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GREEN IS AT COPENHAGEN

Naval Officer of McMillan Expedition Back from Arctic Region

NO DEFINITE STATEMENT YET

Regarding the Existence or Non-Existence of Crockerland

Washington, Aug. 24.—Ensign Fitzhugh Green, the naval officer assigned to the McMillan Crockerland Arctic expedition, has reported his safe arrival at Copenhagen on August 19, to the navy department, but has made no report of whether the expedition found Crockerland or of the whereabouts of McMillan and the other scientists in the party. Green announced his arrival from three years of Arctic exploration in a brief cable saying he would proceed to Washington unless instructed to the contrary. The navy department has only ordered him home, but made no request for further information of the results of the expedition and will not do so unless requested by the American Museum of Natural History or some one concerned in the expedition. The navy department has only a passive interest in the expedition. The National Geographical society its officers say, has no connection with the expedition and knows nothing of the results. Rear Admiral Peary, who reported his discovery of Crockerland in July 1906, is at his summer place in Maine. When in the fall of 1914, the McMillan expedition stated it had not yet been able to find the continent the admiral reported having seen from Cape Thomas Hubbard, Admiral Peary refused to be convinced and expressed belief that it would be located. Representative Helgeson of North Dakota, who has been active in support of Dr. Frederick Cook, in the Polar controversy, raised such an objection some time ago to Crockerland being shown in the navy hydrographic charts that it was removed, awaiting confirmation of the discovery. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History, said yesterday that they had as yet received no word from Ensign Green. Jerome Lee Allen, the wireless operator of the McMillan expedition, who reached New York Tuesday, declined to discuss reports that the expedition had decided Crockerland was only a mirage, but brought word that relief had been sent to the other members of the McMillan party and the Hovey expedition which first went to the relief of McMillan in the auxiliary schooner George B. Cluett.

The party from the Cluett, including Dr. E. O. Hovey, and Thomas Comer, an experienced Arctic explorer, located the McMillan party near Eash, Greenland, last fall. Allen said, after an unusually hard trip, in which the schooner became caught in the ice and had to be abandoned at North Star bay. The McMillan party was found in dire want of food and suffering greatly. In January Allen, Ensign Green and Doctor Hovey started on a 1,200 mile dog sledge journey across Greenland to get assistance. The steamer Denmark was dispatched to relieve those remaining near the Cluett and it was stated yesterday that the Denmark was expected to reach some Scandinavian port in about a month. If all has been well with the party, she will have on board McMillan, W. Elmer Ekblau, a geologist, Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, and Jonathan Small, a cook, of the original party, Dr. Hovey, Comer and members of the crew of the Cluett.

Eye Lore—And More. What do we really know about our eyes after all? Not very much, indeed. And yet they are the very light of life and through their medium we enjoy the most wonderful blessings that are bestowed upon mortals. It is a wonder that with all our negligence in regard to their care, protection and preservation our eyes serve us as well and faithfully as they do.

While we have no control over the size and the color of our eyes, which comprise a great deal of their physical beauty, we can by our mental attitude influence the spiritual beauty, so it is our own fault if our eyes lack in attractiveness of expression. What we see in the eyes of those with whom we come in daily contact attracts or repels us, for the eye is the most expressive feature of the face, reflecting every delicate shade of feeling and emotion, dispute the will of its owner. Are we sympathetic and interested in our fellow beings—our eyes show it. Are we cold, haughty and aloof—our eyes betray us. Note the pupil of the eye expand with pleasure and health, contract to a mere pinpoint with illness, or deaden with selfish absorption.

We can help to preserve our eyes by taking heed to the kind of light in which we read, especially avoiding night reading with a poor light, as this is sure to cause eye-strain and perhaps the necessity of wearing glasses. Resting the eyes by gazing at distant objects when employed on close work is very beneficial, and an eye bath night and morning is to be commended, using for it a solution of one teaspoon of boric acid to a glass of water that has been boiled or some reputable preparation that can be purchased at slight cost.

If glasses are needed, do not hesitate to wear them, but if by care and attention you can put off the evil day without injury to the eyes, it would be well to take heed while there is yet time. Permanent injury may be caused by neglecting to take eye trouble in the early stages. Consult a reputable oculist when requiring glasses, as it is neither money nor eyesight saved to go to someone who is not perfectly reliable.—Women's World for September.

