

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915
Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915



DRINK BAKER'S COCOA

For its Delicious Flavor, its Excellent Quality and its High Food Value.

GUARD AGAINST IMITATIONS; the genuine package has the trade-mark of the chocolate girl on the wrapper and is made only by

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

CURRENT COMMENT

The High Cost of Snow.

Falling flakes and sloping drifts are poetical inspirations, but it cannot be denied that descending snow and ascending tax rates are closely allied at times. Before Easter arrives the city will have spent \$250,000 on snow removal. The financial year of the municipality starts on Feb. 1, and since that date \$104,000 has been entered on the books of the public works department against the item of snow removal. These figures, fortunately, do not represent financial outlay entirely, as part of this expense is technically incurred by using on snow removal laborers who are normally employed in other departments.

Those students of segregated budgets who are at present following the statistical anguish of the city council are probably unaware that there is a deficit in one department—already, before the appropriation bill has even been completely read by the city fathers. There is \$10,000 provided in the budget for removal of snow by contractors. This sum is supposed to cover a period of one year. Since Feb. 1, when the fiscal year started, \$26,000 worth of snow removal has been done by contractors, and yesterday's storm means thousands of dollars more.

In other words, the end of the first six weeks of the fiscal year finds the entire year's appropriation under one segregated item expended three times.—Boston Journal.

Our Belated Season.

Snow has been the great spectacular event of our late winter, and how variously it has been staged for over a month past! We have had it in all consistencies and states—light, feathery and multitudinous out of darkened skies, then fine-grained, crisp and tense in the frost and bright sunshine; we have seen it float and at play, later wind-driven like hail at its liveliest. For days it has smoothed out the rocks, made glaciers of the sand-hills, turned the woods into fairy palaces and billowed over the landscape in a congealed sea. In a few hours much of this beautiful snow collapsed under the dissolving touch of Jupiter Pluvius; in a few hours more the snow was with us again, building rounded forms which a sculptor might have fashioned. It needed only the blizzard to crown the drama with its denouement—to remind us how inexorable nature is and what poor advance we have made in harnessing it to our chariot.

The meteorologists tell us how snow is formed, how it acts on atmosphere and earth, and with what certainty it portends floods. There is something deeper than these concrete commonplaces. Here in the snow is the path which the earliest pedestrians have tramped down, and the after-comers are only too glad to follow the direction thus given. Yonder are the deep foot-holes which mark the course of the innovator—a hard way to travel because he is the first in it. Will anyone imitate him when there are easier roads? That beaten track which the past makes for the present embodies

LITTLE PIMPLES ON FACE, NECK

And Hands. Became Scaly and Skin Was Sore. Ashamed To Go Out. Lasted Three Months.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"One night before retiring I was troubled with an itching and in the morning I found that my face was all broken out with little pimples, and then they came on my neck and hands. The pimples became scaly and my skin was so sore that I had to bathe it with cold water to keep the pain down, and I scratched and my face became erupted. I was so red and sore I was ashamed to go outdoors at all. It lasted about three months. 'I tried — and — to no purpose. A friend told me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I did, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one-half a box of Cuticura Ointment I realized my complexion, and was completely healed.' (Signed) Miss Helen Lynn, 39 Tyler St., Nashua, N. H., Aug. 27, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world.

NEW ENGLAND Animal Fertilizers

THE BEST FARMS

are the ones where the soil is kept in best condition. New England Animal Fertilizers will not only keep your soil in prime condition, but they will grow more and more profitable crops every year. That's because BONE, BLOOD and MEAT is nature's real treatment for fertile soil.

Get our booklet telling you how profitable crops were grown in 1915 without potash. See our list of addresses.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILIZER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Milo A. Neilson, Montpelier
Edward Carleton, 21 Highland Avenue, Barre, Vt.

VILLA AVOIDS GIVING BATTLE

Skirts Mormon Colony and Flees to the Hills

NO SIGN OF A CLASH YET

Reported Eighty Miles Below Columbus, Headed South

Washington, March 18.—Francisco Villa has skirted the Mormon colony in Casas Grandes, eight miles below Columbus, and headed southward, according to state department advices yesterday.

Other reports indicated that Mexicans at Colonia Dublin have been killed recently, presumably by Villistas.

