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MANCHESTER, CONN., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMANY ACCEPTS TREATY; MUELLER AND BELL SIGN; WILL RAISE BLOCKADE OF GERMAN SHORES AT ONCE; WILSON HOMEWARD BOUND; ADMITS TREATY IS HARSH

VICTORY IN WAR IS KEYNOTE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

Essays Reflect Spirit of Na-
tion Triumphant Over Ger-
many — Literary Ability
Shown—Pleasing Delivery
of Orations—Sixty-four in
Graduating Class— Large
Crowd Attends Exercises.

Class Motto

Non Sibi Sed Omnibus
(Not for Self but for All)

It was a victory graduation that took place last night in the crowded assembly hall of the High School when the sixty-four members of the class of nineteen received their diplomas. The spirit of the war pervaded the entire program and from the opening essay where Miss Hannah Moriarty told of "Our National Sport" to the last note of the closing song there was a touch of patriotic pride that America had done battle for the principles in which she believes and that the outcome had been victorious.

The decorations of the hall were simple but, here also, the patriotic spirit was evident. A large United States flag hung from above the stage and at the back smaller banners were attractively draped. Against the rear wall, flanked on either side by the Stars and Stripes, was the blue and gold ensign of the class bearing the numerals "1919."

After Handel's "Largo" had been sung by the chorus Miss Hannah Moriarty gave a bright and interesting essay on the great American game of baseball. Her method of delivery was charmingly intimate and in every line she showed a familiarity with the game quite remarkable for one of the sex which is supposed to represent the height of the ridiculous when it comes to throwing anything. Miss Moriarty told of the advance of the game from its earliest days in this country and described how it had gained a foothold in France, Italy, England, Australia, China and Japan. She called baseball the "melting pot of sports" but cited Christy Mathewson to prove that the French stood a very poor chance of ever making the big leagues.

James Burke.
A bitter denunciation of the German system of education was next given by James Burke in which he held up to scorn everything that smacked of Kultur and the over-centralized educational policy of the Teutons. His subject was "War Modified Education" and in the course of the essay he ventured the prediction that English was fast becoming the universal language. The value of Latin and Greek was dwelt upon and the speaker contended that these tongues were possessed of great commercial value as well as scholastic merit for they lay at the base of most of our scientific terms. The oration was delivered with force and a spirit of conviction that was most effective.

Girls' Glee Club.
The Girls' Glee Club then gave a smooth rendition of Faure's "After a Dream" under the able direction of Miss Marion Washburn, the school music instructor. It is not miles here to say that the entire musical side of the program was of superior quality. To Miss Majorie

KAISER WILL SLAY SELF RATHER THAN BE TRIED

So Declares Crown Prince Who Is Visiting Father and Has Not Returned to Germany.

London, June 28.—The Kaiser will slay himself rather than submit to the indignity of a trial by his enemies, according to his son, the Crown Prince, in an interview with the Daily Express correspondent at Wieringen. The prince made this declaration after a conference with his father, which he had this week. It was to the castle here that the ex-Kaiser is interned, that he had gone and not to Germany, the Crown Prince said. He seemed to enjoy the excitement caused by his temporary absence from the island.

Won't Stand Trial.
"The Kaiser will never submit to trial. He will die first," declared Frederick William. "I am going to Germany myself as soon as peace is formally declared. I will go to Silesia."

The former Crown Prince refused to discuss the war. He declared, however, that East Prussians and Silesians will never accept Polish rule. Great trouble is ahead for the League of Nations, he thought. "I was visiting my father when it was reported I was in Germany," concludes the interview.

WHILE PACT IS SIGNED BERLIN STARTS PLOTTING

Radicals Doing All in Their Power to Start Revolutions All Over Germany.

Berlin, June 27.—(delayed)—While Herman Mueller and Dr. Bell are performing at Versailles the task which they think will save Germany from ruin the elements working for the overthrow of the new government and the plunging of the nation into complete chaos are working full blast. The radical, reactionary movement for a counter-revolution is growing in intensity. Simultaneously Gustav Noske, Minister of War, is working desperately with all the power at his command to check the flames and to preserve the government.

Last night automobiles filled with people toured Berlin, scattering reactionary circulars.

It has been learned on good authority that there is an organized movement on foot to enlist as privates a volunteer army of thousands of ex-officers.

At the same time, reports that the ex-Kaiser is preparing to return to Germany are hailed with delight by the reactionary press.

On the other hand, it develops that the Berlin workmen's executive council has been in intimate touch with the Hamburg uprising and working systematically for a counter revolution throughout Germany.

R. R. STRIKE SPREADING.

London, June 28.—A Copenhagen dispatch today states that the rail-master of Germany is spreading, and that a bomb was thrown at the Minister of Public Works.

MARTIAL LAW THREAT.

London, June 28.—Gustave Noske, German minister of defense, fearing a general political uprising, has threatened to establish martial law throughout all Germany, according to a Central News dispatch today from Copenhagen.

WILSON SAYS TREATY IS HARSH BUT TERMS ARE NOT IMPOSSIBLE

Germans Can Live Up to Them Declares President in Message Home.

SEES LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOLLOWING THE TREATY

Says Document Offers New Hope to World—Recognizes Rights of Workers—Just Penalty for Germans.

Washington, June 28.—"The treaty of peace, signed today, while severe because of the great wrongs done by Germany, imposes nothing that Germany cannot do, and ends once and for all an old and intolerable order," President Wilson declared, in a cabled message to the White House today.

The Message.
Addressed to My Fellow Countrymen, the message was as follows:

"The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because the great wrongs done by the Germans are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms. And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the people of great empires to serve their own ambition for power and dominion.

Sees Permanent League.
"It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice. It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the fight of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and shall be afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations. It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind.

"It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world. It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

(Signed)
"WOODROW WILSON"

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY WILL NOW BE LIFTED

As Soon as Treaty Was Signed Prompt Action Was Taken.

PACT WILL BE RATIFIED

Mueller Says That National Assembly Will Act as Soon as Possible.

Versailles, June 28.—The economic and commercial blockade of Germany will be lifted as soon as her national assembly has ratified the peace treaty. The German delegates to the signing were so notified today by the allied powers. A letter from the conference was handed to the German delegates, giving official notification that the blockade terminates immediately upon the treaty's ratification.

Hermann Mueller, chief of the German delegation said today that the national assembly would likely meet early next week when it will duplicate its former action in directing the signing. Herr Mueller is of the opinion that the treaty will be ratified immediately and by approximately the same vote as directed the signing in the first place.

WHAT CLEMENCEAU SAID AT SIGNING OF TREATY

"We Have Come to An Agreement The Time Has Now Come to Sign."

Washington, June 28.—Premier Clemenceau's opening remarks at the signing of the treaty, as cabled to the State Department today, were:

"The session is open. The allied and associated powers on one side and the German Reich on the other side, have come to an agreement on the conditions of peace. The text has been completed, drafted and the President of the conference has stated in writing that the text about to be signed, now is identical with the 200 copies that have been delivered to the German delegation. The signatures will be given now and they amount to a solemn undertaking faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied by this treaty of peace.

"I now invite the delegates of the German Reich to sign the treaty."

"PEACE WITH IRELAND."

London Times Advocates Irish Self-Government.

London, June 28.—The Times came out today in advocacy of Irish self-government. In a series of articles advocating the settlement of "Peace with Ireland," it says the prime minister must at once be worried into action looking to this end: "Ireland shall be her own mistress," declares the article. "We believe in the possibility of promoting Irish welfare under a generous system of Irish self government."

READY FOR TRIP.

St. Johns, N. F., June 28.—Two aeroplanes were ready here today to start across the Atlantic—the Handley-Page bomber which has been preparing and a rebuilt Martinsyde machine. Whether the start will be made depended upon the weather. Pilots and navigators were out early scanning the skies.

URGE WAR OF REVENGE.

Amsterdam, June 28.—The German press is urging a war of revenge so soon as the peace treaty is signed. The Deutsche Zeitung declares from today on we must arm. We must repeat daily, "The God Who Created Iron does not make slaves."

First Signature Affixed At 3:12 Paris Time -President Wilson for United States Signs First of All Allies-English Next and France Follows-News Flashed Quickly to U. S.-

Versailles, June 28.—The great world war officially came to an end at 3.50 o'clock this afternoon. At that minute the signing of the peace treaty was announced as complete by Premier Clemenceau of France.

Washington, June 28.—Dr. Mueller signed the treaty of peace for Germany at 3.12, Paris time, and Dr. Bell one minute later. At just 3.14, President Wilson affixed his signature to the document, according to dispatches to the State Department today. The American delegates then signed the treaty, finishing at 3.15.

Order of Signing.
The order in which they signed was: Lansing, White, House and Bliss.

Premier Lloyd George was the next to sign the momentous document. The remainder of the British delegation followed him.

The "tiger" of France, Premier Clemenceau, signed his name to the treaty at exactly 3.23 p. m.

General Smuts signed the treaty on behalf of British South Africa but at the same time handed out a statement protesting against the punishment of the Kaiser and other features of the treaty.

Ended at 3.50 p. m.
The signing of the treaty was completed at 3.50 p. m., it having taken approximately forty minutes for the proceedings. The German delegates immediately left.

News Flashed to U. S.
The first news of the signing of the greatest of all peace pacts was flashed to the United States today over a special government circuit between Versailles and Washington. Over this wire of approximately three thousand miles of ocean cable and land telegraph, set up for almost instantaneous transmission, came to the Department of State the first outline of the proceedings of the day, with London, Newfoundland and New York the only relay points on the long stretch of line.

Secretary Polk Speaks.

