

WESTERLY

The town council met Monday afternoon. A bill was introduced which would prohibit anyone from opening the streets of the town without first securing permission and putting up a bond for the return of the street to its former condition. The Shore Line Electric railway is to be asked to return the street to its former condition. Five thousand dollars was set aside for the expense to be met by the state and one-fourth each by the towns of Westerly and Hopkinton. The bonding of the sewer debt was taken to take it in this way. The town notes which come due next week were ordered to be continued for two months. It was also decided not to allow anyone coming into the town to dig up the streets without a permit.

The meeting of Westerly Union of Christian Endeavor and kindred societies, which was scheduled for Thursday evening, March 9, at the First Baptist church, has been postponed owing to the sudden illness of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, who was to have given the address. This meeting will be held at Calvary Baptist church as soon as other arrangements can be made with Dr. Poling. The quarterly social gathering of the union is to be held Thursday evening, March 16, at 7.45 o'clock.

Mrs. Leona J. Lucas Chapman, who died at Norwich Saturday, after a few days' illness, was born in Westerly, April 10, 1855, daughter of the late Noah and Abbie Jane Lucas and many years of her life were spent here.

A large delegation from Pawcatuck went over to Stonington Tuesday afternoon to attend a meeting in borough hall when the matter of better accommodation by the trolley system between Pawcatuck and Stonington was taken up. More cars were promised and the service will be improved since the discontinued bus line the places have had better service. This will be continued and more cars will be put on the line. Miss Mildred Mathews has returned to

her home in Willimantic, having spent some time here. Miss Madeline Mahony has returned home, having been the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Fallon of Newport.

Mrs. John Jones is home, following a business trip to New York. Charles and William McLeod of Boston are guests for a week of their uncle and aunt on Beach street.

Thursday of this week the order of Marist Fathers of the Roman Catholic church will celebrate the centennial of their inception as an order. The day will be observed with special services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at which the three priests are members of the Marist society. Thursday evening the services will consist of the rosary and benediction followed by a musical program. The order was founded by Marist since the order was founded by Pope Benedict has empowered the pastors of all Marist parishes to confer the papal benediction on their congregations on the 19th birthday.

A tridium of thanksgiving, in preparation for the centennial celebration, began Tuesday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at the 7 o'clock mass.

The funeral of Mrs. Lena Hall Nash took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles P. Berry on High street. Burial was in Oak Grove cemetery, Ashaway.

Charles N. Kibbee, who has been seriously ill, is able to be out. Judge R. T. Williams celebrated his 63rd birthday Tuesday.

A meeting of the Westerly grange was held Tuesday evening. Dr. Barton Cruickshank, who was to be the speaker, was unable to attend.

Mrs. Eugene S. Bailey returned to her home in New London Tuesday after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bailey of Potter Hill.

Ray Collins celebrated his birthday on Tuesday evening at his home on Spruce street. About 30 were present.

STONINGTON

George A. Hyde, of Elm street who has had charge of the trolley waiting room at the corner of Elm and Carter streets for many years, has purchased the site where the old trolley building stood as a waiting room for the Shore Line Electric railway. He will erect a handsome new building which will be used as a store and waiting room.

Charles Main who is employed by the Chesapeake company here has purchased eight acres of land at Wequetuck near the trolley crossing and plans building this spring a handsome bungalow where he intends to make his home.

Tuesday afternoon the members of the Travel club met in the library and listened to a most interesting talk by Lawrence Miller of New London, who spoke on "In Ladyland."

The town is getting its highway in readiness and the scraper is in use on the state highway here.

At the Lenten service at Calvary Episcopal church to be held this (Wednesday) evening, Rev. Richard R. Graham of Christ church, Norwich, will deliver the address.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Oatman will entertain at a whist Monday evening at their home at the Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Zeller of Pawcatuck, Ct., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Perkins have returned home. James H. Free of Newport, is visiting friends in the borough.

NORTH STERLING

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Place were given an old-fashioned party by 25 neighbors and friends recently. The affair was thoroughly enjoyed and no one went home until after the dance. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Charles H. Corey is ill with grip.

A number of local people attended the supper at the home of A. A. Kennedy in Moosup Valley last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Whaley are critically ill. Their son, George Whaley, of Oxford, Mass., is with them.

The rural mail carrier was detained on his route one day last week, the body of his car breaking away from the frame, which rested on the wheels compelling him to stop. Mr. Hart, being a good mechanic, got busy and soon made the little car ramble right along.

The snowstorm of last week was one which the fox hunters were glad to see but their fun was spoiled when a crust formed on the snow during the night.

