

SPECIAL NUMBER

MANCHESTER HERALD

HOMELAND DAY EDITION

SPECIAL NUMBER

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 53.

MANCHESTER, CONN., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Parade Forms on East Center and Porter Streets at 9.30 and Starts at Ten O'Clock

LINE OF MARCH

Down East Center to Linden, to Chestnut, to Elm, to Hartford Road, to Main, to East Center, to Golf Grounds

ORDER OF FORMATION

Platoon of police.	Scotch Division, one float and marchers.
Marshal and four aids, mounted.	Danish Division, one float and marchers.
Troop B Cavalry, C. N. G., with wagons, heavy marching order.	South Manchester Military Band.
Carpet City Band of Thompsonville.	Swedish Division, three floats and marchers.
Company G, First Infantry, C. N. G.	Waterbury Military Band.
Naval Militia, Second Division.	German Division, three floats and marchers.
One platoon First Company, Governor's Foot Guard.	Stantalaus Band of Hartford.
East Hampton Drum Corps.	American Mechanics, one float and marchers.
American Division, one float and marchers.	Boy Scouts.
Lyman's Band of Willimantic.	Ladies of the Maccabees, one float and marchers.
Italian Division, two floats and marchers.	Hebron Drum Corps.
French Division, one float and marchers.	Daughters of the American Revolution, one float and marchers.
Swiss Division, two floats and marchers.	Manchester Grange, one float and marchers.
Falcon's Band of Hartford.	Sunset Rebekah Lodge, one float and marchers.
Polish Division, one float and marchers.	Crescent Band of Middle Haddam.
English Division, three floats and marchers.	South Manchester Fire Department.
Scottish Pipe Band.	

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- Concert—1.30 to 2.00.....Kiltie Band
- Selection—America.....Military Band
- Folk Dances—
 - Tantoli (Swedish)
 - Kinderpolka (German).....Grades 5, 6, 7
- Folk Dances—Iralen (Swedish).....High School
- Folk Dances—
 - Highland Schottische (Scotch)
 - Hopping Dance (German).....Grade 8
- National Dances—French
- National Dances—Swedish
- Folk Dances—
 - Klap Dances (Swedish)
 - Hop Mon Annika (Swedish).....Grade 7
- Folk Dances—
 - Harvester Dance (English)
 - Ostende.....Grade 8
- Folk Dances—Bulgarian.....High School
- National Dances—Scottish
- National Dances—English
- Tableau—Crowning of Sherwood's Queen

- Folk Dance—Old Rustic (English).....Grades 5, 6, 7, 8
- Contra Dance—Hewett's Fancy (American)....High School
- National Dances—Lithuanian
- National Dances—Italian
- National Dances—Swiss
- National Dances—Polish
- Selection—Star Spangled Banner.....Military Band (The audience is requested to rise and join in the singing of this number.)
- Exhibition Drill by Troop B Cavalry, C. N. G.

EVENING PROGRAM

Concert—7.30 to 8.00.....Manchester Military Band

Chorus Singing

- German—
 - Lorelei.....Selcher
 - Die Wacht Am Rhein.....Wilhelm
- Polish—
 - Duet—Thought of Poland
 - Cantata—Thorns or Roses
- Swedish—
 - Hear Us Svea
 - Our Land
- Lithuanians—
 - Himnas
 - Lai givuoja musu tauta
- Italians—
 - Star Spangled Banner (all sing) . . Manchester Military Band
 - Dancing until eleven p. m. Public invited to participate without charge.

General Information

The general committee will make their headquarters on the golf grounds at East Center street, and any information not found in this column may be secured by calling at their booth or by telephoning 450.

VISITING AUTOMOBILES

Automobilists arriving in South Manchester are requested to follow the Homeland Day signs to East Center street, where space will be available on the north side of the street to park the machines until eleven a. m. No charge will be made for this and it will allow all to see the parade complete. Directly after the parade has passed it will be necessary to clear the street. Those desiring to park the machines may do so at the golf grounds, where a charge of 50 cents will be made for taking care of them until eight p. m. Gasoline and oil may be purchased on the grounds and attendants will supply any further information needed.

DINNER OR LUNCH SERVED

On the golf grounds at East Center street will be found a number of booths in charge of various societies who will serve home-made food of various kinds at reasonable prices. The main luncheon tent in charge of the general committee, having a capacity for feeding 1,000 people in two hours, will also be located on these grounds. All the food served at this tent will be furnished by the Capitol Lunch system, of which Mr. John Porter, formerly of Manchester, is the head. The following menu will be provided: Clam chowder, 10 cents; beef stew, 10 cents; bread and butter, 5 cents; ham sandwich, 5 cents; egg sandwich, 5 cents; roast beef sandwich, 5 cents; apple pie, 5 cents; lemon pie, 5 cents; squash pie, 5 cents; mince pie, 5 cents; doughnuts, 2 for 5 cents; iced tea, 5 cents; hot coffee, 5 cents; milk 5 cents, fruit 5 cents. Soft drinks of all kinds, ice cream, candy, etc., will be served on the grounds.

In addition Sunset Rebekah Lodge will serve a dinner at Odd Fellows hall, corner of East Center and Main streets, from eleven until three o'clock. The ladies of Orange Lodge will also serve a dinner in the east store of their building on East Center street. The food sold at both of these places may be had at a reasonable rate. The Orford hotel and the Waranoke Inn will provide their usual 50 cent dinners to the limit of their dining rooms. An excellent lunch or dinner may also be had at Johnson's lunch room on Main street.

EMERGENCY CALLS

In case of any emergency requiring the chief of police, medical attendance or fire service, telephone to the following numbers: Homeland grounds, 450; chief of police, 44-3; fire department, 404-12; medical service, 450.

CARING FOR HORSES

People wishing to have their horses cared for during the day until eight p. m. may do so provided they arrive at the town barns, directly west of the East cemetery, before nine in the morning. Hitching of horses on Main street, East Center street or any of the streets through which the parade will pass will not be allowed. Provision will be made for feeding and watering horses at the town barns and a small charge will be made for this.

SEATS FOR AFTERNOON

Reserved seats to the extent of 1,000 have been on sale at 50 cents about a week, and any remaining seats will be sold at the general committee's tent on the golf grounds. These reservations entitle the holder to a definite seat for the entire afternoon. Seating space for 3,000 people will be available after twelve o'clock noon on the hillside at the golf grounds. No charge will be made for this space, but passageways and aisles will be kept clear by ushers in charge.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Four sanitary drinking fountains will be provided on the golf grounds and the water will be cooled by ice which is provided by the W. C. T. U.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

A fully equipped hospital tent in charge of two doctors and an experienced nurse will be available for any emergency and will be located on the hillside at the grounds.

REST TENT

A large tent in charge of a competent woman will be provided adjoining the hospital tent on the golf grounds. This tent may be used by women or children at any time during the day and will be equipped with comfortable chairs, couches, etc.

TOILET CONVENIENCES

Ample provisions, designated by signs, have been made on the golf grounds for toilet conveniences for men and women, and Odd Fellows hall, at the corner of Main and Center streets, will be open to the public for the entire day. The Lincoln school at the Center will be open for the use of women and children, and the Ferris hall, at the corner of Main and Oak streets, will be open for the use of women and children.

TROLLEY SERVICE

A 15 minute schedule on the Hartford and South Manchester lines will be maintained during the entire day and evening and trailers will be run on all the early trips and as many during the day as is needed. A half-hourly schedule on the Rockville line will be maintained throughout the day and evening, and the Connecticut Company promises to do its utmost to properly handle the crowds which will be expected.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOATS

The American Delegation.
Heading the procession as hosts of the day comes the American group. The leader of this group, typifying American energy and progressiveness is Daniel Boone, impersonated by Raymond Pinney. He bears the banner presented by the general committee and is attended by two Boy Scouts. Then comes the East Hampton drum corps, which in turn is followed by a brave military showing, including Troop B, 80 mounted men; Company G, First Infantry, C. N. G.; a company of Naval Reserves from Hartford, and the Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard. Next in order comes the float, heralded by the "Spirit of '76," a group of three generations, typifying the spirit with which our forefathers entered their fight for independence. The float itself represents America in its entirety and indicates the principal industries of the different sections of the country. Seated upon the dais in the center is the Goddess of Liberty holding her flaming torch. On the step below her are figures representing the North, South, East and West surrounded by their products. The West is represented by fruits and minerals, the South by cotton and sugarcane, and the East by factories and colleges. The characters upon the float are represented as follows: Goddess of Liberty, Mrs. Howell Cheney; the North by Mrs. W. E. Green; the South by Mrs. Halstead Dorey; the West by Miss Harriet A. Treat; the East by Miss Catharine B. Miller. Marching on either side of the float are representatives of the various nations who first settled in America, Spanish, English, Dutch and French. Behind the float march a band of

Indians, the original owners of the soil, and behind them come representatives of all the nationalities which are living at present in Manchester, the foreign born Americans marching under the flags of their mother countries. Mounted cowboys will act as aids in this division.

Two Italian Floats.
The first Italian float represents the landing of Christopher Columbus, a reproduction of the Columbus ship, the Santa Maria, with all sails spread, and Columbus and his crew and the monks on board. They will follow the course of the parade and at the golf links will be met by two Indians in costume. The part of Columbus is taken by Antonio Zito. The wheels of the float are concealed by the outline of the ship and are kept in motion by the men walking inside. The second Italian float represents music and art. It is in the form of a monument in two tiers, apparently made of Italian marble. On a pedestal on the top of the monument is a bust of Verdi. On the second tier in front stands Italy, represented by Miss Jennie Falcone, dressed in the Italian colors. She is explaining a page of music to two small girls who sit on either side of her. This illustrates Italy showing music to the world. Behind her and to the right and left are two girls, the Misses Calano, playing violins. On the lower tier, dressed in Italian colors, are four men, representing the three operas, Il Trovatore, Aida and La Gioconda, and one man representing Art.

Franco-Canadian Division.
The Franco-Canadian float will be typical of the republic from 1870 to 1914. The float will be decorated with the French colors and foliage

and flowers, and will be drawn by four horses. The following symbolic characters will be represented: Republic, Mrs. Neuville; Liberty, Mrs. Roger; Equality, Mrs. Petey; Fraternity, Miss Duguet. Canadian Settlers: Brittany, Mrs. Laforge; Normandy, Mrs. Demars. The float will also carry eight little girls. It will be followed by 12 women on foot in provincial costumes, 40 men in line with white hats, and 18 boys carrying a floral design in which the word "France" is depicted.

The Swiss Floats.
The Swiss float represent Helvetia. It is preceded by a drummer and two boys with flowers, followed by a dozen men dressed in white. The float is drawn by four horses. Seated on the float are seven girls and three men. The seven girls represent Helvetia, State of Bernese, State of Unterwald, State of Valais, State of Uri, State of Schwytz, State of Appenzel. The part of Helvetia is taken by Alice Schaller, Bernese by Matilde Baudelier, Unterwald by Martha Schaller, Valais by Alice Broquet, Uri by Estelle Schaller, Schwytz by Jeanne Donze, and Appenzel by Alice Lachat. The second float carries the women and children who will take part in the afternoon performance.

Polish Pageant.
The central figures are the king and the queen, Sobieskie and Maria Kasimira, surrounded by courtiers, ladies in waiting and soldiers. In front of the float are marching 12 soldiers in Polish costume of the time of the 17th century and 12 ladies in national costume. Preceding the float is a man in Falcon's uniform carrying the Polish flag, followed by 13 girls in national

peasant dress and 12 men in Falcon's dress uniform, then 24 men in regular Falcon's uniform. The float represents Sobieskie returning to Warsaw, victorious after the battle with the Turks at Vienna. King Sobieskie with Queen Maria Kazimiera are surrounded by a courtier and ladies in waiting. The Turks as prisoners are guarded by Polish soldiers. On each side of the float is a soldier on horseback. The names of the people who represent the different characters on the float are as follows: King Sobieski, A. Haponik; Courtier, S. Obremski; Queen, Miss E. Bajorin; Ladies in Waiting, Miss Helen Ciereliej; Miss Mary Sroka; Polish soldiers, C. Ciereliej, W. Maczkowski, C. Obukowski and L. Chrzanowski; Turks, S. Zakrzewski, F. Baganski and W. Puszc; mounted soldiers, A. Zakrzewski and C. Warka.

The Three English Floats.
The English have three floats. One represents an English May pole dance. In the center of the float is a miniature May pole with 12 children holding the streamers ready to begin the dance. The float is decorated in red, white and blue. The second float shows Robin Hood and his merry men, also the other legendary characters associated with him, Friar Tuck, Maud Marian, Queen of Sherwood, and her maid, Will Scarlet and Little John. The part of Robin Hood is taken by Mr. Maggs; Maud Marian by Miss Harriet; Will Scarlet by Mr. Morehouse; Friar Tuck by Jack Albiston, and Little John by Jack Barnabee. There are 30 people in all on this float. The third English float represents a British man-of-war fully equipped with big guns, fighting masts, etc. On the bow of the boat sits Britannia surrounded by 16 sailors, with

John Bull on the right and an admiral on the left. In the center of the float is old Father Neptune. The part of Britannia is taken by Miss Clara Sheldon; John Bull by B. J. Bartlett; the admiral by O. F. Toop, and Neptune by Mr. Callis.

The Scottish Section.
The Scottish section will be led by a full bagpipe band of eight pipers, three drummers and a drum major in full Highland costume. They will have one large float draped and festooned with Stuart Tartan and Scotch thistles. Five historic characters will be represented on the floats—Mary, Queen of Scots, in queenly robes, representing history; Prince Charles Stuart and Flora McDonald in Highland costumes, representing romance; Robert Burns as a ploughman at the plow, representing poetry; Sir Walter Scott in 19th century costume, representing literature, and James Watt as a boy sitting at the fireside watching the steam coming out of the mouth of the kettle, representing invention. Following the float will come 20 Scotchmen on foot in full Highland costume with Tartan plaids and Glegarry bonnets and all carrying small flags with the lion of Scotland on each flag. The marchers will be headed by John Craig in full Highland costume, carrying the lion of Scotland; Alexander Miller in Highland plaid, and Balmoral bonnet, carrying the Stars and Stripes.

The Danish Float.
The symbolism of the Danish float points both to the early history of the race and to its present high development. The hardy, vigorous seafarers who in the first centuries of the Christian era invaded the countries which border the North Sea are represented by four stalwart warriors

standing erect in a Viking boat. Their shields of black and yellow are suspended upon its sides. The boat is a reproduction of one preserved in the Danish National Museum. The neutral colors were used by the Vikings the better to conceal their approach. The prow of the boat is in the form of a horse's head, the stern the form of a fish's tail. The present occupations of the country are symbolized by four female figures. The first represents agriculture, bearing the sickle and sheaf of wheat; the second represents the pottery industries; the third, the dairy industry, and the fourth, the fishing interests. Cooperation in all industrial work is perhaps more highly developed in Denmark than in any other country. For example, the Danish farmers transport the products of their farms to England in vessels owned by themselves. This condition is symbolized by the figure of a man dressed in the garb of a farmer who holds in his hand the model of a North Sea sailing vessel.

The Swedish Division.
The Swedish section of the parade is headed by the marshal, Oscar Peterson, followed by eight men in uniform. Next comes the Manchester Military Band, followed by a float representing Mother Svea. Directly after this is a group of 16 men representing the committee in charge of the work, and following them the large Swedish Viking, which is an exact copy of the handsome boats of the earlier Scandinavians. The chief in charge is Emil Johnson and the captain of the boat Peter Olson with 14 men in the costume of the day, about 900 B. C. The prow of the boat is surmounted by a large gilded horse's head which rises 10 feet in the air, and the stern is

made to represent the tail of a fish and rises eight feet in the air. There are six large shields on each side to protect the oarsmen, and the shining helmets, spears and battle axes make a very effective addition to the general effect. Following the ship is another group of marchers and then the float containing the 12 dancers in costume who are to take part in the afternoon's program. About 150 men bring up the rear.

GERMAN SECTION OF THE HOMELAND DAY.
With characteristic spirit the plan for Homeland day was welcomed by the German speaking people of Manchester, who form a comparatively large part of the various peoples who make up the population of the town. It was at once decided that the German people should represent in the parade two important historical events and one old legend by means of three floats. The first float relates back to the very early history of the Germanic tribes and represents the triumph of Arminius over the Romans. The power of song, as illustrated in the beautiful legend of the Lorelei, is the motive of the second float, while the third is the Germania float, representing two periods of history, mediaeval and modern. The German pageant is preceded by five heralds and six flag bearers, accompanied by twenty maidens holding the streamers representing the colors of the various states, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, and of the empire of Austria, followed by the colors of the united empire of Germany. **First Float.** The central figure of this float is Arminius, chief of a Germanic tribe, (Continued on Page Eight.)



