretary of the peace conference, says:

"The German government maintains its opinion that the best means to reach a solution of the Scaup Flow incident would have been to submit the case to international arbitration at The Hague. Such a measure would not have delayed putting the treaty into force, or the signing of the protocol thus modified."

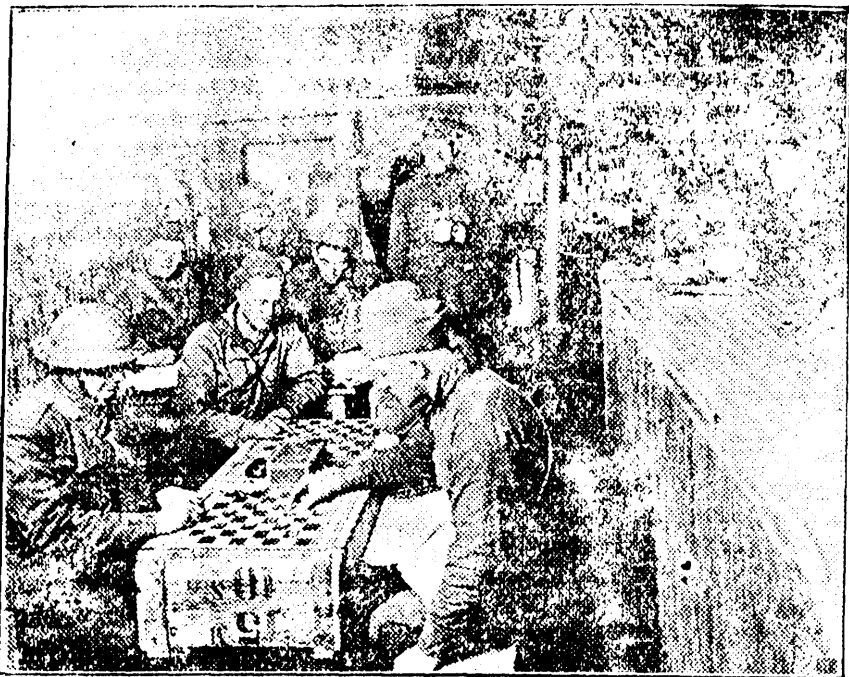
"Desiring, however, of doing its utmost for the early re-establishment of peace, the German government declares itself ready to make reparation for the damages caused to the allied and associated governments by the destruction of the ships."

"But the German government is unable to effect such reparations in the manner demanded by the protocol of Nov. 1 because the execution of the demands formulated in that protocol would compromise irretrievably Germany's economic life and also render impossible of execution the other enormous obligations which the treaty imposes on Germany."

"The German government will formulate, through experts, positive detailed propositions showing a mode of reparation, which, although adding a new and heavy burden on Germany in its present situation, are not altogether incompatible with its vital interests."

The general terms of the German reply had been known for several days, according to commentators here and it was the subject of particular consideration at the London conference last week with the result, it is said, that it has been decided not to permit the Germans to prolong the negotiations even orally. A definite answer, it is declared, is likely to be formulated within a brief period, the note taking the character of an ultimatum and fixing a definite time for the signing of the protocol and the exchange of ratifications putting the peace treaty into effect.

## The "Y" at the Front



Playing checkers with your gas mask at the "alerte" must have its fascination. In the photograph a group of soldiers is shown playing in a Y. H. C. A. hut just behind the front lines in France. Officers, tired from duty in the trenches, are refreshing themselves with coffee. Hanging from the ceiling are boxing gloves which the "Y" secretary keeps handy when checkers get too slow for the boys.

## CANADA TRAINING

## 19,290 DISABLED MEN

Canada is training 19,290 ex-soldiers in the arts of peace, according to Col. Hugh Clark, M. P., parliamentary secretary. He said that at the end of the fiscal year the cost of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment would run up to \$57,000,000. He stated that although the war is practically over and demobilization almost complete, the Canadian government is maintaining another army, who are being trained in the arts of peace and not in the arts of war. These are disabled men and minors who are being vocationally trained. That army numbers today 19,290, each one of whom draws pay and allowance ranging from \$60 to \$150, according to the number of dependents, while taking a course of training averaging seven months.

There are 6556 receiving free medical treatment with pay and allowances at various hospitals, and 12,000 more receiving free medical treatment without pay and allowances. The number applying for vocational

## GOOD NEWS

Many of the nervous, pale and debilitated are being helped to recover health and strength. This is good news.

They are taking Pepton, which combines iron in the most agreeable, effective and up-to-date form, overcoming all the objectionable features of older and other preparations of iron. It comes in chocolate-coated pills—does not injure the teeth, does not leave an inky or metallic flavor in the mouth, and does not cause constipation.

Pepton is a thoroughly scientific preparation, the ultimate result of careful study and research by one of the most successful of pharmaceutical chemists. It is a real, not a make-believe, iron tonic, especially beneficial in cases of pale, thin blood, weak, unstrung nerves, mental and physical exhaustion—makes the young more vigorous and the old less feeble. Pepton is sold by all druggists.

training is still urgent. He added that the expenditure on this work is a national investment, since it encourages the disabled man to become a worker and a producer.

## ENDURANCE TEST

Probably as great a stunt as was ever "pulled off" by an automobile was the one which took place this week when an Essex car started from Boston at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday

night, December 15th, with the intention of making the run to Fort Kent and return in 36 hours. It was a big undertaking, and one which but very few people would think possible to achieve. But it was done, and the car back at its starting point with seven minutes to spare, having made the round trip, over 1100 miles, over all kinds of roads, in intensely cold weather, in 35 hours and 53 minutes.

And this, too, after the loss of four hours' time due to a broken axle, which the car sustained a few miles south of Houlton, where it overtook and ran into a load of hay. It certainly was a remarkable feat, an innovation in autoing.

In Aroostook the snow drifts were quite numerous, but the plucky car never hesitated, plunging through them at breakneck speed, leaving a cloud of snow in its wake.

The car attracted considerable attention while in Houlton, where it stopped for gasoline, going to Presque Isle, Caribou and Fort Kent and return by way of Van Buren; a distance of 134 miles, in four hours and a half. This is remarkable when the number of snow drifts en-

countered is taken into consideration.

The auto left Boston at 8:30 a.m., reaching Portland at 11:28 P. M.; Bangor at 3:32 A. M.; December 16; Lincoln at 5:49 A. M.; Houlton 9:40 Caribou at 1:19 P. M.; Fort Kent 3:43 P. M. Returning the auto left Fort Kent at 3:50 P. M., arriving at Caribou at 6:05 P. M.; Houlton 7:45; Bangor 12:15 A. M.; December 17; Portland 5:12 A. M.; Boston 8:23 A. M.

A short delay was caused between Presque Isle and Caribou by a piece of dirt getting in the carburetor, and at Caribou the water in the radiator was thawed out; for, he it remembered his trip was made on snow covered roads, with the thermometer at zero, way from 25 to 42 degrees below zero.

Relay in chauffeurs were made at Houlton, Caribou, Lincoln, Bangor and Portland.

Convalescence after pneumonia, typhoid fever and the grip, is sometimes merely apparent, not real. To make it real and rapid, there is no other tonic so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands so testify. Take Hood's.

## But Not Too Good

"Why did you ask those people to wait, Marie?"

"I wanted to see if you were in, madam."

"A good maid can always tell from the look of visitors whether her mistress is in or out."

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the District of Maine. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Ernest H. Good. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of said Ernest H. Good of Caribou in the county of Aroostook and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1919, the said Ernest H. Good 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 10th day of January, A. D. 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Houlton, December 19th, 1919. EDWIN L. VAIL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

## ATTENTION FARMERS!

All farmers desiring to purchase Fertilizer or Chemicals are requested to place their orders before January 1st, 1920.

Houlton Local, No. 15, A.F. of F. R. H. Hovey, Mgr.

## BOXING

Christmas Afternoon

## HEYWOOD THEATRE, HOULTON

Knockout Grant

For Welterweight Champion-ship of Maine

Two other Preliminaries

vs Young Lee

YOUNG POOLER

Doors open at 2.30

The Fighting Blacksmith

vs PAL LORRAINE

First Bout at 3.00

SIX ROUNDS

Two Six Round Bouts

To the out of town Fans:

You can arrive on morning or noon trains and will be able to leave, going north or south after the bouts

Central Maine Power Company is building its new power station at Skowhegan in response to an insistent demand for power. ¶ This demand results from many causes, chief among which is the coal situation.

"The highest use of coal is to preserve man's life; the term of man's existence may depend on the care of the supply."

Three and a half trillion tons of coal are estimated to exist in the United States today. One trillion tons is "half-baked coal or lignite (nearly half water) and another trillion tons is three-quarters baked (about one-fourth water). The coal we have been taking is the cream—in fact the double cream. In a generation, according to the estimates of the State Geologist of Pennsylvania, the country will be down to the "skimmed milk" of the coal beds.

The use of coal has been doubling every ten years or thereabouts since 1840. Thirty years from now the easily mined fields will be approaching exhaustion, coal will doubtless have doubled or trebled in price and the power demands of the New England and Middle Atlantic States will have increased from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 horse power. Conditions such as these indicate a bright future for the Companies which have water power and can develop it to meet the demand.

This demand has arrived.

The events of the past few years have brought the acute coal situation home to every manufacturer who is depending on coal.

As soon as the war began the price started up and the supply was irregular. Later on, railroad strikes and coal strikes threatened to cut off the coal supply entirely.

With stunning force it has been brought home to manufacturers that hydro-electric power is the power of the future and the present—and the sooner the better.

Many manufacturers are going to meet the coal situation by moving to Maine. Several have done so already. Many more are considering the move. In the Pine Tree State, manufacturers get not only reliable water power but an adequate supply of high grade, contented labor.

Central Maine Power Company's growing demand for power is not the result of this one condition alone but of many.

The labor situation has put an additional premium on the use of power in the place of hand labor. Labor saving, electrically-operated efficiency devices are, in consequence, being installed by the enterprising plants of our territory. This steadily increases the Company's business.

The Company's aim to furnish service to every person in or near its territory who desires it and can be served at a profit or even at cost, has resulted in the extension of lines this year to Pejepscot, East New- port, Belgrade, Canaan, Albion and Woolwich. Applications are on file for 120 extensions to be considered next year.

The Company has conducted a persistent campaign to get all the houses in its territory wired and has made much progress this year. This has been due, in measure, to the unprecedented prosperity of the people who have, until now, done without electricity in their houses.

Many big blocks of power are being negotiated for by concerns which are now in Maine or which plan to move here. Other possible customers of the more distant future are the railroads of Maine, which will ultimately electrify, to save both coal and money. The Central Maine Power Company has extensive transmission lines following the lines of the railroads in its territory and is in a position to supply power at a price economical for the railroads and yet profitable to the Company.

Central Maine Power Company water powers, if developed, would be more than enough to run every railroad in Maine.

Because of the extensive and growing demand for power, the Company is developing a power site in Skowhegan that will ultimately more than double the hydro-electric capacity of the system. To finance this development the Company is selling preferred stock. This security offers the people of Maine a first class home investment, great safety and great certainty of regular dividends.

The price, \$107.50 a share. The yield, 6½% net. Your subscription can be sent direct

Central Maine Power Company Augusta, Maine

# Something to Wear for Christmas

Nothing is more appreciated. Nothing else recalls the giver to mind so often. Nothing so sure to be "Just What I Needed Most—Look over the List presented by this

## Ideal Christmas Store

and you will immediately decide that we are first aid to the puzzled Christmas Shopper

Neckties 50c to \$2.00	Bath Robes \$7.50 to \$12.00
Mufflers 50c to \$4.00	Suit Cases and Bags \$2 to \$20.00
Hosiery 35c to \$2.00	Sweaters \$2.00 to \$10.00
Suspenders 50c to \$1.00	Shirts \$1.50 to \$6.00
Handkerchiefs 10c to \$1.00	Gloves 25c to \$6.00
Hats \$3.00 to \$6.00	Cuff Links 25c to \$1.00

Our store is in perfect readiness with reliable and trustworthy merchandise. Let us assist you in selecting.

Men's Suits \$20.00 to \$40.00	Boy's Overcoats \$5.00 to \$20.00
Boys' Suits \$8.00 to \$18.00	Fur Coats \$25.00 to \$250.00
Overcoats \$18.00 to \$45.00	Boys' Mackinaws \$8.00 to \$12
Packard Shoes \$6.00 to \$18.00	Emerson Shoes \$5.00 to \$9.00

Make your Selections Early While the Picking is Best

# Ervin & Ervin

The Store that Satisfies



## AN AMERICAN TOWN 100 PER CENT. ITALIAN

By SAMUEL M. AUERBACH

Some of the largest foreign cities in the world are in America. There are more of the Jewish race in New York than in Jerusalem; more of the Irish race in Boston than in Cork; more of the Polish race in Chicago than in Warsaw; more of the Italian race in New York than Rome. Roseto in the county of Northampton, within the historic Dutch section of Pennsylvania, can boast of being the only town in America whose population is 100 per cent. Italian.

And what is more, all these people either emigrated from Roseto, a village of the same name in Italy, or are children of Rosetonians. The entire town administration is governed by people of that race: the Chief Burgess, the town Councilmen, the Justice of the Peace, the Chief of the Police Department and his subordinates, the school Principal and the members of the Board of Education, the Tax Assessor—in short, every official, appointed or elected, is Italian. The only exception is that five out of eight teachers in the public school are Americans of other racial extraction, inherited from a time when Roseto was a part of the Borough of Bangor, and these non-Italian teachers do not reside in Roseto.

The language of the street is Italian; in court no interpreter is necessary, because the Justice of the Peace, complainant, defendant, and witnesses are Italian, and the Italian language is used exclusively. There is a sweat shop, the only industry in town, and the "boss," the foreman and the workers are Italian. In the Post Office American stamps are bought from Mrs. Caporelli, the Postmistress, who speaks in Italian.

In 1884, Lorenzo Falcone left Roseto, his native village in Italy, to seek his fortune in America, the land of milk and honey. He landed in New York, where he met one of his countrymen, and a few days later was sent by an Italian employment agent to work in one of the slate quarries in Bangor, Penn. He saved his money by sending it to his family abroad and soon several of his relatives came to join him. They also procured work in the quarries and later sent for their families. Intending to remain here, they realized they needed to own homes. They thereupon purchased lots within the neighborhood of the quarries in what is now known as Roseto.

