

Fiftieth Year

Ayer, Mass., Saturday, February 23, 1918

No. 25. Price Four Cents

PEPPERELL

News Items.
Mrs. Walter Lunt went Tuesday morning to Nashua, N. H., to call on her newest little grandson, born last Saturday morning. It is said that Grandma reported that he was a smart, plump little one—and a regular Blake.

Mrs. Fred Bancroft has received a letter from Floyd "somewhere in Europe," and he says that he has not seen a bit of snow since he landed—that the grass is green and the birds are singing, but he prefers the snow and old Pepperell.

Walter Reed came last week Friday on the morning train from the Victory Plant, Squantum, where he is in service of the government; to call on his mother, Mrs. Reed, of Main street. He left the afternoon train.

Yvonne Bancroft has been confined at home for a week with measles, and now Audrey has them.

Winifred S. Boynton joined a medical unit in July in Boston, and was recently transferred to the ordnance department and stationed at the Watertown arsenal. Mr. Boynton is expected home for February 22, and may possibly be able to remain over the week-end.

A food sale, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society, will be held on Thursday afternoon, February 28, at three o'clock, at R. B. Winship's store at the corner of Main and Cross streets. Committee, Mrs. Winship and Mrs. Frank Robbins.

Edward Johnson was in Boston on business last Wednesday.

The beautiful fern at the public library, that got frozen in the recent cold spell, if it ever grows again it will be a long time before it can regain its past condition.

Private Drew of Camp Devens assisted in the music at the Methodist church on last Sunday.

Ralph Willoughby was home from Ayer on Tuesday, having severed his connection with the Proctor Garage, and is employed in the same town on one of the jitney lines.

On Monday night little George Hill and his smaller sister Gladys, coming up the cellar stairs, fell backward, striking the stonework of the cellar wall, badly cutting his head and leaving him unconscious for several hours. It is not known how it happened, but this is the same family that lost two children recently, and sympathy is expressed for the accident.

Harry K. White was lecturer before the Men's club at Grange hall on Tuesday evening. The topic of "The Navy" was illustrated with about fifty slides, representing the ships of the type of the old Constitution to those of more modern type. The very latest were not shown for various reasons.

Mr. White pointed out the importance of the navy—not only does the gov-

ernment need men, but it needs boats for their transportation, to carry food and as convoys. He brought home the great need of more ships and those ships quickly. In passing he touched on the home guards, and in the end made a plea for the people of the town to bestir themselves and see that the town was made a clean town—that it was the duty of each to try to have this a no-license town.

Three more of our young men have enlisted for the navy—Fred Tarbell, son of Henry Tarbell, Leslie Parker, son of Wardell Parker, and William Breen, son of Thomas Breen. Donald Jacobs, who recently graduated from the school for ensigns, came home on Tuesday to await orders. He has been assigned to the North Dakota and to report at Norfolk, Va. He leaves home on Saturday morning, and he takes the best wishes for his success from many friends as he has helped himself to his present position.

Liberty measles have invaded the home of Frank Bennett, his wife and one of the two children being sick.

Channing Appleton, of Boston, passed the week-end with N. W. Appleton at Blakesmere.

The East Village Social club, with twelve members present, held an all-day meeting with Mrs. Appleton on Wednesday. They have finished the quilt and it is said to be a beauty.

Miss Georgianna Maynard, who has a position with Conant & Co. in Littleton, was taken ill with appendicitis. On Tuesday morning she was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, Nashua, and on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock she died.

William Clapp, of Elm street, who was badly hurt by a fall about eight weeks ago, is able to walk out.

Town Meeting.
The annual town meeting is a thing of history again and an innovation this year was the holding of the regular yearly talk fest in the evening of last Monday, instead of making an all-day job of it. This was explained to be in the interest of the workingmen in order to give them a chance to attend without losing time. It has been the custom in the past to leave this part of the year's work to those directly interested and those having nothing else to do and was usually attended by the working people.

This year there was a very full attendance, nearly three hundred being present, including many ladies, and the new system seemed to meet with general approval.

Another new idea was put to practical operation this year and that was worked out by a committee appointed at the last annual meeting, consisting of seven prominent citizens who would have nothing to do with the spending of the town's money, to con-

fer with all heads of the various departments as to the needs of these departments for the coming year and to make a report of what appropriations were needed to be raised.

This committee held several meetings calling all the heads of departments to appear and explain all wants. After a careful analysis of all these claims and a very close paring down of all to their lowest desirable point, the committee made their report for each department accordingly.

That this was entirely satisfactory was shown by the report being accepted entire without a change in any department, thus saving a lot of time from the old method of debating in open meeting each individual appropriation.

The total amount thus appropriated was a little over \$57,000, which does not include various items of special legislation.

A. R. Paul was chosen moderator and handled the saved very acceptably, although some seemed to think that he decided some close votes very arbitrarily, and in one case where he decided a point against his decision being appealed from, it was not sustained by the meeting, but everything passed off very pleasantly and without any wrangling and hard words which have characterized some former meetings.

The report of the selectmen called out a lot of questions as to why they had done this and had not done that, and the replies of the selectmen apparently satisfied this criticism, whether it satisfied the critic, or not.

In one case a prominent man had a check presented to him as payment for services, when he says he is going to return the check to the town. The selectmen had a little difficulty in explaining this action and at the same time uphold their contention that they were very, very careful in handling the town funds.

The article calling for some action in regard to the fire alarm brought out a good deal of discussion and the motion to raise two thousand dollars for a new system was voted down, but an attempt to fix a sum to repair the old system, disclosed a still greater opposition to spending money on that system, disclosed a still greater opposition to spending money on that system, so finally a motion to reconsider the motion to appropriate money for a new system was carried and then the fire chief's motion to raise two thousand dollars for a new system, which he called the compressed air system, was voted.