Washington, June 28.—The protocol was signed by all those who signed the treaty, and the Rhineland arrangement by the plenipotentiaries of Germany, the United States, Belgium, Great Britain and France.

Immediately upon receipt of the news that the treaty had been signed, acting Secretary of State Polk cabled President Wilson as follows:

"Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work. The American people will be ever proud of what you did as their representative for the peace of the world."

Chinese Refuse to Sign.

Paris, June 28.—The Chinese delegation to the peace conference officially announced at noon today that they would not sign the peace treaty.

An official Chinese statement will be issued tonight.

Scenes at Signing.

Versailles, June 28.—Germany capitulated today. At a small table in the center of the great Hall of Mirrors, the chief room of the Palace here, representatives of the German Republic meekly accepted the peace terms which practically ends Germany as a world power, at least for many years. It was this same room which witnessed the arrogance of Bismarck and von Moltke, and today the representatives of the defeated German empire accepted the fate which resulted from the Junkers' dream of world dictatorship.

Five Years Ago.
It is five years ago that the plotted assassination of the Austrian Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand, furnished the excuse Germany sought for starting the world conflict. Sarajevovo's tragedy has made the great central empire's suppliants.

Fulfillment of Dream.
The situation in Versailles today is the fulfillment of the greatest dream in modern history. Gathered around the historic hall were the representatives of every great nation in the world. Only the smaller neutral nations were missing. The great horseshoe shaped table held the representatives of every power which banded together to stamp militarism and absolutism from the earth.

Paris Rejoices.
Paris was en fete for the occasion. A holiday was proclaimed throughout. From every building hung the

flags of the allied nations. Thousands of persons in holiday attire gathered along the roads leading to Versailles. The streets, as usual, were heavily guarded by troops. Through packed lanes of humanity the delegations passed, one by one, the motors flaunting the flags of practically all nations except those which made up the central powers, and the few neutrals not represented. The dreary cold weather of the last few days disappeared today. The sun shone brightly on the great playing fountains that surround the palace. The arrival of each delegation was heralded by a trumpeter. After being saluted the members were taken in charge by attendants and conducted to the places assigned for them.

Germany Last to Arrive.
Shortly before 3 o'clock, motors left the palace in charge of the French military mission and went to the Hotel Reservoir. Here the German delegates were taken in charge and driven back to the palace, where they waited in an anteroom until the strokes of three when M. Marlin, the master of ceremonies, directed that they be conducted to the Hall of Mirrors. The German delegates were last to enter the hall. Following their entrance came the German journalists, who were conducted to seats in the rear of the press section.

Where Clemenceau Sat.
In the center of the great horseshoe table sat Clemenceau, the French Premier. At his right sat President

Wilson. On his left was Lloyd George, the British prime minister. Across the room and just in front of the section reserved for the guests the German delegates were seated. The contrast was very sharp. The old Prussian arrogance was not revealed by the members of the German cabinet, who had assumed the duty of salvaging what was left of their country.

The seating arrangement of the delegates was as follows:
On President Wilson's side of the table:

The Delegates.

Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Henry White, General Bliss, and after them the French, Italian, Belgian and Greek delegates. Swinging around the horseshoe were the Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Czecho-Slovakian, Siamese, Cuban and Chinese delegates. At the left of Premier Lloyd George were the other representatives of Britain and her dominions and the Japanese. Swinging around the corner were the representatives of Germany, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Liberia, Honduras, Haiti, Guatemala and Ecuador. Marshal Foch was seated among the French delegates. He was not a peace plenipotentiary and did not sign the great document.

Of the Italian delegation only three were present—Baron Solfino, M. Imperiali and Crespi. The others had not arrived at a late hour.

Ceremonies Begin.

Premier Clemenceau opened the ceremonies.

The pen used to sign the documents was of gold, the gift of Alsace-Lorraine. It was made by an Alsatian soldier. On the holder was engraved the images of an Alsatian church tower, a bewhiskered polly and a flying arrow, inscribed "June 28th, 1919."

France's War Premiers.
Included in the distinguished guests' section were the four war premiers of France who preceded Clemenceau—Jiviani, Ribot, Briand and Painleve. President Poincare absent himself for constitutional reasons, sending the seats reserved for himself to his former associates. Immediately after the first signature was attached, the wireless on Eiffel Tower flung the news to the world. It was picked up by every wireless station in Europe and rebroadcast by salves of artillery at every allied fortification.

There was little of the world-wide joy and exuberance evidenced by the men who sat around the peace table. In the past it has been customary to exchange felicitations with the enemy delegations. Nothing of the sort was apparent today.

It is generally accepted that the German national assembly will ratify the treaty at once in order that the nation may get back to a peace basis and endeavor to build up its economic life.

Big Crowd Present.

Versailles, June 28.—The greatest crowd that has assembled in Versailles since the day of the French revolution awaited in from Paris early today for the ceremony attending the signing of peace by the Allies and the German delegates in the historic palace of Versailles.

Long before dawn, throngs began pushing their way into the city and urging us against the lines of French cavalry and infantry guarding all approaches to the palace and the Hotel Reservoir. A black over-cast, the headquarters of the German peace mission, marked the arrival of German Minister

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Sunday Services AT THE CHURCHES

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL.

Rev. J. S. Neill, Rector.

Rev. J. S. Neill will speak on "The Nationwide Campaign", at the 10.45 service tomorrow morning. At seven in the evening, his subject will be "Forgiving Germany."

Organist John Cockerham has arranged the following musical programs.

Morning 10.45.
Prelude, (a) Pastorale, ... Cavalli
(b) Prelude, ... Grisy
Te Deum, ... Smart
Anthem, I Will Magnify, ... Gedds
Postlude, March, ... Franck
Evening 7.00.
Prelude, (a) Vesper, ... Salnton
(b) Trio, ... Leseur
Anthem, No Shadows Yonder, Gaul
Postlude, March, ... Best
All departments of the Sunday school and the Men's Bible class will convene at 9.30 in the morning.
Tuesday, July 1, Rev. J. S. Neill will speak on "Boys at a boys' conference at Bantam Lakes.
Sunday, July 6, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a special service for the Orangemen will be held. Rev. J. S. Neill will deliver the address. Mr. Neill will take his summer vacation during the month of July.
During July and August, the Sunday school sessions will be omitted.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Rev. P. J. O. Cornell, Pastor.

The usual services will be held at 10.45 tomorrow morning and at 7.30 in the evening and will be in charge of Professor Nils Nilson of Upsala college, who is substituting for Rev. P. J. O. Cornell during the latter's vacation. The Sunday school will convene at 9.30 in the morning.
At the morning service, a special collection will be taken for the benefit of Troop 6, Boy Scouts of America.

The parochial school will open for its annual summer term Monday morning and will continue for one month. Professor Nilson will have charge of the school. The older pupils will attend in the morning and the younger pupils in the afternoon.

SOUTH METHODIST.

Rev. G. C. Scrivener, Pastor.

"Sacred Food for Common Need" will be the subject of Rev. G. C. Scrivener's sermon at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning. At seven in the evening, he will speak on "Palm Tree Christians."

The music for the morning service will be as follows:
Prelude—Serenade, ... Schubert
Anthem—Though I Speak with the tongues of men and angels, ... Rhode
Duet—I waited patiently for the Lord, ... Hosmer
Postlude—March Romaine, ... Gounod
The Sunday school will convene as usual at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

PENTECOSTAL.

Rev. A. C. Goldberg, Pastor.

The usual services will be held at the Pentecostal church tomorrow, the morning service at 10.30 and the evening service at seven, with Rev. A. C. Goldberg in charge. The evening service will be evangelistic in character, consisting of praise and preaching. The Sunday school will convene as usual at 12.05 o'clock.

NORTH METHODIST.

Rev. Elliott F. Studley, Pastor.

Morning worship beginning at 10.45 with sermon by the pastor on "The Surprises of Religion." Sunday school session and Bible classes at 12.15.
Evening service at 6.30. Subject, "What Does Loyalty to Our Church and Country Call For?" (Matt. 22:15-22). Bernice Lydall, leader.

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. Oscar Erik, Pastor.

The usual services will be held tomorrow, preaching at 10.45 in the morning and 7.30 in the evening and the Sunday school at 9.30 in the morning. This will be the last session of the Sunday school, as the sessions are to be omitted during the months of July and August.

CENTER CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. Dr. C. E. Messelgrave, Pastor.

At 10.30 the morning service will begin and the subject of the sermon will be "Redemption Draweth Nigh." The musical features of the service follow:
Prelude—Moonlight, ... D'Evry
Anthem—Cantate Domino, ... Buck
Offertory—"I Lay My Sins on Jesus", ... Hawley
Postlude—Chorale, ... Boelmann
The secretary of the Ohlyesa Club gives notice that there will be a special meeting of the club in the church parlors on Tuesday of this week.

The pastor requests that those parents who have had their children baptized since he left for France, January 1st, 1918, will kindly send to him their names and the names of the children, noting whether they have received baptismal certificates. This information is needed in order to fill in the records during the past year and a quarter.

Wednesday, 7.30—Mid-week service. Topic, "Christian Patriotism." Luke 13-22-35. Leader, Dr. C. E. Messelgrave. Speakers, Mr. E. L. G. Hohenhalt, Mrs. Ward E. Duffy, and others.
Friday—Meeting of the Boy Scouts.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. Richard Peters, Pastor.