As the colony increased in numbers stores sprang up to market their native products; a church was built; a steamship ticket agency and money transmission office were established for the purpose of bringing more relatives from their native land, and assisting financially those left behind in Roseto, Italy. As the place was only a few miles from Delaware Water Gap, it became a Summer resort for Italian vacationists from New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, who sought relief from the slums and congested centers. When its population became over 2,000, the citizens decided to petition the Legislature for separation from the Borough of Bangor and the formation of a separate borough was accomplished. When the question came up for a proper name for this newly created borough, it was decided to call it after their native village in the Province of Foggia, Italy.

Roseto is situated on a hill, like many of the villages in Italy. As the future city has grown without being planned beforehand, the streets run in every direction. Those not owning their own homes pay a rental of from \$5 to \$10 a month. Each family cultivates its piece of land, raising vegetables and grains. Goats, which supply the milk for the community, graze along grassy edges of the hilly streets and yards. Most of the men are engaged in business or public office in Roseto and its vicinity or they are employed in the slate quarries and construction work near the township. A small shirt factory, owned by two Italians, employs about seventy-five girls, but judging from the wages paid them, (about \$10 a week,) the high cost of living and high wages have not affected the community.

All the children speak Italian, and many speak better Italian than English. Several adults were found who said they were born and reared in Roseto, but they used the English dialect usually heard among recent arrivals in the various Italian colonies of cities and towns. There was no native American accent in their speech. There is a public school of eight grades. Philippo Ronco is its Principal and Domenico Sabatino Chairman of the School Board. The children receive a good American education; in fact, eight of the Roseto boys attend high school in Bangor and three are taking college courses. For the adults, however, there are no night schools where they could learn English and prepare themselves for citizenship. "What for?" the residents say; "we have no need of English here."

The political situation is controlled

by two bosses, Republican and Democratic, each a salaried keeper. But these are not the only existing political parties. There are several residents who vote the Socialist ticket. Of the 500 men of voting age, about 150 are citizens. There is an interest in citizenship, but the naturalization court is eighteen miles away, and only convenes every six months. In the last local election 115 votes were cast for the office of Chief Burgess. The Republican candidate was elected by a vote of 67, 64 Republican votes and 3 Socialist. Since its creation as a separate borough Roseto has always gone Republican.

Roseto is peaceful. The courts and police have very little to do. But occasionally there is friction between the residents of Roseto and the people of neighboring towns, based mainly on misunderstanding. The decision to separate Roseto from the Borough of Bangor was due not so much to the fact that the other residents of the borough were of Dutch and Welsh descent, as to the fact that the Italians wanted to have their celebrations, parades, and the religious festivities free from restraint and interference by the local officials who did not understand. Italians are fond of picnics and gatherings conducted under the auspices of the Church. Many of these affairs are held on Sundays, these being the only days when the people, most of whom belong to the working classes, can be brought together. As the blue laws of Pennsylvania are stringent, gatherings of this sort are looked upon with disfavor.

During the great world war Roseto endeavored to do its share. Of the fifty-three of its sons who were enrolled in the military service of the United States, three died on the battlefield. Fifty answered the call of their mother country and returned to Italy to join the military forces. Twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed in the Third and Fourth Liberty Loan campaigns.

In spite of all the drawbacks the process of Americanization and assimilation is going on slowly. If you stop a boy in the streets of Roseto and ask him whether or not he belongs to the Italian nationality, you will indignantly be told "I am an American." If you search for the names of the branches of benevolent and secret orders to which the adult residents belong, you will find the Foresters, Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and other American national orders; but, surprising as it seems, the Sons of Italy or other Italian orders with national membership have no meeting room nor followers here.

## LABOR UNREST, HIGH PRICES, AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN '65

Much comfort is gained, in these days of extravagance, fear, doubt, and social unrest, by a writer in Duluth who finds that similar troubles followed the War of 1865 without bringing the world to an end. He delves into the newspaper of the time, beginning with this modern-sounding report by a New York correspondent of the London Times:

This war has brought the levity of the American character out in bold relief. The indulgence in every variety of pleasure, luxury, and extravagance is simply shocking. There is something saddening in the high glee with which the people here look upon a grievous national calamity. The jewelers' shops in all their cities have trebled their trade; the love of fine dresses and ornaments on the part of women amounts to madness. They have money and they must enjoy it.

"Ask Stewart about the demand for camel's-hair shawls. His answer is 'Monstrous!' Ask Tiffany what kind of diamonds are called for. He will reply: 'The prodigious; as near hen's egg size as possible; price no object.'"

Suddenly when the war ended, peace in the industrial world gave way to discontent. Wages remained stationary and prices for commodities rose. This was due to the inflation of the currency caused by the introduction of paper money. "Labor," says one writer, "assumed an attitude of hostility toward employers and took concerted measures for self-defense."

The situation in New York, he says, was typical of the period. Eggs jumped from 15 cents a dozen to 25, cheese went from 8 to 18 cents a pound, potatoes advanced to \$2.25 a bushel from \$1.50—all necessities rose in value from 60 to 100 per cent.

on the other hand, lagged behind. The average increase in all trades was about 75 per cent. As the price of necessities rose and wages of food and clothing became greater industrial unrest tended toward revolution. Labor entered into determined effort to offset the shrinkage of the dollar by forcing wages up and capital united to keep them down. The low pay of women was a special grievance. The tendency to increase the number of apprentices and to hire unskilled labor for the better paying positions was another cause of complaint. This and the employment of negroes led to violent protest, bloodshed, and murder. Longshoremen particularly took offense at this invasion. Along the docks of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, and Boston negro strike-breakers brought on fierce riots in which many of both races were killed.

## SAY SHORTAGE IN PAPER SERIOUS

Between 2500 and 3000 small newspapers face suspension if not extinction unless the newsprint situation is soon remedied. Representative Anthony, Republican, Kansas, told the House postoffice committee in urging favorable action on his bill to limit to 24 pages daily newspapers and periodicals using the second class mail privilege.

The present acute paper shortage, he said, is due to the large size of the big city dailies and some magazines. The larger newspapers, he added, could eliminate 50 or more pages of feature, comic and magazine matter published in Sunday editions without loss to the public.

The vilium of advertising should be drastically reduced during the present shortage, he said.

Replying to Chairman Steenerson, Representative Anthony said he had heard that some advertisers had greatly increased their expenditures for advertising to avoid payment of the excess profits tax, but he attributed the bulk of the increased advertising to the post-war resumption of normal commercial activities.

"The present shortage of newsprint paper," he continued, "is due largely to the great publishing companies, which are buying up every pound of newsprint they can lay their hands on. The country and small city publishers cannot meet this powerful competition."

Mr. Anthony read a letter from former Representative Charles F. Scott, publisher of Iola, Kan., Daily Register, who declared that while a few great newspapers might find a hardship to comply with the Anthony bill, more than 2500 small papers face extinction unless some such legislation were passed.

Jason Rogers, publisher of the New York Globe, speaking in favor of the bill, declared that some great newspapers were profiteering at the expense of all the others by publishing large editions and carrying great quantities of advertising.

Spokesmen for the large newspapers and for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association admitted that there was a shortage. They expressed their desire to cooperate to bring about a reduction in the use of newsprint and suggested that some government agency should decide what reduction was necessary and that this reduction should apply to all newspapers alike.

The present bill, it is declared, will not be reported favorably by the committee, which seems inclined to recommend that the federal trade commission should take charge of the situation and recommend to Congress after an investigation, what reduction in the use of newsprint is essential.

## MINERS WORK FAR OUT UNDER OCEAN

Man is a burrowing animal. In the pursuit of wealth he will even burrow under the sea.

The most valuable iron mines in Nova Scotia are beneath the ocean. There are outcroppings of the ore beds on shore, and the miners follow them far out as they dip down under the sea floor.

It might be asked, how do they prevent the sea floor from caving in upon them? No trouble at all about that. Enough of the iron-bearing material is left untouched to serve as pillars, upholding the roof.

Elsewhere on the coast of Nova Scotia coal is mined in the same way, under the sea. It is an excellent quality of bituminous coal.

On the coast of Cornwall, in England mining is done for tin beneath the ocean, the lodes being followed out from shore. The bottom is of solid granite, and the workmen can actually

In one case a vein extraordinarily rich in tin was found at extreme low water in a patch of rock. A bulkhead was built around the rock and a shaft sunk, large quantities of precious ore being taken out before a storm wiped out the works.

In California, at Summerland, may be seen the strange spectacle of oil derricks far out in the sea. They are getting petroleum from beneath the ocean floor, following out the oil-bearing strata.

They are even dredging for diamonds now off the coast of what was German Southwest Africa, and very successfully.

## FEAR BIG PANIC IN NEW ENGLAND

New England will be wiped off the industrial map unless Congress enacts legislation adequate to rehabilitate the railroads of the country before they are returned to private ownership, members of the New England delegation in Congress were told here the boulders rolling about over their heads as the storm waves drive them about.

## 'GETS-IT' PEELS OFF CORN'S PAINLESSLY

Off They Come Like Banana Skin. 2 or 3 Drops, That's All.

There's a much more painful way to get rid of corns, and that's the old-fashioned "cutting off" method. "Gets-It" is the only corn-remover on earth that makes corns peel off just like a



longest skin. They are the doctors who do the work without the use of a knife, and they are the only ones who do it. It does not hurt, it does not bleed, it does not leave a mark, it does not leave a scar, it does not leave a hole, it does not leave a wound, it does not leave a pain, it does not leave a sore, it does not leave a burn, it does not leave a scald, it does not leave a frost, it does not leave a sunburn, it does not leave a rash, it does not leave a pimple, it does not leave a zit, it does not leave a mole, it does not leave a wart, it does not leave a verruca, it does not leave a chancre, it does not leave a syphilis, it does not leave a gonorrhea, it does not leave a venereal disease, it does not leave a skin disease, it does not leave a cancer, it does not leave a tumor, it does not leave a polyp, it does not leave a prolapse, it does not leave a hernia, it does not leave a fistula, it does not leave a abscess, it does not leave a boil, it does not leave a carbuncle, it does not leave a furuncle, it does not leave a cellulitis, it does not leave a erysipelas, it does not leave a necrotizing fasciitis, it does not leave a gangrene, it does not leave a sepsis, it does not leave a shock, it does not leave a coma, it does not leave a death.

"Gets-It" is the only one guaranteed to get rid of corns, and it is the only one that does it. It is the only one that does it without pain, without bleeding, without leaving a mark, without leaving a scar, without leaving a hole, without leaving a wound, without leaving a pain, without leaving a sore, without leaving a burn, without leaving a scald, without leaving a frost, without leaving a sunburn, without leaving a rash, without leaving a pimple, without leaving a zit, without leaving a mole, without leaving a wart, without leaving a verruca, without leaving a chancre, without leaving a syphilis, without leaving a gonorrhea, without leaving a venereal disease, without leaving a skin disease, without leaving a cancer, without leaving a tumor, without leaving a polyp, without leaving a prolapse, without leaving a hernia, without leaving a fistula, without leaving a abscess, without leaving a boil, without leaving a carbuncle, without leaving a furuncle, without leaving a cellulitis, without leaving a erysipelas, without leaving a necrotizing fasciitis, without leaving a gangrene, without leaving a sepsis, without leaving a shock, without leaving a coma, without leaving a death.

For the very same reason. It's clean from top to bottom—clean as a pin. By clean machines, the wheat is scoured and ground—then the flour is sifted through finest silk, put into new clean sacks and sealed. No human hand touches it until the sack is opened in your kitchen.

We know you want your flour clean and pure and we take no chances.

Better tell your Grocer today—William Tell

It costs no more to use the best

At All Drug Stores

Standard cold remedy for 20 years

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

At All Drug Stores

by speakers at a dinner given by the Associate Industries of Massachusetts the Arkwright Club and their New England business organizations.

Governor Clement of Vermont pointed out that not a single New England railroad has earned its operating expenses, taxes, or fixed charges during the period of federal control and declared that if the New England roads were turned back in their present condition there would be a panic in the northeastern states which would be felt from Maine to California.

The New England roads were represented by G. E. Buckland, corporate president of the New Haven. He said that during the 22 months of corporate control the railroads of the country have earned only 71 per cent. of the standard return, while New England roads during this same period have only earned 29 per cent. of this return.

The reason for the disparity between the general earnings throughout the country and those of the New England roads, he said, was due to the higher costs of the latter for fuel,

for maintaining grade crossings and meeting the wage advances granted by federal authorities. Wage advances had been made, he said, without reference to the cost of living and an unnecessary burden thereby placed on the New England roads.

**Cet Well—**

Don't prolong sufferings from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Grippe, Croup, Whooping Cough, Strains, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, etc.

**Johnson's Anodyne Liniment**

is a doctor's prescription for internal and external use with a record of over 100 years of splendid success. A wonderfully soothing, healing, pain banishing anodyne upon which you can safely rely to

**Cet Well—**

# WRIGLEY'S

**5c a package before the war**

**5c a package during the war**

**5c a package NOW**

**THE FLAVOR LASTS SO DOES THE PRICE!**

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM  
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT GUM  
WRIGLEY'S FRUIT GUM

**DON'T you like a nice white kitchen?**

**Of course you do--because it looks so clean. And you'd like the mill that makes**

# William Tell Flour

for the very same reason. It's clean from top to bottom—clean as a pin. By clean machines, the wheat is scoured and ground—then the flour is sifted through finest silk, put into new clean sacks and sealed. No human hand touches it until the sack is opened in your kitchen.

We know you want your flour clean and pure and we take no chances.

Better tell your Grocer today—William Tell

It costs no more to use the best

**EXCESSIVE ACIDITY**

is at the bottom of most digestive ills.

**KI-MOIDS**

for indigestion afford pleasing and prompt relief from the distress of acid-dyspepsia.

MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE  
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

**HAVE YOU AN ACHE OR PAIN?**

An Old Family Doctor's Favorite Prescription

That means inflammation. The best remedy for anything like that is

**BALLARD'S GOLDEN OIL**

Oils that penetrate—gums that heal. It gets to the sick spot like nothing else. Try it. Time-tried and tested. Sold everywhere.

At a Glance You Will Be Able to Distinguish the Difference Between Our Method of Pressing Clothes and the "Old Time Methods Used by Others".

We give your clothes the natural body shape, better creases and a thoroughly uniform finish.

Cleaning Repairing

— THE DRYSDALE PRESS SHOP —  
Opp. Snell House, Houlton

**'TIS EASY ENOUGH TO LEARN THE DIFFERENCE**

At a Glance You Will Be Able to Distinguish the Difference Between Our Method of Pressing Clothes and the "Old Time Methods Used by Others".

We give your clothes the natural body shape, better creases and a thoroughly uniform finish.

