

STOWE

Community Church Incorporated to Unite Religious Elements.

Articles of association of the Community Church of Stowe, Inc. were filed at the office of the secretary of state last week as follows: "We, the subscribers, hereby associate ourselves together as a corporation under the laws of the state of Vermont to be known by the name of the Community Church of Stowe, Inc., for the purpose of uniting the various religious elements of the community into one common Christian fellowship upon the basis of allegiance to God and fidelity to the truth as we sincerely conceive it; honestly striving to represent in our daily lives the Christ spirit and character, thus securing to the community a religious life characterized by harmony, brotherly love, good fellowship and Christian helpfulness, that the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven," may be realized to make ample provision for the stated services of the church, for worship and instruction, to provide for the services of a regular pastor and such help as may be necessary to make the church thoroughly efficient in meeting the social, moral, and religious needs of the community; also for the purpose of procuring, holding and keeping in repair a church and other buildings, the use and avails of which shall be appropriate to the support of public worship. Said corporation to be located at Stowe, Vt., and its meetings to be held there, upon condition that said corporation when organized shall adopt by-laws for the election of its officers and conduct of its business affairs not inconsistent with the laws of this state. Dated at Stowe, in the county of Lamoille, the 20th day of July, 1920. A. R. Straw, J. L. Harris, M. C. Lovejoy, Stowe; W. J. Smith, Moscow. Under hand and seal of Harry A. Black, secretary of state."

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Magoon. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. George and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Alger attended the funeral of Stephen R. Brackett in Morrisville on Friday. Mr. Brackett was a native of Stowe and resided here for many years.

Mrs. Hemy Gornall and little son have returned to their home in Taunton, Mass., after several weeks with Mrs. Gornall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Magoon. Miss Alice Magoon accompanied her sister to Montpelier, where they passed the week end with their brother, Harold Magoon, and family.

Miss Hazel Adams, who has had employment in the agricultural department in Washington, D. C., the past two years, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Adams, at the lower village.

Walter K. Bigelow of the firm of Almy, Bigelow and Washburn of Salem, Mass., and his daughter, Mrs. Josephine Sanborn, are guests of Mr. Bigelow's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Bigelow, at the Ledges. Miss Mary J. Bigelow, a niece, who accompanied them home, is visiting her mother and sisters, Mrs. Louise Bigelow and daughters. The trip was made by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. May of Essex Junction and guest, Miss Madison of Boston, were visitors at F. S. Boardman's Friday.

There were about fifty couples in attendance at the ball given by the Donald McMahon post, American Legion, at the Akeley Memorial building, Music will be Carroll's orchestra. The Legion will give another ball in two weeks, on August 7.

Mr. Williams of Bennington accompanied by Raelurn McMahon, visited Smuggler's Notch and Mt. Mansfield on Friday, making the trip in an Essex touring car, leaving Stowe at 1:30 p. m., visiting the caves in Smuggler's Notch and making other stops on the trip, and going to the summit of Mt. Mansfield and returning to Stowe in less than two and one-half hours. The distance was about 30 miles, much of it mountain travel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smith and son, Walter, and Mrs. H. W. McMahon motored to Burlington Friday.

WOODBURY

E. J. Rutter will be at Mrs. Mary E. Daniels' Tuesday, the 27th. Call and have your eyes examined.—adv.

Wasn't Open.

A rather green countryman had just returned from his first visit to New York. "Well, Si," said the postmaster, "what did you think of the metropolis?" "Wat say?" gawked the other, stumped by so big a word.

"I asked how did you like the metropolis?"

"Oh, that—'wasn't open," said Si.—Boston Transcript.

White Chips Cost More.

"Have you felt the effects of the high cost of living?"

"I'll say we have," replied Cactus Joe. "We keep up with the times. There ain't a poker game in the town now where you can get a white chip for less than 85."—Washington Star.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN. A Certain Relief For Feverishness, Croup, Sore Throat, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Bowel Disorders. Each Box 15 Cents. Retail 25 Cents. Solely Recommended by MOTHER GRAY CO., LaRue, N. Y.

REGARDS LOVE AS A NERVOUS DISORDER

Persons Afflicted Victims of Hallucinations. "In the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love."

It has nothing to do with the affections, in the ordinary sense of the term. Psychologists are inclined to regard it as a nervous disorder.

Two young people meet. If total strangers, or only slightly acquainted, they are much more likely to "fall in love" than if long and intimately associated. If they do so, the affections are not concerned; it is simply an attack of the mating fever.

When once love is recognized as a psychic phenomenon affecting the whole nervous system, the chief center of which is the brain, it is possible to understand the aberrations of intelligence shown by sufferers and the absurd performances in which they indulge.