FRANK H. ANDERSON
Chairman General Committee.



G. H. MILLER
Secretary General Committee.



AUSTIN CHENEY
Treasurer General Committee

SHORT HISTORY OF HOMELAND DAY

Outgrowth of Plan for Folk Dances by Educational Club

MANY NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

Floats to Represent Historical Incidents--Native Dances and Songs
in Costume.

Homeland day had its origin in a much smaller movement started last winter by the Educational club. The Educational club is an organization of women formed to cooperate with the teachers in the public schools. Last winter they appropriated a sum to teach folk dancing to such of the school pupils as desired to take it with the idea of later holding a public celebration or carnival on the Center Park. Last April their plan took a wider scope and it was proposed to set apart some day in June as a public holiday, closing the schools and mills, and making it a gala event which all the people might enjoy. As roughly sketched at that time the event would resemble an old country carnival, and besides folk dancing by the school children on the

No formal title for the day was adopted, although several suggestions were received. The meeting adjourned for one week.

At an adjourned meeting held April 20 many of the nationalities were represented and much enthusiasm was shown. R. J. Mommers reported that the Germans were planning to contribute three floats and to organize a choral society to sing German songs. J. D. Henderson reported that the Scotch would have a float and would prepare characteristic dances. Oscar Anderson reported for the Swedes and Herbert Ingham reported for the English. Alexis Tournaud, chairman of the French committee, reported that the French and French-Canadians would unite in the celebration. They planned to have a float, dances and

In preparation for the gala day the French residents met in High school hall Saturday night, April 18, and under the leadership of Alexis Tournaud discussed plans and decided to take part in the celebration. It was the first official gathering of the French residents held here and may result in a permanent organization. Besides electing Mr. Tournaud chairman they chose Joseph P. Choquet secretary and Emile Mouret treasurer. Sub-committees were appointed to arrange for dancing, singing and for a decorated float.

Interest in the event progressed so rapidly that by the middle of May plans were well advanced and committees representing different nationalities and organizations were holding frequent meetings. The native Americans, not to be outdone by the later-comers, had appointed a committee and arranged to have an elaborate float in the line. They also planned for an escort of American Indians as well as a delegation from the Connecticut National Guard. The use of the golf ground was secured through the courtesy of J. P. Cheney, the owner, and plans were made for staging in this natural amphitheater the folk dances and other spectacular features of the afternoon program. The South Manchester fire department met and voted to take part in the parade with its apparatus.

Sunset Rebekah Lodge, No. 35, is planning to accommodate a large crowd for luncheon on Homeland Day between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. All the eatables will be home made and there will be plenty of food.



Elm Street--Parade Passes Through This Street

The main line. But the establishment of a cross-town trolley service did away with the necessity for this service, and now the only passenger trains run on the South Manchester railroad are those which convey the north side employees of the silk mills to and from their work.

The South Manchester railroad is one of the smallest independent roads in the United States. It is only two miles long. The New Haven road in carrying out its policy of consolidation has repeatedly offered to take over the South Manchester line, but Cheney Brothers, with an independence which has always characterized their action, have declined these offers. The road does a large freight business, carrying not only all of Cheney Brothers' freight, but also that of other manufacturers and merchants at the south end.

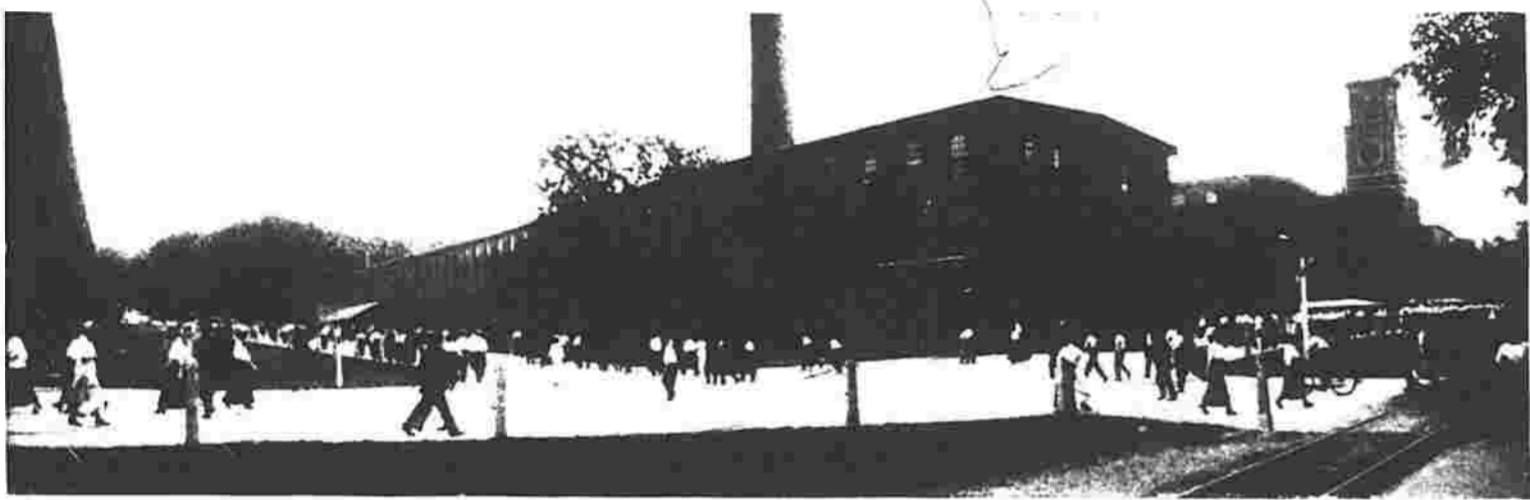
Manchester is well provided with trolley service. Cars leave either end of the town for Hartford every half hour during the day and every fifteen minutes during the rush hours of the morning and afternoon. The regular fare for individuals is 15 cents, but commuters riding daily are carried for 10 cents. The Manchester Green extension, opened some seven years ago, has cars running to and from Depot Square every half

hour, connecting on the way at the Center with cars running to and from Hartford. The extension of the line to Manchester Green has resulted in the building of many dwellings in that section of the town. The running time to Hartford is 45 minutes. From Depot Square the trolley line extends to Rockville, seven miles distant. The running time to Rockville is half an hour and the fare 10 cents. In addition to the frequent communication with Hartford, there is what is known as the Interurban service--electric cars running on the steam road. This service extends between Stafford Springs, Rockville and Manchester and East Hartford. At the last named place it connects with the street lines to Hartford. Cars run by this route to Hartford hourly. The running time is 30 minutes and the fare 15 cents.

Closing Schedule for Homeland Day.
The dry goods stores as well as the hardware, plumbing and jewelry stores will be closed all day on Homeland day. The clothing and shoe stores will remain open until noon, when they will close for the balance of the day. The grocery and provision stores will keep open as long as is necessary to supply their Saturday trade.



Under the Maples--Frank Cheney Lawn



Twelve o'clock at the Silk Mills--Showing Spinning Mill Group

greensward would include a program in which the various nationalities representing Manchester would take part, each exemplifying some national dance, custom or pastime. It was then that the idea was proposed of making this a substitute for the Old Home week which is celebrated in many other towns.

The idea of carnival day was received with enthusiasm and when a general meeting was called to consider it a lively discussion took place, lasting an hour and a half, in which many new ideas were brought forth. At this meeting six nationalities were represented, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Austrian and French. Representatives of Sweden, Italy, Poland and Lithuania, who were unable to be present, sent word that they would give all assistance possible.

At this meeting the idea of a parade was advanced with the suggestion that the different nationalities might compete with decorated floats. A general committee was appointed with Frank H. Anderson, secretary of the Manchester Business Men's association, as chairman, G. H. Miller as secretary, and Austin Cheney as treasurer. Mrs. Austin Cheney was also made a member of the committee and empowered to appoint three other women members.

Nicholas Holm, representing the Danes, said his nation would probably have a float in the parade. The Italians, represented by Mrs. Tony Lamenza, Louis Pola and Angelo Bosco, said they were planning for a float and national songs and dances.

The committee on floats was announced as follows: C. E. Watkins, chairman, Mrs. W. R. Tinker, Miss Marjorie Cheney and N. B. Richards. A fifth member was to be added by Mr. Watkins. This committee was instructed to invite the various fraternal societies to enter floats in the parade. It was voted also to extend invitations to Company G, the Spanish War Veterans, Drake Post, the fire departments at both ends of the town, and the Boy Scouts to take part in the parade. A committee was appointed to prepare special badges for the various committees and leaders. This committee was composed of F. D. Cheney, Miss Harriet D. Condon and Mrs. R. L. Russell. A committee on refreshments was also named, composed of E. A. Lydall, chairman, William Rush, Mrs. C. R. Hathaway, Miss Marion Tinker and Rev. S. E. Ellis.

A committee on finance was appointed, consisting of Austin Cheney, R. L. Russell and A. E. Bowers.

TRANSPORTATION LINES GIVE BEST FACILITIES.

Railroad and Trolley Systems Have Helped
Manchester's Growth.

By no means an unimportant factor in the growth of Manchester in the past and one which is bound to help in future is its transportation system. By both steam and electric railways it has excellent service. Located as we are half way between New York and Boston on one of the trunk lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, we can reach either of these cities quickly. Freight leaving Manchester at night is in New York or Boston the following morning, while in-bound freight leaving either city at night is delivered in Manchester next morning. A branch railroad, now used mainly for freight, connects the main line with South Manchester. This road is owned and operated by Cheney Brothers under the name of the South Manchester Railroad company. Formerly passenger trains were run on the South Manchester road connecting with all passenger trains on



The Ribbon Mill Group--Home of Cheney Silk Cravats

THE F. T. BLISH HARDWARE CO.

A Full Line of Automobile Tires and
Accessories Carried in Stock--Gasoline

¶ Builders' Hardware of every description, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Contractors' and Mill Supplies--we stock a complete assortment.

¶ Our Harness Department is equipped to supply your every need in saddlery and repair work.

¶ Our Paint Department is fully stocked with house, barn, inside and carriage paints--lead and oil as well.

¶ Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Lawn Mowers, Hammocks, Garden Hose.

SPRAYING COMPOUNDS AND SPRAY PUMPS

Fishing Tackle, Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods

For Over 60 Years



THE name of House has been associated with the clothing business in South Manchester. Three generations of this family have catered to the needs of well dressed Manchester men.

Today the family name stands for the best in men's clothing, furnishings and shoes.

South Manchester's largest clothing store offers an unrivalled stock in such well known makes as Kuppenheimer and Clothcraft Clothes, Duchess Trousers, Adler Gloves, Guyer Hats, Notaseme Hose, Cheney Silk Cravats, Emerson and Douglas Shoes for men, Dorothy Dodd and Clarice Shoes for women.

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS FOR BOYS

C. E. House & Son, Inc.

The Big Store With the Little Prices
C. E. HOUSE H. B. HOUSE F. G. BALKNER T. A. BRENNAN

HOT DAYS ARE COMING



Cook and Bake With a
Florence
Stove

It's the finest oil stove you ever saw. Large burners produce tremendous heat right next to the bottom of the oven or kettle on the stove. The flame is always perfectly controlled by a simple lever which you set on the marked dial to obtain the desired amount of heat. There is no possibility of the flame changing after you set the lever.

Cabinet construction retains the heat within the stove and protects the flame from drafts.

THE FLORENCE AUTOMATIC

is the lightest, strongest and most artistic blue flame oil stove on the market. A real kitchen comfort in hot weather. Be sure to get a Florence-Automatic.

\$5.00 \$7.50 \$10.50 \$12.50

FERRIS BROTHERS

IF IT'S HARDWARE, BUY IT HERE

HOMELAND DAY HEADQUARTERS

AND INFORMATION BUREAU
On Manchester's Busiest Corner--Main and Center

MAKE THIS STORE YOUR HEADQUARTERS
WHEN WAITING FOR TROLLEY OR FRIENDS

Incidentally, you'll find here Manchester's finest soda fountain, fully equipped, Manchester's most popular cigar counter and a splendid assortment of highest grade confectionery.

NELSON'S PHARMACY
ODD FELLOWS BLOCK

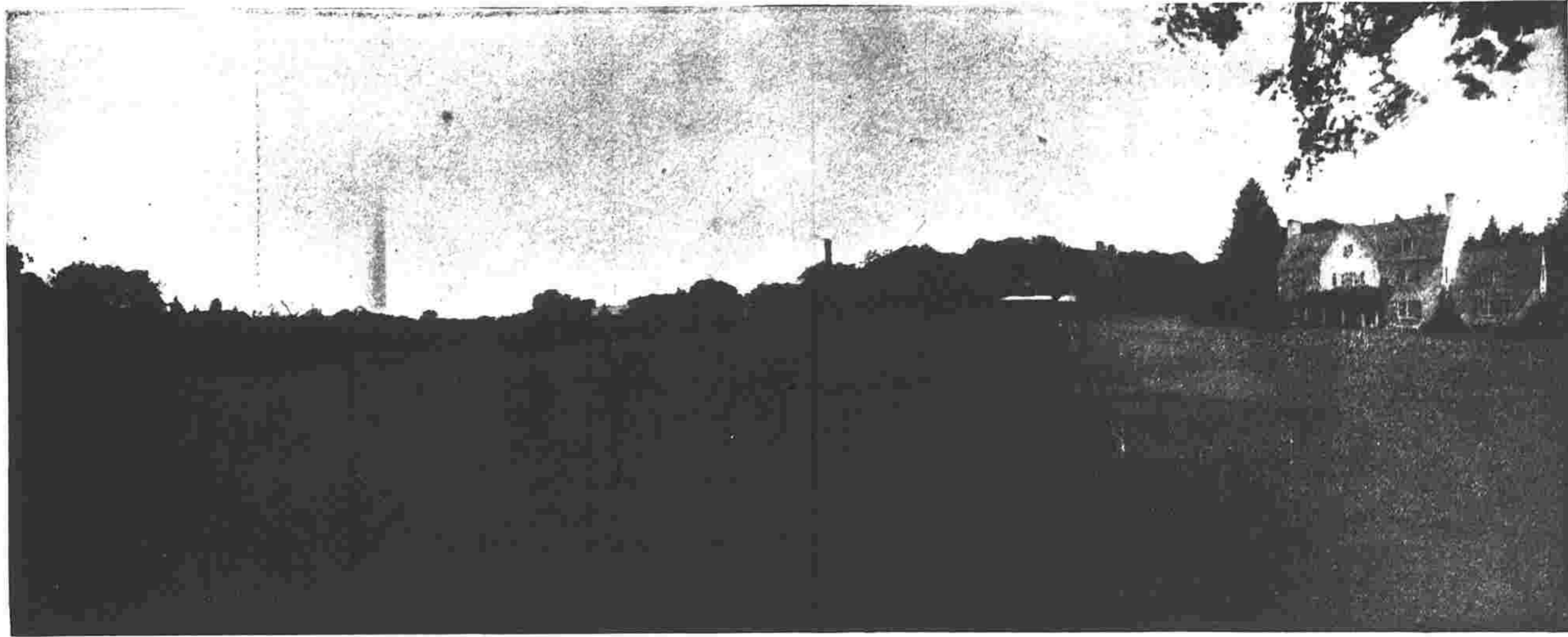
CHENEY SILK INDUSTRY MANCHESTER'S BACKBONE.

Started Seventy-five Years Ago With Six Employees.

NOW GIVES STEADY WORK TO 4,200.

Rapid Growth of Recent Years Still Unchecked—Huge New Mills Now Building and More in Prospect.

