

ONLY BRIGHT
SPOT IN BREST

So General Glenn, Commander of the 33rd Division, Calls the Y. M. C. A. Hotel in That City

Boston, Mass., April.—"The criticism directed against the Army Y. M. C. A. is unfair, unjust and unwarranted," declared Major-General Edwin P. Glenn, commander of the 33rd Division, Ohio and Pennsylvania troops, who gave such a sterling account of himself in France.

"I have tried to find something to warrant this criticism," General Glenn said, "but have been unsuccessful in this respect. I was in constant touch with Y. M. C. A. leaders and they did a magnificent work for me and my men."

General Glenn asserted that in his entire division "not a single unit was given every attention that every member was entitled to and then some." He stated he was familiar with the various activities conducted by the Y. M. C. A. referring especially to the hotels conducted in France as being "a very important factor in maintaining the morale of the men."

In referring to the city of Brest, the general declared that the hotel there managed by the Y. M. C. A. was the only bright spot in the city. The Y. M. C. A. managed hostelry, he said, were great necessities, as they were places where the American soldier could get food at reasonable prices and likewise afford him an opportunity for recreation, thereby keeping him off the streets.

In the opinion of Gen. Glenn, the Y. M. C. A. made a mistake in assuming the burdens of the post exchange.

Yank Forces Made Candy. Ten candy factories were transferred by the Y. M. C. A. to the United States expeditionary forces recently. Thirty others have been taken over by the quartermaster's corps recently.

The army will continue to manufacture jam, cookies and candies at the factories.

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FRAMING A BUDGET

A Help to Wise Spending Rather Than to Parsimony

Mr. J. H. Peabody, State Director of War Savings for Wisconsin, has prepared a budget for incomes from \$300 a year upward, which has been pronounced practicable.

The budget provides 40 per cent for food, clothing 18 per cent, shelter 18 per cent, fuel and light 7 per cent, and recreation 15 per cent.

For a \$3000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$720, clothing \$540, shelter \$540, fuel and light \$216, recreation \$450, insurance \$36, church and charities \$36, miscellaneous \$36, and savings \$36.

For a \$4000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$960, clothing \$720, shelter \$720, fuel and light \$288, recreation \$600, insurance \$48, church and charities \$48, miscellaneous \$48, and savings \$48.

For a \$5000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$1200, clothing \$900, shelter \$900, fuel and light \$360, recreation \$750, insurance \$60, church and charities \$60, miscellaneous \$60, and savings \$60.

For a \$6000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$1440, clothing \$1080, shelter \$1080, fuel and light \$432, recreation \$900, insurance \$72, church and charities \$72, miscellaneous \$72, and savings \$72.

For a \$7000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$1680, clothing \$1260, shelter \$1260, fuel and light \$504, recreation \$1050, insurance \$84, church and charities \$84, miscellaneous \$84, and savings \$84.

For a \$8000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$1920, clothing \$1440, shelter \$1440, fuel and light \$576, recreation \$1200, insurance \$96, church and charities \$96, miscellaneous \$96, and savings \$96.

For a \$9000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$2160, clothing \$1620, shelter \$1620, fuel and light \$648, recreation \$1350, insurance \$108, church and charities \$108, miscellaneous \$108, and savings \$108.

For a \$10000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$2400, clothing \$1800, shelter \$1800, fuel and light \$720, recreation \$1500, insurance \$120, church and charities \$120, miscellaneous \$120, and savings \$120.

For a \$11000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$2640, clothing \$1980, shelter \$1980, fuel and light \$792, recreation \$1650, insurance \$132, church and charities \$132, miscellaneous \$132, and savings \$132.

For a \$12000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$2880, clothing \$2160, shelter \$2160, fuel and light \$864, recreation \$1800, insurance \$144, church and charities \$144, miscellaneous \$144, and savings \$144.

For a \$13000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$3120, clothing \$2340, shelter \$2340, fuel and light \$936, recreation \$1950, insurance \$156, church and charities \$156, miscellaneous \$156, and savings \$156.

For a \$14000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$3360, clothing \$2520, shelter \$2520, fuel and light \$1008, recreation \$2100, insurance \$168, church and charities \$168, miscellaneous \$168, and savings \$168.

For a \$15000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$3600, clothing \$2700, shelter \$2700, fuel and light \$1080, recreation \$2250, insurance \$180, church and charities \$180, miscellaneous \$180, and savings \$180.