A person in love is a victim of hallucinations. He (or she) sees the object of regard in a distorted aspect. Explorers in early times were always on the eager lookout for curiosities, such as giants, pygmies and people with tails. Above all, they were anxious to discover the fabled androgyns, which were said to combine both sexes in one individual.

The real androgyns are everyday boys and girls, who up to the age of 11 or 12 are much alike physically and in effect centers. A boy of 9 or 10 does not throw a ball well; instead of striking out with his fists he pounds his adversary or pulls hair; his voice is like that of a girl.

Soon afterward there are striking transformations, differentiating the sexes, which begin almost suddenly to look upon one another from a new angle. With sex differentiations come sex attraction and before long symptoms of the mating fever are liable to manifest themselves.

An essential element of a passion is transitoriness. It passes. Thus two people who, fall desperately in love may find themselves desparately unhappy in marriage. In selecting a mate they have used emotion in place of judgment.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

Restoring the Forests.

Secretary Meredith's vigorous and circumstantial statement in submitting to the Senate the report of the forest service on timber depletion ought to prove a healthful stimulus to the use of such excellent opportunities for reforestation as are afforded by the Massachusetts state forest commission, and the steady development of these opportunities.

New England, Mr. Meredith points out, has but one-eighth the timber area that it had when the colonies were established, while in the whole country three-fifths of the original timber has gone, and meanwhile what remains is being grown. The east, which formerly provided the bulk of the timber which it used, now produces but a small percentage of it, the middle west is already importing soft woods from the Pacific and the south is fast reaching a point where it can supply only itself. Nearly two-thirds of the timber left is west of the great plains.

The moral is pointed in this paragraph of the secretary's statement: "Timber depletion has not resulted from the use of our forests, but from their devastation. There are 403,000,000 acres of forest land of all classes in the United States, including burn-over, culled and cut over. Of this amount \$1,000,000,000 acres is an unproductive waste. Upon enormous additional areas the growth is so small in area and of such inferior character that its economic value is negligible. These forest lands will produce the timber required by the country if they are kept at work full time growing trees. But unless timber growth takes the place of devastation from forest fires and destructive methods of cutting, our consumption of lumber must drop to the level of European countries where wood is an imported luxury."

Harvard university's model forest of 2,000 acres in Petersham, which after 13 years shows a stand of 1,000,000 more feet of marketable timber than when the enterprise was started, is one of the far too rare examples of what is being done in the right direction. Another notable example is the project of the northern New York development league, which under the inspiration of an American officer who saw how municipal forests were maintained in France, has well under way the reforesting of a great stretch of sand plains, once covered by great trees. The city of Malone has itself planted 45,000 trees on Bear mountain and many lumber concerns and other large corporations using large quantities of wood have joined the movement which is being aided by the state conservation commission.

It takes some vision, some enthusiasm for the future, to plant trees for timber, but these elements are of the essence of enlightened public spirit. To bring the moral home, Massachusetts, with all due credit and praise to its forest commission, ought to be doing better this year than planting to trees only one-fourth of the area that has been cut over.—Springfield Republican.

Who "Believed They Had Badgers on Their Continent."

London, July 20.—R. I. Pocock, curator of mammals to the London Zoological society, has discovered what he says is a "great hoax upon the Americans, who for more than 400 years have believed they had badgers on their continent."

An American badger, brought here to make an "instructive comparison," was put in a cage with some British badgers. The British badgers slept all day, the American badger all night. Dr. Pocock investigated and decided the American animal was neither badger, skunk, stoat nor weasel. He said its skull and teeth were "wrong" for a badger, it lacked the scent gland, and its resemblance to the badger was so superficial he considered it of a totally different "tribe."

We doubt somewhat if more hospitals in the smaller towns would solve the problem of country doctors so satisfactorily as the employment of more trained nurses. A hospital large enough to serve a community during an epidemic would be too expensive to construct or maintain after it is built. A trained nurse would not be so expensive and, if properly trained, she could give the patient almost as effective treatment as the average physician.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Trunks We have a good line of trunks, bags and suitcases; ladies' handbags and purses. Come in and let us show you. Lee & Clara B. Shortt Marshfield, Vt.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW GOLD.

Japanese Foreign Minister Corrects a False Impression.