To the founding and growth of the firm of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, Manchester owes its prosperity more than to any other one cause. The establishment of this great industry in Manchester was not due to the natural advantages of the place, to its shipping facilities, nor to its superior opportunities for securing employees, conditions which

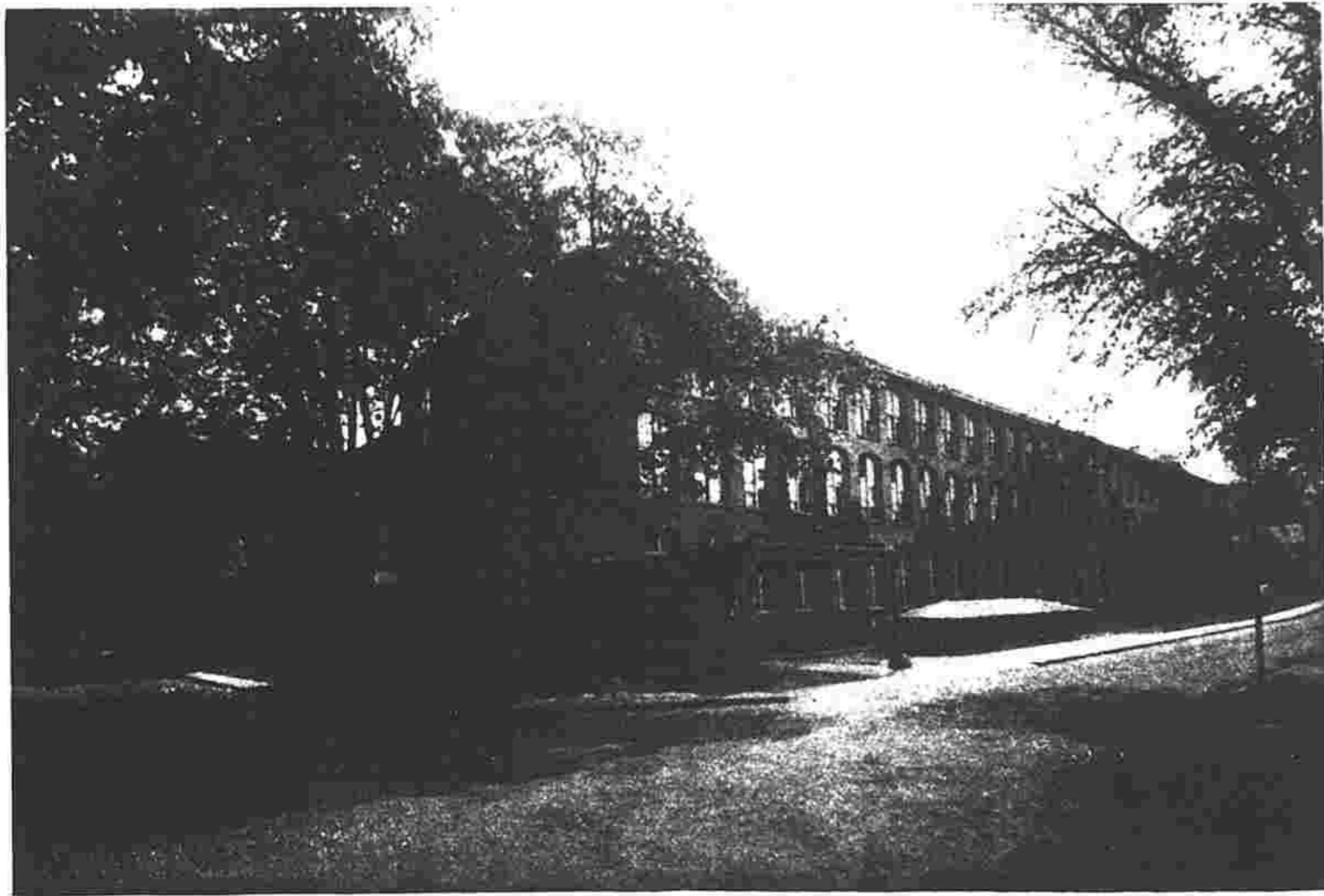


The Cheney Lawns—Showing Family Residences

The Line of March.
The committee on the line of march for the Homeland day parade have definitely fixed the route of the procession. It will form on East Center street and Porter street and will then proceed west on East Center to Linden street, to Chestnut, to Forest, to Elm, to Hartford Road and then up Main street to East Center, where it will disband. This route makes it unnecessary to counter-march and provides for fine, smooth roads all the way with broad lawns from which spectators can view the procession to advantage. Some disappointment is expressed that the parade will not go to Manchester, but this is precluded by the present condition of Main street.

The Odd Fellows have kindly consented to allow the public the use of their lodge room and parlor for a rest room on Homeland Day. Everybody will be welcome.

Copies of this Homeland day issue can be had from your newsdealer. The supply is limited. Order at once.



Cheney Bros. Velvet Mill Group, Corner Forest and Elm Streets

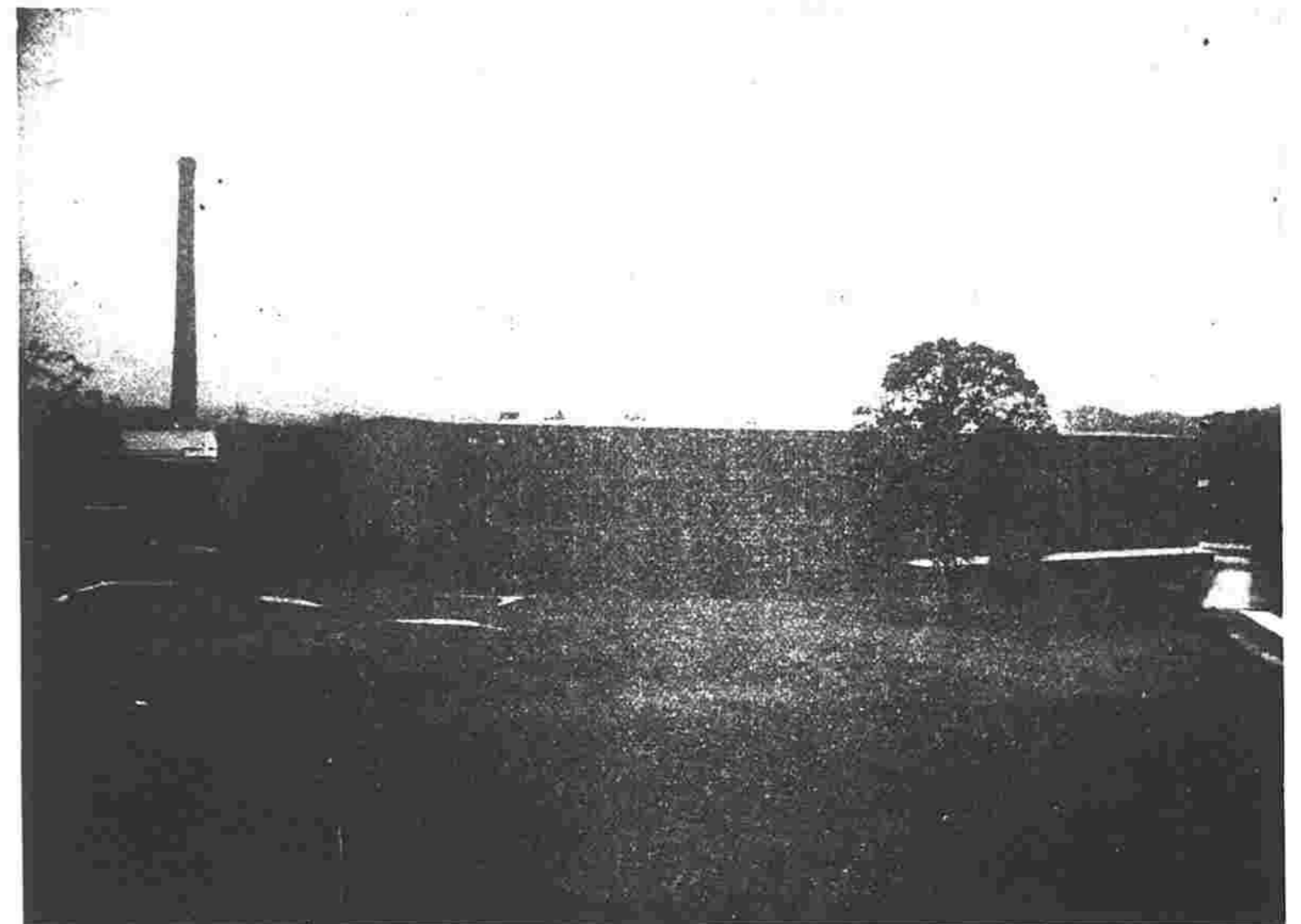
in modern life govern the location of large manufacturing plants. It was because Timothy Cheney in the early days of the republic built a dam and a grist mill on Hop Brook that his grandsons, the original Cheney Brothers, thought it advisable to utilize this small water privilege for their first silk mill. The water power was soon outgrown and was succeeded by a steam power plant. As the enterprise expanded and its necessities became larger and more varied, the firm was forced to levy upon the resources the town afforded. To the fullest development of these resources it has brought large capital and skill and ingenuity second only to that employed in its manufacturing operations. It has built large reservoirs and has bought and closed many smaller manufacturing plants in order that it might obtain the water needed for manufacturing and domestic purposes. It has built and equipped and for many years has operated a steam railroad two miles long, connecting with the main line between New York and Boston. It has bought hundreds of acres of land, some of which it has used for the private residences of members of the firm, some of which it has sold to employees at a low price that they might build their own homes, and

much of which it still holds to protect the watersheds of its reservoirs. Although the firm has encouraged its operatives to build homes of their own, it has, nevertheless, been obliged to erect hundreds of dwellings to be occupied by its employees. It has built and macadamized the roads in the vicinity of its plant and has bordered them with fine sidewalks. It has erected fine school buildings and a boarding house for a hundred teachers. It has established gas and electric light plants for the use of the community and has supplemented its water supply with a complete sewer system. Its development of the physical features of the place has been on the most generous scale. The land surrounding the mills and the Cheney residences for a radius of half a mile is laid out and maintained as a park in which the best ideas in landscape gardening and forestry are exemplified. Its large reservoirs are models of substantial construction. The effect of Cheney Brothers' example is seen in the private dwellings of the place. Most of them are of a much better grade than those usually found in manufacturing communities and, as a rule, they are surrounded by well kept, prettily decorated lawns.

The silk industry was founded in Manchester about 75 years ago by five brothers, Charles, Ralph, Ward, Rush and Frank Cheney. In the beginning, with half a dozen employees, they made sewing silk only. The business prospered in spite of numerous setbacks and as long ago as 1854 the firm was incorporated with a capital of a million dollars. Soon after this the firm began to manufacture woven fabrics, mainly dress goods. In 1871 the group of mills known as the velvet mills was erected and the firm began to manufacture on a large scale spun silks for their own use and for sale to other manufacturers. In the eighties the group of weaving mills was erected and the assortment of woven fabrics was greatly enlarged. Then followed the great block of velvet mills for the manufacture of the line of goods which in 1880 the firm had not even begun to produce. In 1907 and 1908 another fine block of mills was built, known as the ribbon mills. In these mills within the last few years the manufacture of the now famous Cheney silk neckties was started and has developed into a large industry. At the same time extensive additions were made to the dyeing department including a large two-story concrete dyehouse. Next

in order came the erection of the new dressing mill on Pine street built in 1910. This in itself is an extensive plant covering an area 100x400 feet with buildings partly two and partly three stories high. Following closely on this came the erection of the new office building which was completed in 1912. At the present time another block of mills is in process of construction on Pine street to be used in connection with the velvet mills. These will include a modern weave shed and a large dyehouse for yarn dyeing. Plans for these buildings have been drawn with the idea of duplicating their capacity in the near future should the expansion of business warrant it. During the past 25 years the old buildings of the plant have also been almost entirely rebuilt, modernized and enlarged. It would be hard to find anywhere in America today a more comfortable or sanitary set of factory buildings than those of Cheney Brothers.

From a small beginning with a half a dozen hands 75 years ago the industry has developed steadily and now it gives employment to about 4,200. For the rank and file of the employees the firm has done everything in its power to make them good citizens and good workmen. In the first place it has given them good wages and steady employment and has so encouraged them to remain here and develop their skill. It has provided a large public library for the free use of all and has paid close attention to the education of their children. It has maintained a fine amusement hall for the free use of its employees and the public. It has

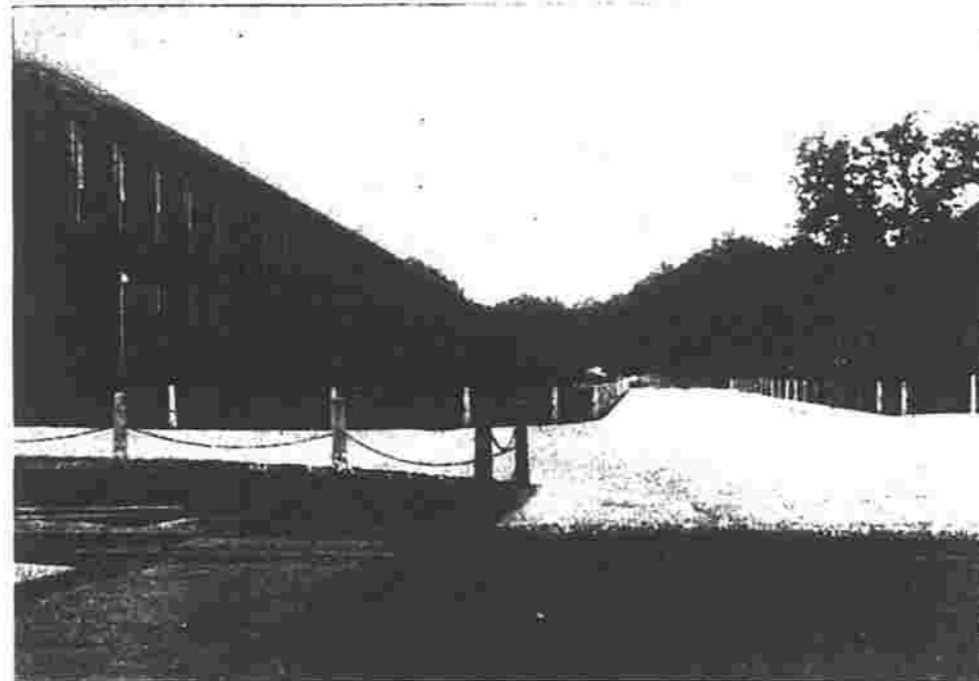


Cheney Bros. Weaving Mill Group from Corner of Park and Chestnut Streets

actual work of the mills. The plant of Cheney Brothers is unique in the fact that nowhere else in the world is there a manufacturing concern which carries on every detail of the silk industry in one set of mills. Here the process of manufacture is completed from the raw silk to the marketable fabric. Those who later entered the business con-

finned themselves to one branch of it such as spinning, weaving or dyeing, or to one class of silk products as threads, ribbons, dress goods or velvets. Cheney Brothers literally began at the beginning, for their first efforts were in the direction of raising silk worms and in planting mulberry trees to produce leaves for feeding the worms. This experiment was a failure, as countless other experiments have been since;

but they have always persisted, in spite of failure, until, profiting by experiments, they were able to work out their problems successfully. Today they produce every variety of silk thread and fabric demanded by the market and conduct every process of manufacture from the raw silk to the finished product on their own premises. This is done by no other firm in the entire world.



Forest Street, Showing Ivy Clad Weaving Mill



Howard Reservoir, Cheney Bros. System

paid careful attention to the sanitary conditions of the entire community and has contributed generously to every public improvement. Much of the success of Cheney Brothers and the prosperity of the community as well has been due to the fact that all these years the proprietors of the firm have lived among their employees and commingled freely with them. It is somewhat remarkable that one family has been able for so long a period to continue the ownership of such a rapidly growing business without the introduction of new blood into the firm. While Cheney Brothers have from time to time availed themselves of the best talent in this and foreign countries in the development of new lines in their industry they have retained the corporate ownership and administration in the hands of their own family. This has been possible through the number and character of the offspring of the original brothers. Large families have been the rule and the young men of these several families have generally remained at home to carry their share of the increasing burdens of the management. As a result no less than 20 male members of the Cheney family are now daily employed as the heads of the different departments. The majority are graduates of colleges or technical schools and have served an apprenticeship in the



Main Office of Cheney Brothers



Cheney Bros. New Velvet Mills and Dye House Under Construction. Dressing Mill in Background

MANCHESTER'S STEADY GROWTH

Due to Prosperous Industries and Good Transportation Facilities.

ORIGINAL VILLAGES GROWING INTO ONE LARGE COMMUNITY.