The article calling for some action in regard to the old North Pepperell schoolhouse was explained by an out-of-town lawyer and a motion to quit claim all right that the town may have to this lot and building to H. K. White was carried unanimously.

In the matter of publishing the list of assessed valuation of the town there appeared some divergence of opinion but it was carried by a close vote. Then, after most of the other business had been disposed of and many had left the hall, an effort to have this motion reconsidered was lost, so it would appear that the list will be printed in next year's proceedings.

A resolution was offered and passed unanimously expressing the position of this town in this time of war as being highly patriotic and pledging the utmost help to the president and others in the maintenance of the Union, freedom and democracy, and ordering the national flag to be displayed at all times from the town house. As there is no flag for that purpose, the town will order a new one to meet this expense, when one of the prominent men of the town offered to meet that expense himself and received a hearty vote of thanks to him.

The meeting was adjourned a little before eleven o'clock, having been in session for about four hours.

session but a little over three hours, with all the business done as well as usual, thus disproving those who had insisted that it would take all night.

As the article to see if any action would be taken in regard to returning to the old way was laid on the table, it looks as if the new system had come to stay.

Annual Meeting.
The annual parish meeting of the Unitarian church was held on the evening of February 16 in the vestry of the Congregational church. After the bounteous supper was served the business of the parish was taken up. Reports of the various committees were given and were most encouraging, excepting the loss of the church, which had its effect in taking some of the earnestness from the party assembled.

In the electing the officers, Mrs. M. G. Green was elected clerk of the parish; Lincoln A. Johnson, treasurer; William N. Maynard, permanent fund; Chester A. Mills and Mary Mattman, members of parish committee, 3 years.

A letter was received and read from the Congregational church, suggesting holding a meeting of committees to consider the amalgamation of the two churches; Mrs. Addison Woodward and Mrs. Leon Richardson were elected delegates to play meetings of the Unitarian association. Voted to hold services until July 1 with the people of the Congregational church.

Pennemaquian Camp Fire Entertainment.
The Pennemaquian Camp Fire entertained the young folks of the community at a camouflage party last Saturday night. Since the occasion was so near Valentine day the rooms of the Methodist parsonage were artistically decorated with hearts of red and pink, festooned on the walls and in the windows. Much amusement was caused by the appearance of the silent masked figures as they took their places one by one in the parlor. Some very amusing and unique costumes were displayed, the most ingenious perhaps of which was Gertrude Cherry's representation of the Boston Post. Her costume was a series of advertisements, cut from the Post and decorated the costume in fringe and bonds. Marion Thompson was very original as Valentine a great deal of work being put into the decoration of many red hearts over her dress.

A great many others were well worthy of notice—June, Spring, Liberty, Red Cross, and others. There were two ghosts, a nun, a sunbonnet girl, while among the gentlemen Roger Thomas, as George Washington, attracted most attention, and brought Gil Parker, as a soldier, came in for his share of mention.

Those unmasked formed a committee to request upon the masked ones to wear the costumes of the Red Cross, a number only revealed their identity by unmasking.

Games were the order of the evening, the most amusing being the dress-making class which all the gentlemen, after securing their partners by matching little hand-painted sunbonnet dolls provided by the Red Cross, were invited to join.

It was a time of great merriment, as with newspapers and pins, fashion books before them, they fashioned a robe of their own design. The girls were quite satisfied that whatever occupation may change the future holds many possibilities in the way of men and women.

After the first prize, his gown presenting so many difficult and well adjusted decorations, Sylvester the second, on his prize, and Benard Sherwood, third, because of the neatly adjusted founce.

Simple refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and all reported very much enjoyed the evening of Camp Devens was a quest of the evening. There were about forty present.

Town Meeting.
Article 7. Voted, on motion of Louis P. Shattuck, that the fire alarm system be reconstructed by installing a compressed air system in the street engine house, and also a universal box in the telephone office, and to discontinue all the boxes except the four on Main street, and that the town raise and appropriate the sum of \$2000 to pay for the same; \$500 to be raised each year of 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Article 8. Voted that the town release and quitclaim unto Harry K. White all its right, title and interest in any in District Schoolhouse No. 4, and the land contiguous thereto, and to authorize Addison Woodward, its treasurer, to execute the necessary deed or instrument to carry this vote into effect.

Article 9. Voted to choose a playground commission—Miss Gertrude Carter, Miss Helen Pond, Rev. William H. Beers, Dana O. Merrill and Francis Drumm.

Article 10. Voted that it is the sense of the voters of Pepperell in annual meeting assembled, that the citizens of the town of Pepperell in the present world war and national crisis, stand united and support the President of the United States in whatever action he may take to preserve the dignity, honor and safety of our country, and that the flag of the United States be displayed upon Pepperell town house at all times for the duration of the war; that a copy of this vote be placed upon the town record by the town clerk.

The above resolution was submitted to the meeting by Joseph A. Saunders, who at the same time stated that Rufusford Dewar had expressed a wish to have the town of Pepperell with a suitable flag. A unanimous vote of thanks was given by the meeting to Mr. Dewar for his generous gift.

Under Article 11 the following appropriations were made:

Water bonds \$5,000.00
Town charges 3,000.00
Heads of Health 500.00
Highways 5,700.00
Bridges 400.00
Fire department 100.00
Sidewalks 200.00
Snow paths 1,000.00
Excavating 25.00
Wearing trougns 25.00
Cutting brush 222.90
Fire salaries 2,600.00
Hydrant service 2,210.00
Poor department 5,500.00
Schools, including salaries 17,500.00
Police department 1,200.00
Outstanding bills 1,000.00
Moth department 87.00
Forest fire warden 50.00
Street lights 400.00
Street cleaning 400.00
Hearse up-keep receipts 375.00
Insurance 300.00
Mothers' pensions receipts 200.00
State aid 500.00
Soldiers' relief 650.00
Town house 350.00
Playground 100.00
Care of town clock 25.00
Scaler of weights and measures 50.00
District school raising 200.00
Memorial day 100.00
Collector's and manufacturer's bonds 100.00
Grange 1,200.00
River street repairs 700.00
Total \$52,951.00

About Town.
A large sleigh-like party from Lunenburg, who took advantage of the

good traveling were week-end guests at the residence of S. R. Merrill on Prescott street.

