

WIVES & ROMANCES

Mattie Mayfield was the village spinster, and strange as it may seem, she did in a manner elected or appointed herself to that post, though she did it unwittingly. Her widowed mother died when Mattie was in her early teens, and Mattie had to help out her mother's inheritance by doing part of the work. She was ambitious to become a teacher, so she let down her dresses, and in those days the letting down of the dresses signified an age of dignity and discretion, and Mattie must have had an impression on the school board. She put her hair up very high, practiced her prayers and prayers religiously before her mirror till her mouth lost its habit of dimpling and turning itself up at the corners as she finished and happy by its ardent thanks. She had made a better soldier of him, he said; had relieved his mind and from now on she would be content with her soldier, too. The other she read through twice. Scotty was telling her how she was the most wonderful woman she had ever known, and she almost gave up smiling, took up a staid middle-aged life in somber clothes at twenty-eight—and that is in a village—and so she became the village spinster. She knew also that some people who had felt the weight of her scorn on occasion had called her Meddlesome Mattie.

One evening she sat in her room, before her tiny stove, she said the name to herself, but in a new tone, a determined, respectful tone. "Yes," she murmured, "that's just what I shall do. I'll be Meddlesome Mattie."

Of course love can come "tight upon" the boys any time when they swap jockey-kick, and so Ben was chaperoned to the romance which culminated when he and Scotty were allowed to come out on sick leave. And Scotty was given no second invitation to spend his leave with Ben. There were two very happy couples indeed that made a goodly number of the walks and drives about the village.

Corporal Scott tried to convince Mattie that it would not be in her best interest to give up the romance in true love. And the romance in true love was to be a favorite pupil of her, Bonnie Clay Remington. Poor little Bonnie had done a terrible thing and the gossip went on for many weeks, but she could not withstand the venom of it all. She was ill, confined through the summer to her home, while the young husband who had been so chaste and dandy as the first, fretted his heart out because the rash act, so Bonnie now called it, had wrought so much unhappiness to her. Her happiness was dearer to him than anything else on earth. Of course, it was a dreadful thing in a place where no one else had ever run away and got married. But the fact that Bonnie had been betrothed to death by his mad passion, related to her by her disappointed and nagging mother, moved Mattie to angry tears.

BROWN CHIFFON VELVET

This charming afternoon gown is fashioned in brown chiffon velvet. It has bands of satin trimming of the same shade. The hat is of brown velvet with a trim of brown velvet and soft band and bow of satin forms the sole trimming.

NEWEST HANDBAG IS OF FUR Convenience Matches the Muff, Toque or Trimming of Coat—Many Other Striking Designs

Really perhaps there is nothing very novel in the handbags of the moment. But just the same there are new and novel things being introduced. One of these is a handbag of soft band and bow of satin forms the sole trimming.

They never go back. A brother-in-law of mine who is in France wrote me about one of his pals who had been taken sick and was being examined by a physician. The physician found that the fellow was being betrothed to death by his mad passion, related to her by her disappointed and nagging mother, moved Mattie to angry tears.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

At the request of the Governor of the State that "a complete and practical plan for needed improvements in our school system" should be prepared by the State Board of Education, that body directed its Assistant Secretary to draw up such a plan. That plan was prepared and submitted to the legislature in based on those considerations.

Our schools cannot be maintained at their present standard—much less improved—without greatly increasing the expenditure of money for school purposes. It is especially important that teachers salaries should be materially increased.

It is not possible to raise by local taxation the greatly increased sums necessary to maintain the schools at the desired efficiency. It is a necessary condition that it is necessary to utilize the indirect taxing power of the state to provide the necessary funds. The plan does not contemplate any increase in direct taxation.

Remember the Guarantee. When buying gloves, stockings and other articles with a time guarantee, mark on your calendar the date of purchase and then mark ahead the day when the guarantee expires. On which the calendar for that month when you have put the guarantee on the calendar, it will be guaranteed to you.

Head This Warning

Warning has been sent by the United States Treasury Dept. against the sale of War stamps of the 1918 issue to the aid of the Red Cross. While stamps of all who can do so to relieve the suffering in our country and the interest therein, it is pointed out that if a sale must be made, stamps should be taken only to the extent of the price paid, and the balance should be returned to the Government. No stamps should be sold for less than \$4.33. To do otherwise is to be treated as a criminal and liable to a fine and imprisonment.