Tokio, June 24.—Baron Takahashi, minister of finance of Japan and one of the best known financial authorities, to-day made a statement having a direct bearing on reports recently circulated in the United States relative to Japan's financial status. The minister emphasized that there was no possibility of Japan's withdrawing her gold specie held in the United States as had been reported. Baron Takahashi's statement is as follows: "The financial situation in Japan is in an unstable state at present owing to the reactionary stage of the post-bellum finances and economies which has brought about a tight money situation, heavy excess of imports and a depreciation of negotiable securities and general merchandise. But it is a matter for regret that the recent depression in financial circles led to exaggerated reports in the United States and European countries."

"Perfect and clear understanding is a most important factor for the promotion of international amity and friendship. True and correct information about the exact aspect of financial situations are of vital importance to the formation of closer economic relations between any two countries having economic relations. I understand that in connection with the recent financial depression in Japan various unfounded rumors and groundless reports found their way to the American money market where rumors had it that the Bank of Japan had raised its official rate to ten per cent, that several Japanese banks closed their doors through failure or that Japan was going to withdraw her gold specie held in the American market."

"Concerning these erroneous reports the Japanese government some time ago instructed the Japanese government's financial commissioner and the superintendent of the Bank of Japan in New York to issue a statement making clear the true aspect of the financial situation obtaining in this country. Through the statement issued or them, I believe, the American financiers and public have realized the actual state of affairs in this country. But I wish to take this opportunity to express my views about the latest financial situation in this country. "The economic situation in Japan has undergone a great change as the result of the European war. It is a change similar to that in American economic circles—only it is on a comparatively smaller scale and of limited proportions."

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DENIES AID TO GERMANY

In Sending Communications During the World War.

Mexico City, July 25.—Denial of published charges that the national wireless station at Chapultepec was used to communicate with Germany during the world war and that its personnel is German in its most important components is made in a statement printed by El Heraldo De Mexico over the signature of F. Frias, the new director-general of the national telegraph lines.

According to Senor Frias, the Chapultepec plant was in process of construction from the middle of 1917 to the middle of 1919 and, because it could not function at full efficiency during that time, communication with Nouen was an impossibility.

Senor Frias asserts that the only Germans connected with the station are employed in the shop annexes and are engaged exclusively in making new wireless equipment for sub-stations, while Mexicans direct and operate the station.

The Mexican wireless system, Senor Frias states, consists of 23 stations, 14 on the coast and nine in the interior. The coastal stations are mainly for maritime service, while the interior stations, with Chapultepec, are for the service of the government, especially when other lines of communication are cut, a contingency he declares has been, unfortunately, common during the last ten years.

GREAT HOAX ON AMERICANS

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LONDON RENT RESTRICTIONS

Bill in House of Lords Affects Protection of Householders and Landlords.

The new rent restrictions bill, which has received the assent of the House of Commons and is being considered by the House of Lords, will, if passed into law, affect a large proportion of householders and landlords. The basic principle of the bill is the protection of the tenant, but there are safeguards and benefits for the landlord. The bill only refers to houses in the metropolitan area, where either the rent or the rateable value does not exceed 105 pounds per annum. If, for instance, a house is rented at 130 pounds and the rateable value is 100 pounds, the house comes within the scope of the bill. Both the rent and the rateable value must be above 105 pounds per annum to exclude the house from the working of the bill. In Scotland the figure is 90 pounds, and elsewhere it is 78 pounds.

Here are a few interesting and important clauses in the bill: The landlord is empowered to make certain increases in rent. Where the rent of a house is below 72 pounds per annum he can make an unconditional increase of five per cent for one year and fifteen per cent afterwards. Where the rent is over 72 pounds he can impose an increase of 15 per cent straight away.

In addition, if the landlord is responsible for repairs, he may add 30 per cent for the first year and 40 per cent afterwards. If the landlord is only responsible for part of the repairs the additional increase is a matter of mutual agreement, and if necessary an appeal can be made to the court by the tenant or the landlord for a fair settlement.

Three months' grace is allowed landlords to make a house fit for human habitation, after which time the tenant may obtain a certificate from a sanitary authority, and the court may suspend payment of any increase until the necessary repairs have been executed satisfactorily. Another important clause in the bill is that abolishing premiums, key money, etc., and making any such money paid after March 25, 1920, recoverable. A person requiring a premium or like payment is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 100 pounds. But this does not apply to a house let on a lease of fourteen years or more. The landlord can ask for and take any sum he likes. With regard to furnished houses or apartments the tenant may appeal to the court if the rent yields a profit more than 25 per cent in excess of the profit obtained during the year ending August 3, 1914.

These are the salient points of the bill before the House of Lords, but until it receives the king's signature there is always the chance of amendments.—Swanton Chronicle.

Physicians in Vermont.