Morning worship at 10.45. The King David Lodge of I. O. O. F. and also members of the Rebecca Lodge will attend Divine worship. Mr. Peters will preach on Memorial Days and The Great Memorial. Special music as follows has been arranged by Mrs. R. K. Anderson, organist and director.
Prelude—Idyll, ... Kinder
Anthem—Light of the Word, ... Starnes
Offertory Trio—Praise Ye the Lord, ... Geibel
Memorial Song—Beneath the Laurel, ... Schilling
3.45 the Junior Endeavor meets.
Topic, Lessons from Mountains and Valleys.
7.00—Y. P. S. G. E. Leader, Charles Maguire. Topic, What Does Loyalty to Our Church and Country Call for?

ZION'S LUTHERAN.

Rev. W. C. Schmidt, Pastor.

"The Great Supper" will be the theme of Rev. W. C. Schmidt's sermon tomorrow. The service will be held at 2.15 in the afternoon and will be preceded by the Sunday school session at 1.15 o'clock.
The Ladies Aid Society will meet in the church basement at 2.30 Wednesday afternoon. At eight o'clock Wednesday evening, the monthly meeting of the Young People's society will be held in the church basement.

SALVATION ARMY.

Commandant Fred Bartlett.

Weather permitting, tomorrow afternoon's meeting at three o'clock will be held in the center park. If stormy, the meeting will be held in the Citadel. The other services will be as usual, Sunday school at 9.30, holiness meeting at 11 and the evening service at 7.30. Commandant Fred Bartlett will be in charge.

EIGHT GERMANS SHOT.

Basle, June 28.—Eight Germans have been shot by British sentries guarding the frontier, according to a dispatch reaching here today. The Germans refused to halt at the sentries' order and attempted flight, said the dispatch.

EX-EMPEROR ILL.

Geneva, June 28.—The health of the ex-Emperor Carl of Austria-Hungary is causing anxiety to his friends. He keeps in constant communication with all European capitals.

WAGE INCREASE.

Winsted, Conn., June 28.—The Empire Knife Company of this city today announced an increase in wages of ten per cent to all employees. There are 110 workers affected by the increase.

Kodaks, Films, printing and developing. The McNamara's Pharmacy, Johnson Block.—adv.

Horlick's the Original Malted Milk—Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

Automatic Love

By GENEVIEVE ULMAR

The day that Elliott Vance graduated from the Academy at his native town of Professor Dale, with whom he was a great favorite, gave him a piece of advice on philosophy that never left his memory.

"You've been a model student, Vance," were his words, "and I think you are amenable to good counsel. I have worked out a great principle—the automatic. Here is the proposition: put yourself in harmony with whatever you undertake, moral, business or social; be right and the rest will come automatically."

Elliott found the theory a placid and comfortable one. He went to the city and sought employment. He found it with a small but thriving dealer in surgical instruments. He was engaged in a subordinate position.

"Now, then, to apply the automatic process," he told himself, "act in harmony with my new environment. I am a part of this establishment. What part? The working force. My full duty is to follow out a clear, clean line, solely to the interest of my employer. I shall do my best with no doubting, no loitering, unalterable fidelity to the man who hires me. Progress, development—the reward will come automatically."

In two years Vance was manager of the business. At the end of five he had a working interest. Routine, strict attention to details, earnest effort and honest work settled him into an ideal position.

Encouraged, confident in the value of his theory, Elliott adapted it to his moral and social life. He thought out what was salutary in the way of habits and formed none that ended only in vexation and weakness. He chose companions and friends who seemed of the right sort, was builded up by affiliation with those of high standard, and watched and corrected the failings of those he could influence.

At twenty-six Elliott Vance was offered quite a large amount for his interest in the business. He viewed his opulent bank account as a practical demonstration of the automatic. Then some new ideas came into his mind. He had never known much of womankind. Business first and last and all the time; he had excluded all that was sentimental and flirtatious. There was a reaction as he threw off the business harness. He began to feel bored; time hung heavily on his hands; loneliness oppressed him. He envied those of his fellows who had married and settled down. He had missed love and longed for its impulse. There came to his mind the years between twelve and eighteen, when he had gone through the average sentimental experiences of the schoolboy.

He could remember his first girl friend, red-cheeked, bright-eyed Viola Reeves. Then in the retrospective view there were others. A sort of hankering filled his mind to go back to his native town and see if among those he had known there was not some one of the old-time lassies grown into blooming young ladyhood, who would have the power to thrill him and fill him with the delicious impulse of love.

On the automatic principle nothing was more simple. He would drift in among his old circle of acquaintances. The environment would do the rest, serenely of purpose would bring about success in love, just as it had in business. Alas! one month after testing out the problem Elliott found that the results did not apply. Sweet Myrtle Farr he found wedded and the mother of three children. Winsome, keen-witted Effie Ward had devoted herself to teaching and was a confirmed old maid. Others had forgotten him. He had become an alien, a stranger. Viola Reeves was not in evidence. Her family had moved away from town years ago.

The automatic had failed to work in this new instance. Love was not to be acquired by routine haphazard or environment. No certain young lady who had come across his path had attracted him; he had met no fair charmer he cared two pins about.

One day he took a long auto ride and was listening a sluggish brook when the sound of dismal wailing halted him. He traced its source. At the edge of the stream a girl was weeping bitterly and a boy was striving to soothe her. He even tried to lift her, but the burden was too heavy for his frail arms and she cried out that her foot was twisted and she could not walk.

Elliott came toward them and speedily learned that they were two woods wanderers strayed from home. The girl had fallen into a quagmire and was a sight with slime and earth. He lifted her in his arms, bore her to the auto and was directed by the grateful father.

"Here's home," the latter announced as they neared a pretty cottage. "There's Aunt Viola. Mother has gone to town. Oh, aunt! we've had a terrible time!"

Elliott Vance thrilled—"Aunt Viola!" She stood and stared at Elliott. There was both gladness and welcome in her eyes and a deeper glow as the told of the kindness of a stranger.

Stranger no longer, he and Viola Reeves, he decided within the hour. For the true blue, friendly smile on the face of Viola told Elliott that automatically the old boy and girl love had been reawakened in these latter years.

Sergeant Ruth Farnum

AT CHAUTAUQUA

A Vivid Lecture on Overseas Conditions



Sergeant Ruth Farnum will tell you the story of the women and children in the war. She is especially qualified by experience and training to make this a vivid portrayal.

Mrs. Farnum was the only woman soldier in the whole army of the Allies, exclusive of Russia. During her career she has seemed to run into warfare. She was a witness of the Boer War, the siege of Peking, and the Russo-Japanese War.

In 1912 Mrs. Farnum went to Serbia and in 1913 began to take an active part in Serbian military affairs. She was decorated by the Serbian king for service to Serbia in the war against Bulgaria in 1913. In the following year when Austria attacked Serbia, she rendered such valiant service that she was again decorated and made a sergeant in the Serbian Army. For valor on the battlefield in the famous battle of Brod she was decorated for the third time.

Sergeant Farnum will return to this country just before the opening of the Chautauqua season and will lecture in your town on the condition of the women and children and the reconstruction needs over there. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis said of her, "She has the divine gift and knows how to move her audiences with the story of her own personal experiences—I cannot commend her too highly."

GERMANY SIGNS TREATY; WILSON HOMEWARD BOUND

(Continued from Page 1.)

and the new peace delegates from Berlin.

Gorgeously Decorated.
The magnificent old chateau that housed the Kings of France before the revolution had been gorgeously fitted for the occasion. Rare tapestries, rich carpets and superb furniture were placed in all the apartments through which the allied and German delegates and the 600 guests and newspaper correspondents were to make their approach to the Hall of Mirrors, the scene of the ceremony.

The French national furniture depositories were ransacked for their choicest specimens to provide the visitors with rich and harmonious surroundings and give a fitting setting to the occasion. The finest pieces were placed in the Hall of Mirrors, where the gem of the collection was the jewel cabinet of Marie Antoinette.

The Furniture.
The central portion of the great hall accommodating the peace plenipotentiaries was raised four inches. Standing in the center was a massive table of the regency style which was destined to take its place among the world's most important treasures. Upon it Premier Clemenceau and then Lloyd George and President Wilson and the remaining allied delegates in alphabetical order, followed by the Germans, were to affix their signatures, while seated in an armchair of rose and gold, once the throne of Monarchs.

Around this center table were grouped smaller tables for the plenipotentiaries, with magnificently upholstered chairs. On the ceiling overhead were two historic paintings done in 1682, one depicting French troops occupying Strassburg, and the other signaling Louis XIV's victory in driving the Germans across the Rhine.

"King Alone Governs."
Immediately above Clemenceau's seat was the inscription, somewhat incongruous in today's ceremony: "The King alone governs."

At either end of the Hall of Mirrors upholstered benches had been reserved for the correspondents and distinguished visitors.

The allied peace delegates were to enter the palace from the Queen's entrance, through a guard of honor specially chosen from the Republican guard. The Germans were to enter

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

One car in every 15 painted free. It may be yours. This offer holds good till Sept. 1st, and includes work up to \$75.00. Perhaps you have put off having that car painted, thinking you could not spare it. We have taken on more help and can pay your car back into service quickly. Stock is advancing rapidly, and your paint job will cost you more later. We have ample supply to enable us to maintain the same reasonable prices now charged for some months, and we use only the highest grade. All work guaranteed. Tolls recovered and repaired. We also maintain, washing, cleaning and polishing service. DO IT NOW.

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Moving Pictures
Sunday Evening
Restaurant, Merry-Go-Round, Boating, Free Swings, Parking Place, The best place for Outings and Picnics.
CHARLES P. HATCH, Mgr.
Phone Laurel 204-5

from another corridor and traverse the apartment of the Dauphin in making their way to the Hall of Mirrors. When all the delegates were assembled, Henry Martin, Chef du Protocol, was to enter, carrying the bound, printed copy of the treaty. Clemenceau was to make a brief address and then sign the treaty. Preparations were made to play the famous fountains around the Basin de Latona as the last signature was attached and the allied and German delegates made their progress through doors leading out upon the terrace facing Versailles Park.