Central Post Office Building Soon to Be Erected at Cost of \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The town of Manchester is modest. It has ever been unobtrusive. Quietly it has gone about its work, asking few favors from outsiders, attending strictly to its own business and glorying not in its achievements. It has spent its public money conservatively and kept its taxes low. The rate this year is nine and a half mills on the dollar. It has avoided heavy debts. Its present indebtedness of only \$85,000 as compared with its grand list of \$18,000,000 is insignificant. This debt is funded at four per cent and is being reduced \$5,000 every year. But though careful in expenditures and not given to extravagant display, Manchester has not denied itself the necessities, nor the comforts of life. A glance through the pages of this paper will reveal living conditions of excep-

climb and descend when going from one side of the town to the other has been cut down and graded to either side and the sandy road of the olden days has been replaced by the modern macadam. More than that, a trolley line has been established connecting the two sides of the town with cars running every 15 minutes. Now on the very apex of the divide the leading fraternities are establishing their halls for the accommodation of members on both sides of the town; and there, too, the United States government has bought a site for a post office building soon to be erected at a cost of \$75,000 to \$100,000. This post office will stand at the geographical center of the town and will serve all four quarters.

Each of the two sides of this dividing ridge has had advantages over the other, and in the process of the

PAPER MAKING AT OAKLAND VILLAGE.

Model Plant of American Writing Paper Company.

HAS LONG HISTORY AND GIVES STEADY WORK.

Formerly Made Fine Writing Paper, New Home of Celebrated Herculean Covers.

While Manchester is celebrated chiefly for its silk industry, it has also from its beginning held an important place in the paper trade. Nearly all kinds of paper have been

years, three generations being engaged in the business. William and Philip W. Hudson, sons of Melancthon Hudson, were the last of this family to be connected with the property. During the later years of their management Cheney Brothers were associated with them and large government orders for fine papers were filled. The mill was put in first class condition and the village was beautified. The landscape features introduced at that time have since ripened and now the village of Oakland, with its grand old trees and broad lawns, is one of the most beautiful sections of the town.

The Oakland Paper company succeeded the Hudsons and the mill was for many years operated by this company under the management of Nathan T. Pulsifer, and had a large trade in writing and envelope papers. In 1899 the American Writing Paper company, which was formed to take over a chain of paper mills, bought the Oakland mill and R. G. Campbell was made local manager. Since that time the mill has been practically rebuilt, wooden buildings being replaced with brick. At the present time a new machine room is in process of construction. Under the ownership of the American Writing Paper company this mill has specialized in cover papers. It is the home of the celebrated Herculean covers which have a world-wide reputation. It has been one of the most staple of Manchester's industries, as since the American Writing Paper company took it, it has been run continuously on practically full time. It employs 60 hands and produces three and one-half tons of cover papers a day. Its goods find a market all over the world.

Post Offices in Manchester.

The town of Manchester has at present five post offices, located at Manchester, South Manchester, Highland Park, Manchester Green and Buckland. The post office at Manchester Green is the oldest in town and for many years was the only one. It was established in 1808 and until the town was incorporated in 1823 it bore the name of Orford parish. It was then changed to Manchester and was made Manchester Green about 1833.

The next post office in town was at Buckland in 1840. It remains unchanged and in practically the same location today.

A post office was established at Oakland in 1841. It remained there until the completion of the railroad in 1850. Then it was moved to what was then known as Union village, near the depot, and the name was changed to Manchester station. It was subsequently changed to North Manchester, but the confusion between the name of the post office and that of the railroad station, which was Manchester, resulted in the final adoption of the name Manchester for

made in this town, from the news print on which was printed the Connecticut Courant containing the news of the battle of Lexington up to the finest bond papers at one time made by Hudson & Cheney at the Oakland paper mill. Nearly every grade of paper has at one time or another been made in Manchester. The finest grades have always had their home at the Oakland mill. This mill is located on the Hockanum river in a most picturesque locality. It was first used as a paper mill in 1832 when Henry Hudson of Hartford purchased of Joseph Loomis the water privilege already occupied by a saw-mill and grist mill.

The Oakland paper mills were managed by the Hudsons for 30

town's growth sometimes one side and sometimes the other has led in the race. The north half caught the railroad; the south half caught the silk industry. The silk industry without a railroad grew faster than the north side industries with one, and now the south side leads in population by the ratio of three to one. But the north side is looking up and it is probable that 20 years hence the balance will again be nearly even. Manufacturing seeks good transportation facilities and is leaving the waterways to get along side the railroads. The trunk line of double track, constituting the Midland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, passes through Manchester and provides excellent facilities for shipping freight. Manufacturing sites and side track privileges are still available and will doubtless be utilized in the near future.

Aside from these two north and south divisions of the town, now rapidly growing together, there are other smaller subdivisions caused originally by the clustering of some group of dwellings around a small factory. Three of them which achieved the dignity of post offices are Manchester Green and Highland Park on the east border and Buckland on the west. The names are destined in the future to lose their prominence as the localities melt together in the expanding population and the post offices are succeeded by carrier delivery from the new central post office of MANCHESTER.

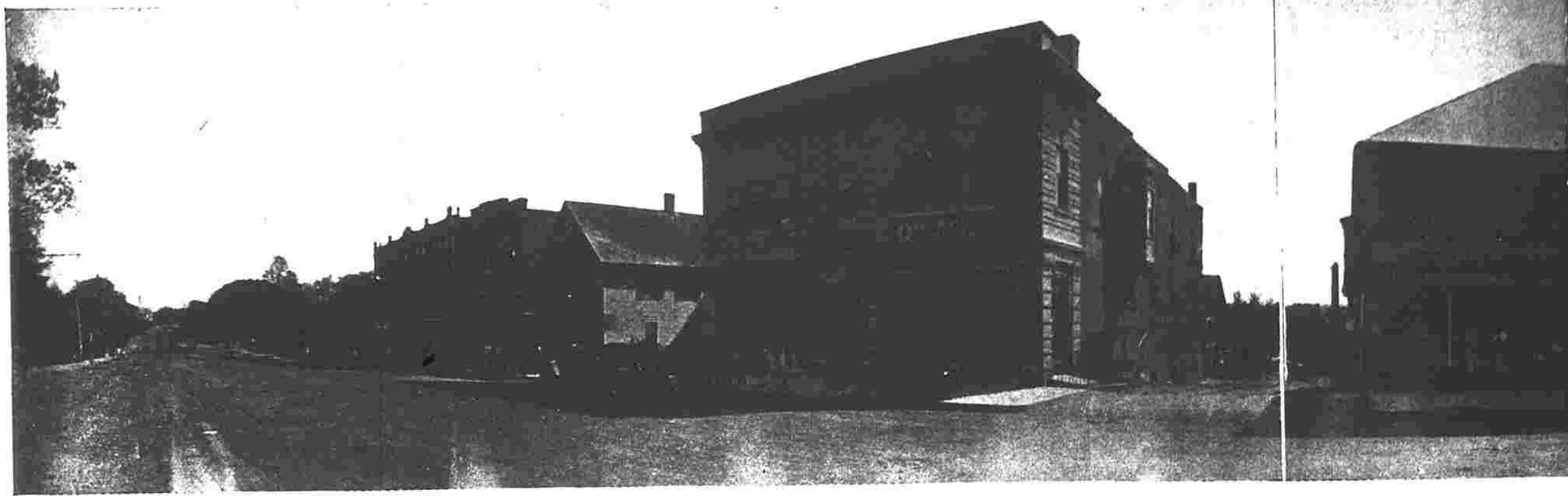
Next Tuesday's Herald will contain an illustrated account of the Homeland day celebration. The doings of the day will be detailed and pictures of scenes of interest will be printed.

tional comfort and healthfulness. The statistics of the state board of health show that the death rate per thousand in Manchester is lower than that of any town in the state of equal size or larger. This has been true for several successive years.

The last census, taken in 1910, gave Manchester a population of 13,641. A conservative estimate at the present time places the population between 15,000 and 16,000.

Manchester is a patch of land five miles square located on the eastern foothills of the Connecticut valley nine miles east of Hartford, the state capital. This patch of land tilts toward the river, its lower edge being about 200 feet above sea level and its higher or eastern edge about 400 feet above sea level. Extending down this slope near the middle of its area is a cross ridge roughly dividing the town into north and south halves. Down the slope in the north half flows the Hockanum river; in the south half flows a much smaller stream known as Hop brook. Each of these streams was originally contributory to the establishment of the town, for they tempted small manufacturers to locate their water wheels here and build beside them their mills. The expansion of the mills thus founded has been the main cause for the growth of the population, while the high character of the pioneer manufacturers has left its impress upon the character of the town to this day.

For many years this ridge dividing the town kept the two sections apart. There was a North Manchester and a South Manchester, each with own post office, its schools, its churches. But in recent years this barrier has literally broken down. The toilsome hill which our forefathers had to



American Writing Paper Company's Plant



Oakland Bridge, Near American Writing Paper Company's Plant

the post office, and the post office which had been called Manchester was renamed Manchester Green. This change was made about 1833.

The South Manchester post office was established in 1851 and has made the most rapid growth of all. In 1905 it did a business of over \$10,000 and was entitled thereby to carrier delivery. This was established February 1, 1906. From that time to this the business of the office

has continued to increase until now it amounts to about \$25,000 a year. The force employed includes the postmaster, assistant postmaster, four clerks, six carriers, two substitutes and two rural free delivery carriers.

The Highland Park post office was the latest to be established. It began business July 1, 1889. B. S. Carrier has been postmaster since 1906.

TOBACCO GROWING

A Profitable Industry Which Is Extending Rapidly in West Part of Manchester.

Manchester is located within six miles of the most fertile tract of tobacco land in the United States. It is said that the tobacco grown in a certain district of South Windsor commands a higher price in the market than any tobacco raised in the United States. While small tracts of tobacco have been raised in Manchester for many years, it is only recently that it has been discovered that much of the land in the western part of the town can be used profitably for that purpose. Whereas ten years ago there was probably less than 40 acres of land in Manchester devoted to the growth of tobacco, it is estimated that fully 300 acres are now used for that crop and the acreage is increasing every year.

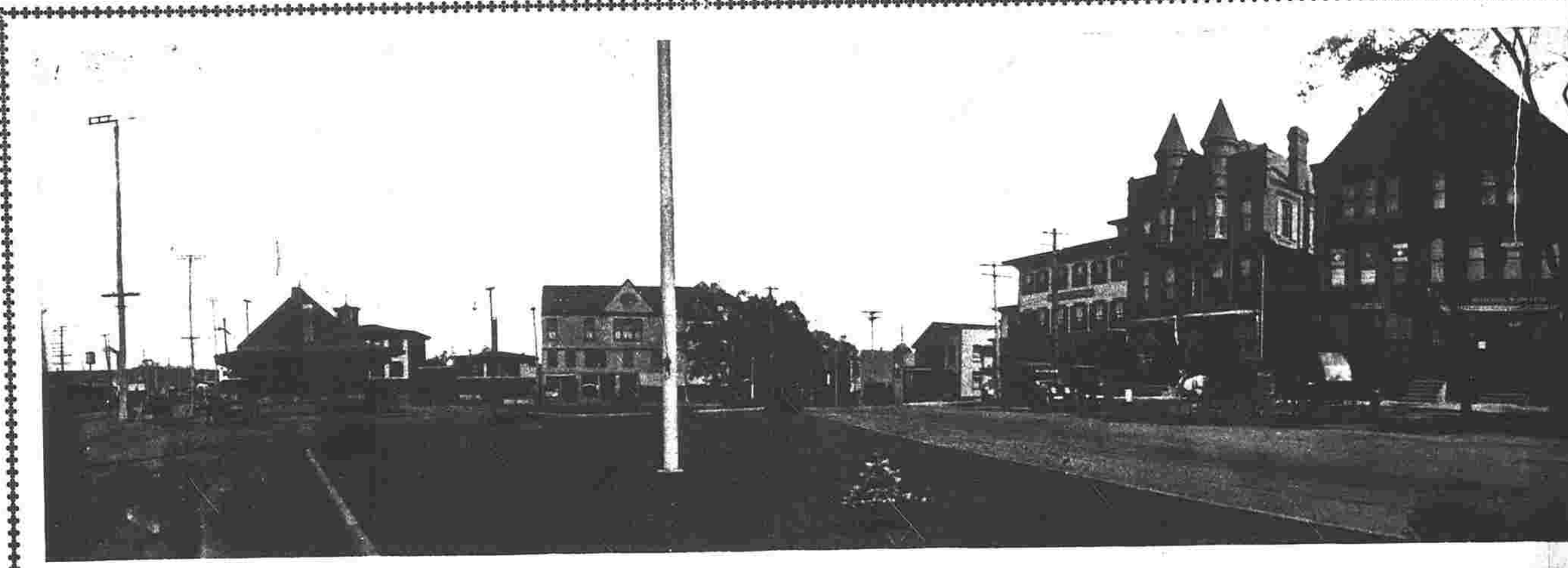
This change is due not only to the discovery of the fertility of the soil, but also to the improved methods of growing. Farmers now go into tobacco raising on a scientific basis and use machinery for planting and cultivating. They guard against insect pests by sterilizing the soil in which the young plants are grown and using insecticides on the plant as it is placed in the field. By these and other precautions they hasten the growth of the crop and are less likely to suffer by early frosts than formerly. In curing tobacco also new methods have been adopted. Tobacco growing is more profitable than it formerly was and consequently more and more farmers are making tobacco a specialty.

Hackett Brothers Large Growers.

Hackett Brothers are the largest tobacco growers in Manchester. They have become so in the last few years. Born in Wapping, John H. Hackett and Thomas A. Hackett were brought up in the heart of the tobacco raising district. They raised more or less tobacco at the old homestead in Wapping, and 10 years ago came to Manchester, where they bought the 10 acre lot belonging to the Gallup farm. From this period their business has grown very rapidly. In 1906 Hackett Brothers bought the Charles H. Owen property on North Main street. This farm comprised 40 acres and had a large house and stock barn. The new owners remodeled the large barn into a warehouse and for two or three years did a packing and storing business. In the spring of 1913 Hackett Brothers bought 17 1/2 acres from Walter W. Cowles. This land adjoined their present farm and all was of the best tobacco land. Last fall they again added 50 acres of the J. B. Barron farm, south of the railroad tracks, and have this spring



A Portion of the Hackett Plantation Showing Four of the Eleven Large Tobacco Sheds





MANCHESTER'S DEBT TO IMMIGRATION

Tenfold Growth Due Mainly to Foreign Influx

NEW COMERS HAVE MADE GOOD CITIZENS

Have Introduced New Ideas in Manufacturing and in Agriculture.
Eager to Learn Our Language and Customs.

broken up 20 acres of this on which to grow Connecticut broadleaf. They have a farm of about 120 acres and expect this year to raise between 60 and 65 acres of tobacco. They give steady employment to 15 to 20 hands the year round.

Hackett Brothers not only raise tobacco, but they buy and sell it. Last year the firm handled about 600 cases of Connecticut broadleaf. They dispose of the crops of tobacco they handle both to the manufacturers and to the jobbers. They are known throughout Connecticut as men of good business ability, of sterling character and hard workers. Both men have great confidence in the future of the tobacco industry. They believe that the business is yet in its infancy. Thomas J. Hackett lives in the large Owen house on the farm and his brother, John H., who recently sold the old homestead and farm in Wapping to Everett C. Griswold of Rocky Hill, is with his two sisters making his home temporarily in East Hartford. Mr. Hackett is having plans prepared for a residence east of the present Hackett house on North Main street.