For a \$16000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$3840, clothing \$2880, shelter \$2880, fuel and light \$1152, recreation \$2400, insurance \$192, church and charities \$192, miscellaneous \$192, and savings \$192.

For a \$17000 income the proportions suggested are: Food \$4080, clothing \$3060, shelter \$3060, fuel and light \$1224, recreation \$2550, insurance \$204, church and charities \$204, miscellaneous \$204, and savings \$204.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

"SPREAD THE NEWS."

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics is solicited. Address all communications intended for this department to HENRY D. HARRISON, Editor, South Paris, Me.

The Cost of Raising Sweet Corn.

ONONDAGA, May 6, 1919.

In what localities, under what conditions, and to what extent is the raising of sweet corn profitable in Maine? Questions of this nature are often asked and the answers are apt to vary materially. A campaign is about to be conducted by the county agents in the various counties in which sweet corn is a staple crop with a view to determining the cost of production this year in the respective localities.

Maud D. Jones, farm management demonstrator of the University of Maine extension service, has just issued a circular letter to the county agents, submitting to them the details of the project. His letter is accompanied by an official message from Director Leon S. Merrill, heartily endorsing the plan.

According to the plan, the county agent is to select a group of growers who, in groups of not less than four in any community, will agree to keep accurate records of all costs entering into the raising of their sweet corn crop. The records will begin with the first working of the land, a definite charge per hour being recorded for the grower's labor and that of his team, as well as the value of all materials and the cost of hired labor pertaining to the planting, cultivating, harvesting and hauling of the corn.

After the crop is marketed the county agent, farm management demonstrator, or both, will meet these groups and assist the growers to compute the cost per pound of their corn crop.

This data will then be summarized for the community and for the county, so as to give a picture of the cost of raising sweet corn in the various communities of the county. A copy of the report will be supplied to every grower participating in the plan, so that he may have a basis for judging the value of this crop to the conditions on his farm.

The county agents are advised that in order to secure reliable data accounts should be kept by the growers in their respective counties. Granges, Farm Bureaus and other agricultural organizations are to be asked to lend their aid to encourage labor and planting sections of the state where sweet corn growers are organizing much interest is being manifested in the cost accounting. In other words, the plan is to be carried out in every county in the state.

Some portion of every county in the state is within the sweet corn belt, though climatic and soil conditions are much more favorable in some localities than in others. The records of the various counties at the end of the season will, it is believed, be of great interest and value to the state and of material assistance to the sweet corn growers, in determining what portion of their acreage can best be applied to that crop.

The Periodical Cider.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM IN MAINE.

If any orchardist in Maine is letting his pruning hook get rusty while he is waiting for the Periodical Cider to trim his apple trees for him, he may be expected to learn that he is living in a few states where the very best of the Rockies where no help of this sort has ever been rendered by these most interesting insects. Although their appearance has been reported in Maine for several years and there in this country ever since 1868, never in this stretch of more than 250 years is there any record that the state of Maine has harbored any of the various broods. Residents of Maine, therefore, who wish to witness the remarkable advent of the Periodical Cider to their orchards, need not go to any other state. That a Ciderer would be worth the trip for those who seek weird and unusual sensations in music is indicated by the following quotation from a contributor to the Scientific American March 22, 1915:

"The music or song produced by the myriads of these insects in the Periodical Cider in the home orchard, and ourselves detained by the duty of taking care of our trees in person may yet yield considerable satisfaction. I have heard, though this particular periodic species does not visit us, we have nevertheless, other Ciderers in Maine which may be expected to appear in 1919.

A larger Ciderer than the famous periodic species is indeed due in this state this year, an insect as interesting, individually, no doubt as the Ciderer, and a musician, too, as every country dwelling Maineite will have the chance of testifying next August.

We expect this larger Ciderer in 1919 with confidence in nature who has not failed us in this respect for a single year since man first began to notice insects in Maine. The reason we keep still about our species here while the press of the country heralds the scheduled broods in other states as with rare of trumpets, is that our insect, whether it be a Ciderer or a Ciderer, is not a pest, has no conspicuous brood in the date of its appearance, the broods being so distributed that we get a few every year instead of a great many at certain periods long apart.

Our Ciderer sings solo parts, or at most a scanty chorus. We take him only as an every year affair while the silent state deposits eggs in numbers below the limit of economic importance.