Vacation Smokes, full line cigars, pipes and smokers' supplies at McNamara's Pharmacy.—adv.

NOTICE

Our store will be closed all day Monday, June 30 for Inventory.
CENTER AUTO SUPPLY CO.

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Tonight As Good As The Lee Kids
Baby Marie Osborne
in "The Doll"
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FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Pedigreed stock. Puppies given with each pup. Apply at 226 West Center St., Town.
FOR SALE—Half acre of rye. Apply at once L. Schaller, 35 1-2 Walker street.
FOR SALE—Nine sheep, with or without lambs. John H. Cheney.
FOR SALE—Gasoline stove, 3 burner with oven, in good condition. Will sell reasonably. Also Ford runabout delivery body. Enquire 53 Cooper St. Pearl St.
FOR SALE—Chicken coop suitable for small tool shed. Cheap. Apply at once. 132 Bissell St.
FOR SALE—55 acre farm, buildings in perfect condition with cross breeding. Price only \$3,800 and cheap. Farms all sizes 10 to 400 acres at all prices. \$1,500 to \$40,000. A. H. Skinner.
FOR SALE—4 family house at \$5,000; 2 family house at \$5,000; 2 family house, 10 rooms, \$4,000. All within 5 minutes walk of main street. Real estate, insurance and safes. A. H. Skinner.
FOR SALE—Belgian hares, 22 rifle and lawn mower. Fred Baxter, 448 Oakland street, Station 40.
FOR SALE—South end, 2 family, 10 rooms, large lot, nice location, price \$3,000. Little cost and easy terms. W. Howard Barlow, 140 Pearl St.
FOR SALE—North end, 10 room house, town water, on trolley, garage, price \$1,400, near cash. W. Howard Barlow, 140 Pearl St.
FOR SALE—Grocery and meat business, well established in good smart town. Inquire T. R. Hayes, 59 Pearl St.
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MOTHERS—Look at these bargains! The prices tell the story. Boys' particle blouses, worth 75 cents, at 40 cents; boys' bathing suits, worth 50 cents at 35 cents. This week only at Beger's.
FOR SALE—Four-family house, north end, practically new. A bargain. Wallace D. Robb, 853 Main St., Park Building.
FOR SALE—Neat stucco bungalow of six rooms in excellent location, steam heat and all improvements. Price low, easy terms. Wallace D. Robb, 853 Main St., Park Building.
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FOR SALE—On Center street, 8 room single house, stucco, this is a beauty, steam heat, all improvements, an excellent place for a home. Wallace D. Robb, 853 Main St., Park Building.
FOR SALE—Building lots in all sections of the town from \$300 up. Wallace D. Robb, 853 Main St., Park Building.
FOR SALE—Two family house at north end in excellent condition on one of the principal streets. Price only \$2,700 for quick sale. Wallace D. Robb, 853 Main St., Park Building.
FOR SALE—Nearly new house of 6 large rooms, hard wood finish, heat and electric lights. Garage and henery. \$4,300 takes it, easy terms. Walter P. Gorman, 27 Locust St. Phone 114-4.
FOR SALE—Norman street, 6 room house, strictly modern, garage and large garden plot. Price \$2,000, easy terms. Walter P. Gorman, 27 Locust St. Phone 114-4.
FOR SALE—Lyness street. Two level lots on corner site 120 feet square. Grape arbor, fruit trees, hedge. Price \$650, less than value of one lot. Walter P. Gorman, 27 Locust street. Phone 114-4.
FOR SALE—A double house on Hamlin street, large lot. Moderate price. Terms easy. Edward J. Holl.
FOR SALE—Garden street, large 3 family house, of 72 rooms, large lot. Houses sell quick on this street. See this one before it is sold. Robert J. Smith, Bank Building.

BASEBALL BASEBALL
AT MT. NEBO SUNDAY
ATHLETICS VS. HENDEE INDIANS
Rated as one of the finest semi-pro's in Massachusetts
GAME CALLED AT 3
DEATHS
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Goodwin, 80 years old, died at her home, 270 Main street, at 11 o'clock, Monday, June 23. Burial at 2.30 o'clock. Misses Emily and...

CIRCLE

SOMEWHERE IN THIS WORLD IS YOUR DOUBLE

For it is claimed that everyone has a double somewhere. John Ashton proved to be the double of Lord Hertford—and Hertford's wife believed that Ashton was her husband. Only his home stood between him and the impersonation of Hertford. BUT—COME TONIGHT AND SEE.

EARLE WILLIAMS

in
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TOMORROW—"THE ISLE OF INTRIGUE."



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I wish to announce that on account of the continual raise in the cost of materials I will have to raise my prices from 10 to 25 per cent on ALL automobile painting and other work. This raise is to take effect July 1st. The prices will still be from 15 to 25 per cent lower than they are elsewhere for the same quality of work.

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LIQUOR DEALERS MEET TO DISCUSS SITUATION

Meeting in New Haven Today Afternoon to See What Action They Will Take.

New Haven, Conn., June 23.—Conferences were held in this city today at which it is expected the retail liquor men of the state will deliberate upon their course of action with reference to the contest of the war-time prohibition act, which District Attorney John F. Crosby announced today he will enforce by process on July 1. It had been practically decided that an injunction would be brought in this state to restrain the federal authorities from

bringing prosecutions under the act. But the suggested alternative in the letter of the district attorney may possibly change the course of action by the liquor men, who are acting in behalf of the retailers of other Eastern states besides Connecticut. It is expected that some method of procedure may be agreed upon before Monday.

Meantime the liquor dealers are hoping that the President will end the matter by formally demobilizing the army before the law becomes effective on July 1.

Fourteen million roses were distributed in London on the occasion of the recent Alexandra Day celebration.

"UNOFFICIAL GREETING" FOR PRESIDENT HERE

Wilson Starts For Home—Accepts Request of Citizens Committee for Welcome Home.

Washington, June 23.—President Wilson will leave Paris for Brest at 9:30 o'clock tonight, Paris time; he notified Secretary Tammity by cable today.

The President also notified Secretary Tammity that on the request of a citizens' committee he had consented to be accorded "an unofficial greeting" upon his arrival in New York.

WATERBURY STRIKE OVER MEN PLAN TO GO BACK

Workers to Get Eight Hour Day, Increase in Wages and Time and a Half For Overtime.

Waterbury, Conn., June 23.—Settlement of the strike among the unskilled workmen of the city is predicted for this afternoon when a big mass meeting of the strikers is scheduled to take place on Alder street. The strikers' delegates today expressed confidence that in the offer of the factory officials as outlined to them yesterday, they had decided to advise the strikers to return to work.

The increase of wages, granting of an eight hour day, time and a half for overtime and the promise to arbitrate on other matters of less importance, were sufficient to convince the strikers of the sincerity of their employers to compromise on a reasonable basis.

The meeting this afternoon which was sanctioned by the police was also for the purpose of finding out where the strikers wished to join the American Federation of Labor or as an independent organization under the name of the Waterbury Workmen's association.

NO WILLARD CASH.

Nothing But Dempsey Money in New York City.

New York, June 23.—An apparent lack of Willard money along Broadway has been responsible for the fact that local betting has been very slack. Dempsey seems to have a host of followers here. Jack Doyle, who is an authority on the way betting goes on all big sporting events, said today there is nothing but Dempsey money in sight. He added that reports from Toledo to the effect that Willard is not training a remarkable lot. The sports will not back a champion unless they are sure that he is fit and ready to defend his title," said Doyle.

SHORTER DAY.

Silver Company Posts Notices For a 50 Hour Week.

Meriden, Conn., June 23.—Notices were posted today in factories of the International Silver Company and in about all the other manufacturing plants in Meriden that following brief July Fourth vacations the fifty hour week will be adopted as a basis on wages.

The shops will continue to run 55 hours a week as at present, paying overtime rate after five afternoon each day. The raise in wages will amount to approximately ten per cent. The condition is made voluntarily by the manufacturers in order to aid employees in combating the high living costs and to attract new workmen here and hold present ones in meeting an exceptional rush of business.

LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

Washington, June 23.—War-time prohibition will be enforced after July 1, regardless of whether Congress enacts enforcement legislation by that time—unless the President intervenes with a proclamation calling off such prohibition—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the anti-saloon league, announced this afternoon, after conferring with "dry" members of congress.

The original war time prohibition act carried ample penalties and Wheeler and his associates will press for their rigid enforcement, it was stated.

ELIZABETH M. GOODWIN.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Goodwin, for many years matron of Teachers' Hall, died yesterday at that place. Mrs. Goodwin was 80 years old but had been ill only a short time. The funeral will be held from her late residence Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

The Man in the Photo

By R. RAY BAKER

(Copyright 1916 by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Hope Sheldon was not a heathen; yet she worshipped an idol. The idol was the photographic likeness of a man. She had the picture, but so far as she knew she never had seen the original; he might be dead for all of her knowledge. Yet to her he embodied all that a man ought to be.

This idol, or ideal, worshiped in secret, prevented Hope from saying the one-syllable word that would have made Henry Wadsworth walk on air, save money, pay an installment on furniture and hunt a flat.

Hope was fond of Henry. She would have uttered that longed-for word if it had not been for the photograph. She admitted this to herself, but to him she said:

"I can't do it. Please don't ask me again. I have a secret that prevents my accepting you."