Nearly 100 people crowded Sunday night, Wednesday evening to listen to the Vandegrift-Thompson dinner debate and it is safe to say that none went away disappointed. It was a unique dramatic production, which was a unique dramatic production, which was a unique dramatic production.

One man took the part of a lawyer running for the state legislature and came into the office of his friend, the business man, to enlist his support. The business man, who most times considering the best thing for the license question. At the close of the meeting it was voted to ask our representatives in Boston, Frank A. Barry of Groton and Senator A. W. C. Burnham of Duxbury, to help the ratification of national prohibition in Massachusetts.

To the Citizens of Pepperell:
A discussion of the greatest importance to every American citizen and for the nation as a whole, will be held at the town of Pepperell, when the town votes upon the license question for the coming year.

There is no woman, or child, or sweetheart who is not vitally interested in the winning of the typical young American who are now training in Camp Devens at Ayer.

It is seldom that a community of this size has a responsibility so large thrust upon it and it is indeed a serious responsibility that has been placed upon the shoulders of the citizens of the town of Pepperell.

It is a matter of the most urgent importance that the community should be united in its decision and it is the business of every citizen of the town of Pepperell to see that the community is united in its decision.

If the voters of the town are heedless of their duty, the town of Pepperell will be a laughing stock to the nation and the world.

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Geo. H. Brown
RELIABLE CLOTHIER
AYER, MASS.



Overcoats

OF EVERY KIND FOR MEN AND BOYS

We have a large stock of warm, handsome Overcoats suitable for this cold weather. Every man will find here something that is sure to please him. We have the Dressy Overcoat cut 42 inches long, and the Heavy, Long Coat with large storm collars.

The quality of goods and the making of the garment is the usual high grade which this store has always offered its customers. The prices asked are far and away below their present market value. It will pay you to buy an Overcoat now for future needs, as prices on this grade of merchandise bids fair to advance greatly before next season comes around. Think it over.

Men's Fancy Mixture Overcoats
\$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00

Boys' Fancy Mixture Overcoats
\$8.47, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$18.00

SHEEP-LINED COATS and ULSTERS

Nothing made that is so serviceable and so warm for the money. An ideal coat for any man who is out in all kinds of weather. Prices are away below market values.

Sheep-lined Coats... \$9.00 to \$18.00
Sheep-lined Ulsters \$15.00 to \$35.00

STORM COATS and FUR COATS

Fur Coats in Dogskin, Galloway, and Horsehide; Storm Coats in Montana Buffalo, Astrakhan Cloth and Patrick Cloth, all wind proof and storm proof.

Fur Coats \$25.00 to \$50.00
Storm Coats \$20.00 to \$35.00

SWEATERS

How about a good Sweater? We have them in plenty—all kinds and all colors. Our prices are less than present wholesale prices for like qualities.

Men's Sweaters \$1.50 to \$8.00
Khaki Sweaters \$5.00 to \$8.00
Khaki Sleeveless Sweaters \$3.50 to \$6.50

New Opening Hours—9 a. m. Agents for LEWANDO'S Laundry and Dyehouse

WINTER CAPS

Every kind of Winter Caps, both in Cloth and Fur. Also, all kinds of Yarn Toques and Helmets, or Aviation Caps.

Men's Warm Caps..... 50¢ to \$1.50
Boys' Warm Caps..... 25¢ to 65¢
Men's Fur Caps \$4.00 to \$7.00
Men's Yarn Toques..... 75¢ and \$1.00
Boys' Yarn Toques..... 65¢ and 75¢
Helmets, or Aviator Caps 75¢ to \$1.50
Scarfs and Toques for Women and Girls \$1.00 to \$2.50

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

In spite of the scarcity of Rubber Footwear we have a fairly good stock to meet your requirement. We carry the very best qualities to be found in the market. You will find here such makers as

Gold Seal, Red Seal and Goodyear Glove

Heavy Rubber Footwear to be worn with heavy socks and also Felts and Overs are here in plenty. We have a dozen different kinds for you to select from.

Red Cross Branch.
At the regular Saturday afternoon meeting, February 24, at their rooms on Main street, it was reported that 21 pajamas were sent to the Lowell chapter in addition to the articles reported for the month of January in the last week's issue of this paper.

The senior patrol No. 1 Girl Scouts, Mrs. Bowman, leader, have sent to the president of this branch 4 sweaters, 2 mufflers, 1 helmet and 4 bath towels.

A new line of work has been suggested by the Lowell chapter. "Propaganda bags" to be made of washable material, bright colors preferred. Our committee is working on these for hospital use and should be made 12x18 inches in size.

The following committee has been chosen to assist at the Junior Red Cross work and will meet Monday afternoon at Main street grammar school between one and two o'clock, punctually. Mrs. Quin, Miss Barry, Mrs. Charles Woodward, Mrs. J. Flynn, Mrs. C. D. Hutchinson, chairman.

The folding of surgical dressings will continue every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and the attention of the members is called to the property bags wanted and contributions of singham, calico and cretonne solicited for the same.

The grain eaten and spoiled on the farms of the United States by rats and mice would, if saved for the market, return sufficient money to pay the tax bill of all the farmers in the country, state officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Hawaii has great forests of koa or native mahogany trees.