Mexico City, March 18.—Villa's forces were last reported in the vicinity of Colonia Pacheco, Chihuahua, about seventy miles southwest of Guzman, toward which the American forces are said to be moving.

Villa was moving leisurely toward the mountains, apparently having no intention of giving battle.

News that American troops had actually crossed the border was received here Thursday in dispatches from General Carranza's capital at Queretaro, and caused no excitement. It was stated that a Mexican force of about 1,800 under Gen. Bertani would join the Americans within a few hours and aid in the hunt.

Gen. Carranza will forward to Washington his reply to President Wilson's note of acceptance.

VILLA COSTS \$40,000 A DAY.

This the Present Expense to the United States.

El Paso, March 18.—It is estimated here that the cost of the Villa pursuit at present is upward of \$40,000 a day.

Wilson Signs Army Bill.

Washington, March 18.—President Wilson, at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, signed the joint resolution passed by the House and Senate calling for the recruiting of the army to full war strength. The order went into effect immediately.

TO RECOGNIZE MILITIA.

British Government Solves Difficulty of Serious Possibilities.

London, March 18.—The decision of the government to recognize the militia organization known as the "Volunteer Training Corps" as part of the military forces of the country solves a difficulty that for many months threatened to wreck the whole volunteer home-defense movement.

The trouble arose in connection with Ireland, and shows how the old home rule quarrel persists even in the face of war. The Irish nationalists—home rulers—saw that a bill giving official recognition to the volunteer forces would strengthen the power of the Nationalist volunteer force, which is a considerable body of men, all united with the intention of backing the demand for home rule with force if necessary should arise.

To prevent this strengthening of the home rule element, the government prepared a bill at the last session which was carefully worded so as not to apply to Ireland at all, but the Nationalists saw through the ruse promptly and threatened to put up a big fight. The government then included Ireland, and proposed to include both the Nationalists and the Ulster anti-home rule militia. But the Ulsterites rose in force against this compromise, pointing out that practically all the young men of the Ulster volunteers had forsaken it for the front, whereas there were still large numbers of men of military age in the Nationalist militia.

So, while Ireland was quarreling, the bill was allowed to die, and accordingly no official recognition could be given to the home-defense organizations through act of Parliament.

The ministry has now got around this by merely recognizing the volunteers under an old military act of 1869, whereby Ireland is excluded, inasmuch as the act in question never applied to Ireland.

The Volunteer Training Corps thus enrolled as a part of the nation's fighting forces are believed to aggregate nearly 400,000 men. The corps was organized specifically for home defense, and include mostly men past military age or otherwise exempt from military duty.

The organization led a thankless and unheroic existence during its first year. The papers poked a good deal of fun at it, and the war office ignored it. But despite rebuffs, the movement spread with remarkable rapidity. It adopted a gray-green uniform with red brassard, with the initials "G. R." standing prominently for George Rex, and drilled faithfully in the highways and byways.

Punsters explained the "G. R." as standing for George's Rucksack, Going Rotten, or George's Rejects, but no amount of ridicule availed to hinder the growth of the movement.

At one time it was suggested that the volunteers should go to Flanders to dig trenches, but the scheme fell through. When the Derby canvass began, they proved of the greatest assistance. They helped in the canvass, and as soon as the canvass was completed they threw open their ranks to the Derby recruits, offering them free preliminary training, so that when they were called up they would not have to begin absolutely at the beginning.

The funniest thing is a married man paying money to hear a lecture.—Cleveland Leader.

ORDERED TO INVESTIGATE.

American Consuls Told to Find Facts in Ship Attacks.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—American consuls in Holland have been instructed to investigate the sinking of the Dutch liner Tubantia, with Americans aboard, said to have been torpedoed. Consular agents at Gibraltar and Lisbon were instructed to investigate the reported unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the French liner Patria.

CANTON, CHINA, VERY QUIET.

There is Nothing to Indicate a Revolutionary Movement.

Canton, China, March 18.—Notwithstanding the reports of revolutionary victories in Szechuen which are reaching Canton, this city is very quiet and at present there is little to indicate that Kwantung province is greatly interested in the revolutionary movement. General Lung Chi-kuang, the military governor, has a tight grip on affairs and is loyal to the Peking government. As long as he remains so, there seems to be little danger of any extensive trouble in Canton. Half of the troops commanded by General Lung are Hunanese. He has kept these separated from the troops which make up the rest of his forces, and so far the Hunanese have not made any decided move to join the movement against the Peking government instituted by Yunnan province.