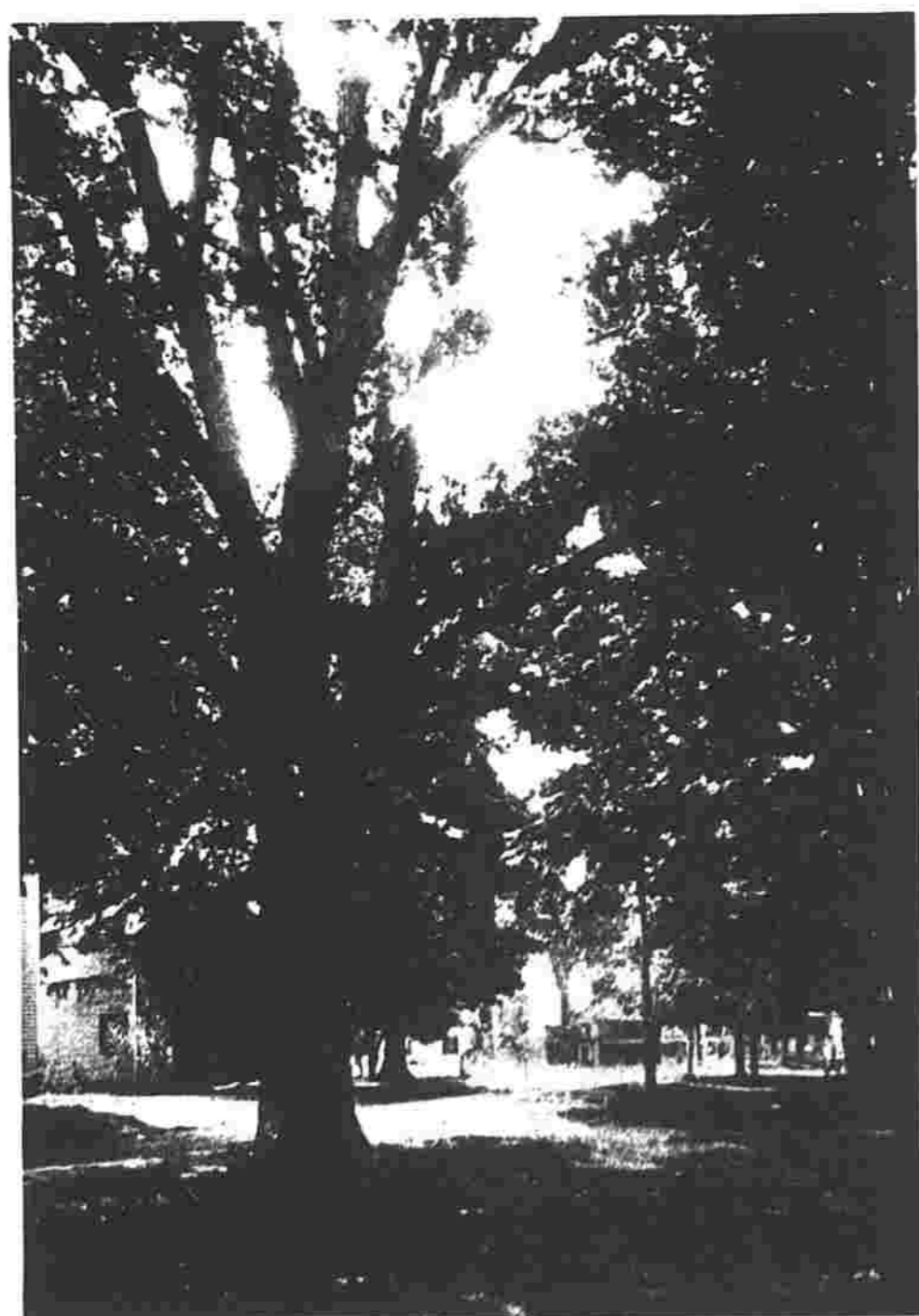
Hackett Brothers believe that the land in Manchester, especially in the Buckland district and south of it, is suitable for tobacco growing. The soil, which is of a light, sandy loam, runs very even and is exceptionally good for Connecticut broadleaf. The fact that the acreage has grown from 40 to 300 acres in 10 years is evidence that the business has a bright future. Of course, in this business as in very other it requires brains, plenty of careful work and some capital to get a start, and with these requirements and a fair amount of good luck prosperity is assured.

Eastern Star Chapters to Meet at Compounce.

The Connecticut Eastern Star chapters will hold their 33rd annual outing at Lake Compounce Monday, August 31, and members have the privilege of inviting their friends. The business meeting will be held at eleven o'clock in the hall over the dining room. An interesting program will be arranged, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, readings and addresses. Dinner will be served to all who desire at 1.30 by the proprietor for 75 cents.

Masons Will Meet at Savin Rock.

The 44th annual gathering of the Connecticut Masonic Veterans' association will be held at Savin Rock Thursday, June 25. The business meeting will open at Wilcox's opera house at ten o'clock as possible. Dinner will be served at Frank Wilcox's restaurant, just across the street from the opera house, at one o'clock. The brethren of Annawan Lodge, No. 115, have invited the members of the association to stop on the way down from New Haven and visit their new Masonic temple at West Haven and also partake of some light refreshments before going to the Rock.



Glimpse of Hilliard Village

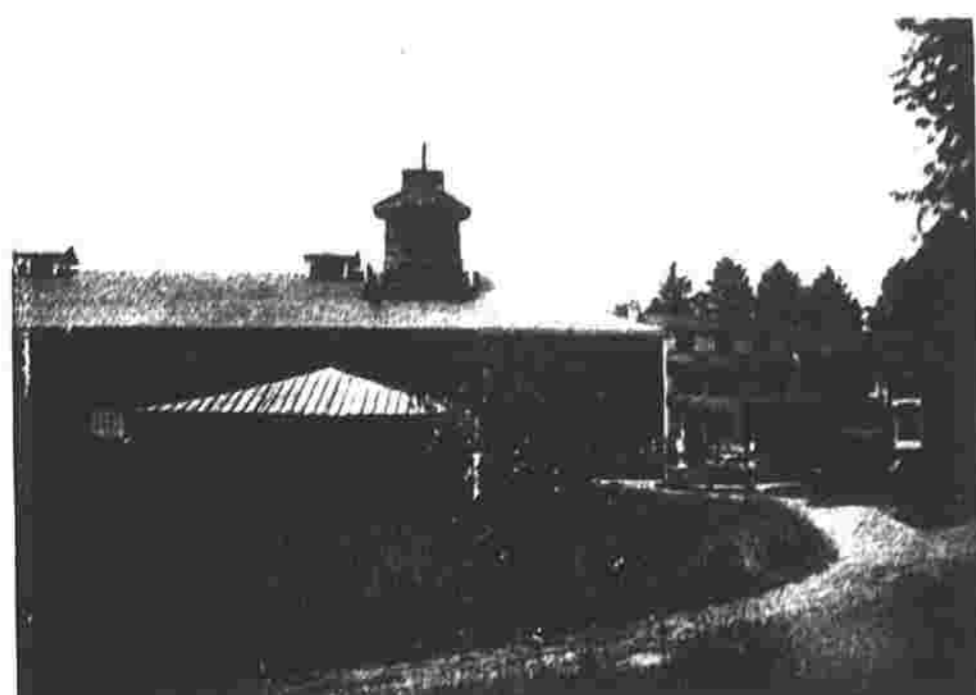
Big Fortunes Pass.

(Philadelphia Record.)

For those who fear the influence of colossal fortunes, such as those of the Astors, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Rockefellers and Morgans, upon the future of the United States, both economically and socially, there should be no little consolation in the present plight of the Missouri Pacific railroad. This is known as a Gould road, control of it having been secured by the late Jay Gould, and the financial troubles into which it has fallen are typical of those which descended upon nearly all the properties left by that most unscrupulous

captain of industry to the incapable generation that succeeded him. From the feeble hands of the sons, unable to wield the power bequeathed to them, there have passed in turn the Western Union Telegraph company, the Wabash, the Lake Erie and Western and the Western Maryland railroads, the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal and the Manhattan Railway company. Before long it is expected that the Missouri Pacific, the Rio Grande and Western, and the Western Pacific railroads will follow the same course.

One may regret the misfortune of these corporations and the distress which they bring upon innocent stockholders, but it is distinctly pleasing to see them released from the grip of a family unable to manage them properly.



The Hackett Residence and Warehouse

OLDEST WOOLEN MILL IN AMERICA.

Hilliard Plant Established in Eighteenth Century.

HAS BEEN IN CONTINUOUS OPERATION.

Hilliard Family in Management for 82 Years—Large Expansion of Plant Under Their Ownership.

Manchester has the distinction of possessing the oldest woolen manufacturing plant in continuous operation in the United States. It was originated by Aaron Buckland in the latter part of the 18th century. The Peacedale mills of Rhode Island and the Sutton mills of East Andover, Mass., the next oldest mills, were established in 1802. In 1812 Mr. Buckland's mill was making blankets for the United States government to be used by the soldiers in the war of that year. Early in the 19th century it passed into the hands of Sidney Pitkin, and November 19, 1824, Elisha E. Hilliard went to work for him as an apprentice. In 1832 Mr. Hilliard was admitted as a partner with Mr. Pitkin. Later he acquired the entire interest and about 1849 admitted Ralph G. Spencer to partnership. The firm was Hilliard & Spencer during the war and up to 1871, when Mr. Hilliard bought out Mr. Spencer and Elisha C. Hilliard, his son, was admitted to partnership. In 1893 the firm was incorporated under the name of The E. E. Hilliard company, with E. E. Hilliard as its head, and so it exists at the present time.

Before the milk industry had its inception in Manchester this was one of the most important manufacturing in town. It not only operated the mill standing on the site of its present extensive plant, but also the mill now used by Cheney Brothers as a woodworking mill and a woolen mill on Charter Oak street.

Adjoining the mill is a pretty village owned by the company. The streets are shaded by fine old trees and the lawns and shrubbery are kept in good condition. A glimpse of the village printed on this page gives an idea of its beauty.

In 1901 the E. E. Hilliard company bought the mill plant and water privilege formerly owned by the Peter Adams company and located a mile above the Hilliard mill on the same stream. This had been for many years a large paper mill, but the mill was partly destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt. The Hilliard company established a power plant there for the transformation of water power into electricity. The electricity is conveyed by wires down the stream to the woolen mill and

now provides a greater part of the power for its operation. The maximum capacity of this power plant is 400 horse power. A glimpse of the reservoir above the power plant is shown on this page. It is one of the prettiest bodies of water in town. The view shown was taken from Hilliard street.

As an illustration of the growth of real estate value in Manchester, a tract of land consisting of 24 acres through which the South Manchester railroad now runs was bought by the late Elisha Hilliard for \$250. Mr. Hilliard donated four acres of this land to the South Manchester Railroad company when the railroad was built. Of the remaining 20 acres his son, E. C. Hilliard, has sold about one-half and realized therefrom \$24,000 and still has the other half in his possession. The firm does a prosperous business in the manufacture of woollens for men's wear and gives steady employment to about

Many towns in Connecticut have celebrated Old Home day. On these occasions natives of those towns who have gone to the cities or larger towns to make their fortune have returned to renew acquaintances with old family friends and to visit the scenes of their youth. The tendency of population from the country toward the city has depopulated many of the rural districts and as a rule the country towns of Connecticut have not grown. When they have wanted a patriotic celebration they have been obliged to call back those who were once residents. On such occasions the history of the past has been brought to the front and in poems and addresses and songs the deeds of the forefathers have been reviewed.

But an Old Home day for Manchester was out of the question.

some of the country towns which have lacked this new blood. First came the Irish from the south of Ireland. The next large influx was from Sweden. Then came the Germans and Danes, and about the same period the Irish from the north of Ireland. Later the Italians poured in and along with them came the Poles and Lithuanians. Sprinkled among these nationalities in smaller numbers were English, Scotch, French, Swiss and Greeks. It is estimated that from 80 to 90 per cent of the population of Manchester today is either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

All these nationalities have contributed not only to the growth of Manchester but to the success of its industries. In the mills they have produced skilled artisans and have brought to our aid the training of the older countries and fertility of ideas and inventions. In the trades they have produced some of our skilled journeymen. In mercantile



Woolen Mill of the E. E. Hilliard Company (Buckland P. O.)

225 hands. Its payroll is about \$2,000 a week.

Improvements in Factory Construction.

In the old days of manufacturing in Manchester wooden factory buildings were the rule. These were very inflammable and sooner or later most of them yielded to fire. Paper mills were especially vulnerable. No less than a score of them in the history of this town have been burned. Some of them were never rebuilt. Those that have been rebuilt were constructed of brick or concrete. Now the Hilliard woolen mill and the knitting mill at Manchester Green are the only wooden factories of any size which survive. All the paper mills in town are of brick or concrete. As a result of this improvement in construction paper mill fires, which once were so common, are now almost unknown and when they do start are speedily controlled.

Compared with many of the country towns of Connecticut, whose history goes back 200 and 250 years, Manchester is a baby. It has possessed a corporate existence for less than a century. The town was largely uncultivated woodland. In 1830, seven years after it was incorporated, it had a population of only 1,576. But from that day to this the tide has been incoming instead of outgoing. Every decade has shown a substantial growth in the population. The expanding industries have demanded helpers faster than the natural increase of population, and to fill the gap we have called upon European countries.

Every year immigrants from across the Atlantic have poured into town. They have found steady employment, have prospered, have established their own homes. They have educated their children in our public schools and they have become every whit as good citizens as those who were here when the town was first incorporated. They have intermarried with the native stock and the infusion of foreign blood has prevented the decadence which has characterized the original Yankees in

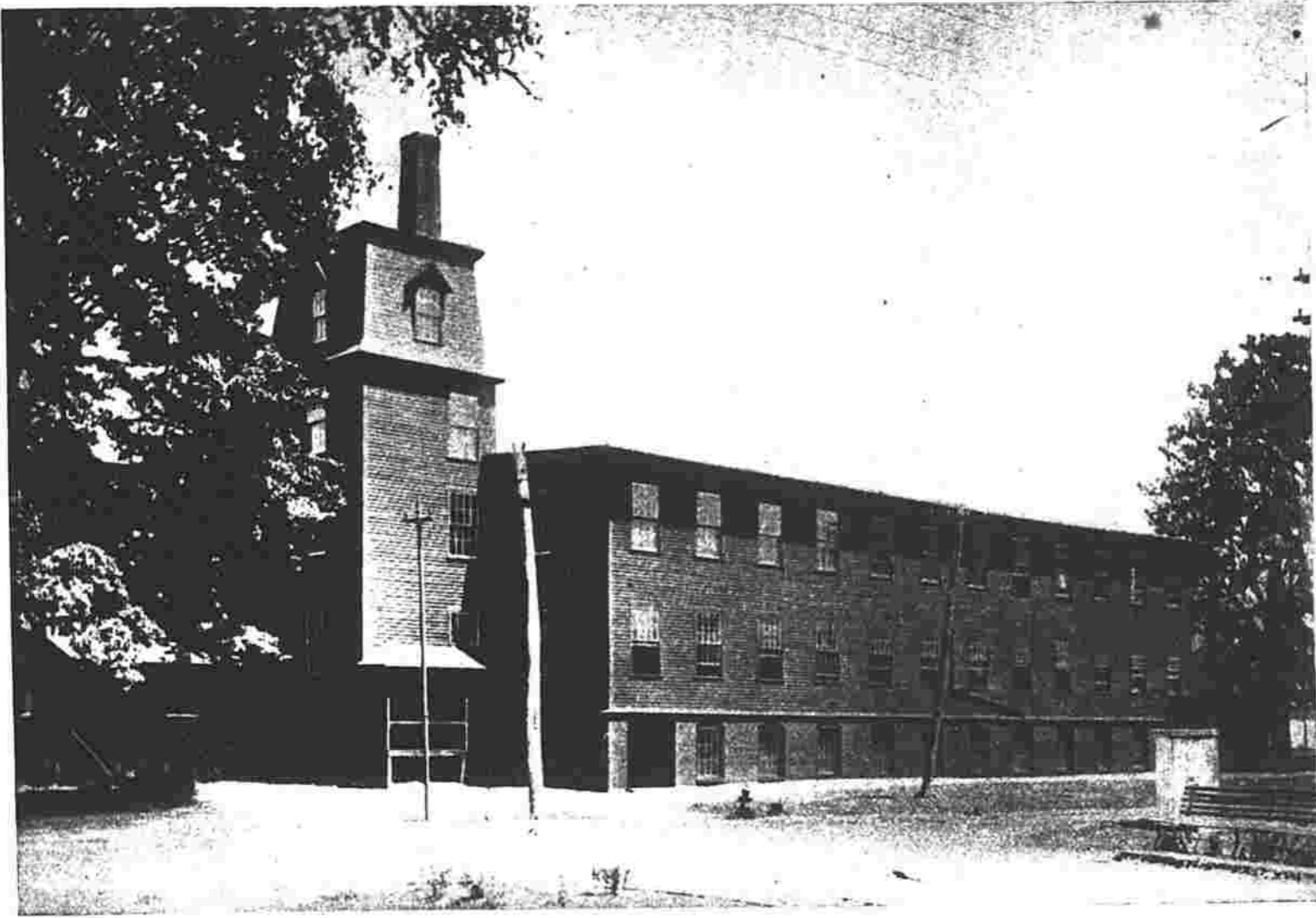


The Hilliard Mill 40 Years Ago

If they have taken a prominent part and in agriculture have set the Yankee farmers an example of diligence and thrift. The younger portion of our foreign born population have shown an eager desire to perfect themselves in the American language and customs, and hundreds of them have taken advantage of our night schools, after having completed a day's work at bread winning, for the purpose of hastening their acquisition of the United States language and customs.