Cleaning Repairing

— THE DRYSDALE PRESS SHOP —  
Opp. Snell House, Houlton



# MERRY CHRISTMAS

And May Your New Year  
Also Be a Happy  
One

## WAS ON THE VERGE OF A BREAKDOWN

Mrs. Phillips Was So Run Down She  
Thought Her Case Was Hopeless

"For five years before I took Tanlac I suffered from stomach trouble so bad that I was beginning to think I had a hopeless case," said Mrs. A. H. Phillips, 26 Fourth St., Bangor, Me., to a Tanlac representative the other day.

"I suffered so long from nervous indigestion," continued Mrs. Phillips, "that I was almost a complete nervous and physical wreck, and last spring my condition was so bad that I suffered a long spell of sickness that verged on a complete breakdown. Often I had severe attacks of indigestion and when they came on me I would simply have to quit eating for as long as a week at a time, and I lost so much in weight that I looked almost like a frame. I suffered terribly from shortness of breath, and since my sickness last spring my nerves got in such an awful condition and I was so weak that I came near suffering another breakdown.

"I read in the paper about Tanlac and saw where other people with cases nearly like mine were being helped so wonderfully that I thought Tanlac might help me too. Well sir, since taking Tanlac it seems too good to be true, why, I feel better than I have in five years and I'm gaining back my lost weight and strength as fast as I can. I can eat things I didn't dare touch before and I don't suffer from those attacks of indigestion any more and my nerves are steady. Before I took Tanlac I couldn't walk to town without having to stop and rest, and now today I have walked down town three times and what's more I don't feel the least bit tired. I just feel so happy over my wonderful improvement that I can hardly contain myself and I don't hesitate one minute to recommend Tanlac and recommend it in the highest terms."

Tanlac is sold in Houlton by Munro's West End Drug Store, Island Falls by S. R. Crabtree, Fort Kent by Stanley Burrill.—Adv't.

## WEATHER PAST WEEK

There have been no storms during the past week but the coal bin is much lower than a week ago.

The following are the temperatures at 7.30 A. M.

Dec. 17	24 Below
Dec. 18	20 Below
Dec. 19	10 Below
Dec. 20	4 Below
Dec. 21	12 Below
Dec. 22	6 Above
Dec. 23	20 Above

## TEMPLE THEATRE NOTES

"Miracle Man" Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 24 and 25th.

Male and Female now showing in Boston, soon to be seen at the Temple. Mary Pickford says, "I think 'The Miracle Man' the best picture I've ever seen."

Beginning this week Mutt and Jeff in their funny cartoons will be on the screen on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays as heretofore, which is good news for the kiddies also some of the grown ups.

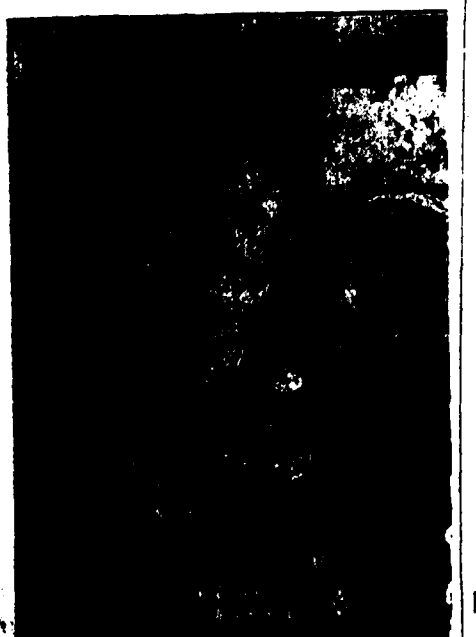
All children between the ages of 5 and 13 must not forget their Free Christmas show at the Temple, Friday morning, Dec. 26th at 10 o'clock.

"The Miracle Man" made me play the baby. In my opinion it's a marvelous picture. Wm. S. Hart.

Our Vodvil reel will start again Wednesday, Dec. 31st. Every body likes it.

When tired of shopping just drop in to the Temple and throw yourself down in one of those comfortable seats and forget the world for an hour and then you'll say it's sure worth while, come often, you are always welcome.

Compliments of the season to all.



Scenes from "The Yellow Room," Now Running at the Dream

## TANKS

When the war ended orders had actually been placed by the United States government for 23,390 tanks, representing an outlay of approximately \$175,000,000. This vast fleet of tanks was to be manned by some 58,000 men—as many as there were in the entire American army prior to the war with Spain. Had these tanks been placed side by side they would have formed a moving wall of steel 45 miles long.

## Devotion Tested

Kind Father—"My dear, if you want a good husband, marry Mr. Goodheart. He really and truly loves you."

## HOULTON TRUST COMPANY Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Houlton Trust Company will be held at the Banking Rooms of said Company, Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Trustees and Executive Board from said Trustees and such business as may legally be done.

Houlton, Me., Dec. 5, 1919.

WILFORD FULLERTON,

Treasurer.

## THE PERFECT GIFT

The diamond is an imperishable gift. It is as lasting as the hills themselves and no gift will be more appreciated. Our exhibit this Christmas contains Solitaires and fancy combinations that excel in beauty and worth. Come early and make your selection.

J. D. PERRY

Enter—"Are you sure of that, papa?"

Kind Father—"Yes, indeed. I've been borrowing money from him for six months, and still he keeps coming."

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Some one left a man's dogskin fur coat in an automobile by mistake Monday. Owner may recover same by calling Tel. 803-4. Ralph Nightingale, R. F. D. 2 252p

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE

Unpaid taxes on land situated in the Town of Weston, in the County of Aroostook, for the year 1919.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Weston for the year 1919, committed to me for collection for said town, on the 30th day of June 1919 remains unpaid.

NOTICE is hereby given if said taxes, interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold at public auction at School House in District No. 2 in said town, (the same being the place where the last preceding annual town meeting of said town was held) on the first Monday of February, 1920, at nine o'clock a. m.

Names of Owners	Descriptions of Real Estate	Tax on Real Estate
Lewis Moody	Bounded on North by Vincent Farm and Logan Farm, on East by Brackett Lake, South by Land of Joel Foss and W. Kingston, West by Land of H. H. Putnam, range 15, acres 100, value \$350	\$16.10

December 20, 1919.

ARTHUR MOODY,

Collector of Taxes for the Town of Weston for the year 1919.

## COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Sherman, in the County of Aroostook, for the year 1919.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Sherman aforesaid, for the year 1919, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 30th day of June, 1919, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Town Hall in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1920, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name of Owner	Description of Property	Amount of Tax Due Including Interest and Charges
Jos. T. Piper	Starch factory buildings at Sherman Mills on lot 31	\$124.80
John Kelly	House, store, stable and lot on Aroostook road	31.20

351

JERE O'ROAK,

Collector of Taxes of the Town of Sherman

## COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Oakfield, in the County of Aroostook, for the year 1919.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Oakfield aforesaid, for the year 1919, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 6th day of June, 1919, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Grange Hall in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1920, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name of Owner	Description of Property	Amount of Tax Due Including Interest and Charges
Carry B. Stewart	Lot No 118, acres 119, value \$225	\$11.35
Helms of D. F. Nelson	West part of Lot No. 95, acres 80, value \$175	9.05
Theodore W. Shields & R. B. Young	North part of Lot No. 120, acres 50, value \$150	7.90

Dated this 15th day of Dec. 1919.

HENRY WRIGHT,

Collector of Taxes of the Town of Oakfield

# Essex Again Proves Road Endurance

From Boston to Canada and back in 32 hours actual running time [36 hours 23 minutes elapsed time] over 1013 miles of snow and ice-covered roads, finishing 8.23 a. m. Dec. 17

Come and see the Essex Touring Car that has triumphed in the hardest road endurance test to which a car was ever subjected in rugged New England Motoring.

Storm lashed and pelted with gale driven torrents of snow during part of the journey, this stock Essex, running day and night, completed the round trip from Boston to Fort Kent on the Canadian Border in 32 hours' actual running time. The distance was 1013 miles, the average time was over 31 miles an hour.

This adds another to Essex overwhelming proofs as an endurance car without a peer.

This Essex carried reporters from Boston, Bangor and Houlton newspapers as observers.

Snow, ice-covered roads and cold 5 to 20 degrees below zero added every handicap of temperature. The Essex had to use four chains so slippery were the roads between Portland and Fort Kent.

Yet cheered by observers in every town the Essex battled through without faltering over roads that would have held the average light car in its garage.

## THIS CONFIRMS ITS IOWA 24 HOUR RECORD TEST

This test merely confirms the endurance which the Essex showed in the 24-hour test over blizzard-stricken Iowa roads when it travelled 1061 miles and set a new endurance mark over snow-covered country roads.

It further corroborates the 50 hour endurance mark of 3038 miles set by the stock Essex chassis under official observation on the Cincinnati speedway last week.

The Essex made three starts in that test, two of which were interrupted by sleet which made driving too dangerous to continue.

## 5870 MILES IN 94 HOURS AND 22 MINUTES' DRIVING TIME

Counting the two interrupted tests, that stock chassis travelled 5870 miles in 94 hours and 22 minutes actual driving time, an average of more than a mile a minute, for a distance greater than from Boston to San Francisco and back to Chicago.

Is it any wonder that motorists have praised the Essex? Is it any wonder that more than 20,000 owners have paid in excess of \$35,000,000 for Essex cars in 11 months.

Surely no light car can be considered in comparison to the Essex. It's performance classes it among the most notable cars of the industry.

This latest proof will add thousands to the already big demand for the Essex.

So come and see this car now and make your reservations to avoid disappointment.

McGARY BROS.

HOULTON, ME.

Representing THE HENLEY-KIMBALL COMPANY

BOSTON

PORTLAND

WORCESTER

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Wanted—A good driving horse for its keeping. Apply to Haison Richards, 50tf

Special Harlequin Ice Cream in bricks for Christmas at Robinson. Telephone orders 452.

Tie makers wanted at once. Apply to Jas. S. Peabody, Bangor street. 47tf

Wanted—A boarding home for girl nine years old. Address, Box 515, Caribou, Maine. 252

For Sale—Dry soft wood either four foot or shorter. Prompt delivery. Prices right. Alfred Cottle. Tel. 212-2.

Some of that Dry Sheathing paper for sheathing up on INSIDE places, at less than half price at the TIMES office.

Anyone desiring storage for two automobiles or furniture, may secure same by applying to 17 Park street or phone 59-2. 351

Lost Saturday, Dec. 20 about 12 o'clock between the C. P. Station and the Madigan residence, Main street, a suit case from a public carriage. Finder please leave at the TIMES office and get reward. 152pd

## SAVE MONEY

Boys' Winter Caps, Gloves, Shoes, Rubbers, Knit Caps, Oversocks, Boys' Overcoats 12 to 20 years. Men's Handknit Mittens, Oversocks, Socks, Coats, Vests Sizes 34-36. Will be sold less than cost.

## FOX BROS. COMPANY

We buy them and pay top prices. Bring us your collection. Trade "face to face" and get your money on the spot.

HOULTON HIDE & WOOL CO.  
24 Kendall St., Houlton, Maine

Ask Your Dealer REMINGTON-UMC

Grand Prize Match Firearms & Ammunition Write for Catalogue

THE REMINGTON-UMC CO. INC. NEW YORK CITY

NOW open and ready for YOU. A business training secured here is the first big step toward success. Others have found it so—so will you. Write today and have your seat reserved.

HOULTON BUSINESS COLLEGE  
Houlton, Maine

## \$7,500 FARMS \$7,500

175 acre farm, 40 acres in tillage and worked with machine and under excellent state of cultivation. Fine potato land, large pasture, spring and brook water, good for 40 cows. Hard and soft wood; 8 room house with hard wood floors; barn 44x80 feet, built 6 years ago, would cost to build today \$6000, will hold 100 tons of hay; tie-up for 25 head of cattle and 5 horse stalls, 2 box stalls. Tool storage, wood shed, carriage house, spring water forced into the house and barn by hydraulic power. Ice house, hog house, tool house, 2 hen houses, fruit trees, 26 heads of young stock, 1 pair of 6 and 7 year old heavy horses, 50 hens, about 60 tons of nice hay in barn, all farming tools, sleds, pump, wagons, etc. ready to go to work. 2 minutes walk to school house, 5 minutes walk to church, 300 feet to Hancock Pond, fine fishing, beautiful view on nice road, worth \$15,000, up-to-date in every respect.

FOX BROS. COMPANY  
REAL ESTATE, LIFE INSURANCE

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Capable girl for general housework. Apply P. TIMES office.

Wanted—A capable housekeeper in a family of 2. Apply to TIMES office.

Capable Girl for General Housework in a family of two. Apply to B. TIMES office.

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

Coupons for typewriters ribbons may be exchanged at the TIMES office for any machine.

Wanted—A man to do chores and take care of stock. Must be a good milker. Apply to TIMES office or tel. 401-3 50tf

For Sale—A second hand Glenwood range, fitted to burn coal, in good condition. Apply to J. H. Curtis, Green street.

Lost on Friday, Dec. 19, on or near Kellerman street, a Black fur robe. Reward for return to Alonzo Carpenter. Tel. 410-22.

Wanted Woman, Cook's Assistant and second girl at Aroostook Hospital. Good home for right party. At Aroostook Hospital. 42tf

Nice warm comfortable rooms to let, only a step from the Post Office. Apply to C. G. Lunt, Mechanic St. or at TIMES office.

Subscriptions for any Magazine or Newspaper may be left at the TIMES Office, where the lowest price can be obtained.

A valued subscriber says "Every time that I have used these columns for selling articles, they have been successful." Try them.

We will call and get your storage battery any place in town and take care of it during the winter. Houlton Battery Service. Tel. 524.

Typewriter Ribbons for all machines as well as Carbon Paper made by Webster—There's none better. Call or send to TIMES Office.

Merchants and Professional men do not have to buy coupon books for typewriter ribbons. Buy your ribbons at the TIMES office as you need them.

