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The Antrim Reporter

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We purchased our Outing Flannels last Spring. We can save you money and give you a better quality by doing so.

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HELPFULNESS

Through its helpfulness to the people, the First National Bank occupies an important part in the development of the community.

We endeavor to maintain at all times a high standard of efficiency and since real service is one way of making friends, you will find here the kind that will please you.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF

Peterborough, N. H.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF STATE IMPORTANCE

Served to Reporter Readers in a Concise Form, Which are Both Timely and Briefly Expressed

The Reporter acknowledges with thanks a nice art calendar from the First National Bank, of Peterborough. "The Splendor of the Morning," reproduced from an original painting, is a beautiful picture and adorns the upper half of the calendar.

The New Hampshire presidential primary will be held Tuesday, March 13, the day of the annual town meeting. This primary is held for the choice of delegates and alternates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions. This is the first gun to be fired in the coming presidential campaign.

Wednesday last, December. 28, when receipts were about $70,000, brought into the Motor Vehicle department office, Concord, the largest amount of money ever received in a single day. At night 30,000 licenses had been issued to motorists. This was an increase of about 10 per cent over last year at this date.

The two avowed candidates for gubernatorial honors in the next campaign in New Hampshire are Hon. Ora A. Brown, of Ashland, and Hon. Charles W. Tobey of Temple and Manchester. At present they are each conducting a quiet campaign, accepting such calls as may come to them to speak at clubs and dinners, and making as favorable impression as possible on as many of the people as they meet.

The new number plates are on the autos and they look well as the machines pass to and fro; the figures are quite a bit bolder than formerly, and white on green shows up to good advantage.

Of coure you make no mistake in putting it down 1928 in every letter that you write! Force of habit, however, may play upon you some, as it is so apt to. Anyway, it is up to everyone to overcome a habit, never mind how insignificant it may seem!

Manchester is hoping to have a Democratic candidate for Governor in the next campaign. Nashua may again have one, and other parts of the state have favorite sons. A little later announcements will doubtless be made.

A bill has been presented in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to provide for a gasoline tax of four cents per gallon. Its friends are hoping that it fares differently than its predecessor of a year or so ago.

The liking for the position of Sheriff of Hillsboro' County is strong in the O'Dowd family. For a number of years Sheriff John T. O'Dowd has filled that office very acceptably, but owing to age limit he will not again be a candidate However, his son is a candidate for the position, and hopes to benefit by his father's popularity as well as his own.

"MAMMY'S LIL' WILD ROSE" A SUCCESS

Hillsboro Dramatic Club Pleasingly Presents Comedy Drama at Town Hall to Large Audience

The Hillsboro dramatic club brought to Antrim last Friday evening a company of artists who are good in their parts and presented to a large audience the three-act comedy-drama 'Mammys' Lil' Wild Rose;" this was under the auspices of Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge. A few weeks ago this show was given in Hillsboro before a full house and delighted its hearers, as it did our local people on its second appearance. The night was ideal for this time of year and many attended from adjoining villages. Every member of the cast did well and had the parts they could do best with, and the result was a splendid production of a pleasing play. Members of the cast being so well known to many of our people made it almost seem like a local affair, and something of this kind always draws well. And the nice thing about it was that the play was so splendidly presented and so thoroughly enjoyed that everybody was loud in their praise for the entire cast and the play as a whole. The music was furnished by a Hillsboro orchestra of five pieces which were unusually generous with their selections and the quality was of the best.

After the play dancing was enjoyer till twelve o'clock, with the same music Thus were our people delightfully entertained for an entire evening. About forty dollars was added to the treasury.

The following was the cast in its entirety:

CAST

In the order of its appearance

Mammy Celie, a black treasure	Bessie Veino
Old Joe, "Dat's a fac'"	Royce Sleeper
Peggy French, Daniel's sister	Irene McAlpine
Letty Van, Peggy's chum	Edith Harrington
Daniel French, from the city	Roger Connor
Lester Van, Daniel's chum	Daniel Sleeper
Rose O'May, "Mammy's Lil' Wild Rose"	Ethel Powell
Hester O'May, Rose's maiden aunt	Statira Barnes
Wade Carver, an unwelcome suitor	Amos Harrington
Orpheus Jackson, a native Romeo	Carl Harrington
Babe Joan, a mountain charmer	Marguerite Sturtevant
Mrs. Courtvane, a lonely woman	Mary Elliott

SYNOPSIS

Act I The cabin dooryard of Uncle Joe and Mammy Celie in the mountains of Virginia. An afternoon in early summer.

Act II The same scene. The opening day of the Fair. A month later than Act I.

Act III The same scene, fourteen months later than Act II. Time—The present.

Rebekahs Elect

At the December election of officers of Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge, No. 29, I.O.O.F., held last Wednesday evening, the following sisters were elected to office for the ensuing year.

Noble Grand — Mrs. Bertha Perkins.

Vice Grand — Miss Arlene Paige.

Recording Sec'y — Mrs. Alice Hawkins.

Financial Sec'y — Miss Helen H. Swett.

Treasurer — Mrs. Nellie Hills.

Trustees — Mrs. Cora Hunt, Mrs. Emma Cooley, Mrs. Vera Butterfield.

Installation will take place at Odd Fellows hall the first regular meeting night in the new year, Wednesday evening, January 11. The installing officer will be Sister Sarah Prichard, D.D.P., of Hope Rebekah Lodge, of Hillsboro, who will bring her suite with her.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Good Management on Its Part Keeps Some of the Town Appropriation in the Treasury of the Town

A most unheard of thing is for a committee to be appointed by a town for any special purpose, and have an appropriation to spend for some specific thing, and after all is over and reports are all in and every bill paid, to learn that there is a balance of the appropriation still remaining in the treasury. That is the fact in the case of the sesqui-centennial committee, and everyone has to take his or her hat off to such an efficient corps of workers. It is a safe prediction that had it been known at the start that such an observance as was put on in August last could have been presented—within the appropriation—there were those who hesitated to serve that would gladly have received a portion of the credit which is justly due this committee. Every member, without a single exception, worked early and late to accomplish something, and put into the affair a large amount of thought and no end of time to have the observance of the sesqui-centennial of the town equal that of the hundredth anniversary. How well they succeeded has many, many times been said. The committee had the combined assistance of able sub-committees and all in their labors.

Here at this time it is not our intention to say much concerning the pageant, the beauty and excellence of which the present generation and many thousands who witnessed its presentation will never forget, but what we desire to say is that the committee did not spend the entire appropriation given by the town for this purpose. $2500 was a large sum of money for a town our size to set aside for an observance, and grave fears were at first entertained that possibly this amount would be considerably overrun to give the kind of an observance that it was thought our people would want and appreciate. It is generally known that Antrim has fastidious tastes in that she wants the best in the way of entertainment and is not satisfied with anything less; she is critical in the extreme and must have something good. This was what the committee was "up against" and had to meet; and we are here to say that the situation was faced with fairness and the thing accomplished far exceeded the hopes and expectations of the most exacting.

An even hundred dolars remains in the town treasury of the money appropriated, and with the treasurer of the committee there is a sum to more than cover any expenditure that is likely to accrue.

The committee feels that it has accomplished something worth while, has succeeded in doing it within the appropriation, and has performed a real duty to the town that in itself is a creditable one and worthy of praise; this alone was not the sole object of its efforts, but in doing its best and "making good," it feels entitled to the hearty approval of all our people.

William Wallace Duncan

Died at the Jamaica (Long Island) hospital, Dec. 22, 1927, at the age of 54 years. Mr. Duncan was born in Lowell, Mass., and was a son of William W. and Mary Hart Duncan, the former a native of Antrim, who died at Lowell in 1889. He was also a great-great grandson of Capt. John Duncan, one of Antrim's first settlers whose first coming to Antrim in an ox cart was so beautifully and vividly pictured in the pageant at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, last August.

Mr. Duncan was educated in the Lowell public schools, and after graduation at the High school, studied law at the Boston University Law school, and was admitted to practice in the Courts of Massachusetts. He early took an interest in politics and was for several years a member of the School Board in Lowell. He later became City Solicitor, in which capacity he served for several years. After the expiration of his term as City Solicitor, he was elected to the office of Commissioner of Finance in the Lowell City Government.

He married Mary Clement, of Philadelphia, in 1911, and is survived by his widow and three children, Eleanor, William W., and Gordon C., all residents of Pasadena, Cal., also a brother, Winthrop Duncan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a niece, Mrs. Howard Waterman, of Albany, N. Y.

The funeral was held at the chapel in the Lowell cemetery on Dec. 28, and burial was in the Duncan family plot.

Coloring of Ducks

In many species of wild ducks the males are large and strikingly colored. Their mates, upon whose shoulders fall the family cares, are smaller and dressed in somber garb, says Nature Magazine. The dun concealing colors of the female serve to protect both her and her eggs from the prying eyes of enemies.

Daniels Black Emulsion

Worth its weight in Gold

FOR COUGH OR COLD

This is the season for Hot Water Bottles. We have a good assortment for you to choose from at the new low prices, also Rubber Gloves, Syringes and attachments, extra tubing both ordinary and Rapid Flow.

M. E. DANIELS

Registered Druggist

ANTRIM, N. H.

Chronology of the Year—1927

By E. W. PICKARD

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—President Diaz of Nicaragua asked United States intervention to stop Mexican aid to rebels.

Jan. 5—American marines and sailors landed at Corinto and entrained for Managua, capital of Nicaragua.

Cantonese forces occupied British concession in Hankow; warships sent to the place.

Jan. 7—United States warned Mexico not to interfere with its policy in Nicaragua.

Radio telephone service between London and New York opened.

Jan. 13—Peru rejected Secretary Kellogg's plan for settlement of Tacna-Arica dispute.

Jan. 20—Mexican government accepted "in principle" proposition to arbitrate oil land dispute with United States.

Jan. 26—Secretary of State Kellogg declared government's intention of defending American lives and property in China.

First British troops landed at Shanghai.

Jan. 31—Interallied commission turned over control of German disarmament to League of Nations.

Feb. 9—United States notified by three powers that its reservations on adherence to world court were not accepted.

Feb. 10—President Coolidge asked the powers to consider extending limitation of naval armament to all classes of vessels.

Feb. 19—Japan accepted Coolidge naval conference plan with reservations.

Feb. 20—Sweden and Belgium signed pact never to make war on each other.

Feb. 21—Italy rejected Coolidge naval conference plan.

Feb. 23—British government warned Russian Soviet government that relations would be severed if the latter continued its anti-British propaganda.

Feb. 24—United States transport Chaumont with 1,200 marines arrived at Shanghai.

Feb. 28—Great Britain accepted Coolidge proposal for naval limitation conference, with certain reservations concerning cruisers.

March 1—Complete American aviation expedition landed in Nicaragua.

March 24—United States government ordered all Americans out of interior of China.

March 28—American consulates along upper Yangtse closed.

April 4—France rejected United States invitation to naval limitation conference.

April 5—Italy and Hungary signed a treaty of amity and arbitration; Sweden and Austria ratified a treaty making war illegal under all circumstances.

April 6—Marshal Chang raided Soviet embassy in Peking, seizing Red conspirators and documents.

April 7—President Coolidge appointed Henry L. Stimson to investigate conditions in Nicaragua.

April 8—United States ordered 1,500 more marines to China.

April 11—United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan presented identical demand to Canton government for apology and reparation for Nanking outrage.

League of Nations preparatory disarmament commission decided agreement between French and British viewpoints was impossible.

May 3—Third Pan-American commercial conference opened in Washington.

May 10—All Nicaraguans ordered to surrender arms to United States marines.

May 12—English police raided Soviet trade headquarters in London and seized quantities of documents.

May 27—Japan ordered 2,000 troops to China.

May 28—United States warship on the Yangtse battled Chinese troops.

May 29—Great Britain warned Egypt the British must control Egyptian army.

June 3—Ousted Russian representatives departed from London.

June 5—Yugo-Slavia broke off relations with Albania.

June 6—Albania appealed to League of Nations to avert war with Yugo-Slavia.

June 13—League of Nations council session opened at Geneva; Germany notified ambassadors' council that it had destroyed forts on eastern border.

June 14—Poland alarmed by Russia's concentration of its reserves on the frontier.

Dispute over control of Egyptian army settled to satisfaction of Great Britain.

June 20—United States, Great Britain and Japan representatives began the Coolidge conference on naval armament limitation in Geneva, each nation submitting a plan.

June 25—United States delegates at Geneva firm against British proposition for reducing size of battleships and cruisers.

June 28—Japanese at Geneva supported British plan for reduction of capital ships.

July 6—Japan sided with United States in opposing British demands as to cruisers, in the Geneva naval limitation conference.