He—Do you think I ought to see your husband about my marrying your daughter?
She—Dear me, no. He will read all about it in the papers.—Puck.

HUGHES IN NEVADA

Invades First Democratic State on His Itinerary

NO LET-UP IN ATTACKS ON WILSON

Constructive Speeches on the Tariff and Labor—Wilson Going West

Reno, Nev., Aug. 24.—Without the slightest abating of the force of his attacks on the policies of the Wilson administration, Charles E. Hughes yesterday carried his campaign eastward into Nevada. Speaking at Reno in this, the first Democratic state on his itinerary, the Republican presidential nominee urged a protective tariff, recounted his record on labor laws as governor of New York and assailed President Wilson's Mexican policy. Mr. Hughes has been ploughing through a schedule as strenuous as one of Col. Roosevelt's and he is looking forward to a rest within a few days. Iowa is safely Republican this fall. The Progressives there are, with few exceptions, for Hughes. Those few that are not for him are so uncommon as to be remarked upon. Because of the certainty of the situation there is virtually no enthusiasm in national politics in Iowa. State matters are the interesting topic there, and it is apparent that the local campaign will be one of the warmest in a number of years.

WILSON TO SPEAK IN WEST

Vance McCormick Makes Statement to This Effect in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic national committee, came to Chicago yesterday and conferred with Senator Thomas J. Walsh, manager of western headquarters and a member of the department and bureau chiefs.

Chairman McCormick said President Wilson will speak in Chicago and other cities in the central and western states before the close of the campaign, although no dates have yet been agreed upon.

How Dairymen Make Cows Go Dry.

"The customary method of drying off the average dairy cow," says Farm and Fireside, "is simply to omit every other milking until the milk flow diminishes, and then skip still more milkings until it stops entirely. Sometimes the process will require two or three weeks, but usually less. A cow producing less than ten pounds of milk daily may be dried off any time, without injurious results, simply by stopping milking.

"High-producing cows are more difficult to handle in this respect, and some dairymen claim it is impossible to get their best cows to go dry. The first step to dry off an animal producing 30 pounds of milk a day or more is to change the feed. If she is on pasture, remove her to a dry feedlot. If she has been receiving alfalfa or clover hay, give her timothy or similar non-succulent feed. In winter time take away the grain.

"Then milk at irregular intervals and the flow will soon decrease. At the end of a week it will fall off about five

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pounds, and in a few more days milking may be stopped entirely. The udder may fill up, but in a few days the milk will be reabsorbed, and finally the udder will become normal. A rest of about six weeks is beneficial to the cow, and experience has shown that cows will have a greater annual yield if they are dried off instead of being milked up to the time of calving."

MOVED THE LOGGAN STONE.

Then He Had the Costly Job of Moving It Back Again.

Do you know what happens to the frontist who attempts to prove to the world that there is nothing in its pet superstitions? Did you ever hear the story of the British naval lieutenant who demonstrated the fact that there was nothing supernatural about the Logan stone? Out there at the tip of Land's End, close to where the pirates of Penzance used to hold forth, the huge mass of rock rested on the top of the cliff, so delicately poised that a child could make it rock this way and that. A gust of wind would set it to vibrating, and yet for hundreds of years it had been believed that no earthly force could dislodge it from its position. Then along came the lieutenant, who laughed at all such silly superstition. He would prove to the deluded people of Cornwall that the Logan stone could be dumped into the sea by the physical prowess of a few sturdy sailors.

Luckily for his position in the navy of his majesty, George IV., the lieutenant succeeded only in hurling the charmed rock a little way down the cliff, where it lodged in a shelving crevice, for such a howl went up, not only from the guides and tavern people who made a living off of the tourists who came to see the quivering boulder, but from the antiquaries and scientists who believed that the rock had been delicately poised there by the druid priests or that it illustrated a little understood force of nature, that the admiralty sent word to the impious young officer that he would either restore the Logan stone to its place or forfeit his. A derick and a month's salary were required to set the stone in its place.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Ancient Memory.

In the ancient time men's memories were much more powerful than they are today. The invention of printing necessarily weakened the memory. We can scarcely form an idea of what the memory must have been when it was exercised and cultivated as a thing of sole dependence.—New York American.