Farm for sale situated only two miles from City Hall, Bangor, Maine. Not able to do any hard work is cause of selling. Inquire of F. N. Street, Dyer Brook, Me. In care G. N. P. Co 462p

Public stenography and bookkeeping done by Alda Greeley, formerly Commercial Instructor at Beals Business College, Bangor. Room 4 Frisbie Block or telephone 143W 44tf

Is there a silent piano in the home? I have a player which will fit any piano, with a large number of selected records, which I will sell at a sacrifice. Apply to Dr. C. E. Williams, 129 Main street. Tel. 271-W 262

Man Wanted to sell seeds in each county. A good paying position for a man acquainted with farming. Experience not necessary but honesty and industry are. Steady work. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass. 450p

Dairy farm for sale. Three miles from city. 8 room house, barn carries twenty four cows. Running water everywhere, pumped by electricity. Electric lighted. All farming tools and pair horses. Inquiries answered promptly. O. Crawford, R. F. D. 1 Augusta, Maine. 450p

For Sale—Farms and town property of all grades. We own or are selling a large number of 1st class farms near salt water and near Brunswick. For a growing family unexcelled schools and Bowdoin College. As you are dealing mostly with owner direct we can save you a lot of valuable time. State roads in all directions, good climate. Phone 292 W or write C. L. Douglas Real Est. bought and sold, Room 4 Odd Fellows Bldg. Brunswick, Me. 460



## WE ARE GLAD

to greet you at any time and it gives us pleasure to tell you how we can save you money and make your old apparel look as good as new. Our work in

CLEANING AND PRESSING is always satisfactory. We use modern methods and get all work out promptly. When can we call for your soiled or wrinkled garments?

COSTELLO & SULLIVAN  
Room 10, Mansur Block

# Chiropractic

The Science that goes directly to the root of disease and REMOVES THE CAUSE  
Explanatory literature on request. Consultation Free

F. G. VOSE, D. C., -- CHIROPRACTOR

Suite 8-9 Masonic Block Houlton



## OF LOCAL INTEREST

Lawrence Blake, a student at U. of M., is at home for the holidays.

Donald Alexander of Bangor is in town visiting relatives for a few days. Miss Phillis Wilson has accepted a position with McGary Bros. as bookkeeper.

J. Frank Guilof of Presque Isle was a business visitor in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sincok left last week for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Gray S. Marvin has been gladdened by the arrival of a baby boy.

Miss Margaret Hanson went to St. John last week, where she will spend the vacation with her parents.

Margery Whitcomb and Nadine Gellerson returned Saturday from U. of M. for the holidays at home.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. F. Jervis and son have taken apartments in the Thomas house on Military street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hatfield, Fair St. are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter born last week.

Miss Elizabeth McGary and her mother left Saturday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Carrie Webb of Bucksport arrived in town last week, called here by the illness and death of John Watson.

Miss Jean Dickson, who is studying in Boston, and Horace Dickson from U. of M., are at home for Christmas.

Walter B. Clark, Deputy Clerk of Courts, was in Augusta Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Clerks from each county in the state.

Ralph Albert, who is a messenger for Senator Hale in Washington, D. C., arrived home Wednesday to spend the holidays with his parents.

Miss Elizabeth Hume is at home from Boston, where she is attending school for the holidays with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Hume.

Robert H. Williams, who is attending Harvard Law School, arrived Saturday to spend the holidays with his father, Dr. C. E. Williams.

Miss Mabel Thompson, who is a student at U. of M., is spending the Christmas vacation with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Thompson.

Miss Jeanette, Donald and Richard Stuart, who are students at the U. of M., are at home for Christmas with their mother, Mrs. Mary Stuart.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Davis, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McNair, Park street, returned to their home in Gardiner, Maine on Friday.

The Misses Ellen and Mildred Newbegin, who are attending the Newbegin School at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., are at home for the Christmas holidays.

Houlton has a good representation on the Colby Student Council. Out of eleven members they are three from Houlton, Earle Lewin, Phineas Barnes and Wendell Grant.

Rev. Geo. S. Robinson of Lewiston was in town Thursday to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Samuel Adams of Littleton, being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith.

Representatives from the Board of Directors and different departments of the B. & A. R. R. at Bangor, were in town Sunday to attend the funeral of John Watson.

Mr. John S. Murray, Sec'y. of the Forester lodge, desires to remind the members that he must close his books before Jan. 1st and that all dues should be paid at once.

Roland E. Clark, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Portland arrives home this Wednesday morning to spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Clark.

Friends of John E. Robinson will be sorry to learn that owing to a sudden attack of illness that an operation was necessary and on Monday he was taken to the Aroostook hospital.

Roy Crockett, who has been conducting a Garage in Danforth, has closed out his business and is now employed by the Houlton Water Co., having started on his work with them last week.

The Misses Dorothy and Helen Burleigh, who are attending the Beechwood School at Jenkintown, Pa., arrived Saturday to spend the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Burleigh.

Hon. Chas. P. Barnes was in Augusta last week as a member of a special committee. He was appointed by the 79th Legislature "to revise, collate, arrange and consolidate the collateral inheritance and probate laws of the State of Maine."

During the past ten days, there has been a Pullman sleeping car attached to the 9 o'clock P. M. train out of Boston, reaching Houlton at 12:58 and returning on train No. 4 leaving for Boston at 1:40 P. M. This service will be discontinued after Dec. 26, 1919.

It has often been said that the auto season in Aroostook is short, but Monday evening, Dec. 22 Market Square presented a scene similar to the "good old summer time" with autos packed the whole length of each side, with Christmas shoppers.

The friends of S. Augusta Herrin will be sorry to learn of her unfortunate accident Thursday which resulted in a broken hip. Being alone in the house she was obliged to lay on the floor for some hours until the man who tends the furnace arrived when she was hurried to the Aroostook hospital for treatment, where it is hoped that she may soon recover.

B. F. Townshend of Fort Fairfield was a business caller in town Monday.

Mrs. Victor Gilpatrick of Davidson was in town Tuesday for the day with friends.

Clement Harrigan, a Tufts Dental College student, is home for the holidays.

Phil Somerville, a student at Colby is at home for the Christmas recess with his father.

James McPartland of St. John was in town last week to attend the funeral of John Watson.

Otis Tenney, who is attending Phillips Exeter Academy, is at home for the holidays.

Dr. J. O. Willey is spending the holidays in Gardiner, Me. and will return Monday next.

Mrs. Ira E. Ruth came Monday from Bangor to spend Christmas with her son Hershel B. Ruth.

Prof. Chas. D. Woods of the U. of M. was in town Sunday to attend the funeral of John Watson.

Miss Dorothy Mitchell is among the many college students at home for the holidays. She is attending Colby.

Leland Ludwig is home from Bowdoin and Richard from the Allen school in Boston for the holidays.

Geo. Cummings, Orville Orcutt from Bowdoin and Dode Robinson of U. of M., are at home for the holidays.

Mrs. John Stewart left Tuesday for Portland to spend a week with her husband who has employment there.

Arthur Whitney, who arrived home from Bowdoin Friday, is confined to his home with an attack of mumps.

Fred Fortier has sold his house on Riverside street to Earle E. Stone who will occupy it with his family.

Miss Elfrieda Whitney is home from Colby College to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whitney.

Miss Shirley Hare, who is attending Farmington Normal school, is spending her vacation with her mother Mrs. William Linton.

James Skeehan is substituting in the Northern Telegraph office during the absence of Miss O'Brien, who is taking a vacation.

The many Houlton friends of P. H. Gillin of Bangor, will sympathize with him in the death of his wife which occurred on Saturday.

Mr. D. L. Oulton of the Oulton Mfg. Co., was in town last week in the Co. of Boston was in town last week in the interests of his company.

The condition of Mrs. Fred Shean, who has been so critically ill during the past week is much improved, news that is most gratifying to her many friends.

There will be a regular meeting at Houlton Grange next Saturday morning. A program will be provided in the afternoon. A large attendance is desired.

Harris McIntyre, a student at the Institute of Technology in Boston, arrived home Friday to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. McIntyre.

Miss Lorna Sharp, who is matron in a hospital in W. Newton, Mass., arrived home Monday to spend the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sharp.

A holiday party will be given all children between 5 and 13 at the Temple Theatre Friday morning at 10 o'clock. This is a complimentary party given by Mr. Churchill.

Christian Science services held each Sunday at 11 A. M., Presbyterian Church, Dec. 28th subject: "Christian Science." Wednesday 7:30 P. M. Testimonial service. Cordial welcome to all.

Capt. H. O. Smith, U. S. A. of Washington, D. C. accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here Monday and are the guests of Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. Walter T. French for a short visit.

Over \$25.00 was taken at the Vesper service collection on Sunday afternoon at the Congregational Church when the Houlton Music club gave a most delightful program for the benefit of the Community Christmas Assn.

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## BOXING EXHIBITION

Make yourself a Christmas present and attend the big bout at the Heywood, Christmas afternoon.

Messrs Fleming and Ginsberg have arranged a program that is sure to please and the main feature of course will be the Pooler-Lorraine double six event.

The semi-final with knock-out Grant and young Lee, the fighting blacksmith promises some lively sport.

Remember the time, Christmas afternoon at 3 o'clock, also remember that out of town fans can see the whole show and then make the trains without hurrying.

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## WORK VS. IDLENESS

Many of the strikes which have disturbed the Country, checking and preventing post-war rehabilitation, and incidentally adding to the high cost of living, were unauthorized and disapproved by the more conservative and considerate among the labor leaders.

These latter, to their credit be it said, did all that they could to prevent the strikes, and falling in that to call them off. Such strikes as a rule were uncalled for other than as a means by which mere radical non-working agitators might exploit their own extreme ends with no real regard for the interest of those workers whom they bulldozed or worried into senseless strikes.

Those strikes, however, proved useful in one particular. They showed that labor leaders had called into being a force which they found too formidable to control. They showed also, that individual workmen had so far abdicated their right to think for themselves, and to govern their own actions by their own judgment that reckless radicals were able to lead them to their own undoing. Such agitators propagate the pernicious theory, absurd in conception and obstructive and destructive of the progress of civilization and of the race, and of the individual, that idleness of body and of brain is the desired status to be obtained, and where their backers the Bolsheviks have control they kill the intellectuals as they call the brain workers.

Here that theory is not set out in such terms. It finds expression in the formula in part voiced, and in part applied: "Work, if at all, fewer days in a week, less hours in a day, with the use of the least possible productive energy in an hour." Its slogan is "I, W. W. I won't work when I can loaf," which finds echo in the expression that "no man should be compelled to work if he prefers to remain idle."

This runs counter to the great economic law, which in the long run compels obedience even if temporarily suspended, that man's bread must be earned by work. Were there at any time safe opportunity for application of such theory there is none now. Never in the history of this Country, perhaps never in all time has there been an hour when such a theory was more full of folly dangerous than now.

Work upon the part of every man able to work, whether with brawn or with brain was never more needed than now, for the interest of all or for self-interest, if indeed there is any distinction between the two.

The workman, whether the implement he employs in his labor be muscle or brain is in business for himself. To be sure he cannot make that business bring profit to himself, indeed he can do none of it, unless through it he can assist in supplying the wants of

others. His own energy, his capacity and opportunity for work whether by mind or body constitutes his capital. Like other capital it is useless to its possessor and to others unless employed. And every day of idleness of either kind of capital is a lost opportunity for advantage to its possessor, and to others that can never be replaced by subsequent effort. And that loss is sure in time to be so distributed that every individual in the community must ultimately bear his part though at first it may fall more heavily upon him whose capital is wasted in ruinous idleness.

The individual, whether a brain or a muscle user, and even a muscle cannot work without the impelling impulse of the brain that controls it is injuring alike himself and others when his capital is idle. His work, whether of brain or body, contributes to the general good. His idleness injures both alike. Whether or not a man may properly refuse to work if he prefers to loaf, and cannot be properly compelled to work against his will may be questionable in law. But there is a higher law which operates upon and controls every considerate member of the body politic. And certainly a man may be said to be under moral obligation to do what he can to support himself and his own. And happily for the development and usefulness of our universal interdependence in doing this willing or otherwise, he contributes to the general weal. Similarly others in working for themselves are working for him and his as well.

It needs no superbrain to understand that a man cannot buy, or sell, or steal, or borrow, or give away, or eat or wear, or in any way use or derive benefit whatsoever from "what isn't." Production must precede use; and labor of brain and muscle is necessary for that. Thus alone is plenty to be assured. Thus alone is comfort to be secured. Thus alone is life to

be preserved. The great law of nature, epitomized in "no work, no bread," laughs to scorn the thought that man's right to loaf is greater than his duty to work, and dooms man upon pain of ruin to work despite his "right" to be idle.

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## CHURCH SERVICES

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

**Church of the Good Shepherd**  
 Rev. H. Scott Smith, Rector  
 Sunday Services  
 Holy Communion at 8 a. m.  
 Also on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30  
 Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30  
 Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7  
 Sunday School at noon

**First Baptist**  
 Court St.  
 Rev. Henry C. Speed, pastor.  
 10.30 morning worship with sermon.  
 12.00 Bible School with classes for men and women.  
 4 P. M. Junior Christian Endeavor.  
 7.00 gospel song service and sermon.  
 8.00 Aftermeeting.  
 Tuesday evening at 7.30 mid-week prayer service.  
 Choir rehearsal each Tuesday evening at the close of the regular prayer meeting.

**First Congregational**  
 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.  
 Prayer meetings Tuesday evening at 7.45.

**Methodist Episcopal**  
 Military St.  
 Rev. Thomas Whiteside, Pastor.  
 Public worship at 10.30 a. m.  
 The Sunday School at noon has organized classes for men and women.  
 Junior League meeting and class for preparatory members at 3.00 p. m.  
 Epworth League meeting at 6.15 p. m.  
 Praise and Preaching, at 7.00.  
 Prof. J. H. Lindsay, organist and choir master.  
 Prayer meeting at 7.30 Tuesday evening.

**Christian Science**  
 Sunday Service at Presbyterian Church, 11 A. M.  
**FIRST CHURCH OF HOULTON**  
 Unitarian  
 Military Street at Kelloran  
 Preaching Service regularly every alternate Sunday at 10.30 a. m.  
 In December on the 14th and 28th  
 Sunday School every Sunday at 12.00  
 Dwight F. Mowery, Minister  
 114 Court Street Tel. 186-W

## CHAPIN SAYS 49-55 IS DANGEROUS AGE

The average lifetime of man is tending to become shorter, and that tendency is not more marked in the cities, as one might be led to suspect, but in the country districts. It is there that the New York State Reconstruction Commission, which has been studying the health problem for a year, finds the most urgent need for State aid, and it is with respect to the conditions that were revealed in the study of that problem that Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, Chairman of the Commission's Committee on Public Health, spoke yesterday.

Dr. Chapin emphasized the fact that instead of man's life stretching out to the allotted three score and ten, it was becoming more and more common for it to terminate somewhere between the ages of 49 and 55. "This," Dr. Dwight said, "is the 'dangerous age' of human life, from the physical point of view. Statistics show that it is at this period that ailments develop and most quickly reach their crisis; that it is at this period that death is most widespread. And they also show that once a man or woman has passed this period his longevity is reasonably well assured and there is every probability that he will live to a ripe old age. As the years go by this prevalence of life-termination at the 49-to-55 period of life, rather than decreasing, is growing steadily stronger.