July 8—Japanese troops occupied Tsinanfu and Tsingtao, Shantung province, China.

July 17—Sandino's band of Nicaraguan rebels attacked United States marines at Ocotal and were routed by bombing planes, 200 being killed.

July 19—British delegates to Geneva conference went home for consultation.

July 27—American Minister Sterling presented his credentials to Irish Free State.

British delegates sent back to Geneva with instruction to stand pat on their demands.

Aug. 4—Naval disarmament conference at Geneva ended in complete failure.

Aug. 9—France agreed to reduce Rhineland occupational forces.

Aug. 17—France and Germany signed commercial treaty.

Sept. 1—Council of League of Nations opened session in Geneva.

Germany made final payment on reparations for third year under Dawes plan.

Sept. 3—France accused Rakovsky, Russian minister, of urging French soldiers to revolt, and he denied the charges.

Sept. 5—Eighth assembly of League of Nations opened; Dr. A. N. Guani, Uruguay, elected president.

Sept. 10—Sir Austen Chamberlain told League of Nations Great Britain would sign no more security pacts.

Sept. 15—Canada, Cuba and Finland elected to nonpermanent seats in League of Nations council.

Oct. 5—America assessed countervailing duties on certain French and German products as result of tariff increases by those countries.

France formally demanded recall of Soviet Ambassador Rakovsky.

Oct. 13—Russia recalled Ambassador Rakovsky from France.

Oct. 18—Lithuania asked League of Nations to intervene in its quarrel with Poland.

Oct. 31—Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz und Gaffron selected as German ambassador to the United States.

Nov. 11—Armistice day observed all over the world.

France and Yugo-Slavia signed a treaty which enraged Italy.

Nov. 24—Italy and Albania made their friendship pact a military alliance as a reply to the Franco-Yugo-Slavian treaty.

Nov. 30—League of Nations preparatory disarmament commission met in Geneva; Russia proposed total disarmament within a year, which was rejected on ground that it must be preceded by international alliances guaranteeing security.

Dec. 5—Council of League of Nations met in Geneva.

Dec. 7—League of Nations council referred Poland-Lithuania quarrel to Van Blockland of Holland for a report.

Dec. 10—Premiers Pilsudski of Poland and Waldemaras of Lithuania made temporary peace agreement.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—Serious communist revolt in Sumatra reported.

Jan. 10—Bishop Diaz and other prelates arrested by Mexican government for sedition.

Jan. 11—Thousand natives massacred at Wangkhipao, China, by bandits.

Jan. 16—Serious anti-Christian riot in Foochow, China.

Jan. 27—British government abolished slavery in Burma.

Jan. 28—Dr. Marx formed new German cabinet, including three prominent Nationalists, and with no Socialists.

Jan. 30—First Hungarian parliament since 1918 met with great pomp.

Mexico ordered all priests to report to government by February 10, or be outlawed.

Feb. 3—Military revolution started in Oporto, Portugal.

Feb. 7—Portuguese revolutionary movement spread to Lisbon, with severe fighting; Oporto recovered by government troops.

Feb. 9—Revolution in Portugal reported suppressed.

Feb. 16—Cantonese captured Hangchow.

March 1—Marshal Sun and his forces quit the defense of Shanghai and Shangtungese troops gathered there to combat the Cantonese.

March 4—French deputies voted to conscript capital in future wars.

March 9—Mexican troops executed many rebels captured in battle.

Mussolini wiped out all local autonomy in Cyrenaica and Tripoli.

March 20—Shanghai's foreign city taken by Cantonese.

March 23—South China Nationalists captured Nanking and Chinkiang.

April 7—President Figueroa of Chile took two months' "vacation," turning government over to Premier Ibanez, virtual dictator.

April 8—Gustav Semgal elected President of Latvia.

April 11—Chancellor of Exchequer Churchill presented new British budget to meet deficit of $110,000,000.

April 12—Lithuanian diet dissolved and military dictatorship established.

April 17—Japanese cabinet resigned.

April 18—Baron Tanaka appointed premier of Japan.

Egyptian cabinet resigned.

Moderate Nationalists in China set up new government in Nanking.

April 20—Mexican bandits in Jalisco attacked and burned a train, massacring about 100 persons.

April 22—Japan granted three weeks' moratorium to banks in financial crisis.

Archbishop Mora y del Rio and seven other leading Catholic prelates expelled from Mexico for fomenting rebellion.

April 24—Mexican troops killed 60 of bandits who committed the train massacre in Jalisco.

May 2—Premier Poincare announced plans for wall of super-forts on France's northern frontier.

May 4—President Figueroa of Chile resigned.

Nicaragua peace parley adjourned, after both sides agreed to disarm, return to their farms and await a regular election. President Diaz proclaimed a general amnesty.

May 17—Vatican denounced Mussolini's charter of labor.

May 22—Ibanez elected President of Chile.

June 1—Toronto government began sale of bottled liquor.

Premier Avarescu of Rumania resigned.

June 2—Baron Cartier de Marchienne resigned as Belgian minister to United States.

June 5—Prince Babu Stirbey made premier of Rumania.

June 21—Premier Stirbey of Rumania resigned and Ioan Bratiano succeeded him.

June 23—William Cosgrave re-elected President of Irish Free State executive council; De Valera and his followers barred from dail eireann for refusal to take the oath.

July 1—Canada began celebration of sixtieth anniversary of the confederation.

July 10—Kevin O'Higgins, vice president and minister of justice of Irish Free State, assassinated.

July 20—King Ferdinand of Rumania died and Prince Michael, six years old, was proclaimed king under a regency.

Aug. 1—Eruption of Vesuvius caused inhabitants of surrounding villages to flee.

Aug. 3—Canada's war memorial at Ottawa dedicated by Prince of Wales.

Aug. 11—Eamonn de Valera and forty-four other Fianna Fail party members took oath of allegiance to King George.

Greek coalition cabinet resigned.

Aug. 12—Mexico excluded agitators and bolshevika.

Revolt in Portugal suppressed by government.

Aug. 14—Gen. Chang Kai-shek, leader of Nanking Nationalists of China, resigned.

Sept. 13—Directorate of Spain modified into a semi-military ministry operating without a parliament.

Sept. 15—Irish Free State elections gave government plurality of six votes in dail eireann.

Sept. 18—President Hindenburg, at unveiling of Battle of Tannenburg memorial, repudiated Germany's war guilt.

Sept. 23—Baron Ago von Maltzan, German ambassador to United States, killed in plane crash in Germany.

Sept. 25—Attempts made to bomb train of touring American Legionnaires near Nice, France.

Sept. 30—Leon Trotzky expelled from the Communist Internationale at Moscow.

Oct. 2—Gomez and Serrano, Presidential candidates in Mexico, revolted and military units in Mexico City, Torreon and Vera Cruz mutinied.

Oct. 4—Serrano, thirteen of his chief followers and other revolters captured by loyal Mexican troops and executed.

Oct. 5—Mexican rebels led by Gomez annihilated by federal forces.

Oct. 10—New Spanish national assembly opened by King Alfonso.

Oct. 11—President Cosgrave of Irish Free State re-elected by the dail.

Oct. 24—Moscow court condemned to death three former millionaires as spies for Great Britain.

Marshal Chang, in conjunction with Wu Pei-fu and Tang Shen-chi of Hankow, announced general warfare against the Nanking government.

Rumanian government frustrated plot to put Prince Carol on the throne.

Oct. 30—President Kondurlotis of Greece wounded by an assassin.

Nov. 1—Mustapha Kemal Pasha reelected President of Turkey.

Canton Nationalists announced new civilian regional government for Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces of China.

Nov. 4—Brazil arranged to get $36,000,000 gold from U. S. treasury.

Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, Mexican rebel leader, captured and executed.

Nov. 7—Soviet Russia celebrated tenth anniversary of the revolution.

Nov. 10—Fascist grand council abolished the ballot and old parliamentary system in Italy.

Nov. 18—Plot against President Calles of Mexico foiled by seizure of arms and men at New Orleans.

Mohammed Ben Mulai, third son of the late Mulai Yusef, elected sultan of Morocco.

Dec. 5—Portuguese government established six gambling zones in the country.

Dec. 11—Communists seized control of Canton, China, after bloody riots.

Dec. 13—Nationalists regained possession of Canton; 4,000 killed in battle. Nationalists severed relations with Soviet Russia.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—Gov. Al Smith of New York, at his fourth inauguration, declared himself a candidate for Democratic Presidential nomination.

Jan. 7—House passed naval appropriation bill without "big navy" amendments.

Jan. 18—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty with Turkey.

Jan. 20—Senate, by vote of 48 to 33, refused to let Frank L. Smith, senator-designate from Illinois, take the oath of office pending investigation of his qualifications.

House passed army supply bill, adding $8,000,000 to budget bureau estimate.

Jan. 29—President Coolidge, addressing budget meeting, opposed militarism and pacifism but declared for adequate defense.

House passed compromise radio bill.

Feb. 1—Senate passed navy appropriation bill after adding money for construction of three light cruisers opposed by President, and increasing appropriation for navy aircraft program.

Feb. 9—President signed bill appropriating $10,000,000 for fighting corn borer.

Feb. 11—Senate passed McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, 47-39.

Feb. 15—Hugh R. Wilson appointed minister to Switzerland, J. Butler Wright minister to Hungary and Leland Harrison minister to Sweden.

Feb. 16—Senate passed McFadden bank bill.

Feb. 17—House passed McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

Ezra Brainerd, Jr., of Oklahoma confirmed as a member of interstate commerce commission.

Feb. 18—Radio bill passed by senate.

Vincent Massey, first minister from Canada, received by President Coolidge.

Feb. 24—House accepted senate amendment to navy bill appropriating money to start building of three light cruisers.

Feb. 25—President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

Feb. 28—U. S. Supreme court canceled oil land leases given E. L. Doheny by A. B. Fall when secretary of the interior on ground of fraud.

March 1—President Coolidge appointed radio commission consisting of O. H. Caldwell, Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, E. O. Sykes, H. A. Bellows and J. F. Dillon.

House passed medical whisky bill.

Senate passed bills for elevation of battleship guns and other navy appropriations totaling $104,104,000.

March 2—Senate passed prohibition reorganization bill.

March 3—Senate ended 37-hour filibuster by recessing until March 4.

March 4—President Coolidge refused to call extra session as congress adjourned.

Jury failed to agree in case of Daugherty in Daugherty-Miller bribery trial, but convicted Miller.

March 5—Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, sentenced to 18 months in Atlanta prison and fined $5,000 for conspiracy to defraud government.

March 16—Harry F. Sinclair, charged with contempt of the senate during the Teapot Dome oil scandal investigation, found guilty by a District of Columbia Supreme court jury.

March 24—Roy A. Haynes appointed acting commissioner of prohibition.

April 2—President Coolidge revoked Harding's naval oil reserves order and turned the reserves back to the navy.

April 5—William Hale Thompson elected mayor of Chicago, defeating Mayor W. E. Dever.

Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted murderers, denied new trial by Massachusetts Supreme court.

President Coolidge vetoed the Philippine act for plebiscite on independence.

April 22—President Coolidge called on country for $5,000,000 relief fund for flood sufferers.

April 25—President Coolidge spoke at anniversary dinner of United Press in New York, outlining government's foreign policies.

Secretary Hoover took personal charge of flood relief activities in Middle West.

April 30—U. S. agents broke up plot to smuggle Chinese from Mexico into California by airplanes and killed one aviator.

May 2—U. S. Supreme court upheld the Virginia law for sterilization of mental defectives.

President Coolidge called for $5,000,000 more for flood relief.

May 17—U. S. Supreme court upheld California anti-syndicalism law.

May 18—Demented farmer dynamited schoolhouse at Bath, Mich., killing 37 children and 6 adults, including himself.

American Medical association voted that restrictions on medicinal whisky should be taken from Volstead act.

May 19—Mrs. Catherine Cassler condemned to death in Chicago for murder.

Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, sentenced to three months in jail and fined $500 for contempt of the senate.

L. C. Andrews resigned as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement and Seymour Lowman picked for place; Dr. J. M. Doran appointed commissioner of prohibition, replacing Roy A. Haynes.

May 25—Dr. O. D. Davis of Chicago elected national moderator of Congregational church.

Dr. Robert E. Speer of New Jersey elected moderator of the Presbyterian church in the United States at general assembly in San Francisco.

June 2—Flood control conference opened in Chicago.

June 4—Gen. E. H. Crowder resigned as ambassador to Cuba.

June 6—President Coolidge named delegates to naval disarmament conference, with Ambassador Hugh L. Gibson as chairman.

June 13—President Coolidge and his entourage left Washington for the summer White House in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

June 25—Fifty-five indicted at Los Angeles in connection with oil stock swindle.