Canton, even in normal times, is a turbulent center. Bomb-throwing is common in this city, and the government is constantly on the lookout for smugglers who bring in explosive materials. Recently General Lung lives in a bomb-proof yamen and is practically a prisoner, as he does not dare to move about the city without taking every precaution to protect himself against persons in sympathy with the movement against Yuan Shi-Kai.

Canton is the great trading center of south China, and the opinions of the merchants may generally be judged by their commercial transactions. When they regard the conditions unpropitious, they buy few goods and prepare for poor trade. At this time Canton merchants are practically all heavily stocked, and are buying more goods. This is regarded by bankers and other foreigners in Peking as a certain indication that the Cantonese expect no extension of the Yunnan movement into Kwantung province.

Little attention is paid by the man in the street to reports from the revolutionary zone. Even the capture of Suifu, in Szechuen province, by the Yunnanese forces, did not create a ripple in Canton. The announcement that Kweichow province has joined Yunnan in a movement against Peking provoked little discussion. The Cantonese appreciate fully how sterile and unimportant both Yunnan and Kweichow provinces are. They realize how limited the wealth of the two provinces is, and apparently do not attach great importance to a movement which has no greater financial backing than they believe the Yunnanese can command.

Revolutionaries have found Hongkong a poor refuge. The British have done everything possible to discourage the enemies of Yuan Shi-Kai. Demonstrations against the Chinese central government have been frowned upon, and editors who printed matter of a seditious character have been harshly dealt with by British officials.

A missionary returned from a two years' tour in Yunnan province reports that in spite of the revolution, the province is perfectly safe for all foreigners. Missionaries have not been troubled by the revolutionaries, and foreign corporations engaged in business in Yunnan have not been disturbed. Every effort has been made by the revolutionaries to get the sympathy of foreigners. This returned traveler reports that the Yunnanese army is poorly equipped, and is especially lacking in clothing. In some cases the revolutionaries were compelled to loot because of absolute want of food, clothing and funds to buy the same. Tsai Ao is held in the highest esteem by the Yunnanese revolutionaries, according to the returned traveler, and is apparently making the best of the limited resources at his command.

NEWS COMING CONDENSED.

Londoners are Forced Also to Take Papers Reduced in Size.

London, March 18.—Londoners are getting their daily news in more condensed form than ever before in history. It is never served up to them in anything like the manner in the United States where the headlines come pretty close to conveying the story, but an effort at terseness and conciseness has been made in the telling of the story that is quite an innovation in journalism. The change was made necessary by the regulations governing the importation of paper—a measure which was brought in by the war—which reduced the supply of print paper and which resulted in the publishers of the great dailies deciding to cut down the size of their edition to about one-half of what they were before March 1 last, when the law became operative.

The public was prepared for the change through the papers which for weeks in advance published notices calling upon their readers to order their paper each day in advance of their news dealer. The readers were told that owing to the scarcity of paper it would be impossible in the future fully to provide for a chance demand for newspapers to meet the known demand would be run off the presses.

While the news restrictions applied to all paper the newspaper industry was the most seriously affected. Papers which formerly were twelve pages in size were cut down to six. An early effort was made also to curtail the size of the articles and to tell more in fewer words something after the style of the American papers.

The regulations which were formulated by the royal commission provided that on and after March 1 no paper or paper-making materials could be imported by any persons other than those licensed by the commission. Licenses could be granted to paper-makers to import during the twelve months commencing with March 1, two-thirds of the weight of imported materials which they consumed in 1914.

Tact Needed.

She—The diamond in this engagement ring is awfully small.

He—I told the jeweler it was for the smallest hand in Boston.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

BRANDRETH PILLS

100 Years Old
An Effective Laxative
Purely Vegetable

Constipation,
Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

OR at Night
until relieved
Chocolate-Coated or Plain

Fashion's Choice

A soft, refined, nearly white appearance, the choice of Ladies of Society, is readily obtained by the use of

Gouraud's Oriental Cream

Refreshing and healing to the skin. The perfect, non-drying cream. Use on the hands. Removes discolorations. Softens the skin. Keeps it moist and supple. 10c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

Why pay Tire Bills for Others— —i. e., for RECKLESS Drivers



AMERICANS who want their money's worth,—who dislike to pay for the Reckless-driving extravagance of Others,—in the price of their own Tires, should sit up and take notice of following FACTS:—
The current Goodrich "Fair-List" price on Tires, is based upon what it costs the largest, and best equipped, Rubber Factory in America to produce them.