That was all the satisfaction he could obtain. Every time he proposed, which was once a week regularly, he got the same story in different words, but with the same meaning. Only once did he fall to get in his weekly proposal, and that was because a railroad wreck delayed his special delivery letter while he was out of the city on business.

But Henry was persistence itself. Nothing daunted him, not even the reference to the "secret." At first he conceived wild thoughts concerning it, and lost many hours of sleep on account of it, but it failed to vanquish him. Instead, he came back stronger, with a determination to overcome her mysterious objections, whatever they might be.

Hope was a sentimentalist. When she was a little girl she got decided notions about princes, and resolved to marry one when she grew up. In her mature years she still had ambitions to wed a prince. Not the kind they had in Europe before the war; oh, no, they were not for Hope. She wanted an American husband, but he must be a "prince of a fellow," and the picture showed her ideal to be the one that filled the bill. She would wait for this prince to put in an appearance, come what may, she decided, and if he was dead she would never marry.

The picture came into her possession in a somewhat peculiar manner. When Hope arrived in the city to "stenog" she was obliged to rent a room that was a long ways from being desirable, but which was in a respectable house in an equally respectable neighborhood. In the top dresser drawer was the photograph. She noticed upon it with deep satisfaction, for she recognized the face looking up at her as belonging to the prince of her dreams.

The man in the picture was middle-aged, but that did not deter Hope. He had a heavy mustache, but that was no barrier. It was the kindly eyes and the benevolent forehead that caught her fancy. Just what kind of forehead he of the benevolent wily I cannot tell you; but Hope could. She had read up on such things.

Every night that photograph went under her pillow after she had worshipped it with her eyes and perhaps talked to it a little. Yes, she was a foolish little girl, was Hope—foolish along those lines, but otherwise very sensible. She did not consider that a man of middle-age, with kindly eyes and a benevolent forehead might be married already. He simply couldn't be, according to her mind, because he was made just for her.

As time passed and the ideal persisted in refusing to present himself in flesh and blood her determination did not wane; instead, it became stronger. Then a better job permitted her to move into a more comfortable room in a less poverty-stricken part of the city, and that is where the trouble began. That is where she began to fight with herself to avoid faithlessness to her ideal. For across the hall from her in the new place lived Henry Wadsworth, who held some kind of a job at a theater. He at once fell in love with Hope and launched himself on a program of persistent wooing. She occasionally accepted an invitation to a dance or dinner, but in the main she declined his social attentions, which was the only proper course in line with her refusal of his matrimonial offers.

But Hope wavered several times in private, of course. The urge was very strong and she had to fight to keep from yielding to Henry's persuasions. He never knew this, though. All the battle took place in the privacy of her room, where she would stand the picture against the wash bowl and stare at it 15 minutes at a time, alternating time and time again that she was "true." We are all deranged more or less on some subject (so the experts say) and that ideal notion was Hope's.

Determination will win almost anything, and at last Henry broke down the big barrier; or rather, he broke down the barriers guarding the secret, which was the big barrier. It was just after his nineteenth proposal. He kept track of them on a calendar, so he knew just which one it was.

While he was uttering the same words that he had given voice to the week previous and the week before that, etc., Hope sat deep in thought and heard him through. That was something, for usually she broke

down his pretty speech and his words allowed him to reach the end of it. This time, when he was through, she said:

"Henry, I'm going to tell you the big secret. It's another man!" Henry nearly fell off the chair. He had often thought this must be the solution, but the confirmation of the suspicion was startling just the same. He was almost sorry he had learned the secret now, for in a way he would be taking a rather snaking advantage of an absent rival if he continued his suit. It was all right when he did not know there was "another man," but now it was different.

While he sat mum in a state bordering desperation, Hope went to the dresser and brought forth the picture. She handed it to him, and while he gazed at the face in it with a sort of vindictive gleam in his eyes, she told him the story of the photograph. Slowly as he listened to the tale of how the ideal came to be, and he bent low over the likeness of his "rival" in order to hide the manifestations of meridian that were taking possession of his countenance.

The next evening, while Hope was busy reading a book, some one knocked at her door.

"Henry again," she decided, and went to the door, which she swung open. The man who stood there was an exact replica of the photograph. It was the idol, she could not doubt that. Yes, there were the kindly eyes and benevolent forehead, and the heavy mustache.

In a daze she held the door open and watched the apparition enter, without speaking, and set himself comfortably in a chair.

"Why do you treat me so coldly?" asked the fresh and blood idol. "Haven't you been waiting for me to come?"

She closed the door and stood looking down at him, unable at yet to grasp as a reality the fact that she was gazing upon the living original of the picture that lay in the dresser drawer. Perhaps she was dreaming, she thought, and even looked for a pin with which to prick herself as a test.

Suddenly the strange visitor broke out into laughter, shaking all over and rocking back and forth with his head held in his hands.

"What—what are you doing?" Hope managed to inquire in a rather thin-sounding voice.

"I'm laughing!" he roared, and then, behold! Off came the heavy mustache. Out came the man's handkerchief and with it he obliterated various "benevolent" wrinkles from his forehead. The kindly eyes remained, because they were Henry Wadsworth's, and his always were that way.

Hope sank weakly into a chair. She was unable to understand whether he was playing a rather crude hoax on her or whether the photograph in her possession actually was one of Henry with the make-up which he had just removed. He evidently divined her thoughts, for he said:

"Don't be angry, Hope. I can't help it. Your idol and I are one and the same. I had it taken when I was playing the title role of 'Miser Moses,' and I left the photograph in my room when I quit living at Mrs. Oleson's place. You evidently were the next occupant of the room and you found the picture. How about it, are you still bent on marrying the picture man or will you have me? Either way, it's Henry Wadsworth that will be the lucky man, because I'm both."

Hope looked meek and submissive, and yet there was a lot of happiness shining in her eyes as she replied: "I'll take you both, then. I've often wished during the last few months that I could do that."

Extraordinary!

When in a movie recently a young man of about six was voicing his approval with various comments made in a tone sufficiently loud to be overheard by all around him, and witty enough to keep all who heard him in an uproar. The climax came at the end of the picture where a bugler is depicted well up toward the front of the screen in large life-size proportion, supposedly blowing the "To Horse" cavalry call. The cornetist in the orchestra, to add realism to the picture, gave the call simultaneously on his cornet. How well he succeeded in his endeavor was evidenced by the youngster's explosion: "Oh, look! You can hear him!"

Early Christianity in the East.

While the Christian king of France was engaged in earning the title of "St. Louis" by extirpating a people of whose creed he disapproved, his envoy, the friar, came to a country which had attained complete religious liberty and toleration. He found his own creed treated with especial courtesy, the great khan subscribing 2,000 marks to rebuild a chapel on the highest of an Armenian monk. He relates that the privilege was accorded to the church of trying any of their number accused of theft; that the khan's secretary and his favorite wife were Christians.—From "The Russian Road to China," by Lindon Bates.

Short-lived Treaty.

One of the shortest-lived treaties of the Napoleonic era was that of Amiens, March 25, 1802, by which Britain agreed to relinquish all her conquests except Cayen and Trinidad, while France recognized the republic of the Seven Islands islands, evacuated Naples and the Papal states, but retained her other conquests in Europe. The ink was scarcely dry before new complications arose.

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WHO WANTS IT.

Who wants a league of nations, anyway?

Of course we all know that Woodrow Wilson wants it, that Lloyd George is for it, that Clemenceau is in favor of it, that ex-President Taft is working for it night and day, that ex-Attorney-General Wickersham strongly endorses it; but these are excited personalities and the question naturally arises as to who is for the league among the plain people. How does it stand among the common run of American citizens? Nothing but a referendum or an election with the league as a chief issue can entirely answer that question but there are certain bits of evidence upon which one can base a pretty sure estimate of American public opinion on this great topic.

On the pages of sixteen newspapers were recently printed ballots enabling their readers to vote for or against the league. The paper favoring the scheme was the Republican "New York Globe" and answers were received from 141,000 persons. Of these 33,400 were against the idea and 107,644 were for it.

The Literary Digest has polled 1,377 editors, men belonging to all political parties, and the vote showed that 718 were for the league, 181 were against it and 478 were undecided.

The Yale News has recently sounded out the opinion of that University on this subject. The News announced that it was going to take the poll and presented arguments for and against the league. The vote showed 816 for the league and 286 against it.

Among the Republican and Independent papers of the nation there is an impressive list of those who have avowed themselves in favor of the covenant. The San Francisco Chronicle and the Bulletin, the Los Angeles Times, the Denver News, the Chicago Post and the News, the Indianapolis Star, the Des Moines Register and the News, the Topeka Capital and the Journal, the Wichita Eagle and the famous Emporia Gazette edited by William Allen White, the Boston Herald, and the Record, the Springfield Republican, the Boston Globe, the Springfield Union, the St. Paul News, the St. Louis, Missouri, Globe Democrat, the Kansas City Post, the Omaha Bee, the Buffalo News, the Columbus State Journal, the Cincinnati Times-Star, the Portland Oregonian, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Saturday Evening Post and the New York Times.

This is by no means a complete list but it will serve to give some idea of how the League of Nations is regarded by the Republican and Independent press of the country.

CRADLE ROLL RECEPTION.

Pleasing Program Arranged by Miss Margaret Ferguson, is Enjoyed by Children.

A reception for the little tots of the cradle roll was arranged by the superintendent of that department, Miss Margaret Ferguson, at the Second Congregational church yesterday afternoon.

The attendance was small owing to the severe storm, but those present enjoyed the following program. Cradle Roll Welcome—Erma Kanehl.