Conquering the Cobra.

It has been known thousands of years that the dreaded deadly cobra, whose bite invariably and almost instantly causes death, may be easily paralyzed and traced by a very slight finger squeeze around the back of its fearful neck.

FACE ALL COVERED WITH ECZEMA

In Big Water Blisters. Itching Something Terribly. Always Scratching and Crying.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I worked in a mill where there was a lot of oil, and I got eczema. It was on my face which was all covered with big water blisters and it was itching something terribly and I was always scratching and crying. The skin was inflamed and red and I stayed up night after night and had to loaf for months. I had it for three years. I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a sample, and it did me so much good that I bought more and after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three months I was healed and my face is now clear." (Signed) Miss Collina Grant, 68 Wilbur St., Fall River, Mass., Oct. 9, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 22-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

'TWERE EVER THUS

The saying, "Practice is Everything," is Perlander's. —Perlander.

To-day's Menu.

For Breakfast. Baked pears; Spanish omelet; baking powder biscuits; coffee.

For Luncheon. Baked stuffed tomatoes; emergency muffins; carrotway seed cookies; cheese squares; tea.

For Dinner. Artichoke soup; Maryland chicken; mashed potatoes; succotash; dressed lettuce; grape frappe; sponge cakes.

Window Blind Material.

In packing my suitcase, preparatory to going on my two weeks' holiday, which I was to spend in a little shack supposed to be furnished, my eyes fell on some green and green with a cream backing of blind material. This I had found very useful at home and I thought probably it might come in handy in this sparsely furnished shack; so into the suitcase it went, and, strange to say, it was one of the first things utilized, says a reader of the Christian Science Monitor. Our centerpiece on the dining table looked anything but pleasing to the eye; so two pieces of the green material about 12 inches wide, one the length of the table, the other length across, we crossed in the center and, with a bouquet of wild flowers, this was very effective. To save our linen, as laundry work was almost out of the question, we cut doilies out of the green with the cream backing, using a dinner plate for the circle and enlarging one for a centerpiece. These were thoughtfully left in the shack when we departed, as they would no doubt be appreciated by the next tenant.

This material, remnants in many colors of which may be procured for a small sum at almost any store where blinds are made up, will prove most convenient to have on hand. If the binding of a book needs strengthening, it is excellent. It makes very neat and artistic covers for pamphlets, and excellent scrap books for children. Very pretty book markers, all shapes and sizes, one being the pattern of a scroll, with a text printed on it and decorated with crayon around the edge have been made from it. Boxes may be covered very effectively, imitating leather, and corners on blotters look very well. In fact, in every place where leather is used, this material can be utilized.

Fresh Fish and Game.

It is most important that fish should be fresh, and you will know that it is if the eyes are prominent and full and the pupils dark. This, however, is not an infallible test, as the eyes become gray and shrunken long before the fish is unfit for food. The gills should be red, not gray, white or greenish, and the scales should be firm and bright, and not easily rubbed off. Beware of the fish that is soft and flabby to the touch and comes easily away from the bone, for most certainly it is not as fresh as it might be. Another test is to hold the fish between the finger and the thumb and press it gently. If the flesh parts easily it is not sound.

The tail of a fresh lobster springs back when pulled and a stale one is always given away by its smell. The main joints of a crab should be stiff when bent. If the claws feel sticky, you will know that it is far from fresh.

Great care must be taken in selecting oysters. They must be alive when opened, and the shell of a healthy oyster is always very tightly closed. If the shell is slightly open and does not close at once when touched it means that the oyster is dead. Good oysters when first opened should be round in shape and of a creamy color. Choosing chickens is another task that requires care. The eyes of a fresh chicken should be bright and prominent and the feet limp, moist and pliable. The flesh should be firm and plump and the skin clean and white. When the chicken is decomposing the flesh becomes dark and greenish, the feet hard, stiff and dry and the eyes sunken and dull. Healthy wild ducks have black feet. Any duck with soft, pliant legs and feet, bright, prominent eyes and fairly firm

flesh is in prime condition. Stale ducks have stiff, dry feet, dull, sunken eyes, flabby flesh, discolored necks and a greenish tint over the abdomen.