No "Insurance" Premium added to the NORMAL retail price of Goodrich Tires, in order to protect the Reckless Driver at the expense of the Careful Driver, through a fancy List Price which is high enough to absorb that Premium.

The excess Mileage each Goodrich Tire is reasonably certain to deliver, when given reasonable care in driving, thus becomes clear "Velvet" to the Owner of GOODRICH Tires.

Money can't make, and can't buy, better Tires of Fabric construction, than Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires, as Test will prove.

And, money can't buy the B. F. Goodrich Co. to produce Tires which would discredit the 269 other lines of Rubber Goods made by the B. F. Goodrich Co., for which its name stands Sponsor.

COMPARE prices on Goodrich "Fair-List" Tires with present prices on any other responsible Tires in the field, bearing in mind that NO "LARGER-SIZED" Tires (type for type and size for size) than Goodrich Black-Treads, are made in America.

Then, Test out at least ONE pair of Goodrich black-tread Tires, on their per-DELIVERED-Mile cost to you, against any other Tires in the field, at any price, and— abide by the Result.

Why (if YOU are not a Reckless Driver) should YOU pay MORE than the "BUSINESS" price of the Goodrich Tire, for ANY Fabric Tire in the field?

Get a sliver of the new Goodrich "Barefoot" Rubber from your nearest Goodrich Dealer or Branch.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio.

30 x 3	...Ford Series.....	\$10.40
30 x 3 1/2	.....	\$13.40
32 x 3 1/2	.....	\$15.45
33 x 4	.....	\$22.00
34 x 4	.....	\$22.40
36 x 4	.....	\$31.60
37 x 5	.....	\$37.35
38 x 5 1/2	.....	\$50.60

NOTICE.
"No Concern in America made, or sold, during its latest fiscal year, nearly as many Motor-Car Tires as did The B. F. Goodrich Co."
Our published Challenge, still unanswered, proves this!

GOODRICH "BAREFOOT" Tires

OFFICER WHO LET GERMANS ESCAPE IS EXECUTED

Commandant Under Whose Eye Prisoners Fled at Amherst, N. S., Reported Shot at Halifax.

Montreal, March 18.—The officer in charge of German prisoners at Amherst, N. S., at the time of the escape of several captives to the United States and to freedom, has been shot by order of a court-martial, according to reports to Senator Cloran of Montreal. Senator Cloran says that he has accurate information from reliable sources which states that the officer was put to death at Halifax quietly soon after being tried for treason and being implicated in the connivance of the Germans to escape. He adds that "I will not only say that there are prominent influences at work to help our enemies to escape at work in Amherst camp, but I will produce the names of the men who are trying to aid them and who on recent occasions did so," he says.

GERMANY DENIES REPORT.

That Essen Has Been Badly Damaged By Bombs.

Berlin, via wireless, March 17.—Foreign newspapers are spreading the reports that Essen, the home of the Krupp works, has been damaged badly by enemy aeroplanes and that the Essen railroad station was attacked by bombs, says the Overseas News agency. These reports are pure inventions, as it is stated by competent German authorities.

ADMINISTRATION ATTACKED.

Senator Lodge Found Fault with It in Speech at Lynn.

Lynn, Mass., March 17.—The administration at Washington was severely criticized last night by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in an address during which he announced himself a candidate for re-election. He spoke before the Lynn Republican club.

"In my own opinion," he said, "with the exception of the administration of Buchanan, there has been no administration in power which has been so injurious to the United States, both at home and abroad, as that now in control at Washington."

After condemning the tariff and taxation legislation enacted by a Democratic Congress, Senator Lodge turned to the foreign policies of the administration. He said the plans for national defense suggested by President Wilson "proved on analysis to be partly shams and wholly inadequate."

Topics of the Home and Household.

To remove a rusty screw, first apply a very hot iron to the head for a short time, then immediately use the screw driver.

To test the purity of coffee, pour cold water on it. If the water assumes a brownish hue, it may be concluded that there is chicory with it.