We are not to be Ciderer-less in 1919 or any subsequent year so far as it is safe to prophesy; but there is nothing so spectacular about our species as with that periodic cousin of other states who comes here once in a while and bewilder the ear with its "chirping" note and cause consternation by the prying consequences of its peculiar egg laying habits.

We must do our own orchard trimming this year as usual; neither hoping for a night of remarkable interest, nor for any unexpected disturbance from Ciderers abroad. Maine is not favored by the Periodical Cider—Chas. D. Woods, Director Maine Experiment Station.

Bobby Brown, with an apple-apple and empty pockets, is no more disconcerted than the housewife who is hungry. Her housewife means disconcerted not only to the dock but also to consumers with healthy lights for eggs. She raises the "No Food, No Eggs" sign whenever the housewife is not to provide them with ample nourishment; the fowl, furthermore, are abundant in their desire to abandon production until their craving for food is appeased.

"Did you attend the Jersey breeders' convention?"

"Yes."

"Get a lot of important questions?"

"Yes, they held so many fancy fairs that all we could think of was eating."

Small, elegant, masculine as cream when there is a Babcock better handy.

Value of Farm Names.

Today farm names are more valuable than ever before. It is vitally necessary that the man who gains a good living from the soil should make the farm and trade-mark his products. If more farmers recognized this necessity, the greater part of their marketing problem would be solved.

Manufacturers often admit that the secret of their business success was the trade-mark that "sold the goods." The farm name should mean as much to the farmer as the trade-mark does to the manufacturer. That farmers have been slower to recognize the value of trade-marks is due largely to the perishable character of their products. Now, cold storage and rapid transportation have banished much of the risk of spoilage on the market. It is quite safe for the farmer to put his name on the label of the farm name or his special trade-mark. In fact, modern conditions of marketing make it most desirable for him to do so.

There was a question ventured from the Partridge to the friends whom she left behind.

"I guess an American girl can take care of herself," Barbara answered jauntily. "But you may telegraph the Partridge to meet the train in Florence. I forgot that."

When Barbara reached the station in Lucca the train was almost clanking out.

"Front!" yelled the little-legged conductor, and the engine began to pull away.

There was no time to hunt for a companion reserved for women only, Barbara dashed for the nearest door and climbed in just as the wheels creaked starting. She waved a hand to the Partridges, the friends whom she left behind.

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An Insistent Insult

By FIELD DOUGLAS

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NEW ENGLAND NEWS

IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankee Land

The annual report of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts shows a net deficit of \$29,652.40 in the operating expenses for the year 1918. President Morris Gray in the report recommends the adoption of a policy of broader service, and calls upon the public for wider support, "that the greatest possible value may accrue to the public from the priceless collections on exhibition."

New Hampshire people are evidently finding substitutes for liquor in these prohibition times. Ernest B. Walker, who conducts a grocery store at Manchester, was arrested. It was found that he had sold 325 bottles of Jamaica ginger in eight days. The largest day's business was ninety-nine bottles in one day. An appeal was taken to the September term of the Superior Court.

Mayor Peters of Boston has announced that owing to unexpected revenue from liquor license amounting to \$177,000, he had decided to grant the police and firemen their demands for \$200 increase in pay per man. Until now the mayor has felt that he could not approve an increase of more than \$100. He also announced increases in pay for his executive staff totalling \$357.

Although high enough already to cause a municipal inquiry, rents are going higher. During the next four months Boston will see a general advance in rent rates. This is the Boston real estate dealers and owners answer to Mayor Peters' manifesto against rent-protesting property owners, who are charged with using the present shortage in apartments and tenements as an opportunity to extort exorbitant rents.

The joint convention of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce went on record as opposed to government ownership or operation of the railroads, following their conferences at the Copley-Plaza, Boston. In regard to labor differences they urged legislation providing for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes between employers and employees of employment and declared that service should not be interrupted or jeopardized by strikes. They favored relying on the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate all interstate rates and recommended that the State should have power to regulate rates of passenger fares. A regional railroad system also advocated.