Cradle Roll Ode—by the children. Prayer—Ruth McMenemy. Piano and Violin Duet—Henrietta and Erma Kanehl. Address—Mr. Peters. Recitation—Henrietta Kanehl. Piano and violin duet.

Ice cream, cake and candy were served at the close of the entertainment.

TWO CITIES CALL.

London, June 23.—The Ukrainians have captured Tarnopol and Brody and the Poles are retreating, according to a Copenhagen dispatch today.

Ginger Ale by the dozen, Clitout Club, B. V. Red Feather, Gra-Rock. We deliver. Quinn's Drug Store.—adv.

TOMMY RYAN THINKS DEMPSEY HAS A CHANCE

T. A. D. Interviews Famous Fighter of the Olden Days.

JESS CAN BE "KAYOED"

Toledo, Ohio, June 23.—Tommy Ryan, rated as one of the best middleweight fighters that ever lived, gave the big boys the north and south yesterday afternoon. Tommy believes that size does not amount to a hill of beans in the prize ring. "Yes, I'll admit that Willard is a monster," said the Syracuse Hindoo, "but listen, I licked George Lawler in Hot Springs years ago and he was exactly the same size as Willard. If the big man is not as good as the little man he has no chance. Dempsey's rush? Yes, it is good. I'd like to see him in a fight, though."

How to Rush. "You know there are two ways of rushing in a fight. One way is to tear in as you would in a street fight. That's no good. The other way is to rush in and play checkers with the other fellow's leads. That is the way to force a fight."

"Dempsey, bobbing this way and that, will bother Willard. But his hands must work, too. He must have an idea with his bobbing. I noticed him hitting his sparring partners on the arms. You know, touching them as they jab punches. That is a science, that touch thing. Jack Johnson was the greatest man in the world at that stuff."

"You see, when a man starts a right you touch him on the arm or shoulder and the force is gone. It throws him off. His time is gone. It kills the other fellow everything. I like Dempsey for that."

Corbett's Greatest Fighter. "The greatest fighter I ever knew? Jim Corbett classed by himself. No one near him. Jeff? Another wonder. Willard is a big man, but he isn't wide, like Jeffries. No, Willard is high, that's all. No chest, shoulders or back like Jeffries. I'd like to see Jeff and Jess fight. See you later."

Jack Curley, who was manager of Willard when the latter fought Jack Johnson at Havana was one of the lobbyists at the Seor today. "I just saw Willard," said Jack, "and told him that I had bet \$500 against him. I told him right to his face and got a big laugh from him. Told him to keep out of my sight, too, because every time I see him he seems to be bigger."

Dempsey, Better Man. "Jess is a good fighter but Dempsey is a better one. There's a difference of thirteen years in their ages. Jess hasn't been fighting recently and Jack has. I'll tell you, no man can lay off and come back. Willard looks good, yes, but it not from work. It's from dieting. He looks weak to me. There's no bright eye about him at all. He looks dull to me—looks like a billious cow."

"He beat Johnson on the level, but that let's him out. You know at Havana we told him day after day, and night after night that Johnson was an old man. He had that in his noodle all the time. We told him that all he had to do was to keep Johnson going and that in time he'd tire and fall. Jess never was worried. He just made Johnson do the fighting and kill himself off. It

was a square fight. "Dempsey will not let anyone rest and will ruck Jess off his feet. I think Dempsey a spread. He's no cinch."

Willard the Favorite. Jess Willard is favorite in the betting again at the Boody House, where the boys chance their dough here. They are offering \$1,000 to \$900 now or any part of it that Willard wins. On the Pari Mutel board where you bet on the rounds without picking the winner rounds, seven and eight are the most popular. Very few pick the early rounds and very few pick the eleventh. If you pick the 12th you must name your man.

STOCK MARKET

New York, June 23.—Stocks were in brisk demand at the opening of the stock market today and the list moved up without any exception. Tobacco stocks were most prominent: Tobacco Products rising 7-8 to 114 5-8, a new high record. United Cigars rose 5-8 to its new high record of 130 7-8. The steel issues were established at a higher level, Steel Common advancing 1-2 to 108 1-2; Baldwin 1 1-4-8, and Sloss Sheffield 1 1-4 to 73 3-4. Rubber stocks were also in good demand, with U. S. Rubber advancing to a new high record of 132 1-2. Ajax Rose 2 3-4 to 97 3-4. Marine Common advanced 3-4 to 53. General Motors was up one point to 238 1-4. Cerro De Pasco opened 1-2 higher at 66 1-4 and then reacted to 65 1-2. Other copper stocks made fractional advances.

Stock Quotations. Reported for The Evening Herald by Richter & Co., 6 Central Row, Hartford. Closing Prices. At G & W I 118 1/2 American Sugar 132 1/2 Am B Sugar 86 1/2 Am Tel & Tel 105 1/2 Anaconda 74 Am Smelter 87 1/2 Am Loco 88 1/2 Am Car Foundry 111 1/2 A T & S Fe 101 Balt & Ohio 73 1/2 B R T 29 1/2 Bethlehem Steel B 88 Butte & Sup 23 1/2 Chile Copper 25 1/2 Cons Gas 100 1/2 Col Fuel 55 1/2 C & O 49 1/2 Can Pac 159 1/2 Erie 70 1/2 Gt Northern 96 1/2 Kennecott 41 Mexican Pet 135 1/2 Mer M Pfd 115 1/2 Mer M 52 1/2 Miami Copper 28 National Lead 81 North Pacific 97 N Y Cent 79 1/2 N Y N H & H 31 1/2 Press Steel Car 85 1/2 Penna 49 1/2 Repub I & S 93 1/2 Reading 88 1/2 Chic R I & Pac 107 St. Paul 41 1/2 Tex Oil 270 Union Pac 137 1/2 U S Steel 108 1/2 U S Steel Pfd 116 Utah Copper 89 1/2 Westinghouse 57 1/2 Lib Bonds 3 1/2 99.30 Lib Bonds 4 1/2 95.20 Lib Bonds 4 1/2 2nd 94.22 Lib Bonds 4 1/2 95.08

MARY IRWIN WILLIS. Mrs. Mary Irwin Willis of 59 Woodland street died yesterday morning from a complication of diseases. She had been a resident of Manchester for a number of years. She is survived by her husband, Leonard Willis. The funeral will be held from the house at two o'clock Monday afternoon, with burial in the East cemetery.

Camp's Abdominal Supporters, a complete line at McNamara's Pharmacy.—adv.

The League and Other Treaties Already Signed by This Country

On this page The Herald is printing a series of letters touching every angle of the plan for a League of Nations proposed by the Paris Covenant, now awaiting ratification by the United States Senate. In accordance with the authors' wishes the individual letters are not identified with any one writer.

They are written by: William H. Taft, Ex-President of the United States. George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney General. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University. Henry W. Taft, of the New York Bar.

The Hague Convention. The Second Hague Conference in 1907 agreed upon a convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. It established a Permanent Court of Arbitration to sit at The Hague, and it provided that in questions of a legal nature and especially in the interpretation or application of international conventions arbitration is recognized by the contracting powers as the most effective and at the same time the most equitable means of settling disputes which diplomacy has failed to settle. Consequently, it would be desirable that in disputes about the above mentioned questions the contracting parties should, if the case arose, have recourse to arbitration insofar as circumstances permit.

The United States Senate, in ratifying this treaty on April 2d, 1908, did so with the following proviso, namely:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

And further: "That the United States approves this convention with the understanding that recourse to the permanent court for the settlement of differences can be had only by agreement thereto through general or special treaties of arbitration heretofore or hereafter concluded between the parties in dispute."

It further declared that the United States exercised the option contained in Article LIII of the convention, which excluded from the Permanent Court the power to frame the submission for arbitration required by general or special treaties concluded, or thereafter to be concluded, by the United States, and that the submission required by any treaty of arbitration to which the United States should be a party must be settled by a special agreement between the parties, unless the treaty should otherwise expressly provide.

Root Treaties. Following the Hague Convention, Secretary Root negotiated a series of separate treaties with different countries, whereby it was agreed—all in substantially the same form—that differences which might arise between the parties of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties, which it might not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, should be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Hague Convention, provided they did not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting states, and did not concern the interests of third parties. Three treaties further provided that in each individual case the contracting parties should conclude a special agreement defining the matter in dispute which was to be submitted to arbitration, which agreement defining the matter in dispute which was to be submitted to arbitration, which agreements should be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Most of these treaties were limited to a period of five years; a number of them have since been extended, and are now in force. The countries with which they were made include among others Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Norway.

Knox Treaties. During the Taft Administration, Secretary Knox negotiated similar treaties with Brazil, Ecuador and Uruguay. He also negotiated treaties with Great Britain and France, which were ratified March 5, 1912, where-

by it was agreed that all differences relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned, by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other, are justiciable, by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to arbitration at The Hague. These agreements constituted treaties of arbitration which bound the contracting parties to submit all questions of the character mentioned to arbitration by The Hague tribunal. They went further, and provided that questions of difference arising between the parties, not of the character which it was agreed should be submitted to arbitration, should be investigated by a joint high commission, to be constituted in accordance with the provisions of the treaty; and bound the parties not to go to war over such questions until one year after the report of the commission. But the Senate, while voting to ratify these treaties, amended them in certain particulars, and in the resolution of ratification, reserved from their operation questions affecting the admission of aliens, the territorial integrity of the several states of the United States, the alleged indebtedness of monied obligations of any state, and any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance

of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely governmental policy."

The amendment of the treaties by the Senate, however, prevented their ratification by the President, and neither of them became effective.