The easiest way to unscrew the end of a fountain pen, if it sticks, is to twist a rubber band about the part to be unscrewed. This gives a purchase which seldom fails to separate the parts with little exertion.

Grilled Almonds—Make ready a cup of blanched and dried almonds. To one cup of sugar add half a cup of water and boil for about 10 minutes, then drop in the almonds and continue the boiling till the nuts turn a faint yellow; next remove quickly from the fire, and stir until the syrup reaches the sugary stage, clinging to the nuts. They are then spread to cool on a plate over which a piece of waxed paper has been laid. Serve the same as salted almonds.

An Easy Fish Recipe.

The Chinese use chop sticks instead of knives and forks as we do and consequently they cut all their food in small bits before it is served at the table. Many of their stews are excellent, though sometimes too highly flavored for our western taste. They also make good baked dishes. Try this one of shrimps.

When you have cold fish left over: Any good-sized fish will do, but cod or halibut are particularly good. Shred the fish up very fine. Mix with it about half as much again of cold boiled rice, add a cooked onion cut in slices and a couple of pieces of red peppers. The canned red peppers are very good. So far all is simple, but to have this dish right much depends on the baking pan and the oven.

Have ready an enameled ware baking pan and a hot oven. Butter the pan, put in the mixture, pour over it a cup of milk into which an egg has been quickly beaten and place at once in the oven. Serve as soon as it is cooked.

Making the Kitchen Attractive.

A person is certainly affected by his or her surroundings. Let a careless, incompetent man or woman, by some streak of what is termed "good luck," get into a neighborhood where everyone seems to hustle and is a worker, and in a very short time the new arrival begins to imitate their ways.

On the other hand, when some ill fortune reduces one in the social scale—when the one hard pressed must take up his abode among others thus reduced—very soon he seems to lose what little ambition or hope still lingered in his heart when the crash came.

Cheerful surroundings, then, it is undisputed fact, make an otherwise gloomy person see "there is a silver lining to the cloud, after all; but, says the Irish World, let this same woman have to spend her time in a dreary, cheerless place, and, like a flower neglected, daily she will droop and fade.

In the business world the dull, cheer-

less office is always occupied by a tired, disinterested looking man or woman, while in the bright, cheerful office of the firm across the street everyone looks happy and satisfied.

Many homes have kitchens so gloomy it is a wonder women can work in them and keep their reason; yet the kitchen can be made as bright and shiny as a new silver dollar—a place to work and potter away in to one's heart's content. Dish washing after a meal makes the average woman faint-hearted, but dish washing, like all other work, can be made lighter.

"Doing" dishes in a sink white and shining somehow does not seem like very hard work, and if the dishes are soaked in cold water as soon as they come from the table, the work of washing them is made comparatively easy. But washing dishes in a sink blue-black with age, and often placed in such a position in the room that the light is poor, is enough to make any normal woman rebel.

If your kitchen is dark and cheerless, begin at once to brighten it. The kitchen is the most important room in the house and often the most neglected, but it is here that food is prepared and surely absolute cleanliness is indispensable. Paint the black, worn sink with white enamel paint. Paint the woodwork white. Take down all the shelves around the room, which ordinarily serve as "catch-alls" for useless bottles, papers, etc.; but if a shelf must remain, see that it is placed away from the sink. Make the room as bright as white paint and willing hands can make it, and air it well daily, letting the sunlight stream in through the open windows.

A woman spends the best hours of the day in her kitchen, and as she is mistress of the home, she should make that room so bright and inviting that she will be glad to get back to it when she leaves it. White enamel paint will work wonders as far as the sink is concerned, and if the rest of the kitchen is made attractive and shining, the woman who must do her own work will do it cheerfully—will never get the "blues" in such a room.

Couldn't Suit Her.

"That hat, madam, makes you look 10 years younger," said the modiste.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the customer, "how old do you suppose I am?"

—Yonkers Statesman.

OUCH! LAME BACK— RUB LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE AWAY

Rub Pain Right Out with Small Trial Bottle of Old "St. Jacob's Oil"

Kidneys cause backache? No! They have no nerves, therefore cannot cause pain. Listen! Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Rub it right on your painful back, and instantly the soreness, stiffness and lameness disappear. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist and Humber up. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache or lumbago pain.

Rub old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" whenever you have sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism or sprains, as it is absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.—Adv.