Dr. H. C. Tinkham, dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont, in an interview calls attention to the necessity of providing the rural sections of Vermont with proper medical attendance and facilities. He believes the establishment of small hospitals at different points throughout the state might bring some relief as maternity cases might be cared for there and doctors relieved of long drives and exhausting vigils. Another relief could be had by the employment of more trained nurses who could attend the patient during the doctor's absence, relieve him from the necessity of making daily visits and allow him to divide his fields into sections to be visited once in two or three days.

Dr. Tinkham says there is no better opening for a doctor than in the rural sections of the state as many of the rural communities will start a young doctor in about all the practice he wants and prove a lucrative field. If the doctor is of the right make-up he soon becomes one of the leading citizens of the community. He adds that the tendency with doctors, as with everybody else, during the past few years has been toward the cities.

That there is a tendency to the larger centers in the state is indicated by the fact that 28 of the 38 practicing physicians of Windham county are located in Brattleboro and Rockingham, the two largest towns in the county. In only two other towns, Londonderry and Wilmington, are there more than one physician, while in 13 towns of the county, with a total population of 6,120, there is no physician. Undoubtedly the location of hospitals at Brattleboro and Bellows Falls is an attraction to physicians. In the whole county there is one physician to every 715 people, in Brattleboro one to every 517, and in Rockingham one to every 517. This would indicate a larger field for the physician in the rural sections, although the physicians of Brattleboro and Bellows Falls have a large practice in surrounding towns. They also have the privilege of bringing patients to the local hospitals for treatment.

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U. S. MARINES NEVER GET THROUGH FIGHTING

They Are in Various Parts of the World Settling Small Disturbances, Guarding Government Property and Awaiting Eventualities.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—For Uncle Sam's marines the fighting is never at an end. While the Great War and their part in it is history, they still are busy in the far corners of the world settling small disturbances, guarding government property and awaiting any eventuality.

In Haiti and San Domingo nearly 4,000 "Devil Dogs," as the Germans came to call them after Belleau Wood, are maintaining order and bringing recalcitrant hands to justice. It is not a "play" job by any means and at times lately it has assumed the proportions of real war. Casualty lists are not lacking and almost every week there come to headquarters here the names of "leathernecks" killed or wounded in clashes with bandits and revolutionaries.

In China the legion guard of 275 marines at Peking is ever prepared for any emergency and for a time recently it appeared that they would be forced into action against Chinese revolutionists who were threatening to attack the Chinese capital.

In Nicaragua another legion guard is maintained, while the marines are aboard American warships in Mexican waters prepared on short notice to protect American lives and property should their services be required.

In Haiti, the corps is represented by 1,700 officers and men in two small regiments comprising the first provisional brigade. The brigade is commanded by Colonel J. H. Russell and the two regiments by Colonels L. M. Little and R. C. Berkeley. Of late conditions in Haiti have quieted down to some extent and although skirmishes with bandits are still a common occurrence it is said at headquarters that the marines "have the situation well in hand."

In San Domingo an even greater force of soldier-sailors are on duty. Here 2,200 marines, organized into three regiments, form the second provisional brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Logan Feland. In the northern part of the island the fourth regiment, under Colonel Dion Williams, is taking things easy but in the south the fifteenth regiment is in the field in small detachments, chasing bandits and outlaws and quite often getting a smell of gunpowder. The regiment is commanded by Colonel J. C. Breckinridge. General Feland and his staff have headquarters at San Domingo City and the third regiment is stationed there in reserve.

Since the killing of the bandit leader Charlemagne and a number of his followers, and the surrender of Benoit Bertraville, another bandit chieftain, San Domingo has assumed a quieter aspect, headquarters' officials declare, and it is believed that there will be little more active fighting on the island. However, the greater part of the brigade probably will be kept at San Domingo for some time to guard against any outbreak.

Rear Admiral Snowden is military governor of both Haiti and San Domingo and the marine forces are directly under his command.

No unusual occurrences have been reported recently by Captain J. H. Underhill, commanding the guard at the United States legation at Managua, Nicaragua. Two companies are maintained at this post.

A Shrewd Woman.

Mrs. A.—Why do you watch the baseball bulletins so closely? Mrs. B.—My husband is a fan and I make it a rule never to discuss household or millinery expenses with him except on days when the home team wins.—Boston Transcript.

Heroic Measures.

Wife—I'd ten times sooner stay at home than go on a visit to the Borens. Hub—Then why are you going? Wife—It's the only way. If I don't they will visit us.—Boston Transcript.

ASCENSION A RENTLESS ISLAND.

People Have no Taxes to Pay, no Use for Money

The island of ascension, in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, is of volcanic formation, eight miles by six in size, and has a population of about 450. It was uninhabited until the confinement of Napoleon at St. Helena, when it was occupied by a small British force. It is 250 miles north of St. Helena. Vast numbers of turtles are found on the shores and it serves as a depot and watering place for ships.