New Advertisement
WANTED—Women and girls for work. PEPPERELL BRAIDING CO., East Pepperell, Mass.

Do you know that you can make deposits on your

FITCHBURG CO-OPERATIVE BANK

account

AT THE STORE OF

J. J. Barry, Main Street, Ayer

any business day?

A. G. Pollard Co.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

New

Spring Cottons

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE ADVANCE SELLING—Right in Time for February Sewing

Ulster Linen Suiting—34 inches wide, plain colors, in all the desirable shades, per yard 25¢
100 Pieces Diana Nainsook—36 inches wide, extra fine quality; worth 39¢, yard, in 10-yard pieces only; special price, a piece \$2.50
Silk and Cotton Foulard Patterns—36 inches wide; a very pretty fabric, for waists and dresses; special price per yard 79¢
Percalé Remnants—Just received five cases of extra fine Percalé, 36 inches wide, and a large assortment of stripes and small figures, in light and dark; worth 39¢; per yard 19¢
Poplins, Auto-Cords, Beach Cloth—36 inches wide, plain colors only, in all the new shades. Special price per yard 39¢

Rugs and Art Squares

Three hundred and more that are offered at much below their actual worth—the end of the year's clean-up from a big rug manufacturer.

20 Rugs, Velvet, 8 1/4 x 10 1/2 ft., in Oriental designs and colors; worth \$27.50 \$19.00
25 Rugs, Velvets, 9 x 12 ft., in Oriental and floral designs and colors; worth \$29.00 \$21.00
18 Rugs, 8 1/4 x 10 1/2 ft., Seamless Tapestry Brussels, Oriental and floral designs \$17.50, \$20
10 Rugs, 6-9 x 9 ft., Tapestry Brussels Weave, regular price \$17.50 \$12.98
Mottled Axminster Rugs, 27 x 54 inches, fancy borders; regular price \$3.50 \$1.98
Mottled Axminster Rugs, 36 x 72 inches—Roman borders; worth \$5.00, now \$3.79
35 Rugs, size 9 x 12 ft., Seamless Tapestry Weave, worth \$25.00 \$17.98
18 Rugs, size 8 1/4 x 10 1/2 ft., Good Axminster Weaves; regular price \$32.00 \$25.00
8 Rugs, 7 1/2 x 9 ft., Seamless Tapestry Brussels, Oriental patterns and colors; \$20.00 \$10.98
6 Rugs, 6 x 9 ft., Tapestry Brussels Weave; regular price \$12.98 \$1.79
27 x 54 inch Velvet Rugs; Orientals and florals; regular price \$2.25 \$1.49
22 1/2 x 38 inch Door Mat size, Good Axminster Rugs; regular price \$1.98 \$1.49

A. G. Pollard Co.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

GEORGE H. B. TURNER, Publisher

We publish the following papers:
 Turner's Public Spirit, Ayer, Mass.
 The Grafton Landmark
 The Pepperell Clarion-Advertiser
 The Littleton Guilden
 The Westford Wardman
 The Harvard Hillside
 The Shirley Oracle
 The Townsend Tocsin
 The Brookline (N. H.) Beacon
 The Hollis (N. H.) Homestead

Entered as second-class matter at the
postoffice at Ayer, Mass.

Saturday, February 23, 1918.

WESTFORD

Center.
 Mrs. H. V. Hildreth's faithful efficiency as leader of the local branch of the Red Cross is well known and we learn this week that her mother, Mrs. William Read, of Granville, ably supplements the work with industrious knitting at home. Mrs. Read will be seventy-eight years old in March, and has just completed her fifty-second pair of stockings. We wonder if there are many who can exceed this record.

Mrs. Grace Lambert-Kenney, of Westley, is spending the greater part of this week in Westford, the guest of Mrs. J. Herbert Fletcher.

The second in the series of dancing parties for the children following the classes earlier in the season took place in the town hall on Tuesday afternoon. Rain and hard traveling affected the attendance, but a good number enjoyed the afternoon's party. Mrs. Buckhorn, Mrs. Prescott, and Mrs. Ruth Flagg had the care of the afternoon and Fred E. Meyer was the pianist.

The second union service took place at the Congregational church on last Sunday with Rev. Howard A. Lincoln preaching the sermon and Rev. Louis H. Buckhorn in charge of the rest of the service. The two pastors will alternate in preaching the union services, therefore Mr. Buckhorn will preach on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Wright, of Quincy, are expected guests at H. L. Wright's for the holiday.

The home guard drill, with inspection, went off nicely at the town hall on Tuesday night. The men acquitted themselves well in the various maneuvers for the evening.

John P. Wright, who has been confined to his home with sickness, is much more comfortable.

Miss Buss's many friends are glad to learn that she is making a good convalescence from her illness. During her absence Miss May Day is in charge of the somewhat limited library service.

J. Henry Colburn is reported as seriously sick.

Tadnuck Club.

An interesting meeting of the Tadnuck club took place Monday afternoon at the Congregational vestry.

Miss Howard presided, opening the meeting with patriotic greeting. Letters of appreciation were read from Mrs. Westmore and Miss Bunk in hospital. Special notice of the mid-winter meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Chelsea, February 20, was given.

Miss Alice Harrington is confined to her home with an attack of the measles.

Forge Village.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Goucher held a party at their home on February 14 in honor of Mrs. Lawrence Simms, formerly Mrs. Eva Holmes, military decorations were awarded to the guests. A very pleasant evening was spent by all, with a dainty luncheon served at ten o'clock.

The Ladies' Sewing circle will meet on next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. H. Gomey, at two o'clock.

Among the many pupils at Cambridge, Mass., for the Red Cross, might be mentioned George Orr, who has just finished a scarf. His brother, Corp. Orr, is on his way to France.