June 29—Sacco and Vanzetti reprieved for 30 days by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

July 5—Fall-Doheny bribery indictments upheld by District of Columbia Supreme court.

July 7—Henry Ford apologized for attacks on Jews in his Dearborn Independent.

July 8—James R. Sheffield resigned as ambassador to Mexico.

July 9—Federal trade commission ordered Lasky, Zukor and Famous Players-Lasky corporation to discontinue "unfair methods" in moving picture business.

July 12—Northwest farm conference in St. Paul voted to support the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure until it becomes law.

July 15—Gov. Len Small paid state of Illinois $650,000 interest refund in satisfaction of judgment.

July 18—Sapiro's $1,000,000 libel suit against Henry Ford dismissed after payment of a substantial sum.

July 21—Charles Birger, southern Illinois gang leader, sentenced to death for murder; two accomplices given life imprisonment.

Congressman M. E. Crumpacker of Portland, Ore., committed suicide by drowning at San Francisco.

July 25—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur awarded contracts for building of four new cruisers.

Aug. 2—President Coolidge announced that he did not "choose to run for President in 1928."

Aug. 3—Governor Fuller of Massachusetts refused clemency to Sacco and Vanzetti, finding they had a fair trial and were guilty.

Aug. 5—Edward S. Shumaker, superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon league, and Jess E. Martin, attorney for the league, found guilty of contempt by the Indiana Supreme court. Shumaker sentenced to 60 days on penal farm and fined $250.

Aug. 22—Chief Justice Taft and Justice Stone of U. S. Supreme court refused to intervene in Sacco-Vanzetti case.

President Coolidge began a week's visit in Yellowstone National park.

Aug. 23—Sacco and Vanzetti executed in Massachusetts state prison. Riotous demonstrations in many cities.

Sept. 9—President Coolidge and party left Black Hills for Washington.

Gov. Ed Jackson of Indiana indicted on charge of conspiracy to bribe Former Governor McCray, and Mayor Duvall of Indianapolis indicted for violations of corrupt practices statutes.

"Miss Illinois," Lois Delander of Joliet, won Atlantic City beauty contest and title of "Miss America."

Sept. 11—President Coolidge arrived in Washington.

Sept. 13—National encampment of G. A. R. opened in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sept. 15—D. R. Crissinger resigned as governor of federal reserve board.

E. L. Hawk of Sacramento, Calif., elected commander-in-chief of G. A. R., and Denver chosen for 1928 encampment.

Sept. 19—American Legion opened its convention in Paris.

Sept. 20—Dwight Morrow of New Jersey appointed ambassador to Mexico.

Sept. 21—Roy A. Young of Minneapolis appointed to federal reserve board to succeed D. R. Crissinger.

Sept. 22—Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis found guilty of political corruption.

Edward E. Spafford of New York elected national commander of American Legion; San Antonio selected for 1928 convention.

Sept. 24—Baltimore & Ohio railroad celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

Oct. 3—President Coolidge, opening annual meeting of American Red Cross, promised flood control and development of inland waterways.

Oct. 4—International radio congress opened in Washington with 70 nations represented.

Oct. 10—U. S. Supreme court canceled Teapot Dome lease to Harry Sinclair.

Oct. 12—Mayor Duvall of Indianapolis sentenced to 30 days in jail and barred from public office.

Oct. 15—One hundred and two klansmen indicted in Crenshaw county, Alabama, for floggings.

H. A. Bellows resigned from federal radio board and Samuel Pickard was appointed to succeed him.

Oct. 17—U. S. Supreme court refused to review padlock cases against Chicago cabarets.

Oct. 25—Admiral Magruder, who criticised navy in magazine article, relieved of his command in Philadelphia navy yard.

Oct. 26—Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Oct. 31—Secretary of Treasury Mellon submitted to house committee plan for tax reduction of about $225,000,000.

Nov. 1—Fall-Sinclair trial in Washington halted by a jury scandal.

Nov. 2—Mistrial declared in Fall-Sinclair case because of charges of tampering with the jury.

Corn belt and southern agricultural conference in St. Louis adopted resolutions indorsing McNary-Haugen bill and condemning attitude of Borah, Reed of Missouri and Bruce of Maryland.

Nov. 4—Harry Sinclair and H. M. Day charged with conspiracy to fix the Sinclair-Fall jury.

Nov. 8—F. D. Sampson, Republican and friend of horse racing, elected governor of Kentucky.

Nov. 10—Judge Fead at St. Joseph, Mich., placed House of David under a receiver and ousted Benjamin Purnell.

Nov. 17—President Coolidge received Philadelphia Union League club's medal of honor.

Nov. 21—House ways and means committee agreed on tax cut not to exceed $250,000,000.

United States Supreme court declared invalid provision of Alaska dry law prohibiting possession of liquor in private home for owners' use.

Nov. 22—Harry Sinclair, W. J. Burns and four others cited for contempt of court in Teapot Dome case.

Nov. 23—Charles E. Hughes, as special master for United States Supreme court, recommended that the suit of Wisconsin and other states against Chicago Sanitary District for diversion of Lake Michigan water be dismissed.

Col. Noble B. Judah of Chicago made ambassador to Cuba.

Nov. 24—Hundreds of convicts in Folsom, Calif., prison revolted; two guards and seven prisoners killed.

Dec. 5—Seventieth congress met; house re-elected Speaker Longworth.

Dec. 6—President Coolidge sent his message to congress.

Mr. Coolidge told Republican national committee he had "eliminated" himself as a nomination possibility.

Dec. 7—National budget of $3,556,957,031 submitted to congress by the President.

Senate refused to let Frank L. Smith take the oath of office as senator from Illinois.

Republican national committee selected Kansas City for the 1928 convention and issued call for June 12.

Dec. 9—Senate denied the oath to W. S. Vare of Pennsylvania; both his case and Smith's referred to Reed committee on campaign expenditures.

Dec. 12—Henry L. Stimson appointed governor general of the Philippines.

Oklahoma legislators, defying state courts, voted impeachment of Gov. H. S. Johnston.

Dec. 14—Oklahoma senate voted to try the governor on impeachment charges.

Dec. 15—House passed revenue bill providing for tax reductions aggregating $290,000,000.

Dec. 26—Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's magazine, suspended publication.

AVIATION

Feb. 22—De Pinedo, Italian aviator, flew from Cape Verde islands to Fernando Noronha, Brazil.

Feb. 28—Two army "good will" planes collided at Buenos Aires; Capt. C. F. Woolsey and Lieut. J. W. Benton killed.

May 2—Pan-American flyers ended trip at Washington and were given medals by President.

May 8—Capt. Charles Nungesser and Capt. Francois Coli of France started on nonstop flight from Paris to New York and were lost in the Atlantic.

May 20—Capt. Charles Lindbergh started nonstop flight from New York to Paris.

May 21—Lindbergh landed in Paris, having made the flight in 33 hours, 21 minutes. First nonstop flight eastward across the Atlantic.

May 30—Fifteen balloons left Akron, Ohio, in annual endurance race.

June 2—W. T. Van Orman with the Goodyear balloon declared winner of balloon race with a distance of 727 miles.

June 4—C. D. Chamberlin and C. A. Levine in Bellanca monoplane started from New York for Europe.

June 6—Chamberlin and Levine landed at Eisleben, Germany, and then flew to Kottbus, 70 miles from Berlin. Established new nonstop record of 3,905 miles.

June 11—Lindbergh landed at Washington and was decorated by President Coolidge with distinguished flying cross.

June 16—De Pinedo ended his four-continent flight at Rome.

June 28—Lieuts. L. J. Maitland and Albert Hegenberger began flight in army Fokker plane from San Francisco to Hawaii.

June 29—Commander Byrd and crew in plane America hopped off at New York for nonstop flight to Europe.

Maitland and Hegenberger completed 2,400-mile flight to Honolulu in 25 hours, 50 minutes.

July 1—Byrd's plane, lost in fog over France, landed in sea near Havre; crew all swam ashore.

July 14—E. L. Smith and E. D. Bronte started flight from San Francisco to Hawaii.

July 15—Smith and Bronte, out of fuel, landed on Molokai island, Hawaii, unhurt.

July 20—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh started from New York on flying tour of the nation.

Aug. 8—Lieuts. George Covell and R. S. Waggener, U. S. entrants in race to Hawaii, killed in crash of their plane at Point Loma, Calif.

Aug. 12—A. V. Rogers, entrant in air race to Honolulu, killed in crash of his plane.

Aug. 16—Four planes started in race from Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu; four others failed to get away.

Aug. 17—Art Goebel and Lieut. William Davis in plane Woolaroc landed first at Honolulu, winning the Dole prize. Martin Jensen and Paul Schluter in plane Aloha, second. Other two planes lost, with four men and one woman.

Aug. 19—Capt. W. P. Erwin and A. H. Eichwaldt in plane Dallas Spirit flew from Oakland, Calif., in search of lost planes and were themselves lost.

Aug. 25—Paul R. Redfern started on nonstop flight from Brunswick, Ga., to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Aug. 26—Redfern apparently lost; search begun.

Aug. 27—Schlee and Brock in plane Pride of Detroit started from Harbor Grace, N. F., on round-the-world flight, landing in London next day.

Aug. 31—Capt. Leslie Hamilton and Col. F. F. Minchin, with Princess Lowenstein Wertheim as passenger, started flight from Upavon, England to Ottawa, Ont., in monoplane St. Raphael.

Sept. 1—Monoplane St. Raphael lost in Atlantic.

Sept. 6—Pride of Detroit reached Calcutta.

Monoplane Old Glory, piloted by Bertaud and Hill, with P. Payne as passenger, started from Old Orchard, Maine, for Rome.

Sept. 7—Old Glory plane lost in Atlantic after sending SOS call.

Plane Sir John Carling left Harbor Grace, N. F., for London, piloted by Tully and Medcalf.

Sept. 8—Plane Sir John Carling considered lost.

Sept. 10—Schlee and Brock reached Shanghai.

Balloon race for the Bennett cup started from Detroit.

Sept. 12—Wreckage of Old Glory found in North Atlantic.

R. G. Hill in balloon Detroit won Gordon Bennett race, traveling 725 miles.

Sept. 14—Schlee and Brock reached aviation field near Tokyo.

Sept. 15—Schlee and Brock decided to cross the Pacific in steamship.

Sept. 19—National air derby races, New York to Spokane, started.

Sept. 21—C. W. Holman won Class A air derby race; J. S. Charles won in Class B.

Sept. 22—Stinson and Schiller, only entrants in Class C of air derby, nonstop New York to Spokane, forced down in Montana.

Sept. 26—Lieut. S. N. Webster of England won the Schneider cup at Venice in his Napier supermarine plane.

Oct. 10—Two French aviators, Costes and Le Brix, started flight from Paris to Buenos Aires, to establish mail route.

Oct. 11—Ruth Elder and George Haldeman in plane American Girl started nonstop flight from New York to Paris.

French aviators reached St. Louis, Senegal, 2,700 miles from Paris.

Oct. 13—Miss Elder and Haldeman forced down by broken oil line 350 miles northeast of the Azores and picked up by Dutch oil tanker.

Oct. 14—Costes and Le Brix flew from Senegal to Port Natal, Brazil.

Oct. 23—Colonel Lindbergh completed his 22,350-mile air tour of the country.

Oct. 31—Colonel Lindbergh accepted position with Guggenheim Fund for Promotion of Aeronautics.

Nov. 4—Capt. Hawthorne Gray, U. S. A., died in balloon over southern Illinois after reaching record height.

Dec. 12—Colonel Lindbergh awarded Congressional Medal of Honor.

Dec. 13—Lindbergh completed nonstop flight from Washington to Mexico City.

DISASTERS

Jan. 9—Seventy-seven children killed in movie theater fire in Montreal, Canada.

Feb. 17—Thirty-six killed by tornado in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Feb. 20—Thirty killed in great storm along Atlantic seaboard.

March 1—Sixty-nine men killed in two mine disasters in England and Wales.

March 7—Japanese earthquake and tidal wave; dead 2,485; injured, 3,441.

March 18—Tornado took 33 lives in Green Forest and Denver, Ark.

April 12—Tornado destroyed Rocksprings, Tex., killing 59.

April 16—Explosion in Chicago killed eight persons and wrecked block of stores.

Floods in lower Mississippi valley causing immense losses.

April 22—Flood situation in lower Mississippi valley grew steadily worse; scores dead and 75,000 homeless.

April 29—Mississippi valley floods worst in the country's history.

April 30—Mine explosion at Fairmont, W. Va., entombed and killed 94 men.

May 9—Tornadoes in middle western states killed about 200.