Ascension is governed by a captain appointed by the British admiralty. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes and no use for money. The flocks and herds are public property and the meat is issued as rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms.

When an island fisherman makes a catch he brings it to the guard room, where it is issued by the sergeant major. Practically the entire population are sailors and they work at most of the common trades. The mulctee is a jack tar; so are the gardener, the groom, the mason, carpenter and plumbers. Even the island trapper, who gets rewards for the tails of rats, is a sailor.

The climate is well high perfect and nothing can be grown.—Detroit News.

Farmers Going Out of Business.

New England's largest dairy farm, owned by George H. Ellis of Boston and Barre, is selling off its 750 cows. Mr. Ellis says the labor problem has been acute the past few years, but this season the daylight saving misfortune made a bad matter still worse. Mr. Ellis has much influence in the Bay state, but was unable to avert efforts of the daylight saving cranks of the Boston Chamber of commerce with their manufactured "testimony." When his dairy workers were not satisfied with \$60 a month with board and washing and demanded \$70, he decided it was time to get out of the business.

From East Barre, Vt., a dairyman with thirty-eight registered Jerseys writes: "Please insert my ad for sale at farmer's prices. Am saying goodbye to the farm, the lack of help and sixteen hours a day. I'll pick up my trade tools for eight hours a day with no Sunday work. I am sick of helping to support so many people who tell us how, but none to get right out and show us how."

What does the Boston chamber of commerce with its alleged interest in agriculture say about such cases? To be sure, these are only two and it takes

Nujol For Constipation GOOD health cannot be maintained if constipation is allowed to poison the system. Nujol works on an entirely new principle. Without forcing or irritating, it softens the food waste. This enables the many tiny muscles in the intestines, contracting and expanding in their normal way, to squeeze the food waste along and out of the system. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Try it. "Regular as Clockwork"

more than one swallow to make a summer. But the truth is these instances are typical of many. Too many farmers are giving up in disgust, not to mention the feeling of distrust and even bitterness engendered by these city talking machines. Less talk about helping agriculture and more constructive action are highly desirable. The forcing of daylight saving upon an already overburdened industry to the end that idlers may idle still more is a fine example of how not to do it.—New England Homestead.

Wise Scot Saves Ink. The commercial traveler met Sandy, the canny one, emerging from the post office. "Ah, Sandy!" cried the commercial, "it is good to see as prosperous a farmer as yourself—not forgetful of his country! You have been in the post office to purchase war bonds?" "Nay," said Sandy, easily. "Oh! Then, perhaps you have put a little money in the savings bank, that it may help the country?" "Nay," "Well," said the traveler as a last resort, "I suppose that you have bought a postal order to send to some poor acquaintance?" "Nay, I've been in to fill my fountain pen."—From London Ideas. Answered in Instalments. Heckling the speaker at political gatherings is no new thing. One of the smartest replies ever made to a heckler is credited to Lord Palmerston. One had demanded of him, "Will you, if you are elected, support such and such a measure?" The candidate thought for a moment, and then said: "I will." "Hurrah!" shouted the heckler and his gang. "Not —," continued the candidate, at which there were thunderous cheers from the other side. "Tell you," he finished, thus fooling the entire crowd.—Boston Transcript.

The End of a Perfect Day



A Shrewd Woman. Mrs. A.—Why do you watch the baseball bulletins so closely? Mrs. B.—My husband is a fan and I make it a rule never to discuss household or millinery expenses with him except on days when the home team wins.—Boston Transcript.

BIJOU THEATRE WHERE EVERYBODY GOES. Presents for To-day Only The Paramount Feature With ETHEL CLAYTON In "The Thirteenth Commandment," By Rupert Hughes. What's Fair for the Man is Fair for the Woman. She Said, and Marriage to Her was a Matter of "Fifty-Fifty" ETHEL CLAYTON in a role that Searches the Heart of Every Woman—Deeply Interest Every Man Supported by a Big Cast of Stars, Including Monte Blue, Anna Q. Nilson, Irving Cummings, Charles Meredith and Others. Also the Special MACK SENNETT FEATURE COMEDY BACK TO THE KITCHEN To Chase Away the Blues To-morrow MARY MILES MINTER In Jenny Be Good And Added Attractions MATINEE at 2:15; Admission Children Under 12 Years, 10c; Adults, 15c, Tax Paid EVENING, 6:45 and 8:30; Admission Children Under 12 Years, 15c; Adults 20c, Tax Paid