Haco, the famous parrot owned by Miss M. Louise Jackson of Cambridge, Mass., court stenographer, has laid another egg without outside influences, this egg being a champion of all, for it is four inches in circumference. Just a year ago she laid her egg. For 21 years the bird has been in solitary captivity, away from its kind. Lizzie, parrot of Norumbega Park, laid last year two eggs while in a five-year period of captivity. The park offered a reward of \$500 for any parrot that had a bigger egg than Haco's. She has recently brought a suit to recover this reward. Miss Jackson says that for the last few days Haco has been indolent, sleeping most of the time, trucking her head in her wings and shifting from one foot to the other. Some time later she found her strutting around the floor, squawking "Goodmorning!" and there in the cage was an immense egg of a delicate pinkish tint.

Boston's famous frigate the Constitution, fondly known as "Old Ironsides" is going to live in Boston. The ship is likely to be transferred to a snug berth in the Charles River basin, where she may be viewed to better advantage than at her present quarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Word to this effect came from the assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. A short time ago it was announced that the Constitution, the Constellation and the Hartford, all famous ships of the United States navy's earlier days, were to be removed to Washington for safe keeping. Immediately a protest was started by the Old Ironsides' Association and other historical organizations. Mr. Roosevelt announced in reply that while the two other ships would probably be removed to Washington, the Constitution would be allowed to remain, but that Congress would be asked for her appropriation to take better care of her. He suggested that the famous ship be moved to the river basin and set in a new base, in such manner that she would appear to be about.

Owners of small less grating plants declare they will be forced out of business by the price reductions announced by the American Optical Company of Southbridge, Mass. A few places are already closed. George Rens of the Dupax-Lockhart Lens Company declares the class of lenses controlled by the American Optical Company are not included in the reductions. Denial is made by Albert B. Wells that the company made its reduction in an effort to eliminate competitors.

Point of Natural History. Two boys were waiting their teacher on the sidewalk. One began to crawl on hands and knees, unmindful of clean white stockings, and was corrected by the other lad, but would not arise, as he said he was a lion. "Don't walk that way," said the second boy, "they walk on their feet."

Rusty Steel. To clean rusty steel, oil well the rusty parts and set aside in this state for two or three days. Then wipe dry with clean glass and polish with emery or pumice stone. When very rusty and a high polish is desired rub the article with a little slack lime.

Three English Infants. Wherever the sons of Britannia may roam, three great and unmistakable English institutions set them apart from other races and creeds: Tea in the afternoon, handkerchiefs pushed up the sleeves and "dress" for dinner.

Instinct of Brotherhood. The moment we can use our possessions to any good purpose ourselves, the instinct of communicating that use to others rises side by side with our power—Banks.

Unhappiness in Power. Power is detected, and miserable is the life of him who wishes rather to be feared than to be loved.—Napoleon.

Thrill helped with the war. It will enable you to enjoy peace.

Take care of your dollars now and they will take care of you later.

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Every home should have a
Sanitary Plumbing and Drainage System

We are prepared to serve you. Make your wants known to us.

PARIS MACHINE CO.

Plumbing, Hot Air, Hot Water, Vapor and Steam Heating.

Buy Now and Save Money

ON YOUR

Spring and Summer Footwear

The prices of footwear are continually advancing, therefore, the early purchaser will get the benefit of the present moderate prices.

Our line of Men's, Women's and Children's up-to-date Spring and Summer Footwear is now complete and ready for inspection.

—ALSO A FINE LINE OF—

Trunks, Bags and Suitcases

for all occasions. Call and inspect.

W. O. Frothingham,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Farmers—Help Us to Help You

BEFORE long you are going to be very busy. To make your crop, you are going to need the service of every machine you have. There is a little lull right now. This time can be put to mighty good use.

How are your farm machines? Wouldn't it be a wise precaution to look them over carefully to assure yourself that there are no parts needing replacement now or later on?

By making a list of present or possible future requirements and giving it to us before or during Repair and Inspection Week, March 3-8, we shall be able to furnish you what you want when you want it.

If there is any item on your list we do not happen to carry in stock, we can procure it and hold it in readiness for you. It takes the delay, and consequent loss of time out of farm emergencies. The question of a day or two during the busy season on the farm is a serious one. Make up that list now and let us have it.

A. W. Walker & Son,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Flowers Are Cheaper

Some extra fine flowering plants left.

E. P. CROCKETT, Florist

Porter Street, South Paris

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Red Cedar and Spruce Clap-
boards, New Brunswick Cedar
Shingles, North Carolina Pine,
Flooring and