May 23—Gigantic earthquake in Kansu province, China, ruined Liangchow and other cities, killing about 100,000.

May 30—One hundred killed by tornadoes in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

July 6—Thousand Chinese drowned in flood in Anhwei province.

July 9—Two hundred persons drowned in floods in Saxony.

July 11—Earthquake in Palestine and Transjordania killed about 268.

Sept. 7—West coast of Mexico swept by tidal wave; hundreds killed.

Sept. 10—Five thousand lives lost in typhoon in Kwantung province, China.

Sept. 13—Typhoon and tidal wave in Japan wrecked towns near Nagasaki, killed many and did vast damage.

Sept. 29—Eighty-nine killed, 1,200 injured and $75,000,000 damage done by tornado in St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 25—Italian steamship Principessa Mafalda sunk off Brazil coast when boilers exploded; 314 lives lost.

Nov. 4—Floods in New England killed many persons and did vast property damage.

Nov. 14—Explosion of gas storage tank in Pittsburgh killed about forty, injured hundreds and destroyed property worth several million dollars.

Nov. 26—Great floods in Algeria, hundreds of persons being drowned.

Dec. 14—About sixty children and one nun burned to death in orphanage fire in Quebec.

Dec. 17—Submarine S-4 with 40 men aboard rammed and sunk by coast guard destroyer Paulding off Provincetown, Mass.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—Alabama and Stanford tied in football, 7 to 7, at Pasadena.

Feb. 25—Commander Byrd and Chief Mechanic Bennett given Congressional medal for North pole flight.

March 5—Harvard won eastern indoor track title.

March 7—Michigan won Big Ten basket-ball title.

March 13—Wisconsin university won western conference indoor track meet.

May 2—Capt. C. H. Gray in army balloon set new world record by ascending 41,000 feet from Belleville, Ill.

May 14—Kentucky Derby won by Whiskery, owned by H. P. Whitney.

May 29—Illinois university won western conference track championship.

Stanford university won eastern track meet at Philadelphia.

June 1—Wright brothers and Lundberg given engineering societies' award for aerial travel development.

June 16—Tommy Armour and Harry Cooper tied for national open golf championship at Oakmont, Pa.

June 17—Armour beat Cooper in play-off for championship.

June 18—Hydromel won American Derby at Chicago.

June 27—Fourteen planes started from Detroit on Ford reliability tour.

June 29—Columbia won the Poughkeepsie regatta.

July 15—Bobby Jones again won British open golf title with record score of 285.

Aug. 20—Mrs. Harry Pressler, Los Angeles, won women's western golf title.

Aug. 27—Bobby Jones won national amateur golf championship at Minneapolis.

Sept. 10—Walter Hagen won western open golf title at Chicago.

French tennis team won the Davis cup from Americans.

Sept. 13—New York Yankees won American league pennant.

Sept. 17—Lacoste of France again won U. S. tennis championship, defeating Tilden.

Sept. 22—Heavyweight Champion Tunney defeated Jack Dempsey in tenth-round fight in Chicago.

Sept. 24—Mrs. Miriam Burns Horn won women's national golf championship.

Oct. 1—Pittsburgh Pirates won National league pennant.

Oct. 8—New York Yankees won the world's series.

Oct. 17—Ban B. Johnson retired from presidency of American baseball league.

Nov. 2—E. S. Barnard of Cleveland elected president of American baseball league.

Nov. 19—University of Illinois won western conference football championship.

Yale defeated Harvard at football.

Nov. 26—Notre Dame defeated University of Southern California at football in Chicago.

Army eleven defeated the Navy in New York.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 6—Capt. M. E. Trench, U. S. N., governor of the Virgin Islands.

Jan. 7—Frank L. Stanton, poet, in Atlanta, Ga. J. P. Underwood of Chicago, large timber land owner.

Jan. 13—Arnold Daly, actor in New York. R. F. Wolfe, publisher of Columbus Dispatch and Ohio State Journal, in Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 15—David R. Francis, statesman in St. Louis.

Jan. 17—Miss Juliette Low, founder of Girl Scouts of America, in Savannah, Ga.

Jan. 18—Carlotta, ex-empress of Mexico, in Belgium.

Jan. 21—Dr. Edward Wyllys Andrews, eminent surgeon in Chicago.

Jan. 26—Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, at Point Loma, Calif.

Feb. 5—Charles Deering, capitalist, in Miami, Fla.

Feb. 9—Dr. C. D. Walcott, secretary of Smithsonian Institution.

Feb. 12—Congressman A. B. Stephens of North Bend, Ind.

Feb. 13—Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, noted New York divine. Col. C. D. Hine, railroad and industrial expert, in New York. Billy Bowman, veteran minstrel, in Houston, Texas.

Feb. 14—Oliver Dennett Grover, artist, in Chicago. William Coffin, U. S. Consul general to Berlin.

Feb. 18—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of New York.

Feb. 19—Dr. Georg Brandes, Danish critic.

Feb. 22—Benjamin Carpenter, prominent Chicago merchant. Judson Harmon, former governor of Ohio.

March 4—Dr. Ira Remsen, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins university, at Carmel, Calif. Harry Pratt Judson, president emeritus of University of Chicago.

March 18—Gov. Henry L. Whitfield of Mississippi.

March 23—Will H. Dilg, founder of Izaak Walton League, in Washington.

March 30—Perry S. Heath, "father" of rural free delivery system.

April 10—Elliot F. Shepard, millionaire sportsman, in Miami Beach, Fla. Dr. G. O. Sars, noted Norwegian zoologist. Young Corbett, former featherweight champion, in Denver.

April 27—Albert J. Beveridge, ex-senator from Indiana, orator and author. Otto Borchert, president Milwaukee baseball club. C. T. Trego, oldest member Chicago Board of Trade.

May 2—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus of University of California, in Vienna.

May 3—Col. E. E. Ayer, Chicago capitalist, philanthropist and art collector, in Pasadena, Calif.

May 6—Hudson Maxim, explosives expert and inventor, at Lake Hopatcong, N. Y.

May 25—Payne Whitney, capitalist, at Manhasset, L. I.

May 29—James J. Van Alen, New York financier, in Paris.

June 4—Martin Roche, noted architect, in Chicago. Robert McKim, stage and screen star, in Hollywood, Calif. Marquess of Lansdowne.

June 5—Dr. Joseph Schneider, world-famed oculist, in Milwaukee. W. R. Stansbury, clerk of U. S. Supreme court.

June 7—Robert C. Hilliard, actor, in New York. Thomas W. Balch, author and editor, of Philadelphia.

June 13—Coles Phillips, American artist, in New York.

June 14—Jerome K. Jerome, English author and playwright. Mrs. B. F. Hight, last survivor of old Boston Museum company, in Lynn, Mass. Gen. G. E. Tripp, chairman of Westinghouse company board, in New York. J. C. Gillmore, last commodore of U. S. navy, in Washington.

June 20—Clara Louise Burnham, American author.

June 27—Henry Clay Pierce, financier and oil magnate, in New York.

July 9—John Drew, leading American actor, in San Francisco. J. B. Odell, vice president Western Electric company, in New York.

July 15—Henry White, American diplomat, in Lenox, Mass.

July 20—King Ferdinand of Rumania. A. A. Hamerschlag, former president of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

July 29—B. F. Bush, chairman of board of Missouri Pacific railroad. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, in Paris. Louise Abbema, noted French painter.

Aug. 7—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, in Boston.

Aug. 13—Rhinelander Waldo, of New York. James Oliver Curwood, American author, at Owosso, Mich.

Aug. 15—Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of board of United States Steel corporation, in New York. Bertram B. Boltwood, professor of radio chemistry at Yale, suicide.

Aug. 16—Ogden Armour of Chicago, in London.

Aug. 20—Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, noted pianist, in Chicago. Wilbur Nesbit, Chicago poet and advertising man. Dr. J. M. Tanner, Mormon church dignitary, at Lethbridge, Alta.

Aug. 23—Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian nationalist leader.

Aug. 25—Cardinal Rieg y Casanova of Toledo, primate of Spain.

Sept. 1—Amelia Bingham, American actress.

Sept. 5—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of Anti-Saloon League. Marcus Loew, motion picture magnate, at Glen Cove, L. I.

Sept. 11—J. U. Sammis, former grand exalted ruler of Elks, in Chicago. Col. Charles J. Glidden, telephone and aeronautical pioneer, in Boston.

Sept. 23—Maj. Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, retired. Baron Ago von Maltzan, German ambassador to Washington.

Oct. 2—Prof. A. S. Arrhenius, Swedish scientist. Austen Peay, governor of Tennessee. "Corporal" James Tanner of Washington.

Oct. 3—John Dalzell, former congressman from Pennsylvania.

Oct. 8—Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Catholic diocese of Rockford, Ill.

Oct. 9—Col. J. F. Dillon, member of federal radio commission.

Oct. 11—F. D. Stout, president of Missouri Southern railroad and Chicago capitalist.

Oct. 22—Cardinal O'Donnell, primate of Ireland.

Oct. 25—Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, retired.

Oct. 29—John J. Mitchell, Chicago financier. Archbishop J. J. Harty of Omaha. Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, U. S. N., retired.

Oct. 31—John Luther Long, American author and playwright. Miss Elizabeth Harrison, pioneer in kindergarten work, in San Antonio, Texas.

Nov. 5—David G. Hogarth, English archeologist.

Nov. 7—F. S. Latour, Guatemalan minister to United States.

Nov. 10—James C. Brady, New York financier.

Nov. 11—W. K. James, president of American Farm Congress, in St. Joseph, Mo.

Nov. 12—J. N. Huston, former treasurer of United States, in Washington.

Nov. 17—Mulai Yusef, sultan of Morocco.

Charles Mellen, noted railway man, in Concord, N. H.

Dr. J. J. Muir, chaplain United States senate.

Nov. 24—Ionel Bratiano, premier and virtual dictator of Rumania.

Rear Admiral W. H. Bullard, chairman of federal radio commission.

Nov. 26—John Cardinal Bonzano in Rome.

Nov. 29—Henry W. Savage, theatrical producer, in Boston.

Dec. 1—Herbert S. Hadley, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, and former governor of Missouri.

Dec. 12—M. D. Ratchford, former president of United Mine Workers, at Massillon, Ohio.

Dec. 13—Ellen M. Stone, American missionary who was kidnaped by Macedonian bandits in 1901.

Dec. 14—James M. Allison, journalist, in New York.

Dec. 19—Willis Moore, former chief of United States weather bureau.

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Story for the Children

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

"Oh, dear, oh, dear, oh, dear," said Maggie, "whatever will I do, I've lost my stocking and I'm getting dressed to go to the party.

"It's one of my best stockings, too. Dear me, where can it be?"

"Where could that stocking go?"

She looked and she looked and she looked.

She pulled out her bureau drawers, she pulled out things from her shelves. She looked under chairs, under the bed, behind chairs, behind the bed.

She looked everywhere, and she kept calling out to everyone in the house:

"Please look for my stocking. Can anyone find my stocking?"

Then she began calling out:

"I'll give a penny to anyone who finds my stocking."

Quite often Maggie did offer a reward like that, for she thought it made people look for her things a little harder, and she was apt to lose her things.

Not for long, of course, but she had put them somewhere else than she remembered.

For instance if she said to herself:

"Now I'll remember and put my piece of candy to eat after lunch on the mantlepiece instead of on the sideboard for I'll be going into the living room right after dinner," then she would be sure to be looking for it on the sideboard and would be saying:

"But I'm sure it must be on the sideboard for I thought it would be so much better to have it in the room where I was finishing my dinner."

So Maggie offered a penny reward for the stocking.

Every one began to hunt once more.

It was true they did hunt for her things more when she offered a reward.

It was hard on Maggie's allowance to have to offer so many rewards, but then she was always taking up every one's time in looking for things!

But the stocking, all by itself, back of the washstand where Maggie hadn't

She Looked Everywhere.

looked, where it had fallen when Maggie had left them there when she had got up in the morning—so they'd be all ready for the party, was quite sad and felt quite abused.

"She found the other stocking which was right on the washstand and she didn't look for me," the stocking objected.

"Or maybe she didn't even know that she had picked the other stocking up from the washstand.

"But how can she say that I'm lost? I didn't run away. I'm right here. I can't go anywhere without a leg to take me.

"I couldn't help falling. I haven't been anywhere, and I don't intend to go anywhere.

"Dear me, dear me, I wish I could be found."

And then, Maggie somehow remembered the stocking she had on had been on the washstand and she remembered about it.

She looked back of the washstand for the other stocking and there it was.

How glad she was. And she didn't have to give a reward for it, either.

She was indeed fortunate, and the stocking was so glad to go to the party and not to lie, limp and useless, back of the washstand.