"It is the men and women of this age that the country can most ill afford to lose, for they are probably its most useful citizens. They have reached the fruition of their knowledge; they have in most cases brought into the world children whom they are busily engaged in training to become healthy, helpful members of the community. It is the men of this age who hold the best positions in the business and civic world by reason of their experience, and who probably form the firm economic background of the community.

**Holds Life Should Be Longer**  
 "The prevalence of death among the men and women of this age is in direct contradiction to the law of nature. The length of life of the animal body should naturally be five times the length of time required for the growth of its bones. If the bones take two or three years to develop the lifetime of the animal should be ten or fifteen years—this of course, aside from death by accident or from any such outside cause. The bones of the human animal develop until the child is well along in its teens. It is obvious, therefore, that man, with all his growth in the mastery of the sciences, with his wonderful achievements, is not only failing to go forward in that greatest of all sciences, the prolongation of life, but is going steadily backward.

"It's only natural that that should

be so," is what most people would answer to this. "Life is becoming more complex," they would say. There is more wear and tear upon the mind and body of the individual. Of course, he cannot last so long as he formerly did."

In reply to this Dr. Chapin pointed out that it is in the cities that the complexities of life increase most rapidly. "And," he continued, "it is in the cities that the death rate is the lowest and it is in the rural districts, in the isolated and sparsely populated communities, that it is brought to its overwhelming proportions. Therefore since it is not natural that men and women should die thus early in life, and since obviously it is not mainly from outside causes that the majority of these deaths do occur, it is from something unnatural, something remediable.

"And if it is remediable, obviously its growth denotes lack of care and prevention. Why is the death rate so low in the cities? Because in these communities you find hospitals, our welfare stations, your organized charities. It is there that, whatsoever the need of the human being, he can most readily and satisfactorily find help in his difficulty. There physicians of all kinds are numerous, hospitals open their doors to the rich and the poor alike. That then is the solution of the problem—constant care and help when it is needed. In the isolated communities doctors are scarce, people are left to shift more or less for themselves—and through sheer laziness they do it rather more than less. If a man has to drive several miles behind a horse over rough roads to see why he has that queer pain in his ear or over his heart, the chances are that he will postpone the trip from day to day. And if it so happens that one doctor is an authority on ailments of the ear while another some distance away is an authority on the heart, your man isn't going to bother going to both these places—he'll see to one ailment and very probably neglect the other altogether.

**Wants Adults Cared For**  
 "So that it is not sufficient that we confine our health care to the young of our country—in whom such care is coming more and more to center, even though it be true that it is to the young that the nation looks as its strength and the strength of the coming generation. The adult too must have his sources of care and help in the immediate vicinity."

It is the opinion of the State Reconstruction Commission that such help can be carried to outlying districts only under State supervision. Regular frequent, thorough physical examinations are necessary if those people are to be kept in fullest physical well-being. For this it is essential according to the commission, that there be maintained in each community of sufficient size a health centre, with State appropriations, to assist in its maintenance and supervision. The commission aims not so much at the establishment of new organizations of help as the correlation under one roof of all existing organized bodies of that description in a community, a centre where nearly all kinds of physical help could be administered.

## ENDICOTT SEES END OF STRIKES

"The biggest benefit of the war is the improvement it has made in human nature. It has made people more charitable, more ready to help the other fellow whose living conditions are a little worse than our own. Also it has brought home the truth of that old saying about casting bread upon the waters and having it return in the form of sponge cake, or something like that."

Henry B. Endicott chuckled a bit. The former food administrator, who today looms as one of the big men of the country, was perfectly willing to talk—but not for publication.

"You know I hate to appear in print all the time," he said. "I'll tell you whatever I can, but don't quote me." And he meant it.

But the idea of human nature being bettered by the war, and the belief that so-called humanitarianism is a sound economic fact warranted more questions. So he explained.

**Secret of Production**  
 "Before the war the production in our factories (he referred to the Endicott-Johnson plant, the largest shoe manufacturers in the world) used

to be about eight pairs of shoes per day per man. During the war production dropped to six pairs because so many of our men went away. Since the war's end production has increased. A while ago it increased to eight pairs again. Now it is almost ten pairs per day per man."

"What's the answer?" I asked.  
 "Giving the men what they want. Keeping them happy and contented," was the answer. He said it in such a matter-of-fact way it was clear that that method was obvious to him.

"Then treating employees as well as possible is a paying proposition?" I queried.

"Why, yes. Give them what they want. That's the only way."

The conservation swung to labor, open shop and unions.

"If the men want a union they should have it. I don't believe in them especially. If I were a worker I suppose I should. But there is an injustice in individual treatment of workers. Suppose a man has 1000 employees. One of them comes to him and asks a raise of 10 cents an hour. The employer is apt to brand him as an agitator and on some other pretext he gets rid of him.

**People Sick of Strikes**  
 "That employee in asking for more money risks his all. If he is discharged he has lost his all. Now the employer by firing that man loses but one-one thousandth of what he has. Those odds are tremendous."

Industrial conditions came up.  
 "I don't look for as many strikes," he said. "People are sick of them. The coal strike was the climax. Workers realize more and more they cannot strike without hurting business as a whole. Workers are sick of strikes."

As usual through his whole conversation was the dominant tone of optimism.

"It's true," he said, "there never was so much unrest as at present. But on the other hand there was never so great cause for it. But fundamentally we are going in the right direction. Of course we're not normal yet. People can't go through such a war as we have and recover from it right away. We're not even thinking normally yet. It is just like a fever. It must run its course through. The world is upside down, and it can't right itself in a minute."

**No Drop in Prices Near**

"Any hope for cheaper prices?"  
 "Not right away. We destroyed so much that everything left is valuable."

"What do you think of this so-called false prosperity idea which is being advanced?" I asked, for many are telling the world the present apparent prosperity is unreal and unsound.  
 "Is there any such thing as false prosperity?" he asked. "There may be, I suppose. But just what is it. Certainly all the countries in the world must come to us for their needs and their needs are great. That isn't false, is it? And we have the sources with which to produce. That isn't false is it?"

Back again the talk went to prices and wages.

"Business men haven't been satisfied with normal profits," he said, "so why should the expert workers be satisfied with just enough to scrape along on? Why expect the other to be happy under conditions you wouldn't be satisfied with?"

**Put Worker on Directorate**

"What do you think of the representative directorate idea?" I asked. "Labor men seem to feel they would be better off if one of their number sat on the board of directors, and saw to it that the workers were as well treated as possible."

His answer was typical.  
 "Why, if they want it, give it to them. But I think the man on that board would soon be darned unpopular with the workers. They'd ask him to get something for them, and if he didn't do it right away they would think he was no doing his best for them."

And then back we came to human nature and the war.

"It has made people more generous, more ready to help," he said. He cited an organization founded to help the sailors in the merchant marine. "As a result of that organization many things to aid the sailors will be done. That's only one example."

"That holds in business as well as in ventures not purely business."

"Certainly. Because more and more people are finding out that treating workers as they should be treated is a sound economic proposition."

## FRANCE LEADER

## IN INVENTIONS

"Now that the world war has promoted a careful weighing of Germany's flamboyant claims to pre-eminence in nearly every scientific field, and found her wanting in many respects, it is well to inquire more closely into the origin of the achievements of human ingenuity which have been boons to mankind," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

France, always accounted a literary nation, and now acclaimed more gallant than the world realized, also has to her credit a notable record of scientific achievement, according to a communication to the society, which says:

"France has given no more direction to the literary aspirations of mankind than she has to the scientific endeavors of humanity. Go back to the beginnings of science and you will see her astronomers pointing the way that astronomy has pursued. It was her Pasteur who established the germ theory of disease and through whom the wonderful miracles of saving human life that have characterized the past third of a century have been wrought. The normal death rate of civilized countries before the days of Pasteur was about 30 per thousand of population. Today it is about 15 per thousand and in the more progressive nations.

"Think what the saving of 15 lives a year for every thousand of population means when applied to half the earth. It means the averting of 12,000,000 untimely deaths annually. It means more than 25,000,000 cases of illness avoided. It means health and happiness in 20,000,000 homes rather than disease and distress. Who can estimate the benefits to humanity of the wonderful discovery of Pasteur? When one tries to comprehend and to estimate those that may yet flow out of that basic discovery, one's mind is simply unable to grasp it all.

"Certain it is that the life-saving processes reared on the great foundation built by Pasteur are saving more people from beds of sickness and untimely graves than the great war in Europe, with all its terrors, was able to send there.

"And then we must not forget that radium comes to the world through the French laboratory, and with it the budding science of radio-activity. Who can say what the world's debt to France therefore is going to be? Those who know most about it tell us that we can stand with reference to extracting power from the rocks exactly

*French Says*

After you eat—always take

**EATONIC**

(FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloating, Gassy Feeling, Stops food souring, repeating, and all stomach miseries. Aids digestion and appetite. Keeps stomach sweet and strong. Increases Vitality and Power. EATONIC is the best remedy. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Only costs a cent or two a day to use it. Positively guaranteed to please or we will refund money. Get a big box today. You will see.

For Sale by O. F. French & Son  
 Houlton, Maine

where our forefathers long years ago stood when they saw the lightning flash set fire to the dead pine tree, but stood ignorant and helpless to reproduce the fire. We know that there are thousands of times as much power wrapped up in radio-active material as there is in cold, thanks to the work of the French laboratories and when we learn how to harness that power as we have harnessed the power of wood and coal, by promoting the processes of decay, who can adequately portray the possibilities that would follow?

"And while we think of this wonderful new science, whose book France has opened to the world, we must not forget its elder sister, the science of electricity, which, while harnessed to man's purposes mainly by American inventors, had the foundations upon which they built laid largely in France by such men as Coulomb, Laplace and Ampere."

## FIGURES OCEAN IS 90,000,000 YEARS OLD

How old is the ocean? Standing on the shore and looking out over the expanse of water, the ocean seems a fixed and eternal fact, but the sea had a beginning and will have an end. Scientists say that when this time comes the last drop of water will have been absorbed in the earth's crust, its surface will be a desert and all life will become extinct.

The age of the oceans has been estimated by a leading authority, Prof. Frank Clarke of the United States Geological Survey, at about 90,000,000 years. This, of course, is only an approximation, but it is based on carefully studied scientific data.

All the water was once contained in the vapor that surrounded the glowing, slowly cooling mass which is now the earth. After the gases combined to form water the process of making the ocean salt began. This was the work of the rivers. Mineral salts were extracted from the rocks over which they flow and deposited in the sea.

Each year the action of the streams is said to make the ocean slightly more salty and this is the basis on which the age is calculated.

## THINK ARCTIC COAST WILL BE SETTLED

Vilhajalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, declared recently that big cities were certain to spring up along Canada's Arctic coast. He said that the climate of Herschell Island was equal to not superior to that of Winnipeg and that the northern plains were destined to be one of the great food producing areas of the globe. In this connection he advocated that Canada take measures to establish herds of musk-ox and reindeer, which he claimed would multiply and supply a palatable meat food of nutritive value. Stefansson has spent the summer in the mountains near Banff in order that he might have solitude while he wrote his account of his last five years in the Arctic regions.

## WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints the results of weather exposure. Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Get it today. 35c, 70c, \$1.40

**Sloan's**  
 Liniment  
 Keep it handy

**A MAINE BRAND QUALITY**  
 has made the worth while reputation of

**Teas, Coffee and Extracts**

Personal acquaintance with this brand of food product specialties will pleasantly convince you that it is unnecessary to buy Out-of-State brands to get quality.

And prices are right. Ask your dealer for these goods.

Thurston & Kingsbury Co., Bangor, Me. (319)

**For MAINE FOLKS and FOLKS who VISIT MAINE FOLKS**

**Stop this!**

At first signs of a cold or grip take

**LANE'S GOLD TABLETS**

GUARANTEED

**Camel CIGARETTES**

Camels are the most refreshing, satisfying cigarette you ever smoked! Put all your cigarette desires in a bunch, then buy some Camels, give them every taste-test and know for your own satisfaction that in quality, flavor, smooth-body and in many other delightful ways Camels are in a class by themselves!

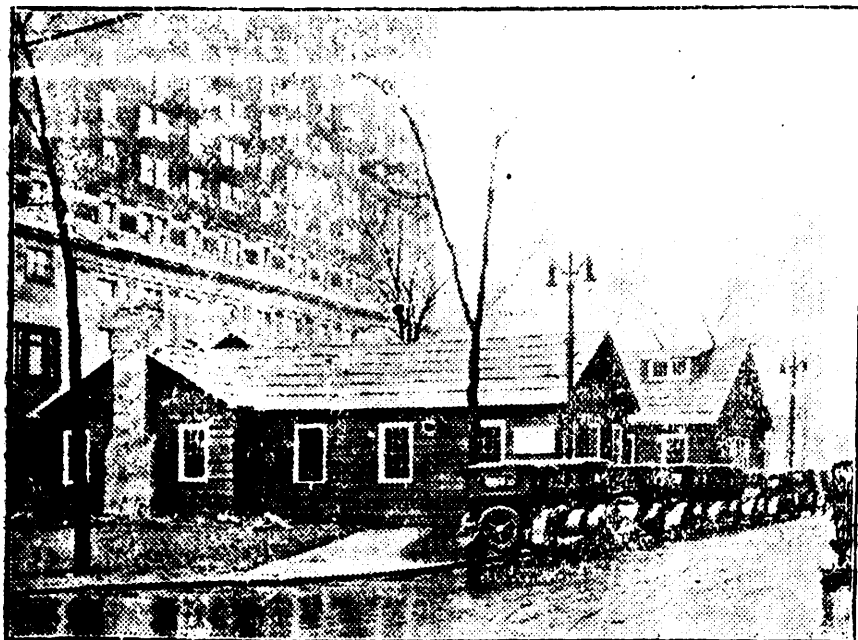
Camels are an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. You'll not only prefer this blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight, but you'll appreciate the remarkable full-bodied mildness and smooth, refreshing flavor it provides! Camels are a cigarette revelation!

Camels win you in so many new ways! They not only permit you to smoke liberally without tiring your taste but leave no unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or unpleasant cigarette odor!

Compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price! You'll prefer Camel quality to premiums, coupons or gifts!



## "Y" Hut at Detroit



Replica of an Army cantonment Y hut erected in Grand Circus Park, Detroit. In connection with the fortieth convention of the International Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, held in Detroit, the hut housed an exhibit of the war work of the American and Canadian Y. M. C. A. at home and overseas conducted since 1914 and 1915. It showed its world-wide foreign work and plans for various projects in the two countries.