Miss Annie Orr has received a letter from her son, who is in the navy and is now on the battleship St. Louis. It was while on the home-bound trip from convalescing troops ships over the sea and that the letter was attacked by a submarine.

The young fellow says that he has had a thrilling experience during his service over the sea and that the letter was attacked by a submarine.

The schools closed here. Friday, Washington's birthday, but the girls were in operation.

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The Red Cross circle at the Blacksmith's corner met at Mrs. Houghton Osgood's home on last week Thursday. A social hour was enjoyed. The young man has been closely connected with the Methodist church in Granville, where he served as organist for nearly six years. He was also bugler in the Massachusetts state guard. He leaves for Camp Devens with the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

LITTLETON

News Items.

On account of sickness and inclement weather the installation of officers in the Order of the Eastern Star of Littleton has been postponed until July. At the meeting on Monday evening Sister Stapleton and Sister Bartheaux served Hooverized refreshments. The names of two candidates were proposed for admission.

Workmen at the Congregational church were somewhat alarmed by the volume of smoke that issued from the furnace on Sunday morning, but the discovery of the trouble—a loose pipe—led to a prompt remedy, although Deacon W. E. Conant was slightly burned in doing rescue work.

The auditorium in the vestry was uncomfortably smoky during the early part of the service, but everyone was thankful that the church edifice was saved, and that conditions were no worse. The presiding minister proved himself master of the situation, and instead of being disturbed he made the circumstances serve of real assistance in the masterly presentation of his message.

A very pretty birthday party at G. Edward Prouty's on last Saturday is reported as having been given in honor of the elder of Mr. Prouty's little boys.

The selectmen have organized with Charles D. Smith as chairman and Langdon Prouty as clerk.

J. W. Dods' son Richard is sick with chicken-pox.

Allan Stiles cut his hand rather badly last week and was cared for by Dr. D. C. Clark, who found need of a few stitches.

James Ewing was one of the unfortunate persons who fell on the ice recently. The injury received proved to be only a strained muscle instead of broken bones, as was feared at first.

Lincoln and Washington birthdays were observed in the grade schools with appropriate exercises on each occasion.

Mrs. Edith Fletcher Griffiths is at home from Springfield for her spring vacation. Her husband, Sgt. Lester W. Griffiths, was also at home from Camp Devens for the month of March.

The local Red Cross held their regular meeting on Wednesday afternoon with the usual large number in attendance. The local auxiliary are now making plans to present every Granville boy now serving in the army and navy some useful gift as a token from the friends at home.

Mr. Mark Palmer has recently returned from a very enjoyable visit spent with friends in Boston.

Mrs. Julia B. Wall visited relatives in Charlestown this week. A nephew, John H. Wall, in the navy, intends to sail for foreign shores soon.

The heatless Mondays are still in force here and the people are anxiously waiting for the ban to be lifted.

The rains of the early part of the week has caused much of the snow to disappear. It is hoped that the weather will moderate enough to take the ice with it.

Fred Longley has enrolled in the United States public service reserve. He is a native of Littleton and expects that others of this village will soon follow his example.

Miss Alice Harrington is confined to her home with an attack of the measles.

The Ladies' Sewing circle will meet on next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. H. Gomey, at two o'clock.

Among the many pupils at Cambridge, Mass., for the Red Cross, might be mentioned George Orr, who has just finished a scarf. His brother, Corp. Orr, is on his way to France.

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ter of the Granville Boy Scouts for three years and will be greatly missed. His place will be taken by Clarence Dane, a local scoutmaster. The young man has been closely connected with the Methodist church in Granville, where he served as organist for nearly six years. He was also bugler in the Massachusetts state guard. He leaves for Camp Devens with the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

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LONG ISLAND AND NEW YORK

Stretch of Breeze-Swept Sand Has Been Made to Meet the Demands of Every Class.

Long Island is the safety valve and salvation of New York. It is hard to see how the big city could get through a summer without its hundred miles of breeze-swept sand, which it can reach in a few minutes by bridge or tube or ferry, writes Nikah.

It is a matter of endless admiration how Long Island has been made to meet the needs of New Yorkers of every taste and income. It has cheap beaches, where anyone may get a swim for a quarter, and exclusive beaches where \$10,000 a year is regarded as poverty. It has sport beaches full of cafes and music, and quiet beaches, where old ladies knit on shady porches. It has millionaire suburbs from which the many are ingeniously excluded; and middle-class suburbs with their neat little cottages, looking like advertisements out of paint catalogs stuck primly in the middle of correct little lawns; and suburbs for those who have just enough money to get out of town in the summer. Most of these latter are situated in the lagoon district between Rockaway beach and the island proper. They stand on stilts in the shallow water, in the midst of white green salt meadows. They are unplanned; for the most part, but tanned into soft grays and purples by the sea air. They are alive with children and stout fishermen with long poles decorate all the wharves, while the narrow channels between the houses are full of rowboats and little launches. There is more picture and color in this bit of Long Island than in all the rest of it put together.

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The newspaper which makes a record of the children has a great reason for its existence. It is to serve the one that is given to the advertisement.

FOOD PROFITS LIMITED TO PRE-WAR AVERAGE

Food Administration Has Full Power
To Enforce Says Endicott.

Explains License System.

"The licensing system of the United States Food Administration is a powerful agency for curbing the profits of food dealers and thereby giving the cost of production to the producers and requiring no more than that necessary increase from the consumers," said Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator of Massachusetts. "It also enables us to enforce processes and practices in the manufacture and distribution of food products which save food and transportation and labor."

"Now the license system, by two fundamental rules which are binding on all licensees, defeats speculation and profiteering. The first rule is that no licensed dealer may have in his possession, either on his own premises or by contract, a greater supply than he will ordinarily use in sixty days. In the case of wheat products the limit is a thirty days' supply. A few exceptions are made for seasonal commodities, but always the burden of proof lies on the person holding the larger supply to be able to show the Food Administration that his holdings are in the public interest."