It was so true, the stocking kept thinking, how little it could do unless it was worn.

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JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES GOOD BAKED OR BOILED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In many localities Jerusalem artichokes grow abundantly when once started in the garden. Their culture is like that of corn, and they are dug by hand. In food value the United States Department of Agriculture says they are similar to the potato. They, however, contain inulin, which is converted in the body into levulose or fruit sugar, and they are oftentimes recommended for diabetics. They have a delicious flavor of their own when properly cooked.

As these tubers are irregular in shape they are tedious to prepare for the table, as they must be scraped or pared. A better way is to scrub them well with a stiff brush and then bake or boil them in their skins.

When they have been baked, they may be served in their skins and eaten with butter, salt and pepper, or they may be scraped out, mashed, seasoned, and then served. Boiled Jerusalem artichokes are easily peeled after cooking. They may be served whole or sliced, with butter and seasoning. A little lemon juice or nutmeg is suggested by way of flavoring, if liked. The boiled vegetable may also be served in cream or other well-seasoned sauce. It may be baked in cream sauce with a sprinkling of grated cheese; or fried with choped leeks, celery tops, or parsley in a little butter, adding white sauce later, if desired.

If the tubers are pared before boiling, they should be thinly sliced, very little water should be used, and it should be boiled down almost dry at the close. Small tubers may cook in 15 to 20 minutes. The flavor is much enhanced by cooking in milk or in a good meat broth.

Another way of cooking them after paring is to place them in a baking dish or casserole, either whole or sliced, cover closely and bake in a slow oven until done, or about one-half to one hour. The cover of the baking dish may need to be removed toward the close to dry out excess moisture. Season with butter, salt, and pepper. Add grated cheese or buttered crumbs or both, when liked.

TIMELY HINTS FOR HOUSEWIFE

Spots on soft felt hats may be easily removed by rubbing with fine emery paper.

• • •

Salads are no longer considered luxuries. At least one salad should be included in every day's menu.

• • •

There's nothing like lemon juice, salt and sunlight for getting rid of rust stains on the household linen.

• • •

An inch or so of adhesive tape on each corner of the bed springs is likely to save many tears in the corners of the sheets.

• • •

A good way to clean mirrors is to wash with a cloth or newspaper moistened in alcohol. Use care not to let the alcohol run under the frame.

• • •

It doesn't pay to can fruit or vegetables at home to sell unless they can be sold at a price that pays for the labor as well as the materials used.

• • •

A rubber apron is one of the greatest time and labor savers. To clean it, simply rub it with a damp cloth or, if it is badly soiled, dip the cloth in a little baking soda.

The Care of Children

Illinois Home Demonstration Agent Showing Care of Child.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It has been frequently remarked that the most valuable crop on any farm is, after all, its children, and rural mothers are more and more awake to the need of information on everything that has to do with the welfare of their children. How to feed a child properly at various ages, how to dress him, how to train him, how to watch his growth and correct faulty development—all these and many similar points are being constantly presented to extension workers as desirable subjects for home demonstration groups to consider.

The group in the photograph, which was taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, in Illinois, is attending a demonstration on the management of infants, including dressing them, weighing them, and planning their feeding, using equipment loaned by a department store. The county home demonstration agent is showing how to weigh the baby correctly, and has accompanied the demonstration with a talk on the right weight for different periods of growth. Preceding this part of the meeting, there has been a visit to the infants' clothing section, and suitable garments which have been selected are seen hanging on a rack in the corner.

FAVORITE RECIPES

By NELLIE MAXWELL

HERE ARE SOME COOKIES

We all like to fill the cooky jar. Here are a few to try:

Sand Cookies — Beat two eggs until light, without separating; add a cupful of sugar and continue beating. Add four tablespoonfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Handle and roll with as little flour as possible. Roll very thin and cut with a doughnut cutter. Roll in a little sugar and sprinkle each cooky with a bit of cinnamon and decorate with halves of blanched almonds, using three on each cooky—points all to the center. Bake in a quick oven.

Molasses Cookies.—Put two quarts of flour into a bowl, rub into it one-half cupful of butter. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of warm water; add this to a pint of molasses and then add the mixture gradually to the flour. When the flour is moist roll out quickly, cut into round cakes and bake in a moderate oven until golden brown.

Coffee Cookies.—Beat two eggs with one cupful of sugar until light. Add four tablespoonfuls of soft butter and beat again. Add one cupful of strong warm coffee and stir in quickly three cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, adding more flour as needed to roll. Roll quickly, cut with a large round cutter and bake in a quick oven until a golden brown. Roll them not too thin. They should be soft when well made.

Dominoes.—Beat the yolks of two eggs, a cupful and a half of sugar, one-fourth pound of soft butter together, until very light. Add one cupful of tepid water. Sift three cupfuls of flour with four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add this to the first mixture, beat thoroughly and bake in a shallow greased pan. The batter must not be over a quarter of an inch thick. When done cool, ice, and dot with melted chocolate, using a skewer or toothpick.

This is the season of the year when dainty cakes and cookies appeal to the appetite. It is also time to make the fruit cakes and those which will keep for months, growing better. Here are some that come highly recommended:

Six-Months' Cake.—Cream one-half cupful of butter and lard, add one cupful of sugar, two well-beaten eggs and one-half cupful of molasses. Mix and sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves and one-fourth teaspoonful of mace. Add alternately with one-half cupful of milk to the first mixture and beat well; then add one cupful of raisins cut into small pieces and dredge with flour, using two tablespoonfuls. Turn into bread pans and bake 45 minutes.

Fruit Sponge Drops.—Beat three eggs and one cupful of sugar thoroughly, add one-third of a cupful of water, one cupful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla and a pinch of salt. Bake in patty tins. Scoop out the centers and fill with sweetened whipped cream, or peaches or pears cut fine, and cover with whipped cream when serving. If one likes, instead of the cream, roll the cakes in frosting and then in coconut.

Ginger Snaps.—Rub half a cupful of butter into two quarts of flour. Add two teaspoonfuls of ground ginger, a dash of red pepper and sufficient New Orleans molasses to make a hard dough. Knead the dough, roll as thin as a wafer, cut into small cakes and bake until crisp. These cookies will keep for several months if kept in tin, tightly covered.

Chocolate Layer Cake.—Take one cupful of brown sugar, one-fourth cupful of butter, one-fourth cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one egg, one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, two squares of chocolate dissolved in one-half cupful of hot water added at the last. Mix as usual and bake in two layers.

It is unreasonable for a grownup to expect a child to do anything as well as a trained worker.

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New Velvet Frocks

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY

NATURE is somewhat a fashionist herself, changing her garb with the coming of each season. And what a shining example does she set of the appropriateness of things. She wears "roses in rose time," ruddy rustling leaves at autumn's debut, anemones and violets to usher in the springtime and when winter comes she clothes the earth in glittering snow and cheery holly berries—which leads up to the theme of the mode's timeliness and good taste in featuring gay-colored plaided and checked velvet frocks as being typically apropos for the mid winter style picture.

Every one must admit that costumes of multi-colored plaid and checked velvet, such as are shown in this picture "look the part" of wintry cheer. One could not choose a frock of greater enchantment for immediate wear than either of these models. Indestructible velvet check in royal blue and deep purple is the chosen medium for the gown to the right in the illustration. Not only is the material itself beautiful beyond words, but it emphasizes the cleverest sort of fabric manipulation, combating the checks in artful ways both on the bias or the straight as well as circular cut.

Speaking of the combination of purple and blue as stressed in this checked velvet of which this frock is fashioned, these two colors frequently form an alliance. As to purple or amethyst, all Paris is exploiting these tones, also deep violet, especially when it comes to the velvet frock.

The other velvet dress complements the plaid with a "dicky" or shallow vestee of plain color, matching this with waistband and strap belt of the same.

The charm of these two velvet frocks cannot be sufficiently told in mere words, they must "be seen to be appreciated." There is no doubt about it, the new printed sheer velvets of every description are as handsome if not handsomer than any fabrics shown for seasons past. If one's clothes "budget" does not admit of one of the

exclusive high class transparent plaid velvets, it is well to remember that very charming printed velveteens are available at moderate prices.

In fact velveteen, plain or printed is exceedingly fashionable. Perfectly charming sports frocks display the spirit of solid colored velvet, say wine or dark green topped with a blouse of printed velvet whose basic color blends with the skirt.

Another velveteen sports interpretation styles the skirt of this material, posing over it a jersey blouse the same color which shows either in sets or appliques of the matching velveteen.

For her winter coat the Parisienne is expressing favor for velveteen heavily furred. A wide-colored velveteen top coat trimmed in black lynx is extremely handsome. Pretty colored velveteen with matching long-haired fur or with spotted flat fur trimmings are extremely smart.

Very interesting machine stitching imparts a note of interest to many a velveteen coat, which is fashioned in a tailored way.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(©, 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

How to Prepare Very Tasty Meat, Toast Dish

Oriental cookery furnishes a suggestion for preparing meat in a way that is somewhat out of the ordinary. The raw meat is cut into thin shreds, preferably with scissors, and then cooked with savory flavors, combined so as to make a gravy, which can be served on toast. In a Chinese restaurant you would probably find this meat served with fried noodles or French fried onions, or both and a little bowl of delicious flaky grains of rice would take the place of the toast. The Japanese would use most of the same ingredients put together in a different way.

Savory Meat.

1 lb uncooked shredded lamb, beef, or pork	2 cups strained canned tomato juice
4 cups celery tops chopped fine or 2 cups celery and 2 cups chopped leaves	1 tsp salt
	2 tbs. flour
	2 tbs. butter
	1 tbs. shredded onion.

Shred the meat into small pieces with scissors. Brown it in its own fat in a frying pan. Add the celery tops, onion, and salt. Cover and cook for about ten minutes. Add the flour and butter mixed together, and the tomato juice, stir until thickened, and there is starchy flavor. Serve the savory meat on slices of delicately browned toast. Fried noodles or French fried onions sprinkled over the top just before serving are an attractive addition.

KIDNEY STEW DESIRABLE WHEN PROPERLY PREPARED

Perhaps more people would enjoy kidneys and other "fancy meats," as the butcher calls them, if they knew how to cook them appetizingly. Here is a recipe for kidney stew with just enough added seasoning to make it extremely good. A beef kidney is called for, but other kidneys may be used if beef is not obtainable. The bureau of home economics supplies this recipe:

Kidney Stew.

1 beef kidney	1 tbs. thinly sliced onion
1 cup diced potato	¾ tsp salt
1 tbs flour	1 tbs. butter
1 tbs. chopped parsley	1 egg yolk
	Few drops tabasco

Wash the kidney well remove the skin, and most of the fat. Cover with cold water and heat it slowly to the boiling point, discard the water, and repeat the process until there is no strong odor and no scum on the water. Then add more water and simmer the kidney until tender. Cut the kidney in small pieces. Cook the diced potato and onion and add to the cut kidney. Thicken the liquid with the blended flour and butter, and cook for a few minutes longer. Take the stew from the stove and stir in the beaten egg yolk, the parsley, and tabasco. The heat of the stew will cook the egg sufficiently.

FOR THE YOUNG LADY'S ROOM

That little corner bedroom upstairs with the white dimity curtains can be made even more attractive by adding a fluffy pillow or two. Organdie makes a lovely pillow cover for a young girl's room. Use two shades of pink or other dainty color which harmonizes with the general color scheme and goes nicely with the wall paper. An oblong of the lighted organdie is stitched to the center and two rows of hemstitching trim the edges. Five organdie roses add a finishing touch.

Do Not Scold Children

It is wrong to scold children or to discuss matters relating to discipline at the table. Any unpleasant emotions, such as crying or pouting, interfere so seriously with the digestion that it is harmful to the children, say nutrition experts of the National Dairy council, an organization promoting health and child welfare.

Community Building

Several Reasons for Vitality of Village

Near large cities, of course, real estate subdivisions inflate the little settlements, and they grow out of all recognition of their former selves, going well along the way to becoming cities themselves. But farther away the contributing factors to continued existence are some extremely modern developments which one would hardly suspect. The country depends upon the automobile; the country people learn that it can take them away from their isolation and provide that temporary escape so necessary to a tranquil existence. Very well, then, what need to move away permanently from a familiar and pleasant location, where the family is comfortably settled? If they wish to go anywhere for a change there is the car.

Then, of course, radio is another influence, for it brings to the outlying districts a full measure of entertainment information which sometimes has its monetary value, and also a bit of that sophistication that is most prized of all. Electric machinery both in the home and in the farm buildings makes existence more pleasant and less arduous, and the telephone connects friends and relatives.