## POTATO MOSAIC

## Progress in the Study of This Important Disease of the Potato

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has been giving more or less attention to potato mosaic for several years. During the last two seasons this has constituted one of the main lines of investigation of potato diseases at Aroostook Farm in co-operation with the pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The importance of mosaic has not been fully appreciated by potato growers in the past, and with good reason. While the disease is easy to recognize, once its characteristics are pointed out, all but the more severe cases are usually overlooked by the average observer. It comes on gradually and usually develops with increasing severity in succeeding ears, till the owner of a strain of seed, which previously produced excellent crops, suddenly discovers that his seed has "run out." Undoubtedly mosaic is one of the important causes of the so-called "running out" of potatoes. A progressive farmer, near Aroostook Farm, was curious to know last summer whether he had mosaic in his Green Mountains. At his request one of the Station pathologists examined the field and found every plant showing the disease. The owner will not fail to recognize it himself in the future.

A potato grower may have considerable mosaic in his stock and still continue to get yields and thus conclude that it is not of economic importance. However, actual experiments show differently. In tests conducted on Aroostook Farm, healthy Green Mountains and Bliss Triumph on fifth-acre plots yielded 20 barrels per acre more than all mosaic stock of the same commercial strains. Results indicating the same thing have been secured repeatedly, in various ways during the last few years. As indicating how important a factor it has come to be in commercial fields it may be stated that one of the Station pathologists had occasion to examine about 40 potato fields each for mosaic during the past season, including many which were supposed to be free or nearly free from the disease. In them the percentage of mosaic hills varied from 2 to 100 for the Bliss, averaging 46 per cent, and from 1 to 100 per cent in the Mountains, averaging 28 per cent.

Potato mosaic is carried by the seed tubers. In connection with the experi-

mental work at Aroostook and Highmoor Farms the Station has grown year after year a large number of strains of potatoes that were affected with mosaic. While the disease may appear in a healthy lot of stock, particularly if it has been grown near diseased stock, and increase therein, no case has been found yet where a mosaic potato plant on any of its progeny has entirely recovered. The fact that mosaic is carried by the tubers is of great importance in connection with the southern seed trade. In the regions to the south that are lacking the ideal potato climate of Maine it is said to cause even greater reductions in yield than it does here. Hence there is an increasing demand among southern growers for seed which does not carry the disease.

From the appearance of the tubers there is no way of telling whether or not they carry mosaic. It is, however, readily detected on the actively growing plants particularly from the time they reach the height of 6 or 8 inches and up to and through the blossoming period. Healthy potato leaves have a uniform green color throughout and there is no marked unevenness of the surface or margin. Mosaic leaves show varying degrees of mottling with irregular spots or splashes of pale green or yellowish color. These spots of lighter color may be so few and small in very mild cases that they would be overlooked, except by the most careful observer, or they be so large, numerous and conspicuous as to give a distinct "calico" appearance to the leaves. All stages between these extremes may be found. In the more pronounced cases a distinct wringing of the leaves is usually present. In severe attacks a dwarfing of the whole plant may occur. A field containing many mosaic plants shows a number of contrasting features when compared with one planted with healthy stock of the same variety. Its general appearance is lighter green in color, the rows are more ragged, the plants are not so strong or tall, and in dry seasons the plants on it are the first to show yellowing and dying.

The experimental work conducted by the Station pathologists has demonstrated that potato mosaic is a communicable, infectious disease. A discussion of these proofs and of the methods by which the disease is carried from plant to plant will be reserved for a succeeding number of this series of letters. It may be said in this connection, however, that potatoes which appear free from

mosaic this season may show in next season if they were grown on the same field with or on a field near other potatoes which show the disease.

CHAS. D. WOODS,  
Director.

## MAINE LOSING PRESTIGE

## AS SEED POTATO STATE?

E. L. Newdick of the Maine Agricultural Department has returned from Milwaukee, Wis., where he went as a delegate from Maine Seed Improvement Association to a joint meeting of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association and the Potato Association of America. The sending of a delegate to this meeting was in part, the result of a statement made in Maine this fall by a potato expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the effect that some of the states to the west of us are getting the bulk of the Southern seed potato trade, and that, if Maine did not watch out, she would be a loser in this market. With this statement in mind a delegate was sent to Wisconsin to find out how and why this was so.

In making his report to the society, Mr. Newdick will say that, in his opinion, we have lost our former position

in this trade because the other large growing districts have spent more money in potato development work, such as encouragement of seed centers to determine who had the best strain in any given community, the encouragement of the seed plot separate from the commercial field or the individual farmer and the introduction of the high yielding disease free strains—all these leading up to certified seed.

Practically all the larger potato growing states now recognize seed inspection and the marketing of certified seed as one of the important factors. In comparing the number of bushels of certified seed raised throughout the country this last sum-

mer it was found that Maine ranked second, with Minnesota leading. It also developed that the marketing of potatoes in the country and it is hoped that the Southern grower who needs this seed can be brought into contact with the man who has it for sale.

potatoes to see if steps cannot be taken to advertise the fact that Maine has the best yielding strains of potatoes in the country and it is hoped that the Southern grower who needs this seed can be brought into contact with the man who has it for sale.

## 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 Murchie J. Stewart. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of said Murchie J. Stewart of Island Falls in the county of Aroostook and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1919, the said Murchie J. Stewart 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 10th day of January, A. D. 1920, 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, December 16th, 1919.  
EDWIN L. VAIL,  
Referee in Bankruptcy.

## Standard Liniment

The Family Remedy

For external or internal use. One trial will convince you.

35 cents a Bottle

Hatheway Drug Company

"The Rexall Store"

**We'll Welcome You!**

**Shop Early and get the Benefit of Fresh Stocks**

**LET** Your Christmas Store be PERRY'S where QUALITY reigns supreme. The Christmas Gift selected here carries with it the guarantee of quality which will be immediately recognized by the recipient and which is always essential to the satisfactory gift. The whole store is in Holiday Dress. The most superb stocks of useful, practical gift merchandise in its entire history. Let this store be your Christmas Store this Christmas.

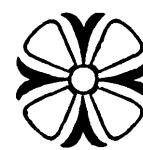
A glimpse of our mammoth display will start the ball of suggestion rolling. What to give is easily and inexpensively solved at that. Don't let another day pass without making acquaintance with the PERRY GIFT STORE.



Below we enumerate a portion of the line we carry, isn't there something here to interest you?

Diamonds, Wrist Watches, Cut Glass, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, Gold Beads, Community Silver, Neck Chains, Pendants, Waldemar Chains, Fobs and Charms, Cigarette Cases, "La Tausca" Pearl Necklace in Gift Boxes, Rings, Parlor and Mantle Clocks, Cuff Links, Fountain Pens, Films and Accessories, Parasols in all Fancy Colors, Mahogany Serving Trays, Kodaks, Ladies' Hand Bags, Persian Ivory, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books; Thompson's Water Color Framed Pictures.

Our New Department—"Haviland" Minton and Nippon China in sets and odd pieces, "Royal Doulton" and Pickard's Hand Painted China in a great variety, Glassware in dainty etched patterns, also a full assortment of the old reliable English white ware.



ALL GOODS PURCHASED HERE ENGRAVED FREE

**J. D. PERRY**

Jeweler-Optometrist

MARKET SQUARE

HOULTON, MAINE

Gift Buyers are respectfully urged to visit

**Osgood's**

"Little Store with the Big Stock" at this Season

Our showing of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Novelties in all desirable styles and qualities is sure to meet your highest approval and expectations

During the times of High Prices and High Living Costs, the public is quick to recognize Fair Dealing and Fair Prices such as are always found at OSGOOD'S. Our Goods have been bought for Strictly Cash and our Customers receive the full benefit of this foresight. NO PROFITEERING AT OSGOOD'S. Bona Fide Discounts given to Clerks and Working Girls—just mention what you work at and we will allow a Special Discount without further question

Canadian Money accepted at Osgood's without Discount

BUY

Christmas Gifts of Osgood, "The Accommodating Jeweler"

Houlton, Maine

All Goods sold will be Engraved by Hand Free and delivered in Handsome Boxes. Two Engravers make Quick Service

Four competent Salesmen who take pleasure in showing goods and assisting our customers in making their selections



## ANNUAL REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

Declaring that "for lack of intelligent government assistance the truly great resources of Alaska must perforce lie in idleness," Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., in his annual report, voiced a plea for the adoption by the government of a more liberal Alaskan policy. The report said lawlessness, "particularly that fomented by pro-Germans, I. W. W. and Bolshevik elements," was becoming a menace.

"Appropriations are placed at such a low figure as to preclude effectiveness rich mining regions are made unavailable for lack of transportation facilities; fisheries are threatened with exhaustion for lack of protection; natives, in time of epidemics are allowed to die of disease and starvation and, as a result of laws and regulations, at every turn appears the huge Teton sign 'Verboten,' the governor said.

The people of Alaska, he added, "hold out their hands to Washington not as supplicants for bounty, but in petition to be allowed to develop as were the Western territories, now the great Western states."

Referring to the menace of increasing radicalism in Alaska the report said:

"Indications point to a continued immigration as the result of army demobilization and the closing of war time industries. Alaska is receiving the extremes of the social scales. On the one hand the fine young men of the type who developed the great Western states are becoming evident in increasing numbers and, on the other hand, the I. W. W., alien enemy and Bolshevik, knowing the unprotected condition of the territory, are arriving in force and making their presence known. The great numbers of foreigners in Alaska who can hardly speak the English language fall easy victims to the insidious propaganda of the seditious agitator. It does not seem right that the decent, honest law-abiding majority should not receive full protection at all times."

The Governor's report deplored the action of Congress in failing to appropriate money for the relief of the native population during the recent severe outbreak of influenza in the far north. There were more than 1500 deaths chiefly among the natives. Governor Riggs reported that conditions in the interior of the country were beyond description. The entire adult population of many villages was wiped out, the report stated, and hundreds of children starved or succumbed to cold.

Despite this serious situation, said Governor Riggs, "a bill introduced in the Senate appropriating \$100,000 for Alaskan relief passed that body but failed in the House 'although at the same time Congress was considering appropriations of \$100,000,000 for the relief of the destitute in Europe and \$1,000,000 for fighting influenza in the United States."

Great credit was given the American navy and the Red Cross for voluntary assistance during the epidemic. The report incorporated the following recommendations:

Reimbursement of the territory for money spent for the relief of natives. Consolidation of all governmental authority possible in the Department of the Interior.

Removal of restrictions on export of birch timber from public lands.

Establishment of a uniformed constabulary.

Assignment of naval or coast-guard ships to continuous duty in Alaskan waters.

Transfer of jurisdiction over fisheries to the territory.

Assistance to farmers by loan of money and cattle.

Restoration of national forest to the public domain.

Appropriation for Mount McKinley National Park.

Increased telegraph service.

Increased appropriation for work among natives.

Increased appropriations for the protection of game and the suppression of liquor traffic.

Increased appropriation for the establishment of aids to navigation. Increased appropriations for coast surveys.

Renewal of mail contract system for the delivery of mail.

## COMMUNITY CANNERY OPERATED IN ARIZONA

Here is a story of what a group of enterprising women are doing up at Claypool, Ariz. Claypool is a postoffice and settlement in the valley between the prosperous mining towns of Miami and Globe. At this point is located the noted Inspiration and Miami employes gardens, established for the employees by the mining companies, and which made such a record as "war gardens" under the direction of County Agent J. R. Sandige during the war. A community cannery was also erected convenient to the employes' gardens, where surplus vegetables are produced and also handy to nearby fruit ranches as well as convenient to townspeople. Over this community cannery Mrs. J. R. Sandige, the county home demonstration agent, presided last year, making a record in fruit and vegetables conservation.

In 1919 the community canning kitchen was operated again and the results have been equally successful. Miss Nydia Acker and Miss Grace Tufts, home demonstration agents,

have both given time to the cannery, and more recently Mrs. Florence Park has been employed by the agricultural extension service of the university to take charge.

The canning kitchen was opened Aug. 8. On the 9th a woman came six miles and brought peaches to can. She canned 34 quarts.

One day a 10-year-old Mexican girl came to learn how to can. She was so small that she could not lift the jars out of the boiler when the processing was done, but was so delighted with the two quarts of tomatoes that she canned the first day that she returned later in the week and canned both tomatoes and green chili.

The women and girls are not the only ones who have taken advantage of the cannery. Several men have won laurels and increased the family store of food by learning to can. One man prepared and bottled 34 quarts of chow-chow. Another man, whose wife had ordered a consignment of fruit and then fell ill, brought the fruit to the cannery and under the instruction of Mrs. Florence Park, who is in charge, canned all of it.

In addition to the instruction in canning, Mrs. Park has featured special days each week, as "Plum Conserve Day," "Chili Sauce Day," "Green Tomato Mince Meat Day." When these special days are announced, Mrs. Park also publishes the list of material each woman will need to bring with her. These "days" have been such a success that they have had to be repeated in order to accommodate the number who come. One hundred and forty pints of plum conserve was made on the first plum conserve day.

Another feature of the cannery is the market exchange. Fruit growers bring their fruit to the cannery, the women buy it there at the price paid the producer, thus saving the local dealer's profit.

During September 1181 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables, preserves and pickles were made at the cannery and 212 glasses of jelly. At the kitchen 115 people did canning and 120 others visited the cannery and received instruction in the cold-pack method. The total saving for those who bought their fruit and canned their products at the cannery is \$653.58.

In September 12,810 pounds of fruit were marketed at the cannery and 1709 pounds of vegetables. The total saving from purchasing these products directly from the grower was \$985.



The railways of the United States are more than one-third, nearly one-half, of all the railways of the world. They carry a yearly traffic so much greater than that of any other country that there is really no basis for comparison. Indeed, the traffic of any two nations may be combined, and still it does not approach the commerce of America borne upon American railways.

—United States Senator Cummins.

## Ask Any Doughboy Who Was "Over There"

and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

He saw the foreign roads — in England and France, the best in Europe — and in other Continental countries — and he knows.

The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

We have the best railroads in the world — we must continue to have the best.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings — and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the direct genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen — in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men — the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American principle of rewards for work well done.

*This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives*

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

## FIRST YANKS WERE QUICK CHANGE ARTISTS

"Take off your uniforms! Don your civilian clothes!" came the order from the English captain of the Orduna, the old Cunard liner that was carrying the first Yankee unit to England in May 1917. It was a premature demobilization order that made 150 Americans hot under the collar; for five days before they had forsaken civilian clothes for khaki styles. Here they were in mid-Atlantic, still several days' travel from the submarine zone, ordered to discard their uniforms before they had even grown accustomed to them!