"The second fundamental rule is that no licensed dealer is allowed to make a larger rate of profit than he was accustomed to make on an even market in the year 1911-12-13 before the war. We get reports of stocks held by practically all dealers of the state and are able to compare them with stocks they were in the habit of holding previous years. We have full authority to put undue supplies on the market at reasonable prices. In the second place, there is no longer any inducement to hold for a rise in the market because, even though the market goes up, the licensee has to sell at only his pre-war profit over his own actual cost; he is not allowed to take advantage of a rise in the market."

"While we do not fix prices, therefore, we do most decidedly control prices by controlling the profits. The value of such control has been abundantly shown in the course of years of sugar, flour, canned goods. In the last few months if the Food Administration had not limited the profits of sugar dealers to cost plus their pre-war average, there is no doubt but that sugar would have gone at retail to 30c. or 50c. a pound. Flour last spring went sky-rocketing up to \$15 or \$16 a barrel, yet the farmer received on an average of about \$1.60 for his wheat. This year, with the farmer getting over \$2, the consumer pays about \$12 or \$13 a barrel for flour."

"We are sometimes asked whether we can do anything with retailers whose business is too small to be licensed. The fact is that the general food control statute gives us practically the same powers over the licensed and unlicensed dealers, except that we do not have the power to revoke their licenses for doing business, but we can do something just about as unpleasant with them, and that is, forbid the wholesalers who are all licensed from selling to the retailer. We are also determining as fast as we can retail prices on the more important foods which are fair for Massachusetts dealers and publish them in the papers. We believe that this will be very effective in holding the retailers to reasonable levels."

"As might be expected, we have had a goodly number of complaints alleging violation of license rules, but I am glad to say that most of them fall down when it comes to proof."

In brief the following, who for the most part have not been required to be licensed hitherto, are included in the new Proclamation, with exceptions as noted below.

(1) Importers and manufacturers of and dealers in feeds for livestock and poultry of practically all kinds, including baled hay, commercial mixed feeds, grain, beans, etc.

(2) Manufacturers of r dealers in malt made from barley or other grains.

(3) Manufacturers of or dealers in peanuts.

(4) All salt water fishermen, whether fishing independently or on shares.

(5) Canners of vegetables and sardines, 500 cases a year.

(6) Manufacturers of tomato soup or catsup, or other tomato products, who are not already licensed.

(7) Manufacturers of alimentary paste.

(8) All millers of wheat or rye, or manufacturers of any products derived from those cereals.

Retailers whose gross sales of food commodities are not more than \$100,000 a year, are, however, as before, not to be licensed, even though they handle any of the above mentioned products. Farmers are also exempted as to the products of their own or leased land.

By more recent proclamations, bakers, restaurants, clubs, hotels or other persons manufacturing bakery products for sale, who use three or more barrels of flour a month, are required to be licensed by Feb. 4. All importers and distributors of green coffee are also required to be licensed by Feb. 4. Any persons affected by

Names That Signify Nothing.

Really, what is in a name? Irish stew is little known in Ireland; Roman candles did not originate in Rome; what is known in baseball parlance as a "Texas League," happens in as many games played outside of the Texas league as those played in it; the Irish daisy is in reality a dandelion; Netherlands don't make it a custom to pay for their own refreshments while eating and drinking with friends, and thereby make constant what is known as a "Dutch Treat." And so on, for infinite examples.

MARCH 1 LAST DAY FOR FEDERAL RETURNS

Penalties for Income Dodgers
Are Severe. Get Your Return
in, if You Are Liable.

March 1, 1918, is the final day allowed under the Federal Income Tax law for the filing of Federal Income Tax returns. Persons who are required to file returns, under the provisions of law, and who fail to get their returns in on time are subject to severe penalties, as follows:

For making false or fraudulent return, not exceeding \$2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and in addition, 100 per cent. of the tax evaded.

For failing to make return on time, not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000, and, in addition, 50 per cent. of the amount of tax due.

If, on account of illness or absence from home you are unable to render your return within the time prescribed by law you may obtain an extension of thirty days if a request therefor is filed with the Collector of your District before the due date of the return. In this request you must state the reason why the return cannot be filed within the time prescribed by law.

Collectors of Internal Revenue are not authorized to grant extensions of more than thirty days, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has authority to grant a reasonable extension beyond thirty days in meritorious cases. If you desire an extension of more than thirty days your request should be addressed to the Commissioner and should contain a detailed statement covering the reasons which make it impossible for you to file your return on or before March 1.

The Internal Revenue men are now completing their tour of Massachusetts, during which they were in touch with the people of every city and town. If you failed to get in touch with the deputy which visited your section, it is not too late to get advice. Consult your postmaster as to where the nearest Deputy is now. Get your blank form, study the directions and the requirements as shown thereon, and make your return without fail if your income was sufficient to come within the bounds named in the law.

It is pointed out by Collector Malley that it is fully as important that the people comply with the Federal laws as fully as they are complying with the drafts of men and the conservation of foods and fuel. "The war must be paid for," says Collector Malley. "Congress has as much right to conscript a just portion of income as it has to conscript our boys. The tax for 1917 is designed to reach moderate as well as large incomes, so that all persons who are in financial position to bear a portion of the heavy Government expenses can be assessed in proportion to their ability to pay."

"The man who is barely making a living or barely supporting a family is not affected by the 1917 law. But the man who is able to bear a share of the burden has been reached by the new law and he should accept his responsibility in the same patriotic spirit that our young men have shown in offering themselves for the great purpose of the country in making the world safe for people of all kinds to live and to govern themselves."

This tax is one which recognizes women as on an equal basis with men. The unmarried woman, or the married woman with a salary, must make tax return just the same as any man. Only the woman supporting her mother or other members of her family may take out \$2,000 exemption.