Taking these things into account, the vitality of the village is not puzzling. It has survived the era of change and mastered a difficult situation by adopting the changes itself instead of resisting progress. The United States is still full of small towns, and it is safe to predict that this fortunate circumstance will continue in force for many generations to come.—Philadelphia Record.

Driveways and Walks Add to Home Beauty

Perhaps there is nothing that lends more to the appearance of the surroundings of a home than neat, artistically placed walks and driveways.

Careful thought given to their placing and arrangement at the time they are built will more than repay the owner in the attractiveness they will add to the exterior of the home. Every lawn offers a variety of possibilities in location and arrangement.

Like streets and highways, walks and driveways must be designed to meet the needs of those who use them. While it is generally desirable to have them take the most direct route, pleasing effects can often be obtained by the use of graceful curves. It is folly to destroy a fine tree because it happens to be in line with the route of the walk or driveway; a graceful curve around the tree does not inconvenience anyone and it will add to the beauty of the home surroundings.

Often such curves can be arranged so that the garage is partially hidden behind a clump of trees or bushes. In building such curves, provision must be made for the growth of the tree to prevent it from raising or cracking the concrete.

Build Permanent Home

The permanence of the modern home is just as important as the permanence of all other buildings, yet you seldom find anyone as much concerned about the durability of the materials that go into homes as about those that go into schools, hospitals, office structures and the like. The mere fact of difference in size of the buildings seems to have made a difference in the public mind. Yet homes are everywhere acknowledged to be the bulwarks of the country, and the type and number of homes are usually taken as a good criterion of the stability and prosperity of a population.

Zoning Gaining Favor

Among outstanding achievements of the last year or recent years, says the Kansas City Times, are the passing of enabling acts in more than a score of states which legalize zoning in cities and towns; the decision of the United States Supreme court which established, in a definite and comprehensive way, the constitutionality of zoning; the growth of the regional planning idea, and notable progress in several large cities in the actual carrying out of zoning and planning provisions.

Keep Woodwork Painted

The home owner who remembers that unprotected wood weathers and decays, protects it by keeping it well painted at every point. The tough flexible waterproof film which good paint forms over wood is a needed protection, rewarding the home owner by value and appearance maintained over a long period of years.

Saving Trees and Shrubs

When building a home it is advisable to make the contractor responsible for trees and shrubs you wish saved. This may be done by including a statement concerning them in the general conditions of your contract.

Fence Frames House

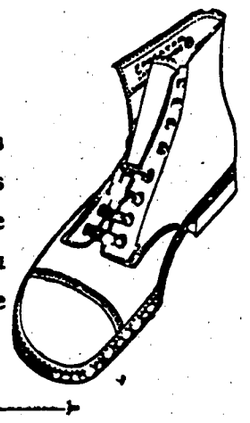
To the artistic eye a home is a picture with the house as the center of interest, around which group, in pleasing composition, those other elements that create an atmosphere of restful charm and quiet privacy.

C. F. Butterfield

Where do you Buy your Children's Shoes--

Take no chances with something cheap but buy

RICE & HUTCHINS EDUCATOR SHOES



For Educator quality is the best; the last fits correctly and you'll be surprised how much you have saved on shoes at the end of the year.

Pre-Inventory Sale

Rugs at 25 percent Discount

Your choice of any Axminster Rug in the store, large or small, for one week at ¼ off the regular cash price.

Here is how it figures out in a very popular brand.

SMITH'S ARDSLEY

9x12	$40.00 for $30.00	8 3x10-6	$37.50 for $28.12
7-6x9	$25.00 for $18.75	36x63	$ 5.00 for $ 3.75
27x52	$3.50 for 2.63		

Note, we give you the name of the maker and the trade name, you are never in doubt when you buy a rug from us, as to its grade.

All other grades of Axminster Rugs at the same proportionate reduction; Every Rug Perfect.

No seconds in our stock.

You can budget the cost at a slightly higher figure: making a small payment at delivery then paying as you use.

If you cannot call, write or telephone 154W.

EMERSON & SON, Milford.

Buy Your Bond

AND BE SECURE

Why Run The Hazard

Of accepting personal security upon a bond, when corporate security is vastly superior? The personal security may be financially strong to-day and insolvent to-morrow; or he may die, and his estate be immediately distributed. In any event, recovery is dilatary and uncertain.

The American Surety Company of New York, capitalized at $2,500,000 is the strongest Surety Company in existence, and the only one whose sole business is to furnish Surety Bonds. Apply to

H. W. ELDREDGE Agent.
Antrim

Hillsboro Guaranty Savings Bank

Incorporated 1889

HILLSBORO, N. H.

Resources over $1,350,000.00

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent, $2 per year

Banking Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 1 p. m. to 3 p. m
Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 12 m.

DEPOSITS Made during the first three business days of the month draw Interest from the first day of the month

You Can Bank By Mail.

The Antrim Reporter

Published Every Wednesday Afternoon

Subscription Price, $2.00 per year
Advertising Rates on Application

H. W. ELDREDGE, PUBLISHER
H. B. ELDREDGE, Assistant

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1928

Long Distance Telephone

Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a Revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the line.

Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.

Resolutions of ordinary length $1.00.

Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at this same rate list of presents at a wedding.

National Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered at the Post-office at Antrim, N. H., as second-class matter.

"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

Antrim Locals

For Sale—Single Sleigh. Apply to H. W. Johnson, Antrim. Adv.

William Vose is the guest this week of Edmund and Benton Dearborn.

For Rent—Garage space for two cars. Apply to Guy A. Hulett, Antrim. Adv.

David P. Bassett was called to Orange, Mass., on Monday, by the death of his father.

Carlton W. Perkins, express agent and mail carrier, is confined to his room by rheumatism.

Edwin J. Whittemore is spending a portion of his holiday vacation with his brother, Philip W. Whittemore and wife

Miss Dorothy Richardson, of Concord, a student at the Gordon Bible school in Boston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Brown.

Miss Ruth E. Bassett, who teaches in Washington, this state, spent last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs David P. Bassett, of West street.

Mrs. Henry I. Raleigh will go out nursing as she may have calls; either day or night duty or both. When not busy she may be found at her home at Waverley Nook on Bennington Road Tel. Antrim 41-2. Adv.

There will be a public meeting of the Antrim Citizens Association on Friday evening of this week, Jan. 6, at town hall, at 8 o'clock; previous to this meeting, at 7 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the board of governors Everett W. Clark, secretary of the Keene Chamber of Commerce, will address the meeting, and music will be furnished. Everybody is most cordially invited.

There will be a Stereopticon Lecture on the "Aspects of New Zealand Life" in the Presbyterian church, on Saturday, January 14, at 8 o'clock p.m., by Rev. Robert Blair, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. The lecture will be illustrative of the scenic, social, economic, industrial, educational and religious life of the country and people, and is given under the auspices of the Presbyterian – Methodist Sunday school. This lecture is open to the public and a cordial invitation is extended to all. No admission will be charged, but a silver offering will be taken at the close of the lecture for the benefit of the S. S. transportation fund.

Friends of Dr. Ralph G. Hurlin will be interested to know that he was elected vice president of the American Statistical Association at its annual meeting held in Washington, D.C., during the week following Christmas. This association has the distinction of being the oldest of the scientific societies in the United States. Dr. Hurlin is Director of the Department of Statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City. He has recently been employed by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania to direct a year's study of the public and private welfare work in that state and to set up a plan for regular compilation of statistics to show the amount and kind of welfare work which is being done throughout the state.

Notice to People of Antrim and Bennington

Our truck will collect in these towns Monday p.m. and deliver Tuesday p. m. on all Damp Washes; Rough Drys, Finish and Flat Work on Friday. A card or phone will bring our truck.

Hillsboro Steam Laundry
New Management
Service Guaranteed

Adv.

Moving Pictures!

MAJESTIC THEATRE
Town Hall, Antrim

Wednesday, January 4
Reginald Denny in
Take It From Me

Chapt. 6: "Perils of the Jungle"

Pathe Weekly Pictures at 8.00

W. A. NICHOLS, Mgr.

Antrim Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Alwin Young were Christmas guests of relatives in Winchester, this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Don H. Robinson and family passed the holiday season with relatives in Arlington, Mass.

Mrs. W. E. Cram and daughter, Miss Mildred Cram, have been spending a week in Boston and vicinity.

Mrs. Alvah Shepardson, of Feeding Hills, Mass., is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Wallace, for a visit.

It is pleasing to know that the local merchants report a satisfactory holiday trade and an unusually heavy sale on Christmas cards.

Mrs. George A. Sawyer has recently entertained her twin sister, Mrs. Ina Fisher, and daughter, Barbara, of Medford Hillside, Mass.

Mrs. W. H. Toward, who has been very sick, and practically helpless most of the time, for the past four months, remains in a very critical condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hawkin are entertaining their son, Arthur Hawkins, for the holidays; he is a student at the College of Pharmacy, in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kidder are residing at their new home at Hillsboro Upper Village, on the Fox farm, where they have charge of the reservation and property.

After five years of faithful service as health officer of the town of Antrim, Charles W. Prentiss has passed his resignation to the Selectmen to take effect at once. This is an important office in any town and needs a man peculiarly adapted to the position and it is hoped such a man will be appointed.

For Sale—A new International Webster's Dictionary, fully indexed, with all the new words, in one volume, handsomely bound. Also a used dictionary of the same kind but an older issue, in excellent condition. Will sell either or both, at a figure that would please the purchaser. Apply to Reporter office, where the latest volume may be seen. adv.

Rev. William Patterson, to whom was extended a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church quite recently, has accepted the offer, and the officials of the church have within a few days received word to this effect from the new pastor. He will be in town ready to take up the work of the new pastorate on Sunday, January 29, and his family will remove here soon; he has a wife and three children.

I have for sale a lot of good Hard Wood, four foot and stove length, ready for delivery. Fred L. Proctor, Antrim. Adv

For Rent — Tenement, up stairs, furnished or unfurnished; warm tenement, reasonable rent. Further information at Reporter Office. Adv.

Muzzey's Furniture Exchange—Second-hand Furniture bought and sold. Lot of good goods on hand at present time. H. Carl Muzzey, Antrim. N. H. Phone 90-13. Adv.

The philanthropic committee of the Concord Music Club will give concerts this season at the various institutions in or near that city, and the chairman, Mrs. William E. Ingram, (formerly of Antrim), has detailed members to take charge of the several programs.

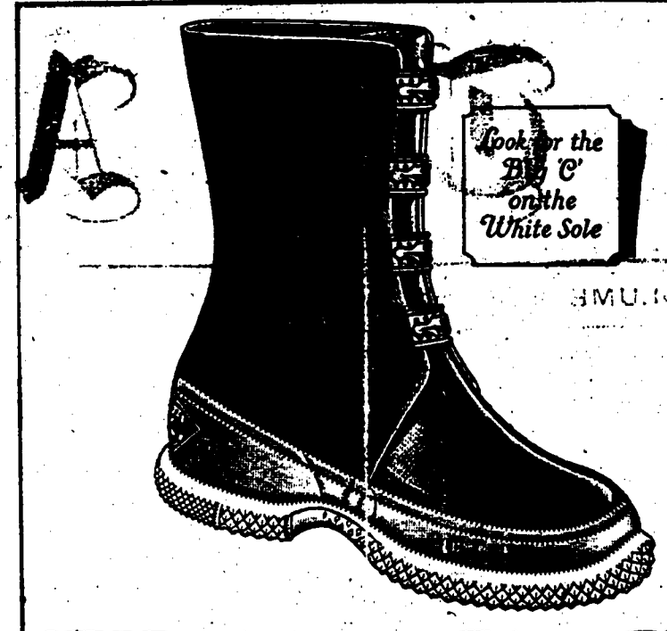
New Officers

At the regular meeting of Waverley Lodge, No. 59, I.O.O.F., last Saturday evening, these officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Noble Grand—J. T. Robertson, Jr.
Vice Grand—Andrew Fuglestad
Recording Sec'y—George Warren
Financial Sec'y—William C. Hills
Treasurer—Leander Patterson
Trustees—W. C. Hills, C. W. Prentiss, A. A. Gerrard

Installation will be held on Saturday evening of this week, with H. E. Harris, D.D.G.M., of Peterborough Lodge, installing officer.

KEEP NEW ENGLAND MONEY IN NEW ENGLAND



'Watershed'

for good looks and dry feet

It has the warmth and neat appearance of a cloth gaiter — but with extra protection.

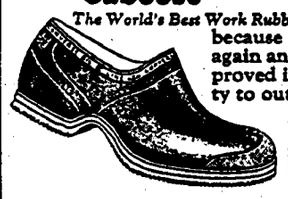
Right where it is needed against snow, slush and rain—between the cashmerette upper and the warm, fleece inner lining, is a *heavy rubberized interlining*. Look for the Big 'C' on the sole.