Francis Miner, son of John F. and Mrs. Mine, and Miss Nan Walden, daughter of Dr. T. H. Walden and Mrs. Walden were married at St. James Roman Catholic church Wednesday morning. A nuptial mass was celebrated by Rev. James P. Timmins. The church was well filled with relatives and friends of the happy young couple. The bride was attended by Miss Alice McEvitt. John Morarty was best man. The bride and bridesmaid each wore dark blue traveling suits with hats to match and carriage bouquets of sweethearts.

Local youths foiled in attempt to stock up on wet goods. The saloon of Peter N. Larson on Charter Oak street was entered early Saturday morning by two local young men who were caught with the goods and were later haled to the police court. Harry McCormick of Charter Oak street, who had been attending a large party in the city, was on his way home at one o'clock Saturday morning and as he passed the Larson saloon he saw a man named Larson saloon he thought he heard a door close.

Freight service being reduced. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which is now under Federal control, finds it necessary to curtail in some measure the freight service on the line. This is due to the very much slackened business, in which there now is a very decided shrinkage in the territory covered by that railroad and its subsidiary lines.

Advertisement in The News

PERUNA Made Me a Well Man. Mr. Louis Young, 205 Merriman St., Rochester, N. Y. writes: "I suffered for thirty years with chronic head trouble, earache, and nose troubles. I took a bottle of Peruna and I took it carefully, and I feel better than I have for many years. I am a well man now."

69th Annual Statement AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES AETNA CASUALTY & SURETY CO. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President

Table with 4 columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES, Total Income in 1918, and 12th Annual Statement. Includes sub-tables for AETNA CASUALTY & SURETY CO. and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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WISE ECONOMISTS ARE VISITING OUR STORE DAILY. During Our FEBRUARY CLEAN UP SALE IT PAYS TO DO SO. Throughout the store low prices prevail on every line of desirable goods.

RUBINOW SPECIALTY SHOP. EYE SIGHT TESTING EYE GLASSES and SPECTACLES. Main Block FARR STREET. WALTER OLIVER. Hours 10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

CONN. CO. WINS \$10,000 SUIT. The action of Harry M. Burke of South Manchester, an administrator of the estate of Albin Roe late of South Manchester, against the Connecticut Company came up for trial this week in the superior court.

Substitute for TEETH. My 85 Sen on the life and the first thing that I did was to get a pair of dentures. I had a set made by Dr. W. King D.D.S. Inc.

Honorably Discharged Arrived Home. Harry Thornton of the U. S. Navy has received a honorable discharge from the service and is now at his home on Spring Street.

Sold Drug Store. Albin Peterson who has conducted a drug store in the Johnson block on Main Street, South Manchester for the past nine years, disposed of his business this week.

Relieved of Catarrh Due to La Grippe, Thanks to PERUNA. Mrs. Laura Berberick, 69 years old, of 1205 Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J., writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe."

Public Forum
MR. CHANDLER
MISINFORMED?
Exceptions Taken To Have Been Made By Him

Mr. Chandler's speech at the annual dinner of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Thursday evening, February 13, 1919, the writer had the honor of attending...

It is not that Mr. Chandler was well informed regarding the actual conditions of Sweden as a neutral country...

In order to fairly understand Sweden's position and relation with these islands, it is necessary to state that the islands in question cover approximately 300,000 square miles...

While the title of the Tiffany jewelry store was in New York City on a business trip last week, he found the matter there unconventionally...

Dr. D. C. Y. Henry is giving a 1919 Chamber of Commerce in the automobile exhibit in New York...

It is announced that John Simpson, who has been in the United States...

Looking Backward
Twenty-Five Years
To Happening Than
Recorded in The News

Albert Taylor and his son Richard had gone to Canada to buy a...

The Mather Electric Company's North was running but for four days...

John R. Cheney was appointed administrator on the estate of the late Frank Bookman...

LOUIS XVII Dining Suite of 9 pieces in Jacobean style. There is Buffet, 50 inches long...

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BROWN THOMPSON
Hartford's Shopping Center
Another Chapter of February Sale Prices as Offered Now on Fine Furniture

NEVER HAVE WE HAD BETTER VALUES FOR YOU IN FINE SUITES AND SEPARATE PIECES THAN THIS FEBRUARY...