Under the law, the head of the family is the one whose earning power contributes to the family's support.

Similarly, a widow with small children to support, can take out \$2,000 exemption, and \$200 additional exemption for each of her children under 18. Thus it is intended that the law shall work no hardship to women having to struggle to get along. But each must file return if her income is \$1,000.

A man whose wife dies, and who is left with small children to support upon a moderate income, may also take full exemption under the new tax law, and also claim \$200 exemption for each of his children under 18.

The widower, under the law, is a single man, and must make tax return accordingly. Married men need not file returns unless they are earning \$2,000 or more.

"This is as much a national obligation as the reporting for duty of a man drafted for service with the colors," says John F. Malley, Collector of Internal Revenue. "As it stands it is much a matter of the man or woman's own conscience. It is for him or her to determine just how far he is liable to the tax. He must figure his own income, and if it reaches the figures named in the law, must make faithful report upon it to the proper authority."

"This tax is distinctly a war measure, and will be in effect during the war."

"This is a people's tax—it reaches right down into the pockets of the small wage-earner; it makes him a partner in the job of winning the war."

What Canals May Accomplish.

It is possible that by the construction of canals we may yet see the day when there will be great fleets away up in the country where once upon a time the highland clans held sway, where Rob Roy Macgregor raided for cattle and fought with the Clan Macfarlane, and where there is still the glimmer that was thrown over it by the genius of Sir Walter Scott. If so, it will be one of the most remarkable transformations in the history of any country.

POULTRY FACTS



LEGHORN IS GREAT FORAGER

If There Is Any Scratching in Sight,
Whether Garbage Heap or Garden,
Bird Will Find It.

The Leghorn, while it is a breed of great merit, should not be confused as the right breed for every man and every place. Put the Leghorn in its proper environment and there is no fowl that will surpass it. On the contrary, if subjected to conditions that are not suitable for it, it will be an endless source of trouble and disappointment. Leghorns are ambitious fowls, tireless foragers. If there is any scratching in sight, whether it be a garbage heap, truck garden, cold frame, manure pile or rose bed, the Leghorn will make strenuous efforts to



White Leghorn Cockerel.

get into it. Therefore the person who would keep a garden for flowers or vegetables, had better see to it that his henyard is securely inclosed with wire netting if he expects to raise Leghorns.

If the runs are large enough, Leghorns can be confined within a seven-foot fence. Yet once they develop the habit of "yard-breaking" they will clear this with ease, for they make a practice of half flying and half climbing up the netting.

MAKE HENS WORK FOR LIVING

To Prevent Fowls From Becoming Too
Fat It Is Good Plan to Make
Them Scratch for Food.

To prevent the hens from becoming fat while consuming enough food for their support and for production they must be made to work for the larger share of the food received by scratching in litter; if this fails to accomplish the desired result, then the food is not balanced. Too much grain may be allowed, and the remedy is to reduce the proportion of grain and give more egg-producing food. The hens should not be overfed at any one meal. Give a moderate allowance in the morning of mixed grain; then let them out on grass or rye pasture. The allowance of green food, such as cabbage, turnip tops and roots, is not because of the nutritious material contained in such foods, as they really are of little value, but they perform excellent service from a dietary standpoint.

SELECTION OF BEST LAYERS

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Urges Poultry Keepers to
Save Laying Pullets.

Early hatched pullets, in fact, pullets of any age, are scarcer than ever this fall, and in view of this fact the Pennsylvania department of agriculture is trying to aid poultry keepers meet the deficiency by urging the saving of all the good, old hens for this next year's laying.

The best hens are those still in old plumage, still with red combs and still laying. All such hens are extra good and should be marked and used as breeding stock next spring.

SUPPLY EGG-SHELL MATERIAL

Where Not Furnished in Sufficient
Quantities There Will Surely Be
Less Eggs Laid.

When hens are fed and handled for heavy egg production, and egg-shell material is not furnished in sufficient quantity, there will be fewer eggs laid, and those laid will be too thin-shelled to market safely. The price of one egg will now supply a good layer for a year.

COMB IS A GOOD INDICATOR

If Fowl Is in Good Health It Will Be
Bright Red and Firm in
Texture.

The comb is a good indicator of the health of a fowl. If the fowl is in good condition the comb will be bright red, and firm in texture. When the comb becomes pale and soft, or turns dark or purple, something is seriously wrong, and the sooner the matter is looked into the better.

Just Pass It On.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.—Steele.

Easy Thing to Decide.

Any man may know whether he is wise or foolish. If he is wise he can learn something even from a fool. If he is a fool he won't learn even from a wise man.

RANKS WITH SERGE

Jersey Cloth Staple Fabric for
One-Piece Dresses.

Stands Much Wear and Tear and
Lends Itself to Either Straight
Lines or Draperies.

"Wool jersey cloth now ranks with serge as a staple fabric for the development of one-piece dresses. This material has not been on the market many seasons, but it has so much to commend it that its permanent popularity seems assured. As material for a dress for hard wear—that is, for business or traveling—wool jersey cloth hardly has an equal. It stands a great deal of wear and tear and freshening up, and to a business woman that is certainly a strong point."

Then jersey, like serge, seems to lend itself to either straight lines or draperies.

The frock sketched is made of wool jersey cloth, and has the surplice type of bodice which is becoming to most figures. A straight line front is featured, although this is broken at the



Surplice Frock of Jersey Cloth.

walst by the surplice section, which extends into sash ends that tie at the center of the back. The back of the dress runs in one piece to a point well below the waistline, where the skirt is gathered on, with fullness let in to form a moderate side flare. The dress fastens in the center front, fastening being concealed by the surplice bodice. This dress would be very effective developed in tan or beige color, with collar of green, purple or red broadcloth.