Trot fishermen are looking over their tackle, to be ready April 1st.

Herbert Wood of Pawcatuck, R. I., was a recent visitor with his brother, Raymond Wood.

SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page One)

Mr. Fordney returns from a trip to the west, on which he started last Monday. Should the bill be taken up next Monday, the house would proceed to its consideration under a suspension of rules which would prevent amendment. If taken up later, Mr. Fordney said, there would have to be a special rule. It was expected that this would be so drawn as to give precedence to committee amendments, a plan designed to prevent the opening up of the bill to general amendment.

Mr. Fordney said the entire wage and means committee would meet on Saturday when the democrats would have an opportunity to pass judgment on the bill. Meanwhile the measure will be printed so that they and the house members generally can study its provisions.

Five Options.

Aside from the substitution of the bank loan provision for the cash payment plan, the bill as introduced is very similar to that previously passed by the house. The only immediate cash payments proposed are to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$50. Other veterans could select one of these four options:

- Adjusted service certificate, combining a loan and insurance plan.
- Vocational training.
- Farm and home aid.
- Land settlement.

The ultimate cost of the bonus to the government, it was said, would depend upon the number of men selecting each of the options. It was estimated that the immediate cash payment to those entitled to not more than \$50 each would be around \$16,000,000. The final cost might range all the way from \$1,000,000,000 to \$4,750,000,000, the maximum figure being predicated upon all of the veterans selecting certificates and holding them until maturity or until their death. The adjusted service certificate would

be dated October 1, 1922; would mature in 2 years, or at the death of the veteran, and, in either case, would have a face value equal to the sum of (1) the adjusted service credit of the veteran increased by 25 per cent plus (2) interest thereon for 20 years at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent compounded annually. The total amount would be "approximately equal to \$1 for each day of home service, but in no event could the credit exceed \$500 in the case of a veteran who performed no overseas service, and \$625 in the case of a veteran who served overseas.

Banks Authorized to Loan.

Prior to September 30, 1922, any national bank, or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, would be authorized to loan to a veteran of the certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent, from October 1, 1922. The loan would mature on the date of the certificate plus interest, and the rate of interest charged by the bank could not exceed by more than two per cent a year the rate charged at the date of the loan for the discount of ninety-day commercial paper by the federal reserve bank in the federal reserve district in which is located the bank making the advance to the veteran.

If a veteran defaulted in the payment of principal and interest to the bank for six months after maturity of the loan the bank would be required to present the veteran's note and certificate to the treasury not earlier than May 30, 1922, and not later than October 15, 1922 and the government would cash the certificate. The bank would be paid the principal and interest up to the date of payment by the government, and the veteran, if living, or, if dead, his beneficiary or his estate, would be paid the difference between the amount paid the bank and 50 per cent of the loan value of the certificate at the time of its receipt by the treasury.

Government Loans in 1922.

After September 30, 1922, the government would make loans directly to veterans on the certificates. From that date to October 1, 1922, the maximum of such a loan would be 85 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran plus interest from October 1, 1922, at 4 1/2 per cent, compounded annually. If the loan were made after October 1, 1922, the maximum would be 70 per cent of the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent, and interest thereon from October 1, 1922, to the date of the loan at 4 1/2 per cent, compounded annually.

Advances by the government could be repaid upon an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual installments sufficient to cover (1) the unpaid principal at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent and (2) such amount of the principal as would extinguish the debt within an agreed period not exceeding the life of the certificate.

Should a veteran default in any payment for a period of one year, the certificate would be declared forfeited. Had he borrowed an amount less than the maximum authorized by the bill, he would be paid 80 per cent of the difference between that maximum and the amount actually borrowed. In the case of the death of the veteran before the loan was paid, his beneficiary or his estate would be paid the face value of the certificate less the amount due on the loan.

Application for government loans

REPORT MANY CASES OF RHEUMATISM NOW

Says we must keep feet dry; avoid exposure and eat less meat.

Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water and above all take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down the uric acid.

Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxin, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly, cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which overcomes uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

might be made at any post office of a first, second or third class, but loans would be approved by the secretary of the treasury.

It would be provided that no certificate issued or right conferred under the adjusted service certificate title could, except for the purpose of securing a loan from an authorized bank or from the government, be negotiable or assignable or serve as security for a loan.

"Any negotiation, assignment or loan made in violation of any provision of this section shall be held void," says the bill. If the veteran should die after making application for any one of the optional plans or for the cash and before the coming into force of the bill on Oct. 1, 1922, the government would pay to his estate the amount of the adjusted service credit.

Vocational Training.