LOUIS XVII Dining Suite of 9 pieces in Jacobean style. There is Buffet, 50 inches long, table with 24 inch top...

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of Nations at General Meeting
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INSURANCE
Special Trips to WASHINGTON
TON and BERMDA.

WALL PAPERS
PAINTS & SUPPLIES
PAINTING and DECORATING
Will Be Glad to Estimate On
Your Work.

CALL TO RECONSTRUCT

Church Council Lays Down Lines to Guide in Solving Post-War Problems.

TO INSURE SOCIAL JUSTICE

Re-employment, Labor Reform, Social Betterment, Economic Conditions and Relations Between Employer and Worker Subjects of Official Pronouncement.

Drawn up by the four bishops who represent the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in America in the administration of the National Catholic War Council, an official pronouncement on the social and economic reconstruction problem facing this nation has been issued from the headquarters of this church council in Washington, D. C.

The document bears the signatures of Bishop Peter J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill.; Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Toledo, O.; Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York City and Bishop William T. Russell of Charleston, S. C., and reads in part as follows:

Foreword.
"The ending of the Great War has brought peace. But the only safeguard of peace is social justice and a contented people. The deep unrest so emphatically and so widely voiced throughout the world is the most serious menace to the future peace of every nation and of the entire world. Great problems face us. They cannot be put aside; they must be met and solved as a part of this advantage should be lost or given up in time of peace."

Housing for Working Classes.
"Housing projects for war workers which have been completed or almost completed by the government of the United States have cost some forty million dollars and are found in eleven cities. While the Federal Government cannot continue this work in time of peace, the example and precedent that it has set and the experience and knowledge that it has developed should not be forthwith neglected and lost. The great cities in which congestion and other forms of bad housing are disagreeably apparent ought to take up and continue the work at least to such an extent as will remove the worst features of a special condition of a special character."

Replacement of Men in Service.
"The first problem in the process of reconstruction is the industrial replacement of the discharged soldiers and sailors. The majority of these will undoubtedly return to their previous occupations. However, a very large number of them will either find their previous places closed to them or will be eager to consider the possibility of more attractive employments. The most important single measure for meeting this situation that has yet been suggested is the placement of such men on farms. Several months ago Secretary Lane recommended Congress that returning soldiers and sailors should be given the opportunity to work at good wages upon some part of the millions upon millions of acres of arid, swamp and cut-over timber lands in order to prepare them for cultivation. President Wilson, in his annual address to Congress, endorsed the proposal. As fast as this preliminary work has been performed the men should be assisted by government loans to establish themselves as farmers, either as owners or as tenants having long-time leases."

Farm Colonies.
"It is essential that both the work of preparation and the subsequent settlement of the land should be effected by groups or colonies, not by men living independently of one another and in degrading isolation. A plan of this sort is already in operation in England. The importance of the project as an item of social reform program is obvious. It would afford employment to thousands upon thousands, would greatly increase the number of farm owners and independent farmers and would tend to lower the cost of living by increasing the amount of agricultural products. If it is to assume any considerable proportions it must be carried out by the governments of the United States and the several States. Should it be undertaken by these authorities and operated on a systematic and generous scale it would easily become one of the most beneficial reforms measures that has ever been attempted."

Employment Service.
"The reinstatement of the soldiers and sailors in urban industries will no doubt be facilitated by the United States Employment Service. This agency has attained a fair degree of development and efficiency during the war. Unfortunately there is some danger that it will go out of existence or be greatly weakened at the end of the period of demobilization. It is the obligation of Congress to continue and strengthen this important institution. The problem of unemployment is with us always. Its solution requires the cooperation of many agencies and the use of many methods, but the primary and indispensable instrument is a national system of labor exchanging acting in harmony with State, municipal and private employment bureaus."

Women War Workers.
"One of the most important problems of readjustment is that created by the presence in industry of immense numbers of women who have taken the places of men during the war. Mere justice, to say nothing of a Christian duty, dictates that these women should not be compelled to suffer any greater loss of livelihood than is absolutely necessary for their services to the nation have been accorded only to the extent of the war. The nation should not only be prepared to meet the needs of the women who have taken the places of men during the war, but should also be prepared to meet the needs of the men who have been displaced from their jobs by women war workers. This is the fundamental principle of social justice."