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE COMPANY
Factory & General Offices, Malden, Mass.

Converse

BIG 'C' LINE RUBBER FOOTWEAR

'Caboose'
The World's Best Work Rubber
because it has again and again proved its ability to outwear 3 pairs of ordinary rubbers.



'Ruff-Shod'
The ever popular boot for general use. Wears slowly and evenly.

C. F. Butterfield, Antrim, N. H.

BUY NEW ENGLAND MADE RUBBERS

Buick Beauty • • •
Buick Luxury • • •
Buick Performance
for only $1195

You can buy a Buick closed car at prices as low as $1195, f. o. b. factory. You can buy it on the liberal G. M. A. C. plan—with a moderate down-payment which may be taken care of by your present car in trade.

These prices mean maximum value, and in Buick you get *real* beauty—*real* comfort—*real* performance. You get the unrivaled value resulting from Buick's unrivaled production in the quality field.

Come in—see Buick—compare it with other cars of similar price—then let the facts decide you to buy Buick.

SEDANS $1195 to $1995 • COUPES $1195 to $1850
SPORT MODELS $1195 to $1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. financing plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK

Manchester, Nashua and Milford Buick Co.

J. H. LINDSEY, Bennington, Local Agent for Antrim, Bennington and Hancock

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Typewriter Paper

You can select from a variety of colors and quality. REPORTER OFFICE, ANTRIM, N. H.

Moving Pictures!

DREAMLAND THEATRE
Town Hall, Bennington
at 8.00 o'clock

Saturday, January 7
The Bronco Twister
with Tom Mix
Chap. 6: "Perils of the Jungle"

Bennington.

Congregational Church Notices
Howard R. May, Pastor

Morning service at 10.45.
Sunday School 12 m.
Christian Endeavor 6 p.m.

There will be no Sunday evening preaching service for three months, but a mid week meeting at different homes as announced from the pulpit.

Mrs. Ruth Wilson French visited her home here over the week-end.

Tenements to Rent. Apply to C. W. Durgin, Main street, Bennington. Adv.

The Benevolent Society meets at the Chapel on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Miss Helen McGrath was clerk at the post office during the holiday rush of business there.

Mrs. Allan Gerrard came home from the hospital on Friday last; she stood the journey well, only got a little tired.

Mr. Chase, the gardener at Hillcrest, broke a rib about Christmas time. The family is located at Riverside Farm.

Mrs. McGrath was home from Memorial hospital, Nashua, for Christmas; her daughter, Margaret, who is training for a nurse there, came with her.

Perley Collins, Watertown, Mass., visited with his sister, Mrs. Paul Traxler, over the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler were in Watertown for Christmas.

Mrs. Charles Taylor was pretty well shaken up near Christmas time, when a toboggan on which she was coasting struck a pump, but she will soon be all right again.

The annual business meeting of the Congregational church was held on Thursday evening last. About the same board of officers were re elected, with a few new ones added.

The installation of officers of the Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary will be held the 16th, when the Dept. Installing Officer is expected to be here. A covered dish supper is planned.

Relatives of Mrs. Henry Carr attended her funeral at Gardner, Mass., last Thursday. She formerly resided here, and was a sister of Mrs. Ruel Cram, James, George and H. H. Ross

The following bit of news has reached The Reporter Office from headquarters, concerning one of our Bennington young ladies:

The overseas medal of the Near East Relief will be awarded this (Wednesday) evening at the annual Trustees meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, to Miss Elsie M. Kimball, a native of Bennington. The presentation will be made by John H. Finley, vice-chairman of the organization and Albert Shaw, Editor of the Review of Reviews. Miss Kimball's citation follows:

"Elsie May Kimball. In recognition of five years of courageous performance of duty in dangerous as well as peaceful times in the Caucasus this medal is given to Elsie May Kimball.

New Barber Shop!

Main St., **Bennington**

Have you visited the New Barber Shop, across from Library, in Bennington? Good and Clean Service.

Hair Cut.....20 cents
Bob.....25 cents
Children (under 12 years).....15 cents
Shave.....10 cents
Hair Tonic.....10 cents

Open Evenings 6.30 to 10; Saturdays 1 to 11 p.m.

STEVE YAKOVAKIS.

Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Cleary, late of Bennington, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment.

Dated, December 24, 1927.
HENRY W. WILSON.

Installation of Officers

Mount Crotched Encampment, No. 89, I.O.O.F., held installation of officers at Odd Fellows hall on Monday evening of this week, with Harold Harvey, D.D.G.P., and suite, from North Star Encampment, of Hillsboro, installing officers. These are the new men installed:

Chief Patriarch—A. J. Zabriskie
High Priest—H. W. Eldredge
Senior Warden—Francis Davies
Junior Warden—Philip Knowles
Scribe—A. S. Fuglestad
Treasurer—E. N. Davis
1st Watch—Freeman Clark
2d Watch—Albert E. Thornton
3d Watch—Baden Crampton
4th Watch—Clarence Rockwell
Guide—John S. Nesmith
Inside Sentinel—Archie N. Nay
Outside Sentinel—Arthur Whippie
1st G. to T.—Ira P. Hutchinson
2d G. to T.—Charles L. Fowler

After the installation, an oyster stew was served in the banquet hall.

What of the Future?

This is a bit beyond the common thinker, but will surely interest everyone, and is therefore given to our readers:

At the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce last Thursday, Roger W. Babson, an expert business prognosticator, who was the speaker for the day, indicated some of the things which he believes may come to pass in the not-so-distant years.

Among the various inventions he forecast were cold light by electricity, thus conserving 95 per cent of power now wasted in heat; industrial uses of radium; unbreakable glass; alloys to make metal rustless and wood unrotable; busses running on private rights of way; airplanes with helicopter attachments so they may rise and descend vertically, and also airplane trains; buying merchandise by the subscription plans and by vending machines; synthetic foods, such as butter and cream from kerosene.

Four great sources of power yet untouched and today impractical are: first, the rise and fall of the tides; second, the heat from the interior of the earth; third, the revolution of the earth, and finally, the heat of the sun, utilized by means of a one-way heat transmitter.

Antrim Woman's Club

Will hold its next meeting in town hall on Tuesday, January 10, at 2.30 p.m., to accommodate the speaker. Mrs. Sara Simpson, chairman of the Music Dept. of State Federation, will speak on "Community Singing." This should be a very interesting meeting and all members are urged to attend.

Mrs. Abbie F. Dunlap, Sec.

We Offer For Sale

One Horse Sled
Two Horse Sled
Double-runner Sleigh
Four seated Sleigh
Two Horse Dump-cart
Top Buggy
Mowing Machine
Horse Rake
1 Pair Team Harnesses used very little
1 Single Truck Harness

ABBOTT COMPANY
Antrim, N. H.

Rapid Pipe Smoking

An ordinary pipe can be smoked in eighteen minutes, although British pipe smokers who have crammed the bowl of the pipe full of a peculiar grade of tobacco have been known to smoke it in eleven minutes.

The Ananias Club

"I'd like to live so far north that I could keep the furnace going all year round," declared the man who was sending a check for the last installment on last winter's coal.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Foiling Scandal

As a rule we may safely leave scandal and attack alone to die a natural death, but . . . . the still better plan of making attack the occasion for the expression of good will.—H. B. Yeates.

Shopping Wisdom

An aimless shopper talking to her companion: "Well, dear, as you're not going to buy anything, you might just as well look at something more expensive."—The Outlook.

Avoid Friction

True, a man should be square, but he may cushion his corners a bit.—The Outlook.

MICKIE SAYS—

CHURCH NOTES

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

Presbyterian–Methodist Churches

Sunday, January 8

Rev. Robert Blair, of Boston University, will preach.

Sunday school at 12

Y.P.S.C.E. at 6 o'clock

BAPTIST

Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor

Union services observing the Week of Prayer:

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. "Nations and Governments"

Thursday, 7.30 p.m. "Missions."

Friday, 7.30 p.m. "Families, Schools and Universities."

Sunday, January 8

Morning worship at 10.45. Subject of the pastor's sermon: "What Is Sin?"

Church school at twelve o'clock.

Crusaders at 4:30

Y.P.S.C.E. at 6 o'clock. Topic: "What the Church Has Done." Miss Dorothy Pratt, leader.

Union service at 7 p.m. The pastor of this church will speak.

New class of Tree Experts *now forming*

We want outdoor men who like travel to join our new classes in tree work under highest authorities. All instruction is free, we pay travel expenses and in a few days you start earning money. The growing demand for our services enables us to enlarge our new classes. If you enjoy outdoor life, are single, between 18 and 30 years old, this is your chance to learn a splendid profession, not crowded and immediately profitable. Start now!

The Bartlett School of Tree Surgery
Dept.
Stamford, Connecticut
ENROLL TODAY

Keep Posted

All former residents of Antrim ask in letters home "What's the news"

Keep In Touch

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Meadow the Scene of First Sunday School

Robert Raikes of Gloucester is often set down as the founder of the Sunday school, writes an English correspondent, but nothing is heard of Emmanuel Twynning, the shepherd of Magpie Bottom, Sheepscombe, Gloucestershire, from whom Raikes got his idea. Magpie Bottom is a beautiful crinkle at the edge of the Sheepscombe, where the lane departs down the valley, at last reaching Gloucestershire. The young man must have been up here to take a service. At any rate, as he went by Magpie Bottom there was Shepherd Emmanuel Twynning in that thyme-scented little paradise, with a ring of children round him, explaining perhaps pastoral parables of the New Testament. Master Bob Raikes stopped, perhaps joined in a hymn and talked to the shepherd, asking him how he "went on" when the weather was not so favorable. He was told that on wet days some handy cottage sheltered the class, and that, come wet or fine, there was a class every Sunday. During the walk back to Gloucester the thought took root and, without the thyme and the marjoram and the inconsequent chirruping of grasshoppers, Robert took up his shepherding in the dark streets of the cathedral city.

Ancient Greek Had Idea of Evolution

Empedocles, the Greek philosopher, anticipated Darwin in his theory of evolution by more than 2,300 years. About 430 B. C. he published his explanation of life and its interpretation of the universe in which he held that "being" or matter was imperishable and hence eternal. He maintained the existence of two fundamental and opposing forces which he typified as friendship and strife. The first he represented as internal and the second as external and these two as in perpetual conflict—the first struggling to maintain the status quo and the second to change it—thus producing, according to his theory, all the phenomena of nature. He held that these changes had been occurring through all the past ages with the effect of development in all phases of existence with man as the highest product, thus far, of the process. Modern scientists declare that in thus indicating the principle "strife" Empedocles grasped the germ of Darwin's idea—the survival of the fittest—for by its exposition he seems to have intended to convey the idea of competition for existence or supremacy.—Kansas City Star.

Practical Bible Warning

"There are extraordinary sarcasms in coincidences," says Alexander Black, author of "The Seventh Angel" and "The Great Desire." "One night a thief made off with my overcoat from a restaurant. It was not the sort of restaurant in which one is admonished to be alert. Moreover, I had never been robbed of anything in my life. I had had no admonitory experience. Naturally the incident made a rather profound impression. The weather deepened that impression.

"That same night I happened to open my Bible to verify the location of the verse from which I took the title of 'The Seventh Angel.' And in the verse immediately preceding I read these startling words: 'Blessed is he that watcheth and keepeth his garments.'"

Scented Teas

In China scented teas are popular. The aroma is from flowers. The flowers commonly used are the white jasmine and the "yu lan," a species of magnolia. Such teas are prepared by heating the flower petals with the tea leaves. Sometimes the flower petals are left in the tea, but usually they are taken out after the tea has the desired scent. In the preparation of some varieties the process consists of sprinkling a layer of fresh blossoms over a layer of tea, and repeating the process until the container is filled. Then the container is placed aside until the perfume has thoroughly permeated the tea leaves. The old petals are then removed and fresh petals added. This is repeated until the desired aroma is attained. The tea is then packed for market.

Seeking Black Canary

A Burbank of birds is trying to produce a black canary, according to a recent issue of the Pet Dealer. Canaries, to date, have been produced white and blue beside the conventional yellow, but no one has yet succeeded in producing a jet black feathered songster and perhaps there will be "millions in it" for the man who succeeds. Novel and harmonious color effects have been produced in recent years by the use of colored bird cages in interior decorations, but the novelty of a jet black canary and a pure white bird cage will be sufficient to satisfy the most exotic demands of the interior decorators.

Mystery of Egg Lines

Why are some birds' eggs pure white and unmarked and others variously and highly colored, with all sorts of marks upon them, from minute dots to scraggly lines? asks the American Forestry Magazine. How are those spots and markings produced? Nests of birds run all the way from the female laying a single egg on the bare rock on the coast, to those laying ten or more eggs in a very elaborate nest built in very different localities.