The Home Sector gives this version of the strange deep-sea transformation. "All the time the Commander kept zig zagging in her course, and the strain of the submarine menace was as obvious in the boat crew as among the military passengers. Then, with the real danger zone several days ahead, came a ominous order. By command of the British captain of the boat, all Americans in uniform must take them off and keep them off until the ship had met her convo."

In case the ship were torpedoed and those aboard had to abandon her, the Germans certainly would shell the lifeboats if they saw them filled with uniformed men, and he captain didn't want to take any chances of a new sea horror in which women civilian passengers might be victims.

"So off came the uniforms. Followed hasty bargaining with the British sailors who already had come into possession of scores of Yankee suits and shirts and civilian shoes, and the ship returned to the civilian aspect it had when it sailed from New York. About the same time, the captain of the ship gave orders that all bugling must stop."

## CHILE MINES TO JAPANESE?

Efforts made by Japanese to establish themselves in Chile, particularly in the coal and iron mining fields, are exciting considerable interest. There is also talk of the opening up of fishing industries in certain islands to the south, in localities where Japanese would have particularly good opportunities.

These activities awaken interest because it is recognized here that Japan is seeking opportunities in South America for her excess population. Already they have made much progress

in Peru. In Chile also they are beginning this work, and it has been said here that they seek particularly situations that are strong both from a strategic and industrial standpoint, as for example, Concepcion Bay, where there are many coal miners.

Certain newspapers in Southern Chile have been calling attention to

these activities. At the head of Concepcion Bay there are coal mines on which, according to newspaper reports, Japanese have acquired an option. This option is said to include the mines of Pilpilco, for which an offer of £180,000 has been made. The Japanese syndicate, it is reported plans to develop the coal industry at

Concepcion and introduce modern machinery.

There is no law in Chile which prevents the purchase of property by foreigners. It is pointed out here that the negotiations above referred to may result in delivering to Japan an important base for the development of her influence in the Pacific.

## Temple Theatre, Wed. & Thurs., Dec. 24-25

### The Photoplay With An Amazing Soul

MAYFLOWER PHOTOPLAY CORPORATION Presents

## GEORGE LOANE TUCKER'S PRODUCTION

# "THE MIRACLE MAN"

from the play by GEORGE M. COHAN Based on the story by FRANK L. KARD

A Romance of underworld rogues who sought "easy pickings" and found them. But when the arch crook and the girl with the painted face also found a wondrous thing they had never known before—Do YOU know what LOVE is?

COME AND SEE. COME LIVE A LIFE IN AN HOUR

A Paramount Aircraft Picture



Admission 28, 39, 55 cents

Daily 2:30 and 7 o'clock



## A Place of Distinction for the Cleveland Six

America has given welcome, in no mistakable terms, to the new Cleveland Six. This car, sensation of the year in the world of motordom, found a place waiting for it, a place of distinction.

Indeed, it establishes its own place. For there has been no other light car of similar quality at similar price. There is no other now. The Cleveland Six, product of men skilled in the design and building of fine cars, reflects in every detail the genius and sincerity of its makers. Underneath its beautiful body is a chassis which performs. It

doesn't merely run. It's alive with power and speed.

The Cleveland Six is offered now in two open styles of unusual comfort, splendid design and excellent finish—the five-passenger touring car and three-passenger roadster. The two handsome Cleveland closed cars, five-passenger sedan and four-passenger coupe, will soon be ready for delivery.

MODELS AND PRICES  
Touring Car (Five Passenger) \$1385  
Sedan (Five Passenger) \$1385  
Roadster (Three Passenger) \$1385  
Coupe (Four Passenger) \$1385  
All Prices F. O. B. Factory

CHANDLER MOTOR COMPANY OF MAINE  
32 Preble Street, PORTLAND, MAINE

THE CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

\$1385



## CAPTURE CARLISLE BOLDEST OF BANDITS

Robin Hood of Wyoming Taken in  
Pierce Battle—Spectacular Career  
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 23.—They've  
got Bill Carlisle again, and this time  
they hope to hold onto him.

The famous train robber was caught  
near Glendo in this state and  
surrendered after a hot fight with the  
posse of railroad guards that sur-  
rounded him. He was shot in several  
places, one bullet passing through the  
right lung, but, owing to his fine  
physique and great vitality, the doctors  
say that he has more than an even  
chance to live.

Two weeks ago Carlisle escaped  
from the Wyoming state penitentiary,  
where he was serving a life sentence  
for holding up an Overland express  
on the Union Pacific, and from that  
time up to Tuesday ten thousand rail-  
road guards and employees and a troop  
of United States cavalry had been  
searching for him. The pursuit seem-  
ed not to worry Carlisle in the least,  
for every little while he would rob a  
train right under the noses of the  
guards and then, escaping, would  
telegaph sarcastic messages to the  
railroad offices.

William Carlisle, most daring,  
chivalrous and spectacular bandit of  
his time, is a young fellow about 35  
years old and so far as authorities have  
been able to discover he had never  
committed an unlawful act in his life  
until he suddenly blossomed out as a  
train robber. That was in the spring  
of 1916.

"I am going to hold up the Pacific  
Limited next Friday night," he tele-  
graphed the railroad authorities in  
April, 1916. And he did it.

"You guards had better watch me  
I'm going to get out of this place," he  
told the guards in the Wyoming  
Penitentiary. They watched him. But  
he got out.

**SORT OF A ROBIN HOOD**  
Carlisle is a sort of a Robin Hood to  
the people of Southern Wyoming and  
about three out of four of them wanted  
him to escape. It is believed that this  
feeling for him on the part of the cow-  
boys and ranchmen is the reason he  
has been able to drop out of sight for  
a day or two following his robberies  
and then to turn up in some place  
where the railroad people least expect-  
ed to find him.

"Never mind, lady, keep your  
money, I'm not robbing women," Car-  
lisle has told women passengers when  
they handed out their purses.

"Say, mister, I'm a poor man and  
I've worked mighty hard for this \$100  
a roughly dressed passenger told Car-  
lisle as the latter passed down the  
aisle of the car, taking valuables from  
the passengers.

"All right, old man, keep it; I'll get  
an extra hundred from this prosperous  
looking fat man," Carlisle answered  
pleasantly. And he did.

"You soldiers don't have to pay toll,  
keep your money," he told a bunch of  
soldiers in one train he was holding  
up.

Carlisle's plan is simplicity itself.  
He climbs on a train at some regular  
stop. He waits until the porter comes  
into the last car on the train. Then  
he shoves a 45-gun in the negro's back  
and scares him half to death. Next  
he stands up in the front of the car,  
fires a couple of shots into the ceiling,  
says "Hands up!" and then forces the  
negro to pass down the aisle and rob  
the passengers.

"The first man who makes a false  
move dies," he tells them.

After robbing the car, he takes the  
porter into the next car and goes  
through the same operation. He locks  
the door of the car as he passes out so  
that he cannot be followed. When he  
gets through with the train, he pulls  
the bell cord and as the train slows  
down he leaps off and disappears.

In April, 1916, he held up three  
trains in two weeks. After the first  
robbery he always sent the railroad  
people notice of the next train he in-  
tended robbing. And he always kept  
his word. The railroad put guards on  
the trains, but Carlisle managed to  
thwart them every time.

Some time after his three robberies  
in 1916 he was captured. A posse  
searching for him overtook him. He  
was on foot and immediately surrendered  
without attempting to fight. The posse  
not believing he was the party they  
were looking for were on the point of  
releasing him, but he insisted that he  
was Carlisle, all right. He was tried  
and sent to the State prison for life.

"Look out, I'm going to get out of  
here," he would tell the guards every  
now and then. "Better watch me."

Two weeks ago three other convicts  
working in the prison laundry, nailed  
Carlisle in a big box of laundry. The  
box was carted to the railroad station  
and dumped onto the platform. It was  
dark. Carlisle had a hammer with him.  
He knocked off a board and crawled  
out. Three hours later his escape was  
discovered. Twelve hours later he had

held up a train and secured a bunch  
of money.

"Carlisle has escaped," was the flash  
that went through Wyoming. And the  
railroad started after him.

A special train of railroad guards  
was rushed out to the Red Desert. The  
guards left the train for an hour while  
they scoured the country side. When  
they got back they found Carlisle had  
gotten into their special train and had  
helped himself to two automatic pis-  
tols, three repeating rifles and enough  
shells with which to fight a battle.

While the guards' special was side-  
tracked at Wamsutter, Wyo., Carlisle  
went through the town riding the  
bumpers on a through freight.

"A nice bunch of guards you've got,"  
he telegraphed from a station further  
down the line.

Then, with aid of a rancher with  
an automobile, Carlisle went over to  
Casper, Wyo., boldly entered a news-  
paper office and asked for news of  
Carlisle. He walked into the telegraph  
office and sent a message to the rail-  
road taunting them with their failure  
to capture him. He wrote out the tele-  
gram, laid it on the counter with a sum  
of money, and got out the door before  
the receiving girl realized the con-  
tents of the message.

## PERSHING SAYS

**U. S. WON WAR**  
Gen. Pershing, in his special report  
to Secretary Baker on the operations  
of the American army in France, says  
in effect, although not in terms, that  
the American army won the war.

"It was this spirit of determination  
animating every American soldier,"  
says Gen. Pershing referring to the  
Meuse-Argonne battle, "that made it  
impossible for the enemy to maintain  
the struggle until 1919."

**Won Against Bid Odds**

"Twenty-two American and four  
French divisions," says Gen. Pershing  
"had engaged and decisively beaten 47  
German divisions, representing 25 per-  
cent. of the enemy's entire divisional  
strength on the western front. Of the  
enemy divisions, 20 had been drawn  
from the French front and one from  
British front. Of the 22 American di-  
visions, 12 had at various times during  
this period (Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918)  
been engaged on other fronts than our  
own. The 1st army had suffered a  
loss of about 117,000, in killed and  
wounded; it had captured 26,000  
prisoners, 847 cannon, 3,000 machine  
guns and large quantities of material."

With the American army holding the  
heights dominating Sedan, the report  
said, and the German line of commu-

nications definitely sundered, "recogniz-  
ing that nothing but cessation of the  
hostilities could save his armies from  
complete disaster, he appealed for an  
immediate armistice (Nov. 11)."

Gen. Pershing's report follows in de-  
tail the growth of the American over-  
seas forces from the date of his de-  
parture with a small staff, May 28, 1917,  
until it numbered more than 2,000,000  
men. Every step of organization, every  
conference with the allied generals  
and the important decisions reached  
are recorded.

The document, comprising a pam-  
phlet of about 100 pages, or 35,000 words,  
is divided into three sections: "Period  
of Organization," "Operations" and  
"Supply, Co-ordinations and Ad-  
ministration."

**Tide Turned at Chateau-Thierry**

In regard to Chateau-Thierry, the  
third division commander reported:  
"Although the rush of the German  
troops overwhelmed some of the front-  
line positions, causing the infantry  
and machine-gun companies to suffer  
in some cases a 50 per cent. loss, no  
German soldier crossed the road from  
Fossey to Crezanzy except as a pris-  
oner of war, and by noon of the follow-  
ing day (July 16) there were no Ger-  
mans in the foreground of the third  
division sector except the dead."

"On this occasion," Gen. Pershing  
added, "a single regiment of the third  
division wrote one of the most brilliant  
pages in our military annals. It pre-  
vented the crossing at certain points  
on its front, while on either flank the  
Germans who had gained a footing  
pressed forward. Our men, firing in  
three directions, met the German at-  
tacks with counter-attacks at critical  
points and succeeded in throwing two  
German divisions into complete con-  
fusion, capturing 600 prisoners."

"Due to the magnificent dash and  
power displayed here and on the field  
of Soissons by our first and second  
divisions, the tide of war was definite-  
ly turned in favor of the allies."

"The force of American arms had  
been brought to bear in time to enable  
the last offensive of the enemy to be  
crushed."

Gen. Pershing closes his report with  
an "appreciation" in which he says in  
part:

"In this brief summary of the  
achievements of the American expedi-  
tionary forces it would be impossible  
to cite in detail the splendid ability,  
loyalty and efficiency that character-  
ized the service of both combatant  
and non-combatant individuals and orga-  
nizations. The most striking quality of  
both officers and men was the re-  
sourceful energy and common sense

employed, under all circumstances, in  
handling their problems.

"Our armies were conscious of the  
support and co-operation of all  
branches of the government. Behind  
them stood the entire American peo-  
ple, whose ardent patriotism and  
sympathy inspired our troops with a  
deep sense of obligation, of loyalty,  
and of devotion to the country's cause  
never equalled in our history."

"Finally, the memory of the unflinch-  
ing fortitude and heroism of the sol-  
diers of the line fills me with greatest  
admiration. To them I again pay the  
supreme tribute. Their devotion, their  
valor and their sacrifices will live for-  
ever in the hearts of their grateful  
countrymen."

"In closing this report, Mr. Secre-  
tary, I desire to record my deep appre-  
ciation of the unqualified support ac-  
corded me throughout the war by the  
President and yourself. My task was  
simplified by your confidence and wise  
counsel."

## TERRIBLE COST OF ONE YEAR'S REVOLUTION GERMANY

Berlin, Nov. 26.—(By Mail)—Re-  
sults of the first year of the revolu-  
tion in Germany are summarized by  
the Socialist Monthly as comprising  
a decline in the value of the mark,  
increase in the cost of living, de-  
creased production of coal and stead-  
ily mounting public debts. The paper  
casts a balance for the years in a bit-  
ter and sarcastic vein.

It points out that the mark has de-  
clined in value within the year from  
72 Swiss francs to 23.25 francs. It  
gives a long list of articles of food  
showing increases ranging up to 100  
percent for butter, and nearly 200  
percent for eggs. The paper states  
that the cost of transportation has  
increased.

The production of coal is asserted  
to have declined from 190,000,000 tons  
a year before the war to 70,000,000  
tons in the first year of the revolu-  
tion. This is not withstanding an  
increase in the number of persons

## Farmers!

Why give hard earned money to  
the Fertilizer Companies?  
Buy better goods at lower prices  
Use your own common sense  
and save money by ordering  
your chemicals of the Federa-  
tion.

These are the prices for High  
Grade materials delivered to the  
Locals:

4-8-4	\$48.00
4-8-6	53.00
4-8-7	55.50
4-6-8	56.00
4-6-10	61.00
5-8-7	60.50
5-8-8	63.00

We do not employ traveling  
salesmen and agents to sell on  
commission. Place your order  
with your nearest Local and  
save the salesman's commission.