They were called upon to do this. The general principle is clear: No woman worker should remain in any occupation that is harmful to health or otherwise. Women should disappear as quickly as possible from such tasks as conducting and guarding street cars, cleaning and mending uniforms, etc. Another general principle is that the proportion of women in industry ought to be kept within the smallest practical limits. If we have an efficient national employment service, if a goodly number of the returned soldiers and sailors are placed on the land and if wages and the demand for goods are kept up to the level which is usually attained after the war, it should be possible to take care of the women who have been displaced from their jobs by men. Another general principle is that the proportion of women in industry ought to be kept within the smallest practical limits. If we have an efficient national employment service, if a goodly number of the returned soldiers and sailors are placed on the land and if wages and the demand for goods are kept up to the level which is usually attained after the war, it should be possible to take care of the women who have been displaced from their jobs by men.

National War Labor Board.
"One of the most beneficial governmental organizations of the war is the National War Labor Board. Upon the basis of a few fundamental principles, unanimously adopted by the representatives of labor, capital and the public, it has prevented innumerable strikes and raised wages to decent levels in many different industries throughout the country. Its main guiding principles have been a family living wage for all male adult laborers, recognition of the right of labor to organize and to deal with employers through its representatives and no coercion of non-union laborers by members of the union. The War Labor Board ought to be continued in existence by Congress and endowed with all the power for effective action that it can possess under the Federal Constitution. The principles, methods, machinery and results of this institution constitute a definite and far-reaching gain for social justice. No part of this advantage should be lost or given up in time of peace."

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THRIFT STAMPS AS VALENTINES.
That St. Valentine's Day is approaching is indicated by displays in the windows of the stationers and card and valentines trifle bearing vivid crimson hearts and other appropriate emblems. The character of the day, however, has considerably changed, and an inquirer was surprised when told recently that the exchange of valentines is now often between women or persons who delight to send occasional friendly greetings, than between sweethearts or would-be lovers. The more sentimental sort are especially inclined for children, and some characters are shown. The hearts and arrows and Cupids still adorn them, but many are also of military character, with soldiers in khaki, sailors in blue, they are Red Cross nurses, and even guns, tanks and other paraphernalia of war.

A THRIFTY QUARTETTE.
Eleven days of February, the 12th to the 22nd inclusive, offer unique opportunity for special appeals to the loyalty, conservation and zeal—all the qualities inherent in the finest types of patriotism of the American people—and also to the tenderness and sentimentality which give charm to everyday living. The mere mention of the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln carries an incentive to patriotic fervor and all of its component characteristics, and time-honored St. Valentine's Day arouses the more delicate emotions of the human heart. This is a wonderful galaxy of occasions for the display of sentiment, but these are practical days, and to omit a suggestion of the most important thrift would imply a deplorable lack of up-to-dateness.

Next to St. Nicholas, St. Valentine is a patron saint of children. The advent of the postman on the 14th of February is hailed with squeals of delight, and the secrecy which surrounds the personality of the senders of the valentines adds a fascinating touch of mystery.

Most of the pretty mistakes come from grown-ups, from the sisters and cousins and aunts who grasp every opportunity to contribute to the happiness of their small relatives,—and anything original for the purpose is eagerly sought. Thrift is the watchword of the hour, and why should not the valentines be used to emphasize this importance? Why not utilize the new issue of Thrift and War Savings Stamps? Attached to a pretty valentine, especially one of patriotic character, a little green Thrift Stamp would be prized by the recipient for its intrinsic worth, and would also convey the most laudable suggestions, such as economy, patriotism and helpfulness.

Are you a wise spender? Wise spending is regarded as a highly important preliminary to thrift by the U. S. Treasury. As part of its campaign for promoting popular savings through Thrift and War Savings Stamps during 1918, it has issued through its Savings Division the following definition of wise spending, which merits the thoughtful attention of every family and every individual who would get ahead in life:

Wise spending implies the balancing of all needs and of all means, and the saving of the surplus. It means a way to meet the most urgent needs, even if lesser ones have to be left unmet; in essence it means a sort of budget making. When all the needs and means are balanced, it does essentially lie to take comprehensive view of both needs and means.

Perhaps the most important and difficult problem in connection with wise spending (or saving) is to realize the relative importance of the needs to be met. It is to be met, but to live well now and in the future.