Bryan Treaties. Under the Wilson Administration, Secretary Bryan negotiated a series of treaties, in 1913-1914, with twenty-one different countries, which were ratified by the Senate without any reservation whatever, whereby the high contracting parties agreed, "the disputes between them of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission to be constituted in the manner prescribed" in a designated article of the treaty. They further agreed not to declare war or begin hostilities over any such question during such investigation and report.

Covenant a Logical Step. In view of this history, it is but a conservative step forward now to agree with all the other powers composing the League of Nations to refer to arbitration any justiciable dispute which may arise with any of them, and to submit to the Council for investigation and report any question of a different character, and also not to resort to war until either arbitration or investigation shall have been concluded, and even then, not to make war against a party which shall comply with an arbitral award, or the unanimous recommendation of the Council.

The Yanks went ahead standing still. While they were kept idle by rain the White Sox and Indians were beaten.

Leslie Mann's double followed a base on balls to Flack and a sacrifice by Pick. So the Cubs beat the Cards.

Bill Bolden, a recruit pitcher from the Lincoln Memorial college of Tennessee, made his debut as a pitcher with the Cards.

Getting two single, a double and a triple was not enough to satisfy Eddie Rousch. In addition, Eddie robbed Casey Stengel of a home run. The Reds won easily.

The Browns and White Sox made nine hits each off Clotte and Wellman but the Browns bunched their hits, which made it tough for Clotte.

The weather man scored heavily against the major league schedule. He stopped four games in one big inning.

Johnny Jones, former Great Lakes infielder, reported today to Manager Huggins, of the Yanks.

CASH TO BEAT REDS. Washington, June 23.—The government was provided today with financial means with which to deal with the Bolshevik and anarchist menace in the United States when the Senate adopted provisions in the Sundry civil bill for \$2,000,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, \$300,000 for the deportation of aliens, and \$450,000 for the naturalization service of the Department of Labor—a total of \$2,750,000.

Headline History of the World War

What Happened June 23. 1914. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, assassinated. Europe ablaze. American attention meantime centered on Mexico. Forces of General Huerta defeated by Villa at Aguascalientes. 1915. United States protests to Germany against sinking of the William P. Frye by cruiser Eltel Friedrich. Mexican distraction subsiding. Huerta arrested at Mexican border by U. S. officials. Italy breaks with Turkey. Russians retreat across River Dniester. Warsaw in danger. Germans bombard Arras. 1916. French gain at Verdun. Roosevelt begins organizing own army division for European service. National Guard hurrying toward Mexican border. 1917. Brazil revokes decree of neutrality. Canadians and Anzacs make heroic attack on Lens. British advance on two-mile front and penetrate Avion. Germans capture French position on mile front at Hill 304. north of Verdun. Unofficial announcement of arrival of first American troops in France causes Secretary Baker to decide on censorship of all news. 1918. Americans hold eight parts of line from Montdidier to Refort. Austria seeking peace through Spain. Kerensky reaches Paris. Moscow reported taken by Bolsheviks. Germans beaten on two fronts, lose 1,400; French gain on Aisne, British near the Lys.

The Sleeping Room Ideal

WHEN you start out the day by opening your eyes on pleasant surroundings, cheerfulness and a sunny disposition are bound to result. So make your bedroom, your room from nightfall till break of day, attractive and pleasing. The style assortment and the price range makes it possible for you to select a suite here that meets with your particular fancy.

Watkins Brothers Inc.
"Assistant Home Makers"

OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

Call at our office and we will show you plans for modern homes suitable for your needs.

We'll build to suit your demands
We charge nothing for services
Let us explain our proposition

THE MANCHESTER LUMBER CO.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, MASON'S SUPPLIES AND COAL

SPEED UP

In OUR Summer School and let us place you in a Good Office Position. June 30 will be a good time to start.

THE CONNECTICUT BUSINESS COLLEGE
ODD FELLOWS BUILDING, SOUTH MANCHESTER
G. H. WILCOX, Principal

Used Car Bargains

1917 Maxwell in first class condition, new tires, At-water & Kemp system.
Late season 1915 Model Overland Touring Car, new tires, in good running order. Price \$450
Model 640 Hudson Coupe, tires almost new, paint in good shape, would make a good doctor's car, price right.
FISK TIRES—Mileage guarantee raised to 6,000; no increase in price. 30x 31-2 tire \$18.50. Other sizes at proportionately low prices.

CENTRAL GARAGE

G. F. GOODSPEED
Main and Middle Turnpike Phone 300

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING HERALD

They Hold Diplomas From Our High School

The Graduating Class of 1919



Wesley Glenney
President



Josephine Keith
Vice-President



Paul Ballsieper Raymond Bowers James Burke Robert Crockett Winifred Fox Mary Hannon Irma Johnson Gladys Knowles Elva McCormick Sylvester O'Gorman
 Ruby Beebe Luther Browning Dorothy Carr Winnifred Crockett Helen Fringellin Leo Hannon Leonard Johnson Orville Lamb Christine McMenemy Harriet Packard
 Sherwood Beechler Veneda Browning Margaret Cheney Walter Dunn Lucie Gerard Hazel Hughes William Kearns Olive Little Olive McMenemy Marion Packard
 Ruth Benson Marie Brugman Ralph Collins Sadie Elman George Gould Marion Jacobson Helen Kelleher Elmore Lundine James McHamard Evaline Pentland
 Irene Benson Mary Burke Kathryn Cox Fred Finnegan Dorothy Grant Edith Jeffers Isabel Kjellson Edward Lynch Hannah Moriarty Gordon Peters

GRADUATION EXERCISES SOUND NOTE OF VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Dunn belongs a portion of the credit for her excellent work as accompanist throughout the evening.

Helen Kelleher.

An inspiring essay was that of Miss Helen Kelleher on the "Spirit of France." She pictured the ruin wrought in that land by the German hordes and paid an eloquent tribute to the spirit of the French that enabled them so long withstand the "German science of devilry." Here again was sounded the victory note that was so noticeable throughout the evening.

Ruth Benson.

A comprehensive and interesting account of the development of writing from the man of the stone age, painfully carving a single word a day, to the modern trained stenographer dashing off five words a second, was told by Miss Ruth Benson.

Leonard Johnson.

How the truest story of the great war was told in painting and not in words was the subject of the essay by Leonard Johnson. He referred to the Germans as "that brute force devoid of soul," "blood-thirsty wolves of the sea" and as the "world's greatest enemy." It was in workers of art produced by artists since the war began that we received the truest idea of German infamy and of the high and noble qualities of some of their victims, said the speaker. He referred to the picture of the execution of Edith Cavel as an example of this.

Margaret Cheney.

"The Value of a College Education" was the subject of Miss Margaret Cheney's essay. She spoke in an easy pleasing manner and gracefully touched on the many delightful advantages that follow and accompany a course of instruction in college or university. The friendships formed in college, the intellectual delight of gaining knowl-

edge, the business advantages that result from college training, the breadth of mind and capacity for reflection that sweeten old age; all of these were depicted in Miss Cheney's oration.

Evaline Pentland.

The high honor of delivering the valedictory fell to Miss Evaline Pentland and her effort last evening fully bore out her splendid record for scholarship and daily excellence in High School work. "The American Spirit" was her subject and she told how three great men might be said to embody this spirit and represent all the great qualities that we like to claim for the true American. These were Washington, Lincoln and Wilson. Liberty, equality and democracy, said the speaker, are the three principles on which this country is based. To Washington we owe our liberty, Lincoln established the principle of equality and to Wilson we look for the fulfillment of our

ideal of democracy.

Diplomas Presented.

The presentation of diplomas was made by Howell Cheney who spoke in part as follows:

"Members of the class of Nineteen-nineteen, parents and friends; As we have sat here listening to this splendid program many things have come to us that we would like to have said but the members of this class have said them so much better that now they hardly seem worth while.

"Yet we must express our joy and gratitude to you this evening for the work which you have done. What we feel is a curious mixture of joy and anxiety—joy for you in what you have done, anxiety for us in that we have perhaps not done all that we might have done to help you in splendid efforts.

"You not only enjoy a disciplined mind and trained intelligence but you have a mind set free for intelligent and independent action. You now have the power to make yourselves, not as we are, but something bigger, better, truer. The broadening years have brought you a vision of that only true democracy—the democracy of intelligence.

"We, the citizens of Manchester present to you these diplomas hoping that you may carry them on in the spirit of your motto—"Not for self but for all"—into a happier and truer completion of its meaning."

Mr. Cheney concluded by paying a warm tribute to Superintendent Verplanck who, this June, completes 26 years of service in the Manchester schools.

"There is hardly a man, declared Mr. Cheney, "who has a greater opportunity to mould his will and personality into the town of Manchester than has Mr. Verplanck." The audience greeted this statement with hearty applause.

The program follows:
Largo, Handel
Chorus.

Our National Sport,
Hannah Josepha Moriarty.
War Modified Education,
James Leo Burke.

(Continued on Page 6.)



Isabel Weir
Ethel Weldon



Edith Weldon
Alfreda Wennerstrom



THE FACULTY.

Harry Sandén
Philip Shaw
Henry Smith
Frances Spillane
Thomas Spillane

Randall Toop
Marion Tyler
Eugenie Van Speybroeck
Marjorie Waddell
Alice Wehr



M. D. Sullivan and grandson, Kenneth Lee Juno, are visiting relatives in Syracuse, N. Y.

A son, Charles Gordon, was born at the Hartford hospital this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grimes of Wells street.

Cheney Brothers' employees are looking forward to the vacation over the Fourth, as it is planned to close the mills from Thursday evening until Monday morning.

Mrs. J. D. Henderson of Pearl street is spending a two weeks' vacation with her daughter, Mrs. R. F. Gray, at the latter's summer cottage at Narragansett Bay, R. I.