Reservoir Above Hilliard Power Plant



Manchester Green Mill of Glastonbury Knitting Co.

UNDERSHIRTS FOR THE MILLION

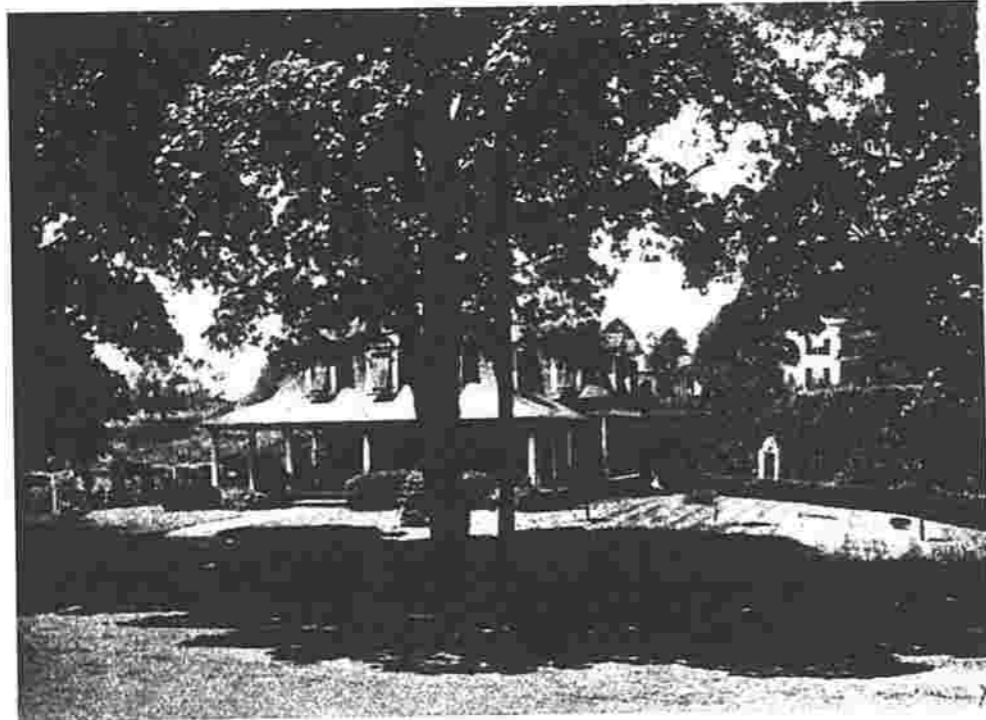
World Famous Glastonbury Knit Underwear Made in Manchester.

MILL LOCATED ON HISTORIC GREEN.

Village Adorned by Fine Old Trees and Well Seasoned Lawns.

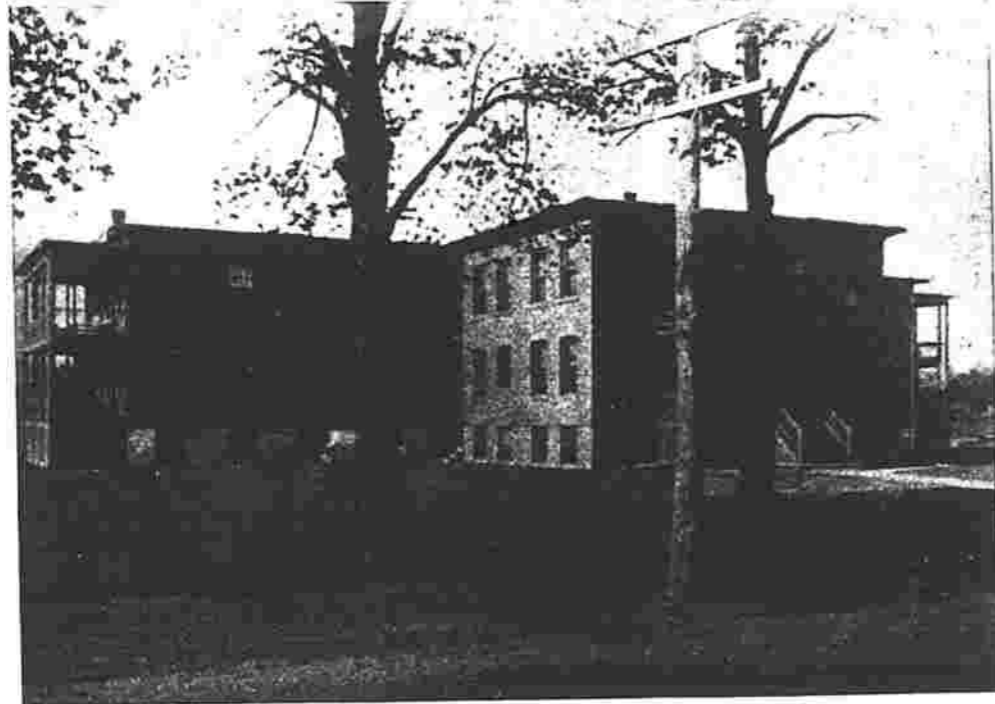
Another manufacturing plant in Manchester from which goods are sent all over the world is that of the Glastonbury Knitting Company of Manchester Green. It is founded on the site of a stockinet mill built in 1851. The original mill was burned, as was also the one which succeeded it. The present mill was built by Addison L. Clark, who also established knitting mills in Glastonbury under the same management. Upon the death of Mr. Clark, Hewitt Coburn, jr., succeeded him, and the business has since been conducted under the corporate name of the Glastonbury Knitting Company. For the last five years Walter S. Coburn has been associated with his brother in the management and has occupied the Coburn residence at Manchester Green.

The Glastonbury underwear has been extensively advertised and has made friends wherever it has been introduced, by its sterling qualities. The firm confines itself to the manufacture of two-piece goods in light, medium and heavy weights in woolen and worsted. It gives steady employment at the Manchester Green mill to 100 hands and at the Glastonbury mills to between 350 and 400. Its annual output amounts to a million and a half dollars. Like the other manufacturers in town, the Glastonbury Knitting Company keeps its



Coburn Residence, Manchester Green

mills and dwelling houses in good order. At Manchester Green, the oldest settlement in town, it is aided by nature with fine old trees and well seasoned lawns. The Green itself, with its historic associations, has just been improved by regrading and replanting with shrubbery and trees. It has also been enclosed by a cement



Our Newest Public Building—The Almshouse

rooms, a conservatory and all modern conveniences, is surrounded by broad acres, shaded by large oak trees and extending to the banks of the Union pond. The house furnishes accommodations for summer boarders as well as transients, and the grounds have facilities for picnic parties. A dance hall and boats on the pond will soon be added to the facilities for pleasure seekers. A specialty which is bound to be popular will be chicken dinners prepared in southern style under the personal direction of Mrs. Phelan. The house has been entirely refurnished throughout. It is located not only on the main trolley line to Rockville but also on the fine trunk road built and maintained by the state and much used by automobilists. Everything served will be first class and the prices moderate. Two views of The Oaks Inn are shown herewith.



The Oaks Inn, Looking Northwest

NEW PLEASURE RESORT ON OAKLAND STREET.

The Oaks Inn Just Opened for Summer Boarders and Automobile Parties—Easy of Access and Complete in Equipment.

A new enterprise in Manchester and one that is bound to add to the town's popularity has just been established by F. V. Phelan at Oakland. One of the residences of the Hudsons, early proprietors of the Oakland mills, which has since their removal been developed as a country estate by private owners, has been purchased by Mr. Phelan and converted into a summer resort and automobilists' rest. He has christened it "The Oaks Inn." The house, which is a large one with 10 sleeping



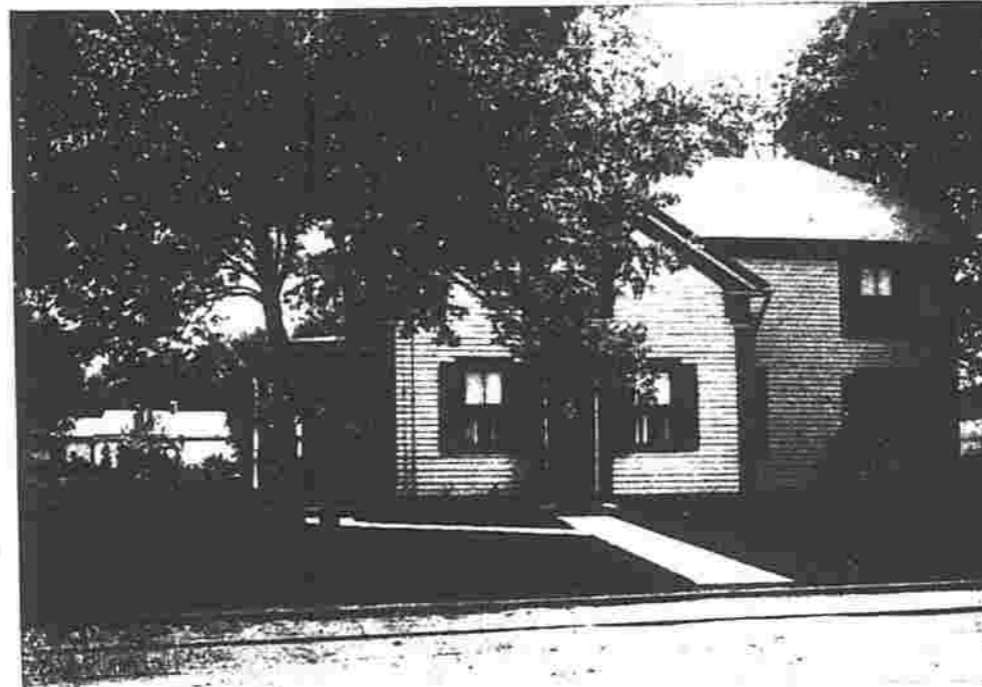
The Oaks Inn, Looking Southwest

MANCHESTER HOME OF FANCY POULTRY

Produces Fowls That Sell for Fifty Dollars Each—Sends Birds and Eggs to All Parts of World.

Manchester is known in the poultry world as the home of successful amateur breeders. At almost all the big shows in eastern cities Manchester birds are found among the prize winners. This is true notwithstanding the fact that none of Manchester's breeders are professionals. All took up poultry raising as a side line or a hobby. In many instances the fancier pays more for his sport than he gets back from it. In other cases the side line has brought a substantial profit. Success depends upon a knowledge of the business and careful attention to details. Prominent among the successful

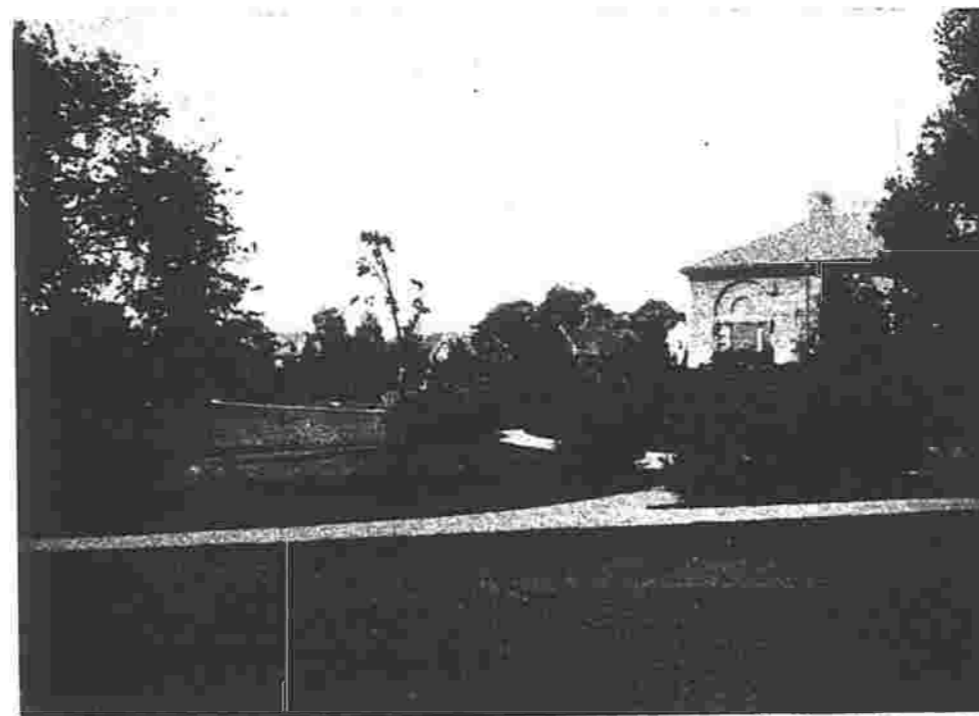
breeders in Manchester are Balch & Brown. They breed Light Brahmas exclusively. They have been in the business for 25 years and this year are celebrating their silver anniversary. While both are engaged in mercantile business they have developed at their poultry yard on North Main street a strain of birds which are sure prize winners in the big shows and command fancy prices in the market. From their yards poultry and eggs have gone to the four quarters of the globe. Balch & Brown's Light Brahmas are to be found not only in all parts of the United States but in Great Britain, Russia, Brazil, Japan and Canada. It is not uncommon for them to sell single fowls for \$50 and a fair average price for their birds would be \$15 to \$20 each. A glimpse of the poultry yard located in the rear of Mr. Balch's home as well as of the pretty residence and grounds is shown in the two accompanying illustrations.



Balch & Brown' Poultry Plant—Residence of Mr. Balch



Some of Balch & Brown's Aristocrats



Center Park from Soldiers' Monument, Showing Hall of Records

Take a look at the fire apparatus in the parade. The South Manchester Fire Department has a thoroughly up-to-date equipment of automobile apparatus.

Manchester is proud of its trees. They are carefully preserved by spraying and trimming, and add greatly to the beauty of the town.

"IF YOU ARE H. S. & M. TOGGED AND REGAL SHOD, YOU'RE A WELL DRESSED MAN."

The Homeland Store

MANCHESTER'S HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES AND REGAL SHOES

Distinctive in Style, Cut, Fit and Finish

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE HATS AND HABER-DASHERY TO GO WITH THE CLOTHES

STRICKLAND & HUTCHINSON
TINKER BUILDING MAIN STREET

Established 1874 Stores, Hartford, So. Manchester, Willimantic

Watkins Brothers

INCORPORATED
FURNITURE and PIANO MERCHANTS
UNDERTAKERS

THE OLDEST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN AND MANCHESTER'S GREATEST STORE.

WE call special attention to the great number of nationally advertised and world famous products for which we are the exclusive distributors in Manchester and vicinity.

- Steinway Pianos
- Victor Victrolas
- Edison Disc Phonographs
- New Home Sewing Machines
- Globe-Wernicke Bookcases
- Ostermoor Mattresses
- Glenwood and Crawford Cooking Ranges
- Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets
- Stickley's Arts and Crafts Furniture
- Whittall Rugs
- Hastings Dining Tables

We deliver free wherever possible, by our own automobiles, all purchases amounting to \$5 or over, anywhere in Connecticut.

Women coming from out of town are invited to visit our rest room. A large attractive space complete with toilet facilities, comfortable chairs, reading matter, etc.

Make
Our Store Your
Headquarters
While
in Town.



BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

AT
PINEHURST

Manchester's Latest and Best
Real Estate Development

All lots are restricted to single or double houses. Town water, graded streets, about three miles of concrete walks, near trolley, stores and mills. Situated on Middle Turnpike within 650 feet of Main street, in the heart of the town.

Development Work Now in Progress

If you are thinking of investing for the present or future in a home site, we ask you to investigate PINEHURST and be convinced that we are offering the best lots in town.

Easy Terms Discount for Cash

For Maps and Prices Apply to

EDWARD J. HOLL

THIS SOAP "HASN'T SCRATCHED YET"

Manchester the Home of World Renowned Bon Ami.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF SOAP INDUSTRY.

Business Increases in Twenty-three Years from \$5,000 a Year to More Than a Million a Year.

The manufacture of soap is one of Manchester's later industries which has developed rapidly and to such an extent that it is now the most important industry at the north part of the town. Twenty-three years ago, in January, 1891, John T.

and the mineral soap was rechristened Bon Ami. The business grew steadily and in two years it became apparent that more capital would be needed in order to properly market Bon Ami.