Veterans electing to take the vocational training aid option would be paid \$175 for each day of attendance on or after Jan. 1, 1922, on a course of vocational training previously approved by the director of the veterans' bureau. The total payment under this plan however, could not exceed 140 per cent of the amount of the adjusted service credit.

Under the farm and home aid section, veterans would be paid, in a lump sum or installments, an amount equal to the adjusted service credit increased by 40 per cent, upon satisfactory assurance that the money would be used in purchasing or making payments on a home or farm or improving a home or farm.

This section of the bill is unchanged, as is that providing for land settlement. Under the land settlement title there would be created a "national veterans' settlement board" which would establish veteran settlement projects for the reclamation and settlement of lands by means of irrigation, drainage or other method of development or improvement. Establishment of the projects would be carried out in co-operation with the state and veterans would be given preference in employment on such work.

In such project the board would establish farm units large enough for the support of a family and farm workers' units sufficient for part-time cultivation by a farm worker's family. Each veteran employed on a project would be allowed to select and would be allotted a farm unit upon which he could construct a dwelling and other improvements. From the price of the land so allotted would be deducted the amount of the veteran's adjusted

service credit. The remainder would be paid upon an amortization plan with a fixed number of installments to cover the amount due plus interest at 5 per cent, over a period of twenty-five years or less.

Settlement Board.

The settlement board would consist of the secretary of the interior and four other members appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate. The four members would receive salaries of \$7,500 each and one would be appointed for two years, one for three years, and one for four years and one for five years. Subsequent appointments would be made for five years. In the original bill this provision required that at least three of the appointed members be veterans, but that section was stricken out.

Those entitled to a bonus would, under the terms of the bill, include "any individual, a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time after April 5, 1917, and before Nov. 11, 1918; but does not include (1) any individual at any time during such period or thereafter separated from such forces under other than honorable conditions, (2) any conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform, or (3) any alien at any time during such period or thereafter discharged from the military or naval forces on account of his alienage."

The term overseas service, the bill sets forth, "means service on shore in Europe or Asia, exclusive of China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands; and service afloat, not on receiving ships; including in either case the period from the date of embarkation for such service to the date of disembarkation on return from such service, both dates inclusive." Home service is defined to mean all service not overseas service.

Application to Officers.

The bill also would provide that in computing adjusted service credit no allowance would be made "to any commissioned officer above the grade of captain in the army or marine corps, lieutenant in the navy, first lieutenant or first lieutenant of engineers in the coast guard, or passed assistant surgeon in the public health service, or having the pay and allowances, if not the rank of any officer superior in rank to any of such grades—in each case for the period of service as such."

"Any individual holding a permanent

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or provisional commission or permanent acting warrant in any branch of the military or naval forces, or (while holding such commission or warrant) serving under a temporary commission in a higher grade—in each case for the period of service under such commission or warrant or in such higher grade after the accrual of the right to pay thereunder. This sub-division shall not apply to any non-commissioned officer.

In computing the adjusted service credit allowance would be made for time served from April 5, 1917 to July 1, 1919 less than sixty days, this deduction being made on account of the \$50 bonus paid at the time of discharge from the service.

In the case of members of the national guard or of the national guard reserve called into service by the proclamation of the president dated July 5, 1917, the time of service between the date of call into service as specified by the proclamation and Aug. 5, 1917, both dates in-

clusive, would be deemed to be active service in the military or naval forces.

Under a general penalty provision of the measure any person who knowingly made "any false statement of a material fact in any application, certificate or document" made under the various titles of the bill or of any regulation made under any such title, would be liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Cause of Piles

Dr. Leonhardt found the cause of Piles to be internal. That's why salve and operations fail to give lasting relief. His harmless prescription, HEM-ROID, removes the cause. Money back if it fails. Lee & Osgood.



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| Heavy Union Suits \$1.75 | 10 Pairs Heavy Cotton Socks \$1.00 | 2 Delmonte Jam 30c |
| Heavy Bath Towels, 3 for \$1.00 | Spring Caps 65c | 7 lbs. Cheese 1.50 |
| Huck Towels, 5 for \$1.00 | Boys' Khaki Blouses 95c | 2 Chili Sauce 50c |
| Heavy Khaki Pants \$1.95 | Leather Jerkins \$2.95 | 2 cans Corn 15c |
| Athletic Shirts 65c | 3 Pairs Heavy Canvas Gloves \$1.00 | 2 cans Quince 55c |
| Bedford Cord Breeches, pair \$3.75 | 12 lbs. Bacon \$2.50 | 2 cans Strawberry 55c |
| | | 2 cans Raspberry 45c |