Many surplice bodices are shown in wool jersey. One model recently noted has the bodice reaching exactly to the normal waistline and fitting rather smoothly in the back. The front is cut in conventional surplice style, with ends that loop at the back. The skirt is straight and gathered to the bodice. The dress is collarless, sleeves and neck opening, as well as surplice sash ends, being piped with broadcloth in contrasting color.

VEIL DESIGNS ARE VARIED

Some So Elaborated With Outline or
Tracery Embroideries That They
Resemble Lace.

While the scroll veil is very popular, it has a rival in the dotted veil. The latter may show the dot in heavy chenille spots, velvet pasties or in embroideries of silk. Its chief allurements lies in its novelty.

Nearly all the new veils have geometrical or irregular meshes, many of them so elaborated with outline or tracery embroideries as to resemble lace. Dark brown, taupe and gray are favored colors, sometimes overwrought with white or black embroideries.

The veil shapes are almost as varied as the colors and patterns. Some are square, others circular, and there are those that are oblong. Indeed, a good deal of pains has been taken to shape the veil so that it will have an artistic relation to the hat with which it will be ultimately worn.

To Retain Freshness.

The care of the skin is perhaps the most imperative task in keeping up one's appearance. The only way to retain freshness and strength, especially when it is being taxed by daily work, is by careful nourishment and rest. Many persons drink too much coffee, especially those who work hard mentally and feel the need of a "bolstering up" to continue their labor. Milk and food are good substitutes, and a little nourishment taken when one is tired will allay fatigue just as surely as coffee seems to do.

Colors White Shoes.

To make your white kid shoes like new that are past cleaning, get a ten-cent package of dress dye, take one-fourth of the package, put in an old teacup, pour boiling water over the shoes and brush in dye with common vegetable brush. Give them two coats. You can make them any shade to match your suit. A waterproof coat may be given by procuring a cleaning paste the shade of the shoe.

Why, of Course.

For the first time Buddy saw gold in cups and he wondered why they had two handles on. His little pal said, "Huh, don't you know? When you break off one handle you can use the other."

Roomy.

"I had a wash at the Sailors' home and let my clothes dry on me. They were filled up with another ship's crew."—Hullfax Survivor in New York Evening Sun.

WITHIN 120 DAYS OF ENLISTMENT

Soldiers Must Insure Inside
Four Months

Under an act of Congress approved Oct. 6, 1917, members of the military forces of the United States, in addition to other privileges, are given the right to take out insurance with the government. This act is being administered by the secretary of the treasury, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department.

Relatives should interest their soldier boys in this insurance and see that he takes it within 120 days of his enlistment.

This article is designed to explain as clearly and briefly as possible some of the essential facts that should be known by the men and women who are applying for war insurance. The questions and answers are based on inquiries that have come to the Treasury from soldiers and sailors.

The necessity of prompt action with regard to this insurance can not be emphasized too strongly. Persons who were in the service on or before Oct. 15, 1917, can not apply for the insurance after Feb. 12, 1918. Those who joined the service after Oct. 15, 1917, have 120 days thereafter in which to apply.

What It Is.

Q. By whom is this insurance offered?

A. By the United States Government, as authorized in an act of Congress for that purpose approved Oct. 6, 1917.

Q. What security is back of this contract of insurance?

A. The United States government. Q. Is it the only protection furnished by the government to its soldiers and sailors?

A. No. The government has provided, in addition, compensation for death or injuries or disease suffered in line of duty.

Insured—Beneficiaries.

Q. Who can be insured?

A. When engaged in active service under the war department or navy department, any of the following can be insured:

(1) Commissioned officers.

(2) Enlisted men (meaning a person, male or female, enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, including non-commissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law).

(3) Members of the army nurse corps (female) and members of the navy nurse corps (female).

Q. Who can be named as beneficiary?

A. Any one or more of the following may be named: Wife, husband, child, grandchild, brother, sister, adopted brother, adopted sister, stepbrother, stepfather, parent, grandparent, or step-parent of the insured, and parent, grandparent, or step-parent of the insured's wife or husband.

Can Insure 120 Days After Enlistment.

Q. How much can I take?

A. Any amount from \$1,000 to \$10,000 (in multiples of \$500).

Q. For how long will the privilege of taking insurance last?

A. For only 120 days after enlistment or entry into active service unless you were in the service on Oct. 15, 1917, in which event you may apply at any time within 120 days from that date. The last day of which 120 days is Feb. 12, 1918.

Q. How can my premiums be paid?

A. By deduction from your pay by deduction from any deposit with the government, or paid direct to the bureau by yourself or some one for you. To avoid lapse it is recommended that deduction from pay be authorized.

The Plan of Insurance.

Q. What form of insurance is it?

A. Annual renewable term insurance for the period of the war. Change to the usual forms of insurance on some other plan may be made within five years after the close of the war.

Q. Can I carry my insurance after the war?

A. Yes, in its present form for a period of five years, but within such five years you must change it to another form which can be done without regard to your then physical condition. No medical examination will be required for the change.

Not Assignable.

Q. Can people to whom I owe money collect such debts out of my insurance?

A. No. This insurance can not be attached, assigned, or otherwise taken by creditors.

Q. Does the Government provide automatic insurance?

A. Yes, for those who may be totally and permanently disabled or who may die without having applied before Feb. 12, 1918, the government has provided insurance in amount of \$25 per month payable to a wife during her widowhood, child, or widowed mother.

Tragedy of Childhood.

Nothing is more despicable than to deceive a child in any way. Their plastic young minds receive and hold impressions that we can never eradicate, try we ever so hard. In spite of all the grownups can say the little ones never feel the same love and respect for those who have deceived them. Even careless funmaking may leave the scar which nothing can quite eradicate. Do not break a promise to a child, and do not lie to it, even in fun, for the