W. H. Childs became interested, and with his cousin, under the name of Childs & Childs, assumed the task of advertising and selling Bon Ami with the privilege of buying the business at the end of five years. They at once invested a large sum of money in advertising. The business expanded, but the returns were not sufficient to reimburse them, and after sinking many thousand dollars they were in doubt as to whether to continue. They decided to keep on a little longer and soon the tide changed. The advertising which had made Bon Ami a household word all over the world began to bear fruit in orders. When the time came to take up their option they were ready and willing to buy and the Bon Ami com-

pany was formed. It has continued to do a successful and growing business to this day and its prospect for the future is bright. In 1899 the Bon Ami company bought the large wooden annex which had been built by the Mather Electric company adjoining its factory near the freight station. Soon after they made the purchase and before the building had been remodeled for their purpose their factory on Oakland street was burned. They did not rebuild it, but hastened the preparations for moving into their newly acquired property. In 1905 the fine brick factory, built originally by the Mather Electric company and later occupied by the Unitype company, passed into the hands of the Bon Ami company, and this, with the annex already purchased, seemed likely to provide all the room that would be needed for many years. But still the business grew and more property was acquired west of the factory on which a large mill for grinding feldspar was located. This was hardly completed before plans were prepared for a three-story brick mill, to be used in the manufacture of Bon Ami powder. This mill was completed last year and plans are already under consideration for duplicating it in the near future.

The business of the manufacture of toilet and mill soaps was not sold to the Bon Ami company, but remained in the hands of a separate corporation known as the J. T. Robertson company. This corporation has shared the factory facilities of the Bon Ami company and it has been offered by Mr. Robertson and his two sons, William and Herbert. It, too, has grown rapidly. The combined business of the Bon Ami company and J. T. Robertson company has grown from \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year 23 years ago to more than a million dollars a year at the present time. The companies have shared their prosperity with their employees. They give steady work to 150 hands. They have never run on short time and every Christmas they give to each of the employees a dividend of seven per cent on daily wages earned during the year.

PAPER INDUSTRY AT HIGHLAND PARK

Large Development by Case Brothers in Last Half Century.

SCENIC BEAUTY OF THE VILLAGE.

Woodland Park of Four Hundred Acres Open to the Public.

At Highland Park Case Brothers have not only developed a large paper manufacturing business but have built and beautified a village which for natural scenery as well as tasteful adornment has few equals in this state. The beauties of the place are not as widely enjoyed as they should be. The locality is a little off the beaten line of travel. Neither steam nor trolley line approaches Highland Park. The place is on a mountainside two miles east of South Manchester. It is reached by a first-class macadam road, to the construction of which Case Brothers contributed liberally.

It is a queer place for a paper mill, so far from transportation facilities, but it has been the home of Case Brothers for many years and although they have extended their manufacturing business to other places where the shipping facilities are better they have a sentimental love for Highland Park which has led them to maintain their main office there and bring their High-

land Park mill to a high state of efficiency. The Highland Park mill, like so many other of Manchester's industries, was founded on a grist mill, in this instance owned by one Wyllys, Salter & Strong, paper manufacturers, bought the grist mill and made it over into a paper mill before the brother, A. Willard Case, and a younger brother, Fred L. Case, under the firm name of Case Brothers started the manufacture of album and binders boards. In 1869 they built a two-story frame mill in the ravine below the original mill. They had it ready for clapping when the big flood of October of that year came along and undermined it. The mill was taken down and moved to the higher bank where the present mill stands. This mill was burned in 1875 but was replaced by another mill on the same foundation which was completed in forty-five days. In 1881 the firm built a brick mill around the wooden mill and then tore down the wooden mill. Since then various brick additions have been made until now the plant has a commodious set of brick buildings with strictly modern equipment. Fred Case withdrew from the firm in 1890 to go into business for himself. The brothers, A. Wells and A. Willard, continued together and from time to time acquired interests in paper manufacturing property in this and neighboring towns. The firm's principal outside interests now are in the old White & Keeney mill at Manchester, which has been completely rebuilt and modernized, the Hartford Manila Company mill at Burnside, and another large mill at Unionville.

A. Wells Case died in October, 1908, and Fred Case in February, 1909. A. Wells Case's interest in the firm of Case Brothers is now held by his son, Lawrence W. Case. The product of the Highland Park mill is mainly press board, although a large business is done at this and other mills of the company in specialties. The ingenuity of Case Brothers has won recognition in the trade and it is not uncommon for parties who have a demand for some peculiar kind or form of paper to apply to Case Brothers to devise a way of manufacturing it. In complying with these requests the firm has been quite successful.

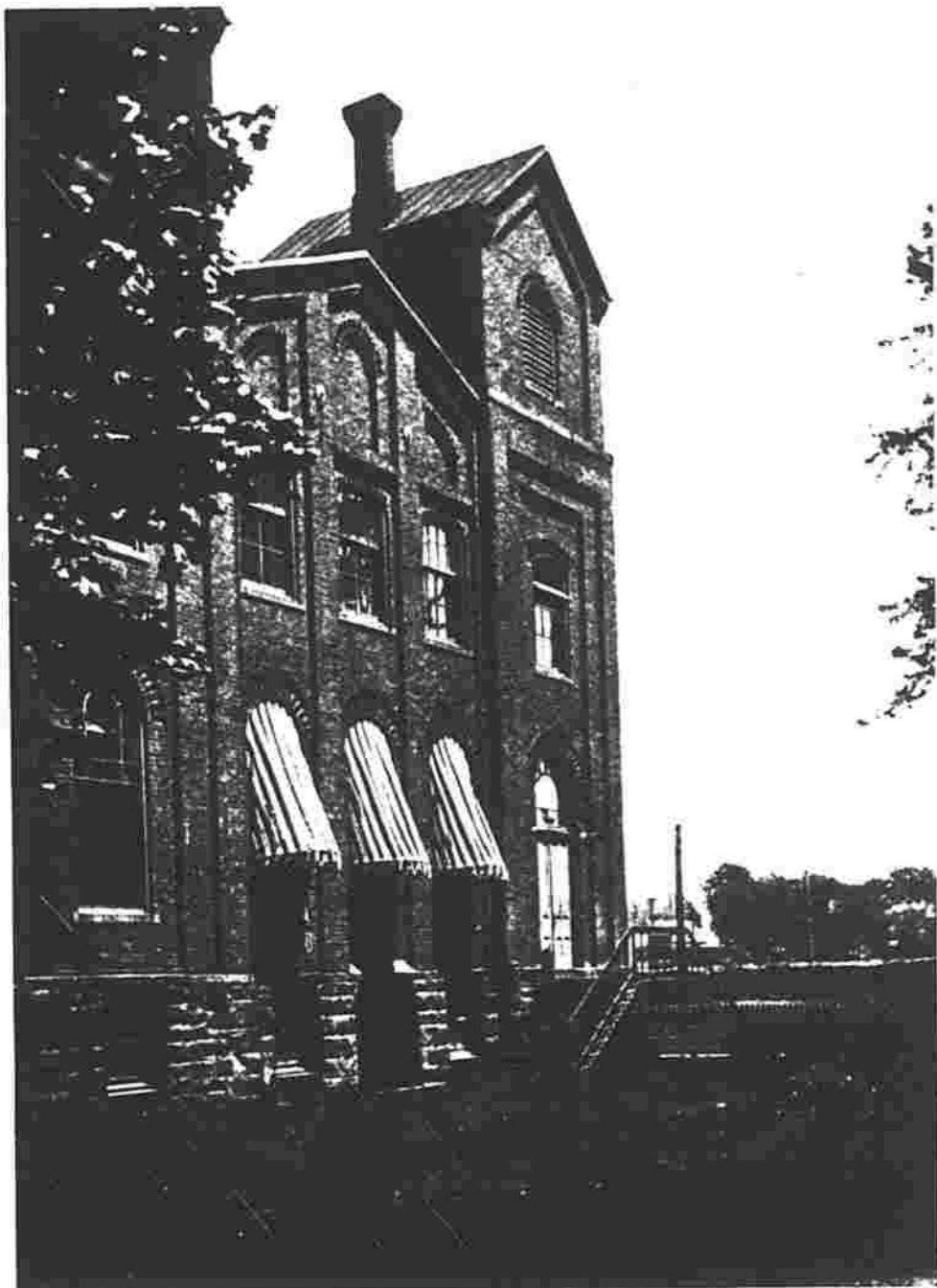
The beautifying of Highland Park was largely due to the energy and good taste of the late A. Wells Case. It was he who conceived the idea of establishing a large forest preserve on the land adjoining the village property to the east. Gradually he acquired more and more land until now the forest preserve on the mountain includes 300 acres which he bought and about 100 acres adjoining, owned by Case Brothers. The beautiful drive entering this tract over a rustic stone bridge leads to the top of the mountain, where, at an elevation of 700 or 800 feet above the sea level, may be seen a broad view of the Connecticut valley. The drive then winds down the opposite side of the mountain and follows the edge of a small lake back to the entrance. This park is open to the public and all who are willing to comport themselves properly are invited to enjoy its beauties.

The firm employs upwards of 100 hands at its Highland Park mill. It pays good wages and furnishes steady work.

The Mechanics in Homeland Day.

The American Mechanics, one of the north end organizations to take an active part in the Homeland day parade, are planning to march from Depot square to the south end, where they will join the big parade. The Mechanics will assemble in front of their lodge hall shortly after nine o'clock Saturday morning. The line will number between 50 and 70 men. They are planning to have the float in the line from the north end. The parade will be headed by three members representing the "Spirit of '76," followed by the degree team, the members of which have just received their new uniforms. Then will come the Mechanics' float and the members in full regalia.

One of the first stores to put in window decorations for Homeland day was Elman Brothers, who are showing a very pretty display of ladies' and children's wearables against a background of silk flags. Colored electric lights are used with excellent effect, which add to the attractiveness of the display at night.



Main Entrance and Office Bon Ami Factory

Robertson came to Manchester from Glastonbury, where he had been manufacturing in a small way a mineral scouring soap, toilet soaps and shaving soaps. He had been doing a business of less than \$5,000 a year and he came to Manchester to secure fresh capital and a wider market. He located in the old Childs grist mill at the corner of North Main and Oakland streets. The J. T. Robertson company was organized

pany was formed. It has continued to do a successful and growing business to this day and its prospect for the future is bright.

In 1899 the Bon Ami company bought the large wooden annex which had been built by the Mather Electric company adjoining its factory near the freight station. Soon after they made the purchase and before the building had been remodeled for their purpose their



Lake at Highland Park

Chairman Ingham Home Today.

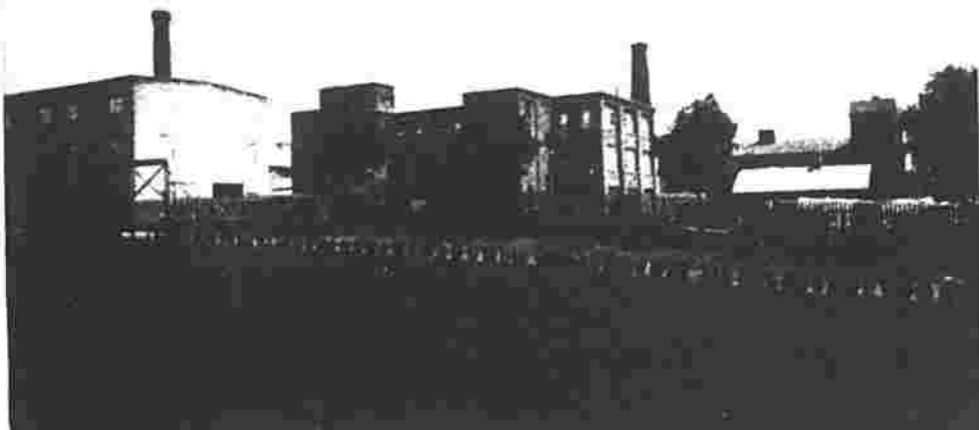
Herbert Ingham of the Waranoke Inn, who is receiving treatment at St. Francis hospital, is improving and expects to return home Saturday. Mr. Ingham is chairman of the English Homeland committee and George Blake has been acting in his absence.

land Park mill to a high state of efficiency.

The Highland Park mill, like so many other of Manchester's industries, was founded on a grist mill, in this instance owned by one Wyllys, Salter & Strong, paper manufacturers, bought the grist mill and made it over into a paper mill before the



Entrance to Forest Preserve—Highland Park



West Works, Bon Ami Co.—Grinding Mill and Soap Powder Factory



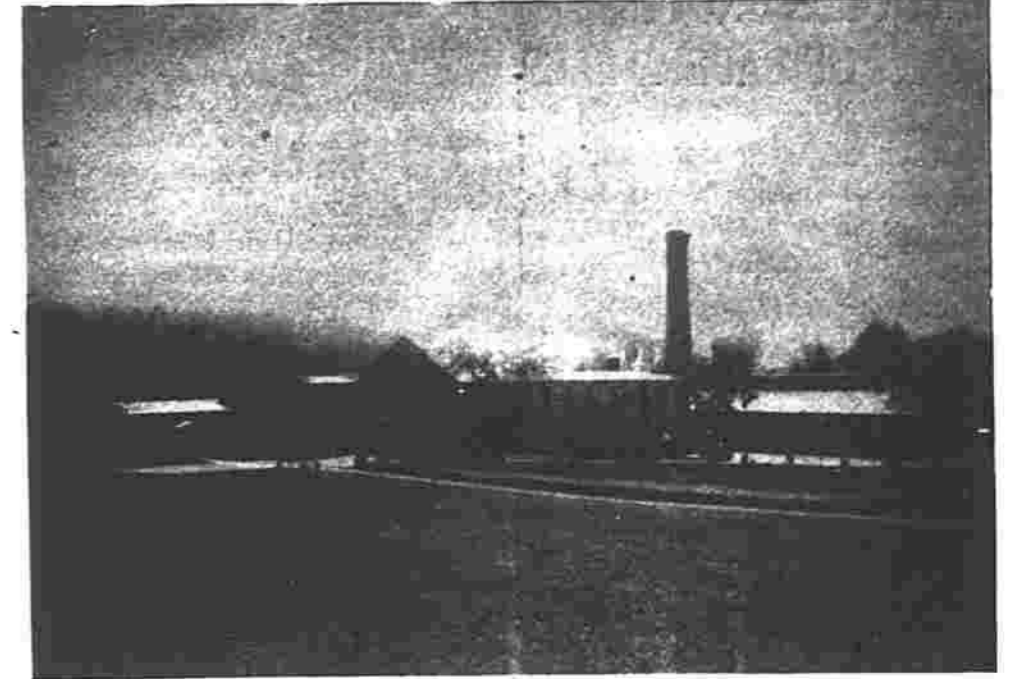
Main Factory Bon Ami Company—Hilliard Street

war. For several years they manufactured wrapping paper. They failed, however, and about the beginning of the war A. Wells Case took over the mill and used it first in recleaning cotton waste. Owing to the war there was a great scarcity of cotton and Mr. Case found it profitable to use the washers and beaters of the mill to clean wiping waste and then resell the waste.

In 1861 A. Wells Case, his twin



Stone Bridge Over Dam, Highland Park



Case Brothers' Highland Park Paper Mill



Highland Park—Residences A. Willard Case (left) and Lawrence W. Case (right)



In the Ravine at Highland Park

ICE CREAM AND SUMMER DRINKS

Visit our cool, cozy Ice Cream Parlor for Ice Cream, Fruit Sundaes of all kinds, Ice Cream Soda and refreshing Summer Drinks of all kinds.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS

PARK HILL FLOWER SHOP

NEW HOLL BUILDING MAIN STREET
Only a Step from the Center

ELMAN BROTHERS

SPECIALISTS IN

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS and WAISTS

Children's and Infants' Wear in Great Assortment. Complete Infants' Outfits

HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, GLOVES
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

ELMAN BROTHERS

JOHNSON BLOCK MAIN STREET

THE FOULDS GROUP OF PAPER MILLS.

Modern Plants With Good Shipping Facilities—Output Thirty-five Tons a Day.

The group of paper mills shown herewith is clustered around a railroad siding at Parker village. The three mills owned and operated respectively by the Lydall & Foulds Paper Company, the William Foulds & Company, and the Colonial Board Company are allied in ownership, although operated independently. They owe their existence to the purchase 40 years ago by William Foulds of a small paper mill at Parker village formerly operated by Salter & Strong. Mr. Foulds was a needle manufacturer, but soon saw possibilities in the paper business. The little mill which he bought from Salter & Strong was making about 500 pounds a day of strawboard.