These prices are subject to  
slight changes but are as like-  
ly to be lower as they are to be  
higher.

Arroostook Fed. of Farmer

employed in the mining industry, ex-  
clusive of war prisoners who now  
have been sent back to France and  
Belgium.

Debts and taxes are declared to be  
steadily growing into an unbearable  
burden for the taxpayer. The paper  
asserts that Germany's debts will ag-  
gregate on April 1, 1920, 212,000,000,  
"revolution."



**A MERRY CHRISTMAS**

The officers of the Houlton Trust  
Company wish you a Merry Christmas  
and aim to make our service increas-  
ingly useful to our patrons.

Checking Accounts are solicited.

**Houlton Trust Co.**  
Houlton, Maine

**YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS**

In selecting a gift for son or daugh-  
ter, you decide wisely on giving a  
Bank Account with the Houlton  
Savings Bank.

It inspires regular deposits, which,  
plus the interest we add, make the  
fund grow.

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

**HOULTON SAVINGS BANK**  
HOULTON, MAINE

**EVERY DOLLAR**

You Deposit in the

**First National Bank**

of Houlton, Maine

Is under the supervision of

**United States Government**

We pay 4% on Time Deposits



**"What made you late for school today?"**  
**He heard the angry teacher say;**  
**"I could not leave," the boy replied,**  
**"The Town Talk doughnuts Mother fried."**

**Milled on Honor—Ideal for**  
**Every Baking**

**TOWN TALK FLOUR**

**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 vic-  
tim 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 HAZELTON OIL CAP-  
SULES 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 Hol-  
land for centuries. In 1896 the govern-  
ment of the Netherlands granted a  
special charter authorizing its prepara-  
tion and sale.

The housewife of Holland would al-  
most as soon be without food as with-  
out her "Real Dutch Drops," as she  
quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Hazelton  
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 Hazelton 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.



**Come see what  
we have for Xmas  
presents; Like  
fine perfumes or  
fancy toilet soaps,  
exquisite toilet  
articles, & hundreds  
of other pleasing  
presents. We can  
make your Xmas  
money go further.  
Come "before they are  
all gone"**

**BROADWAY PHARMACY**  
Next to Elks Club Prescription Druggist Main Street

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
the national joy smoke



Copyright 1919  
by R. J. Reynolds  
Tobacco Co.

**NEVER** was such right-handed two-  
fisted smokejoy as you puff out of a  
jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert!  
That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you  
can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit  
Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour  
earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes,  
you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own,  
but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive  
patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you  
feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words  
to express your happy days sentiments!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin  
humidor—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with  
sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.**



**YOUR CASE?**

Did Do—Most Success-  
nomical Treatment.

a feeling of general  
in and out? Is your  
Does your food fail  
you and your sleep to  
you find it hard to do  
bat should be easy?  
inary duties and cares  
tasks and burdens?  
Hood's Sarsaparilla—  
disease revitalizes the  
gor and tone to all the  
functions, and is un-  
dise who are in any de-  
or run down. Do not  
at—begin it today.  
e torpid liver and regu-  
els take Hood's Pills.  
ly vegetable.



## SURROUNDING TOWNS

## HODGDON

Rev. H. Marr and wife are spending Christmas with relatives at Canterbury, N. B.

A Union prayer service was held at the Methodist church on Tuesday evening.

The many friends of Mr. E. B. Betts are glad to hear that his condition is improving.

Chaplain Croft closed a very successful campaign of two weeks at the M. E. Church on Sunday evening.

The Baptist Society will have a Christmas tree and concert at the Corner Church Wednesday evening.

A large crowd attended the sale and supper at the Town Hall held on Saturday evening; a large sum was realized from the occasion.

## LUDLOW

School in District No. 1 is closed for Christmas week.

The Ladies Aid cleared \$64 at the social held last Friday evening.

Mr. George Bates of Linneus was a Sunday guest of Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Corman.

Miss Mary Mersereau is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Mersereau.

Mrs. Grace Shaw of Florenceville, N. B. was the week-end guest of relatives here.

Miss Louise Adams, teacher of District No. 1, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams of Oakfield.

Miss Kathleen Lunn, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. T. D. Hamilton for several weeks, has returned to her home in Summerfield, N. B.

## LINNEUS

Miss Willa Glidden is visiting relatives in Mars Hill.

Mr. W. E. Weed of Gardiner spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Harold Legie.

Miss Dorothy Ruth is spending a few days in Houlton with Mrs. Harry Sawyer.

Mrs. Gertrude Burton is clerking in G. W. Richards store, Houlton during the holidays.

Mrs. Boyd Burton and baby boy of Millinocket, are visiting her sister Mrs. Otis Bither.

Mr. and Mrs. Hershel Ruth of Houlton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rueland.

Mr. Arthur Gove left last Wednesday for Melrose, Mass., where he will take treatment in a sanatorium.

Mrs. Henry C. Adams spent several days the past week in Houlton with her daughter Mrs. Byron Stewart.

Mr. Vincent Bither returned home last week, having been in Aroostook hospital for treatment the past month.

## NEW LIMERICK

Tannery school closed Friday for two weeks vacation.

There will be a dance in North Star Hall Christmas night.

Mrs. Mary Ricketts is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Moores.

There will be meeting in the school house next Sunday evening.

Miss Helen Mayo of Houlton spent one day last week with Daisy Astle.

Mrs. H. N. Kelley has returned home after spending a week with her parents in Mapleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Roderic Reed are visiting Mrs. Reed's parents Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hatfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Donohue were called to Houlton Monday on account of the serious illness of their uncle Mr. Robert Dollar.

Friends sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cadac in the death of their baby two months old.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Crandall, Lakeville are spending this week with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Martin Donohue.

## EAST HODGDON

We wish everybody a very Happy Christmas.

Mr. Percy London of Sherman was visiting relatives here last week.

Miss Lois Tidd is visiting her cousin Mrs. William Stewart in Portland, Me.

The Rev. Henry Speed gave a fine sermon at the Union church last Sunday.

Miss Lillian Brown was the guest of Mrs. James Gardiner in Letter B the past week.

Mrs. Florence Dickinson of Union Corner was the guest of her mother, Mrs. John Grant recently.

Miss Blanche Duff, Mr. Roy and Carl Barton, who attend H. H. S. are home for Christmas vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Campbell of Woodstock, N. B. were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Turney Sunday.

Mrs. Clarence Libby of Houlton was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Edward Henderson the past week.

Mrs. Maud Thompkins of Houlton was the guest of her mother, Mrs. John London, Sunday also her granddaughter, Miss Helen Gottle.

Miss Nellie Boardman, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Jasper Crane for the past few weeks, returned home in Canterbury, N. B.

Mr. William Lloyd and Miss Blanche Dickinson were united in marriage by Rev. Thomas Whiteside in Houlton Wednesday, Dec. 10. Mr. Lloyd brought his bride to East Hodgdon, which will be their future home. Every body wishes them very much happiness.

## MONTICELLO

S. P. Archibald was in Bangor last week.

The schools in town closed Friday for a vacation of two weeks.

Miss Gertrude Fletcher is home from Colby College for the Christmas vacation.

Miss Virginia Melvin who has been teaching in Mars Hill is home for a weeks vacation.

Miss Gove teacher in room two of the Grammar school left Friday for her home in Lubec.

Guy C. Fletcher made a business trip to Augusta last week, and stopped in Bangor a day to attend State Grange Friends of W. A. Buck were sorry to learn that he had to be taken to the Presque Isle hospital, Thursday night, to be operated on for appendicitis.

The dance in Grange Hall Friday evening was well attended. Music by Hogan's Orchestra of Houlton. There will be another Wednesday evening, December 31st.

The Methodist church was filled on Sunday evening to listen to the fine program for the Christmas concert. There was special music by the choir, also selections by the Orchestra and recitations by the Children of both churches; there will be a tree on Wednesday evening.

Olle Flewelling

The death of Olle Flewelling which

occurred on Dec. 14th at Monticello after a lingering illness of tuberculosis. Mr. Flewelling was twenty-eight years of age and leaves to mourn his loss a wife, one daughter, father and mother, one sister, and one brother, besides numerous other relatives and a host of friends. Mr. Flewelling was a member of the Primitive Baptist church an earnest and active worker. Services were held at Lake Road P. B. Church conducted by Rev. H. V. Bradgdon. Floral offerings were numerous and beautiful including wreath by Lake Road church, all bearing silent testimony of the high esteem is extended to the bereaved family.

## BRIDGEWATER

Glenn Cook is in Portland.

Mrs. W. L. Jandson is in Millinocket. Miss Webster has gone to Fort Fairfield.

Chandler Farley is home from Waterville.

Mrs. Howard Lewis has been ill, but is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Moore are moving to Sherman Mills.

Mrs. Florence Cook, who has been very ill, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred White have returned from Stockholm.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sharp went to Presque Isle Saturday P. M.

Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Jackson have gone to Portland for a four weeks stay with relatives.

Winnifred Bradstreet expects to go to California on the excursion leaving Boston the first of January.

Marie Tibbets, ass't teacher in B. C. A., went Friday evening to Columbia Falls for one week.

Osgood's "Little Store with a Big Stock" in Houlton is a popular place for Bridgewater people to do their Christmas shopping.

The M. E. Ladies Aid made \$43.00 from their recent sale. They surprised their pastor, Rev. Mr. Snow on Sunday by presenting him with two fine rockers and a purse of money.

The Sunday School of the Free Baptist Church gave a Christmas exercise on Sunday evening. It was a departure from the traditional usage and introduced entirely new features.

The whole front of the church was in pure white, relieved by green trees.

A massive cross ornamented with the gold letters of Self, Service and Substance, occupied the front of the platform. Envelopes for White Gifts for the King were distributed in the morning session of the school. Each department from Baby Roll to Home

Department brought their gifts and laid them at the foot of the cross. Two gifts of self to the Christmas life, 17 for service and over \$131.00 of substance for the starving Armenian orphans were made.

## OAKFIELD

Mrs. Leon Teed was shopping in Houlton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal W. Gerrish were business callers in Houlton Thursday.

Mr. P. H. Martin of Portland was calling on friends in town last week.

Mrs. W. E. Mathews came home Friday night to spend her Christmas vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nadeau returned the last of the week from a two weeks' trip to Boston.

Many out of town people saw "The Miracle Man" screened at Oakfield Saturday night.

Miss Leila Adams arrived home N. B. 69 years ago, and was married

from Millinocket Saturday to spend the Christmas vacation.

Miss Mildred Anthony is a proud recipient of a new Vose Piano for a Christmas present.

Miss Nellie Young, one of the teachers of the Fort Kent Training School, is the guest of Mrs. N. C. Martin for a few days.

Mrs. John Garbell was a passenger on the Saturday night Pullman with a party of friends leaving for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will spend a few months.

The following productions will be shown at the Martin Theatre this week: Charlie Chaplin in his super production, "Shoulder Arms" Thursday at 2:30 P. M. (Matinee).

S. Hart in "Shark Monroe" Thursday night, also Fatty Arbuckle in his "Wedding Night." We will show "Shoulder Arms" a night for the benefit of those who cannot attend the Matinee.

## Lougee-Nadeau

The many friends of Miss Pauline Nadeau will be interested to know of her marriage which took place at the Universalist parsonage, Oakfield, Dec. 8th, to Paul R. Lougee, Mrs. Bailey officiating. The single ring service being used. The couple were unattended.

The bride is a graduate of Island Falls High School, after which she took a short course in nursing. Since then she has remained at home. She is a young lady of pleasing personality and has acquired many friends.

The groom is a young man of fine ability. He returned from over seas last May. He was in the service 19 months serving with the 303rd Heavy Filled Artillery, 76 division and during that time saw much active service.

They have a host of friends who wish them a life time of joy. They will reside in Oakfield for a time.

## LITTLETON

The schools here closed Friday for the winter vacation.

Miss Edith Hall was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Joseph Hogan in Houlton.

A watch night service will be held at the U. B. Church on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31st. A good attendance is desired.

Mrs. O. V. Jenkins returned Friday from Bangor where she attended the State Grange.

Roy Crouse returned from the Aroostook hospital on Sunday much improved in health.

There will be a Christmas concert and tree at the U. B. Church on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Paul L. White of St. Mary's College at Van Buren is spending the holidays with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hall.

Misses Gladys and Edna Briggs returned Friday from Colby College to spend the holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Briggs.

The Basket Social held at the Grange Hall Friday evening was a success. Seventy-two dollars was received from admission fee and the sale of baskets.

The death of Mrs. Annie Adams, wife of Samuel P. Adams of this town, on Dec. 16th, was the cause of profound sorrow in this community, where she has resided for a number of years.

Mrs. Adams was a woman possessed of noble traits of character, a most ideal wife, mother and friend. She was a staunch member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Houlton, and an ardent worker of the Koon Memorial Chapel in this town.

Deceased was born in Richmond, N. B. 69 years ago, and was married

in 1880 to Mr. Samuel P. Adams, and moved to Littleton, where they have since resided. Besides her husband she leaves three children, Miss Lizette A. Adams, Harvey J. and Basil; also two brothers John Love of Melville, N. B. and David, of Washington State.

Funeral services were held on Thursday, Dec. 18th Rev. Scott Smith of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Houlton, officiating and interment made in the Foxcroft Road cemetery.

Owing to the lateness of the train in arriving, Rev. G. S. Robinson, formerly Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, who was to officiate, met the funeral procession at the cemetery and closed the services with the Committal Service. At a later date he will conduct a memorial service for Mrs. Adams at the Koon Memorial Chapel.

"Beautiful toiler thy work all done; Beautiful soul into glory gone; Beautiful life with its crown now won, God giveth thee rest."

Beautiful spirit free from all stain, Ours the heartache the sorrow and pain;

Thine the glory and infinite gain, Safe home in heaven.

Rest from all sorrow watching and fears, Rest from all sighing and soul-anguish tears,

Rest, through God's wonderful endless years, At home with the blest."

"I think 'The Miracle Man' is the best picture I've ever seen."—Mary Pickford.

Teacher's Symptoms

"Jimmy," said the fond mother to her smart eleven-year-old, "what became of that little pie I made for you as a treat yesterday? Did you eat it?"

"No, mama," answered Jimmy, with a grin; "I gave it to my teacher at school instead."

"That was very nice and generous of you, Jimmy," complimented his mother. "And did your teacher eat it?"

"Yes; I think so," answered Jimmy. "She wasn't at school today."

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