The Odd Fellows of King David Lodge will attend the morning service at the North Congregational church tomorrow in a body.

They will go from the Center to the north end by special trolley. The members are to assemble at the hall at nine o'clock and will march to the East cemetery where they will decorate the graves of deceased brothers.

Sunset Rebekah lodge will join with King David Lodge of Odd Fellows in attending a memorial service at the North Congregational church tomorrow morning.

The members are requested to assemble at Odd Fellows' hall at ten o'clock and go to the north end by trolley in a body. Before going to the church the Odd Fellows will meet at the hall and march to the East cemetery where the graves of deceased members will be decorated.

The Rebekahs decorated the graves of their deceased members Monday evening, June 16.

BOY SCOUT BENEFIT TO BE A GOOD SHOW

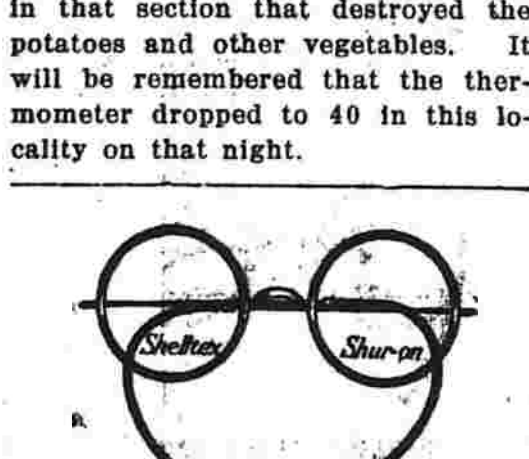
Movies, Scout Drill and Concert by Salvation Army Band to be Some of the Attractions.

The committee of arrangements for the benefit show for Troop 5, Boy Scouts of America, is planning to put on a most pleasing evening's entertainment. During the moving picture show, a reel on Boy Scout work and a drama reel will be shown.

BACK FROM FISHING TRIP THROUGH NEW BRUNSWICK

William Foulds and Son Report Good Luck in Waters There—Severe Frost Last Sunday.

William Foulds, Sr., with his son William arrived home yesterday afternoon from a three weeks' fishing trip to the wilds of New Brunswick. They were with a party of Boston men. Mr. Foulds said last evening that the party caught all the fish that they wanted and then some.



QUALITY AND PRICES ARE WHAT COUNTS

We believe in giving a square deal to all, which means perfect vision, highest quality goods and low prices. As we sell six times as many glasses as anyone else in Manchester we can afford to sell them cheaper.

TO ASK 8TH-DISTRICT TO BACK PLAYGROUND

Will Call Special Meeting Soon—Estimate That \$500 Will Be Necessary.

A special meeting of the voters of the Eighth School and Utilities District is to be called within a few days for the purpose of making a special appropriation to cover the expenses of the proposed playground. The petition to the president and board of directors was circulated yesterday afternoon and last night.

Work on the playground will be started at once and it is expected that it will be ready for use in a comparatively short time. The playground will be kept open during July and August, the same as those at the South End.

Park Theater

Next to the Lee Kids the greatest child actress on the screen today is Baby Marie Osborne. She has been shown in Manchester two or three times and every time her name was advertised monster crowds responded.

Baby Osborne will be seen tonight at the Park theater in a super feature called "The Doll," and there is little doubt that the Popular Playhouse will be taxed to the utmost to accommodate the crowd.

Circle Theater

The most remarkable case of aphasia ever pictured in fiction is that of "Quality," the Vitagraph picture starring Earle Williams, and which will be seen in the Circle theater tonight. Robbed of memory by an accident, he is so convinced against his will that he is another man that he marries a titled and beautiful English woman whose husband had vanished a year before on their wedding night.

Mr. Williams shows his great dramatic power in depicting his struggle between love and honor before he finally accepts the woman as his wife, a struggle that is continued by the haunting guilt and fear that some day the real husband will return to claim his own. Love triumphs and is revealed to be in the right at the close.

This compelling drama of love and mystery and dual identity is adapted from the novel of the same name, written by Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey, and was filmed at Vitagraph's Hollywood studio under the direction of James Young. In the supporting cast are Katherine Adams, Joyce Moore, James Carpenter, Robert Bolder, George Pierce, and Ronald Byram.

On the same bill will be the serial "The Tiger's Trail," the Pathe News and a two reel comedy.

For tomorrow "The Isle of Intrigue" will be the feature. On Monday and Tuesday, Manchester's favorite the Lee Kids will be seen in their latest success, "Smiles."

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Open West Side Grounds Saturday, July 12th. In the Tennis Tournament at the Recreation Center, the Ladies' Singles Division are rapidly nearing the finish. Miss MacLean will play Miss Russell in the Third Round, the winner will then enter finals, her opponent being Miss Alden who has won all of her matches to date.

SUMMER SWIMMING SCHEDULE AT THE "REC."

Men. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. Thursday 5 to 6 p. m. Saturday 2.30 to 5 p. m. Ladies. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. Tuesday, 5 to 6. Thursday, 4 to 5.

GRADUATION EXERCISES SOUND NOTE OF VICTORY

(Continued from Page 5.)

After a Dream, ... Gabriel Faure Girls' Glee Club. The Spirit of France, Helen Florence Kelleher.

The Development of Phonography, Ruth Irene Benson. Art in Warfare, Leonard Hilding Johnson.

Moonlit Meadows, Alphonso Czubka Chorus. The Value of a College Education, Margaret Ireland Cheney.

Valedictory, The American Spirit, Eyaline Delsy Pentland. Three American Songs, C. W. Cadman.

(a) From the Land of the Sky-blue Water. (b) Far Off I Hear a Lover's Flute. (c) The Moon Drops Low.

Presentation of Diplomas—for the Committee. Mr. Howell Cheney. Class Song. Even Bravest Heart May Swell, (From Faust) by Charles Gounod Chorus.

The Essays

Editor's Note: It is with reluctance that we omit some of the essays delivered last evening by the graduating students. Lack of space makes this imperative in today's issue but they will appear in Monday's Herald.

OUR NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Evaline Pentland. The American Spirit! What does that suggest to us? It is something that is big, broad and noble, but hardly to be expressed in words. It is not a new invention of the modern day, but something which has been going on for ages.

We have as an ideal, George Washington, the father of our country who suffered the hardships of war to preserve the ideals of his people. Many a time the road was long, weary, and rough; for, to lead a people is not all joy. He might have let another undertake this responsibility, but the Americanism the bigmindedness of the man called him to the colors.

In the second vision we see the Spirit of '61, here again is shown that same loyal, sacrificing Spirit. Though the American people cherished peace, their sense of freedom and liberty would not permit them to see their fellow men enslaved. We have two sides of the American Spirit shown, but it is ever noble, each seeking to uphold its ideals.

The editor of the paper thoroughly explained the game and in the course of his account we read: "The fielder cannot catch the batted ball and thus put the man 'out,' he may hurl the ball at the runner. If the runner is struck in this manner he is 'out.'" The editor was not wrong when he made this statement for that was an actual fact.

There is no need to describe the game and further, for there is no one who does not know baseball and who has not seen, if not participated in, a game. But when baseball started about sixty years or so ago, the game looked very different.

THE VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION. Margaret I. Cheney. What will the members of the graduating class do next year? It is an all-absorbing question which we must consider seriously, and which tonight seems unusually important.

Physical welfare is cared for by college athletics. It often happens that the companionship of worth-while people strengthens our sense of honor; certainly college training fosters the habit of promptness—and both these qualities are business assets.

Since then, the game has spread rapidly, not only over America, but to Europe, Asia and Australia. Our national pastime is the greatest sport in the world!

The war through which we have just come, has done much towards the spreading of baseball. The French adopted it as a means of improving their hand grenade throwing. When the Americans arrived in France the "polish" noticed that our "dough boys" were able to throw grenades with much more accuracy and skill than they. So they decided to go to the root of the matter and find out where the reason for our superiority lay.

Johnny Evers, who taught baseball "overs there," says they learn very quickly, and he holds out bright prospects for the future. On the other hand, Christy Mathewson thinks that Mr. Evers is too optimistic. He does not see such a brilliant future for baseball in France.

The French, he says, don't like the idea of playing "catcher." There seems to be something formidable and repulsive to the man who wears the mask and chest protector. If you want the French to play a game," says Matty, "you've got to furnish the catcher." They have shown ability at base-running, but you've got to put them on the bases to give them a chance to run.

As a result of the war, England also, has been invaded by our national game. The English play stiffly and have a very dignified aspect. This is due to the English game "cricket" which is played in very stately fashion. Last Fourth of July, the United States Army and Navy teams played a game in England. There was much cheering and yelling during the game, which the Navy won, with the score of 2 to 1.

OUR NATIONAL SPORT. Hannah J. Moriarty. "Batter-up!" The ring of the umpire's voice echoes around the field. The crowd gathers closer, anxiously awaiting what come next. The masked man behind the bat bends low, his eyes on the pitcher, while the pitcher with great precision flings the ball and sizes up the man at the bat.

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deniable values of a college education. To begin with, a college education is a sound business investment. We have been accustomed to think of scholars as dreamers—vague and unbusiness-like. But there is a practical value in "book learning" too.

The habit of sustained labor, the development of thought, power, the ability to successfully grapple with new problems, are all invaluable attributes in business. There is an increasing demand for intelligent, well-educated men and women in special branches and in big business enterprises.

Physical welfare is cared for by college athletics. It often happens that the companionship of worth-while people strengthens our sense of honor; certainly college training fosters the habit of promptness—and both these qualities are business assets.

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