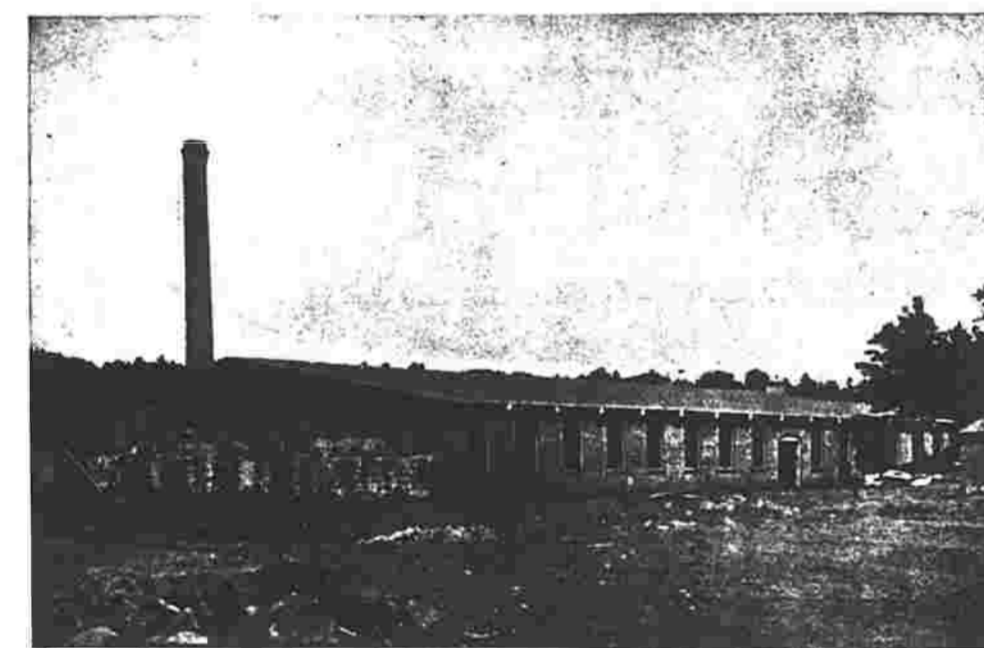
Realizing the need of a more modern mill, Mr. Foulds bought a mill site at Lydallville and built a one-machine mill. This was afterwards burned and was not rebuilt, but the Lydall & Foulds mill was built to take its place at Parkerville. Then the original Salter & Strong mill was burned and was replaced by the William Foulds & Company's mill adjoining the Lydall & Foulds mill. A short time ago Boston capitalists combined with the Foulds interests in building the Colonial board mill, which was started April 1. These three mills form the nucleus for a growing village. They have the advantage of a siding on the main line of the New Haven road and all are built of brick. Their product consists of paper box boards at the Lydall & Foulds mill, leather board at the William Foulds & Company mill, and binders board at the Colonial mill. From a small beginning of 500 pounds a day at the original Salter & Strong mill the product has grown to upwards of 35 tons a day.



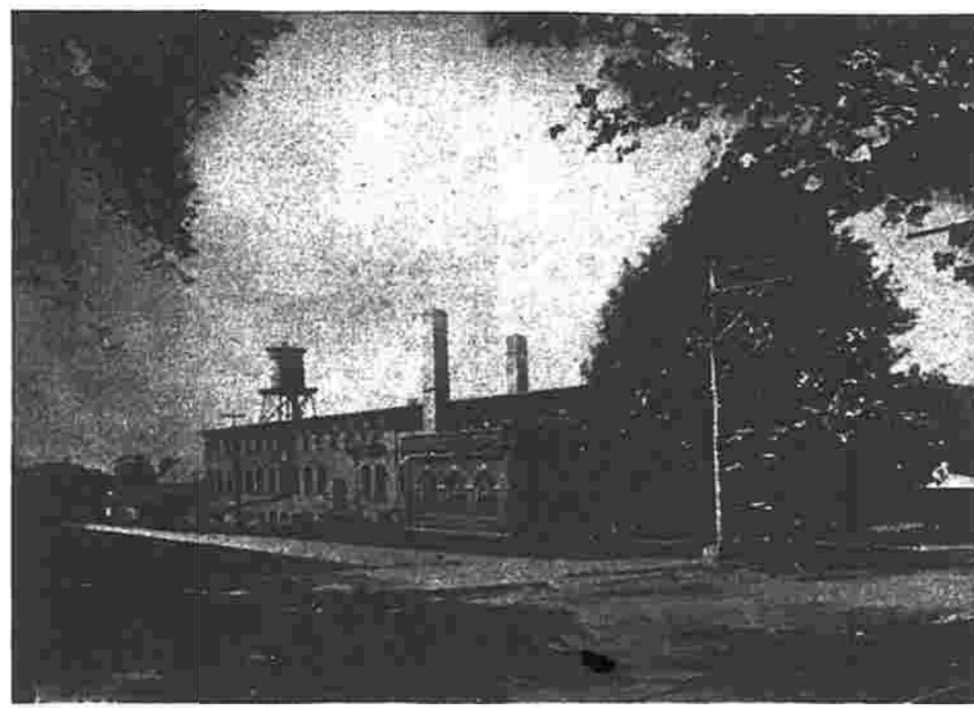
Mill of The Lydall & Foulds Paper Co.



Paper Mill of William Foulds & Co.



New Mill of Colonial Board Co.



Factory of the Carlyle Johnson Co.

MACHINE MAKERS.

Carlyle Johnson Company Sends Friction Clutches to Foreign Countries.

The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company, which had its birth in Youngstown, Ohio, came to Manchester in 1909 and bought the unoccupied factory formerly used by the Eastern Biscuit Company. This was a modern brick structure centrally located on Main street, near the railroad station. Here the firm, with Scott H. Simon as manager, began the manufacture of friction clutches for machine shops and factories and

marine reverse gears. Recently the firm has put on the market a small gasoline boat motor.

The Johnson friction clutch has found a ready market in all parts of the world. The business of the firm has doubled in the last five years and their goods are carried in stock by agents in all the different foreign countries. They now give steady employment to 35 men. Their plant is large enough to permit considerable expansion and at the present rate of growth the business will demand it all in the near future. Mr. Simon, the manager, is an active business man and has taken a lively interest in town affairs. The firm bids fair to become one of Manchester's prominent concerns.



Watkins Brothers' Block

MANCHESTER OFFERS MERCANTILE OPENINGS

Its Possibilities Illustrated by Progress of Watkins Brothers.

The mercantile growth of Manchester has kept pace with the growth of its manufactures. It is a noteworthy fact that the merchants of this town have been uniformly prosperous and in any case where they have shown exceptional business ability they have made records of progress far ahead of the average.

Owing to the rapid growth of the town many of the merchants are comparatively recent comers. Some of them, however, have been in business continuously here for 30 or 40 years. Watkins Brothers, for example, began business as undertakers and manufacturers of burial caskets back in 1874 and are today one of our most thriving mercantile concerns. In 1876 they bought out the

furniture stock of W. H. Cheney, then located on the second floor of the old Cheney block at the corner of Main and Charter Oak streets. The firm consisted of C. G. and F. Ernest Watkins. They continued to do a growing business on the second floor of the Cheney block until 1891, when they built their present block. Here they have four floors and a basement with a total area of 22,500 square feet. This floorage will compare favorably with that occupied by the majority of city stores. Every inch of it is utilized, as well as a commodious storeroom in which surplus stock is carried. The addition of pianos to the furniture stock marked an important era in the business. The branch piano store was established in Willimantic in 1904 and in Hartford in 1905. Last year the firm bought out William Wander & Sons of Hartford and thereby secured the state agency for Steinway and other well known makes of pianos. The firm was incorporated in 1912 with a capital of \$100,000. It carries a large variety of high grade furniture and has a large and growing trade in this and surrounding towns.



J. W. Hale Company's Department Store

THE J. W. HALE CO.

Corporation With \$55,000 Capital Doubles Business in Five Years.

A mercantile business which has had a remarkable growth and is still advancing by rapid strides is that of the J. W. Hale Company. It was founded by J. W. Hale, who was for many years connected with the general store of Hale, Day & Company on Charter Oak street. Believing that Manchester was ready to support a dry goods store, Mr. Hale embarked in this business in a rented store on Main street, and after experimenting for a few years he was satisfied that his conclusion was correct, and in partnership with C. E. House built a large brick block on Main street, the ground floor of which they divided between them, Mr. House using one-half for his clothing business and Mr. Hale the other half for his dry goods business. Both stores prospered. Their block was destroyed by fire about eight years ago and they replaced it with the present structure shown in our illustration. In 1910 the business was incorporated with a capital of \$35,000, with J. W. Hale president, L. E. Hale treasurer and F. H. Anderson secretary.

In 1914 Mr. Hale on account of falling health retired from active participation in the business, and L. E. Hale withdrew to give his entire

attention to a similar store in Rockville established six years ago. The control passed to Frank H. Anderson, who had for some time been buyer for Mr. Hale and had developed exceptional business qualifications. The capital stock was increased to \$55,000. Mr. Hale retains the presidency, Mr. Anderson is treasurer and general manager, and H. R. Tryon, the new member of the firm, is secretary. As an example of the growth of the business it may be said that the firm did twice as much business last year as it did in a year five years ago. At the present time it gives employment to 22 regular clerks, a number which is increased to 35 evenings and to as many as 75 during the holidays and special sales. In addition to dry goods and ready-to-wear goods, the firm carries a large stock of house-furnishings. Plans are under consideration for the increase of the floor space another year by 75 per cent. The store is light and airy and thoroughly modern, with sectional unit shelving with glass fronts, a five horse power vacuum cleaner and a Lamson electric cash carrying system. Mr. Anderson is general chairman of the Homeland day committee and to his able efforts much of the success of the celebrations is due.

Visitors cannot fail to notice the number of new buildings going up in Manchester as well as the street and sidewalk improvements in progress. These detract temporarily from the neatness of the place, but are necessary accompaniments of the town's rapid growth.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOATS

(Continued from Page One.)

the Cherusci. He is returning from the battle in the Teutoburg forest, where he was victorious over the Roman commander, Quintilius Varus, in the year 9 A. D. This uprising of the Germanic tribes had been inspired by the cruelties of the Roman legions, and the victory resulting was the turning point in the aggression of the Romans. It saved all northern Europe from the complete domination of the people from the south and created the first German independency. At the side of Arminius on the float stands Tuselda, his wife. In front of the sacred oak the Druid priest stands with two priestesses preparing for the sacrifice of the Roman prisoners on the altar before them. The prisoners are kneeling under the spears, symbolizing their captivity, and they are guarded by warriors who stand on the float and march beside it.

Second Float.

The legend of the Lorelei is best known from Heine's song of the same name. The float carries out the legendary idea of a siren sitting on the Lorelei rock and singing so sweetly that the knight in the boat is so enchanted that he is drawn toward the rock to perish in the treacherous waters. At the base of the rock are three nymphs, daughters of the Rhine, and the enchanted knight. The two figures in front represent the rivers Rhine and Moselle. With this float 40 fisher maidens and 40 fisher boys march.

Third Float.

In the center of the third float sits Frederick the First, called Barbarossa from his red beard, attended by four pages. Frederick the First was emperor of the Holy Roman empire, 1152 to 1190 A. D., whose aim was the union of all the German peoples. He was so well beloved by his people that they would not believe the news of his death while on a crusade in the Holy Land, and wove around his memory the belief that he was still with them, waiting in the mountain of the Kyffhauser for the day when Germany would be united.

The realization of the aim of Barbarossa, centuries after his death, is the basic idea of this float, with Germania as the central figure. Surrounding Germania are the four kingdoms, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, representing the component parts of the United German empire. In the foreground of the float we see the other great nation of German speaking people, Austria, with the figures Bohemia and Hungary at her side. Forty soldiers in 12th century costumes accompany the float.

In the evening a chorus of about 100 mixed voices will sing the following songs: Lorelei Silcher The Watch on the Rhine... Wilhelm

American Mechanics' Float.

The Mechanics' float is headed by three members representing the Spirit of '76, followed by the degree team, of which there are 13 members, and each represents one of the original colonies. Then follows the float with the Goddess of Liberty ruling over the nation. Some of the characters represented are Israel Putnam, Nathan Hale and Uncle Sam. Following the float are the members of the organization.

Ladies of the Maccabees.

The Mystic Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees, float represents Protection. On the float is a large globe representing the world. The lady commander is represented in the act of protection, a child standing at her



Drinking Fountain in Center Park

feet. There is also the Beehive, represented by six ladies dressed in sashes and caps, and wearing the colors of the order, red, white and black.

Daughters of the Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are represented by a colonial coach drawn by two horses, decorated with the authentic blue pon pons, with driver and footman, and the emblem of the order on the doors of the coach. Mrs. F. H. Whiton and Miss Elizabeth Dean, dressed as colonial dames, ride inside the coach. The coach is the property of Mr. Wolcott and formerly belonged to one of the leading families of Hartford. It is over 100 years old.

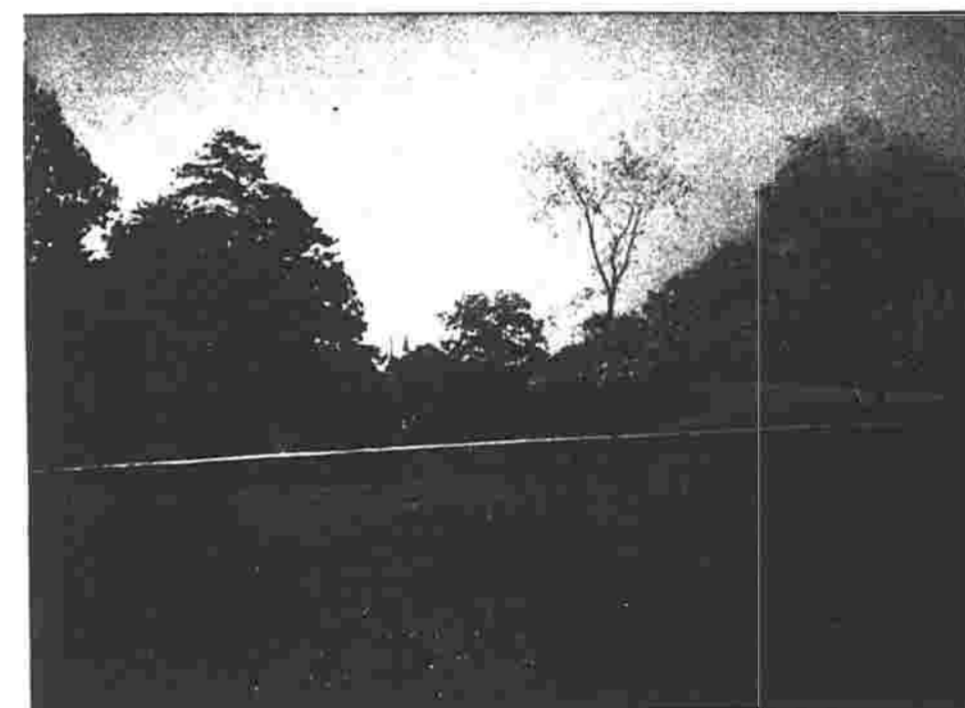
Grange Float.

The Grange float represents the American farmer. The characters of Poma, Flora and Ceres are represented by Miss Olive Cushman, Miss Luna Keeney and Miss Dietz. A man at the plow also rides on the float.

Sunset Rebekah Lodge.

Sunset Rebekah Lodge have an automobile beautifully decorated in the colors of the society, green and pink. On the float are represented the four emblems, the Beehive, the Dove, the Crescent and Stars and the Lilies.

Cheney Brothers can give employment to several girls on light, clean work. Apply Employment Bureau.—Adv.



Stairway to the Plaza, Center Park

AT OUR FOUNTAIN

YOUR DOCTOR'S ORDER

We serve the best Sick room supplies. Ice Cream in town. Everything that comfort Don't take our word of a patient wants. Buy for it. Try it and get them here and you will decide for yourself. get the best at a moderate price.

PETERSON, The Druggist

Honest Business Methods and Fair Dealings Have Built Up Our Business

For Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes and Furnishings of the Better Kind—TRY US

A PORTION OF YOUR BUSINESS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

GLENNEY & HULTMAN