WHILE IN FRANCE, FRANKLIN succeeded in floating a loan to help finance the war for independence. He sought the colonies, but more than that, by his tact, kindness of manner and ability as a statesman, he secured moral support for the colonists' struggle which was manifested by France in many ways. This cannot be people through a war in freedom greater than that being fought while Franklin was in France—the

freedom of the world—to pay back a portion of the loan granted the United States by France since Franklin's day. On Franklin's 113th birthday, Jan. 17, was launched the big drive for the sale of War Savings Thrift Stamps. Because he was a pioneer of thrift and a man of ability as well as a true patriot, the Government has paid his high honor by placing his likeness on the issue of War Savings Stamps.

CHILDREN, THRIFT AND PATRIOTISM.
In summing up the total of War Savings Stamp activity in 1917, the remarkable records made by children in the schools are shown. This was not only a real amount of proceeds to help to the Government, but was also money for the children themselves when the stamps were matured. The prospect of financial gain, even as it may be, is but a small part of the reason for the children's interest in Thrift and the lessons in patriotism which the young folks have received.

Parents have been accused, justly, of over-indulging the children, and it is true that many children grow to maturity with no conception of the value of money until forced to earn for themselves. Even then they are ignorant as to how to apportion their income, because untaught, and their thought of contributing to the general welfare does not enter into such planning as they are able to do.

That there is no loss without some gain" is as true now as ever, and one of the reasons for the general welfare of the country has been accumulated by the War Savings Stamps. Though the funds for the general welfare are denied in order to help and uplift, they represent the finest type of patriotism, and these the children are acquiring through the medium of the tiny blue Government assurance which, purchased methodically, quickly grows to be the more valuable War Savings Stamps.

The little Thrift Stamps are laying a broad foundation for American citizenship upon which the years may build. It is cause for congratulation that the children are to be taught to save, and that they always have, and the needs of the Government are still greater. There is no excuse for us if we neglect the opportunity to drive the lesson home.

HOW MOVIE HELPED WIN THE WAR.
Moritz is a name which indicates that the diminutive individual who bears it first saw the light in a head which was ruled by an autocratic ear, but Moritz is a loyal American and eagerly doing his part to help along the torch of liberty. He goes to school in a big New England city, where one day he handed in the following composition to his teacher:

"One day in August my teacher, a little green Thrift Stamp, came to the house with a letter in his hand. He had signed my name and had given me a Thrift Stamp to start with for helping him sell stamps on Sunday. I read in the papers of the German mustard gas and how many American soldiers had been gassed, and then I made up my mind to try to help. I bought a Thrift Stamp with what I earned. The German letter said that the Thrift Stamp was the best thing I could do to help. I bought a Thrift Stamp with what I earned. The German letter said that the Thrift Stamp was the best thing I could do to help. I bought a Thrift Stamp with what I earned. The German letter said that the Thrift Stamp was the best thing I could do to help."

"Sunday we had two papers we could not sell. My brother had gone into a house to sell a paper when a man came up to me and asked me what I had. I told him and he handed me the price and took the paper. I had a thought of Benjamin Franklin and—War Savings Stamps."

Don't forget to support future liberators, but to live well now and in the future!"

WIFE SPENDING.
Are you a wise spender? Wise spending is regarded as a highly important preliminary to thrift by the U. S. Treasury. As part of its campaign for promoting popular savings through Thrift and War Savings Stamps during 1918, it has issued through its Savings Division the following definition of wise spending, which merits the thoughtful attention of every family and every individual who would get ahead in life:

Wise spending implies the balancing of all needs and of all means, and the saving of the surplus. It means a way to meet the most urgent needs, even if lesser ones have to be left unmet; in essence it means a sort of budget making. When all the needs and means are balanced, it does essentially lie to take comprehensive view of both needs and means.

Perhaps the most important and difficult problem in connection with wise spending (or saving) is to realize the relative importance of the needs to be met. It is to be met, but to live well now and in the future."

WHILE IN FRANCE, FRANKLIN succeeded in floating a loan to help finance the war for independence. He sought the colonies, but more than that, by his tact, kindness of manner and ability as a statesman, he secured moral support for the colonists' struggle which was manifested by France in many ways. This cannot be people through a war in freedom greater than that being fought while Franklin was in France—the

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