The same thing applies to pheasants. Woodcocks when stale have a mummy throat and a moist bill.

Meat needs a great deal of choosing. Good meat should be firm to the touch and should show distinctly the branching veins. Beef or mutton should be a deep rose color and the fat a rich cream. If the fat is hard and skinny it shows that the animal was old and tough.

The best veal is of a pale color, and its kidney is enclosed in firm white fat. The rind of good pork is smooth and thin, light in color and firm to the touch. When it is cut through or warm water poured over it there should not be any disagreeable odor.

A Fireless Cooker Dinner.

A Saturday night dinner that can be prepared in the morning, leaving the half holidays in the afternoon free from thoughts of cooking, is as follows: Pot roast with potatoes and vegetables, lettuce salad, bread and butter and peach cobbler.

The pot roast should be seared and browned nicely on all sides, and put into the cooking vessel of the fireless, surrounded by potatoes, carrots, onions, parsnips and so on—all cut into inch cubes and seasoned with salt, pepper, a bit of bay leaf and a few cloves, and water added. If the radiators of the cooker are used, a cup or pint of water is sufficient; if not, the meat should be nearly covered with water, brought to a boil, and transferred, after 20 minutes' boiling, to the cooker. The roast should be ready to serve within three to six hours after it is put in, according to the heat used. With the radiators, less time should be allowed and less water put on the meat.

In the morning, make a pastry shell for the cobbler, and pare and slice the peaches and cover them with sugar. Put the roast in the cooker and wash the lettuce. About 10 minutes before dinner, whip the cream and make the cobbler, make the French salad dressing, open the cooker and serve the dinner. An iced drink may be added.

Fruit Stains on Linen.

Put some powdered sulphur on a plate, pour on it a few drops of alcohol, then put the larger end of a funnel over the plate. Set the alcohol fire and, as the smoke comes through the smaller end of the funnel, hold the stain over the smoke for a few minutes. Wash in cold water and hang in the sun.

To Our Readers.

We feel that this column would mean a lot more to all of our readers if they would send us tried recipes and household hints occasionally, these to be printed over their signatures. To this end we invite such correspondence and ask that it be addressed to Faithful Fairfax, in care of The Times.

Report on Pottery.

The geological survey, department of the interior, now has available for distribution its annual statement on pottery in 1915, which gives the value of all domestic pottery marketed in 1915 as \$37,325,388, an increase of more than five per cent. over that for 1914.

Millions in Sand and Gravel.

"Sand and Gravel" is the latest chapter from the mineral resources report for 1915 available for distribution by the geological survey, department of the interior. According to this statement, the United States produced 76,693,303 short tons of sand and gravel, valued at \$25,121,617, during the year.

A Charming Complexion

Gouraud's Oriental Cream

Obtain a perfect complexion—a soft, clear, pure white complexion—by using Gouraud's Oriental Cream. It is a perfect skin cream and in good taste. —300—grain—25—use 60 years.

FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York City

Enteuse Local Dealers!

SUCCESS or failure for the manufacturer's product is made over the counter of the local dealer. What the storekeeper says carries weight with customers, sways the jobbers, and makes for repeat orders.

When you are considering a national advertising campaign, Mr. Manufacturer, ask yourself this question: What is most likely to impress the storekeeper and to gain his favor? Profit-making goods that sell quickly. And what are the quick-sellers for him? Products that are advertised in the newspapers that are read by all his possible customers. Once again the charts of the past and present and future seem to point to THE DAILY NEWSPAPER.

No questions as to "past performances" for two successive International Window Display Weeks conducted by the newspapers have written the greatest story ever of continent-wide "dealer influence."

There are other methods of rousing the "dealer interest," of course—but they are "as salt on the tail" compared with the close-bore shot-gun method of game bagging.

Sending the salesman around with the proofs to "ginger up" the storekeeper is not so important when the manufacturer advertises his goods in the newspaper. Newspaper advertising is a "self-starter." Storekeepers are educated to co-operate with it—educated by the newspapers, educated by their own experience. The appearance of the advertising is a signal to the dealer to put the goods in the window—and prepare to play the sales intermezzo on the keys of his cash-register.

Ask the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, 806 World building, New York, to send you the book, "Your Messenger," which tells you more about it.