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Children Brought Up on a Diet of Raw Food

Dr. St. Louis Estes of New York city, a "raw food" specialist, his wife and their five children have been fed only a natural raw food diet. The youngest is just two weeks old.

Flin Flon Is Rich in Mineral Ore

Newest Canadian Field Rivals Anything Known in Dominion.

Toronto, Ont.—Canada's industrial drama has shifted to a new point in the far northern wilderness, bearing the intriguing name of Flin Flon. To reach Flin Flon the crow flies 400 miles northwest from Winnipeg, leaving behind former jumping-off points of civilization such as Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis and LePas, the junction point of the progressing Hudson Bay railway. Flin Flon lies close to the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In the Flin Flon area has been discovered an immense body of mineral ore bearing copper, zinc and gold in rich volume. Its existence has been known for several years, but so inaccessible is the region that proving-up operations have been difficult and slow. However, it is now accepted as an established fact that the ore body rivals in value anything that has hitherto been discovered in Canada, including the lead zinc mines of British Columbia or the nickel or gold mines of Ontario.

For a couple of years the property has been under option to the Whitney-Channing syndicate of Boston and New York. The period of the option expired on December 1. For weeks prior to the closing of the deal on that date great excitement surrounded daily conferences in Winnipeg and Ottawa. The public recognized in the transaction something more than an ordinary business deal. It marked, in addition, another climax in the constantly unfolding romance in the development of the great waste plains of the North.

Three Governments Involved.

Three governments were involved in the negotiations, those of the Dominion, of Manitoba and of Saskatchewan. All points at issue are said to have been closed and the decks are cleared for action.

An immediate expenditure of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 is projected. Within a year or two a new city is expected to be in existence in the far northern wilderness.

The first requisite of a railway has been provided for. A branch 85 miles long from the Hudson Bay railway will be constructed by the Canadian National railways. Toward its construction the Manitoba government will guarantee deficits up to $100,000 a year for five years and the Flin Flon interests will contribute $250,000.

The government has given guarantees as to freight rates, and the corporation has given guarantees as to the damages that will result from the fumes of the giant smelter that is to be erected.

Two power sites are available, one at Islands falls on the Churchill river and one at White Mud falls on the Nelson. The corporation favors the latter, where 250,000 to 300,000 horse power is available. A transmission line 270 miles long will be necessary. The power developed is to be made available to other mining companies and for pulp and paper mill, which may be established in connection with the adjacent wood-pulp areas. A United States house is expected to do the underwriting and the Canadian public will no doubt be given a chance to participate.

Prospector Given Credit.

Jack Hammel, a veteran Canadian prospector and mining promoter, is given much of the credit for the Flin Flon development. Some years ago the property was acquired by the Mining Coroporation of Canada, one of the successful cobalt silver companies. From this company the Whitney-Channing syndicate secured its option. Under the terms of the deal the mining corporation retains a 15 per cent interest in the property.

Some thirty-five miles from the Flin Flon ore body there has been located a similar deposit known as the Sherritt-Gordon property, which some say is bigger than Flin Flon and in which Noah Timmins, head of the Hollinger and Noranda, is heavily interested. Development there is expected to proceed simultaneously, perhaps under a merger arrangement. There are a number of smaller properties in the territory.

One estimate of the value of the ore in Flin Flon places it at $268,000,000, so that with Sherritt-Gordon there is probably $500,000,000 in sight.

Monday Morning Fag Is Scientific Fact

London.—That peculiar languidness which one experiences on Monday mornings after a short week-end rest, known universally as the "Monday morning feeling," is a definite scientific fact, according to Prof. Winifred Cullis.

This revelation was made when Professor Cullis was speaking on "Industrial Psychology Applied to the Home."

She declared t[illegible] no one in the world works so well on Mondays.

Dog Hero of War to Be Honored in Death

Washington.—A silver plate purchased by his comrades in arms and relating his deeds of valor is to adorn the plaster cast of Stubby, the dog mascot of the American expeditionary force, who captured a German spy and saved the life of a doughboy during the World war.

The plaster cast has been given a place of honor in the American Red Cross museum.

Stubby was a veteran of four major engagements, having seen service at the Marne, Champagne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. President Wilson shook hands with him on Christmas day, 1918, and he was received officially at the White House by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. He died in 1926 and his ashes were incased in an airtight container which was placed inside the plaster cast.

Pineapple Fiber Now Used in Papermaking

Washington.—Man's increasing need for paper long since led him from the ragbag to the forests. The forests have furnished him wood pulp paper for books, for newsprint, and for the cheaper writing materials, but he has had to go back to the ragbag for the stronger stuff needed for ledgers, bonds and currency. For bag or wrapping paper old rope and waste tow were also utilized, but rag and rope stock fall short, and man has had to fare forth anew in search of materials for durable paper.

A promising material, reported from the tropical jungle, is caroa, a member of the pineapple family. Natives of Brazil from time immemorial have gone into the wilds to cut the long narrow leaves. They beat them between stones to separate the fiber and after retting and washing, weave the fiber into twine for nets, fishing lines and ropes. Caroa, it has been found, can be made into paper.

In the laboratory, caroa was evolved from rope into paper. The rope was cut into inch lengths, then thrashed, cooked in a solution of caustic soda, bleached and beaten, until no lumps or knots were left. The stock was poured into a mold, where the sheet of pulp was formed immediately on wire. The sheet was then pressed and rolled and air dried.

Laboratory tests were followed by others in the experimental paper mill of the bureau of standards. The product was found to have a bursting strength the same as that specified for the best papers made from rag or rope.

New Device Installed for Stopping Trains

Berlin.—A new device for stopping trains automatically is about to be installed on the Berlin-Dresden line.

The new device is worked by an electro-magnetic system, one magnet being attached to the rails between the first semaphore, or warning signal, and the principal semaphore, while the other is affixed to the locomotive. On observing the warning signal, the engineer can disconnect the locomotive's magnet by means of a simple lever; failing to do so, however, the brakes are automatically applied about a quarter of a mile before the principal semaphore, when the locomotive cannot be started again until the engineer gets off and operates a releasing device attached to the semaphore. Neither snow, ice nor any other foreign substance can diminish the electro-magnetic power of this device, which, therefore, can never become clogged as do other mechanically operated contrivances.

This new expedient is considered a vast improvement on all other systems experimentally tried out on the German railways and if it fulfills all promises will be introduced throughout the German railway service.

GUATEMALA

A Young Maid of Guatemala.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

LIKE ancient Gaul, Guatemala may be divided into three parts, with a special brand of climate assigned to each. There are the lowlands of the Atlantic and Pacific—the hot country; the uplands, ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet—the temperate land; and the highlands, where fanglike peaks stretch up to 14,000 feet above the sea—the cold country. In Guatemala climate is a thing of altitude rather than latitude.

The American visitor to Guatemala is likely to land at Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic or Caribbean side of this country. This port, set on the inner rim of Amatique bay, is alluringly beautiful from the steamer. Though one accepts it as a tropical dream come true, it does not bear close inspection. Here is the north coast terminal of the International railways and important buildings of the United Fruit company. Aside from these, Puerto Barrios does not intrigue one as a site for permanent residence, nor is the hotel the type to which one yearns to return.

A few decades ago the Guatemalan government concluded to build a railway connecting its capital and west coast coffee plantations with the north coast markets. When this road was half-finished, both money and credit ran low, leaving a pair of rails beginning at tidewater and ending at a spot in the broad, warm desert surrounding El Rancho. Then an American stepped into the breach, completed the railway, and made it possible for passengers to ride on a well-equipped train from the shipside to most of the population centers of the republic.

First impressions of Guatemala have to do with countless bunches of green bananas, for this northern fringe of the republic is bananaland. The great fruit farms are recent, and to make them, the low, rich, swampy coastland was drained and made sanitary.

Race Between Time and Decay.

Railways, banana walks, administration buildings, imposing hospitals, modern towns—these have all been built in order that a fleet of vessels may be fed two-score million bunches of bananas yearly. It is efficiency and organization par excellence.

Reduced to its least common denominator, it is a race between time and decay. The cutter, mule carrier, pick-up train, fast steamship, radio telephone, fruit dispatch, all combine to deliver this highly perishable commodity from the banana farm to the corner store in Iowa before rot overtakes the fruit and turns profit into loss.

We leave bananaland aboard the little train of the International railways and start south. From Quirigua the railroad winds up the Motagua valley through plantations, skirting abrupt hillsides. The train crosses the Motagua river every few kilometers, and, all along the way, passes women standing under palm sheds on the stream banks, washing clothing, children and themselves.

After leaving Zacapa the long climb to Guatemala City begins, over a road that winds in horseshoe curves, up mountainsides, through cuts and tunnels, over fills and bridges. Now and then one glimpses the shingly gravel bars of the Motagua and the brush fishtraps set by the Indians. There are villages where vegetable gardens are built on stilts, and perpendicular cornfields.

And still one climbs, past hot sulphur springs with steam clouds curling above them and deep railway cuts through volcanic ash. The air grows chill as the altitude increases. At sunset the profiles of purple peaks stand out against a yellow sky. Then comes night with more chill and finally, below in the plain, the twinkling lights of Guatemala City.

Capital Often Destroyed.

Guatemala City is not of the New World. It belongs to Old Spain. It is a city suggestive of the Moors, with narrow streets; varicolored houses, deep-set barred windows, bright patios, porticos and colonnades. Guatemala's capital has always been Vulcan's plaything. He has shaken it down, even destroyed it, and has seen it rise again on three different sites.

In 1527 Pedro de Alvarado began the first city on the lower slopes of Agua. In 1541 came a night of torrential rain, lightning, thunder and earth rumblings, then a terrifying shudder. The crater of Agua was torn apart and the lake which filled it rushed down to overwhelm the city.

A new capital, built a few miles to the northeast, in time became one of the most imposing cities of the New World, with splendid palaces and more than 60 impressive church buildings. The old city was but a memory, earthquakes were forgotten, and all seemed well as the new capital grew richer and more powerful. In 1717, with an eruption of Fuego, came an earthquake that leveled the city. Again it was built and again shaken down in 1773, the year of the Boston Tea party.

The capital was again transferred, this time 30 miles away to the site of the present city, and the life of the people moved on until in 1917 came a series of tremblings that first cracked the thick adobe walls and then caused them to crumble. Since 1917 the capital city has again been practically rebuilt, thus illustrating the tenacity with which people cling to homes that have been erected where the shadow of some volcano falls.

The population of the present capital is more than 100,000. The city, set in the midst of the Valley of the Rio de las Vacas (Cow river), is hemmed in by low mountain ridges and a group of imposing volcanoes.

The central plaza is not beautiful now. The earthquake partly ruined the imposing cathedral to the east; the Chinese, as a memorial, have built a number of pagodalike buildings to the north; the dignified Centennial building occupies another side; and the Portales, with little one-and-two-story shops, complete the quadrangle. It is a curious picture of ruin, dignity, tawdriness and pagodas.

The street paving is none too good. The four-wheel coach, drawn by two dejected steeds, is still the usual mode of conveyance, although the city is full of private motor cars.

On the Mixco Road.

Ten miles away, in the village of Mixco, live the Indians who each day carry to the capital the foodstuffs which its people buy. The road from Mixco to Guatemala City is one of the fascinating moving pictures of Central America. These Indians raise the vegetables, fowls, eggs, and fruits that they sell, and also manufacture the simple necessaries of everyday life, such as coarse-woven saddlebags, hempen belts used by the driver to fasten the pack to his animal, women's blouses and girdles, and hundreds of other articles used by housewife, laborer, and ox driver.

Dawn in Mixco finds everyone up, preparing for the long, daily walk to the market place and back home again. Early risers set out with their wares packed in a broad basket borne on the head if the carrier be a woman, or if a man, in a cacaste carried on the back, with a broad leather tumpline leading from either side of the load about the forehead.

By nine o'clock there is a procession ten miles long, more fascinating, varied, and interesting than any circus parade that ever followed a calliope. Women with leathery, wrinkled skin, gray hair, and shriveled bare arms and legs, still trot back and forth on this 20-mile errand each day, carrying to market a crate of eggs, a half dozen fowls, a tray of aguacates, or any one of a hundred things to eat and wear.

Here comes a family. The father bears a heavy load of corn or beans or other vegetables, bending forward under the weight and balancing it with the tumpline. The mother, perhaps, juggles a wide wicker tray of vegetables on her head, while she carries a pair of chickens in either hand and an infant swung in a shawl about her body. A brood of children follows, each laden according to size and capacity. The family dog, anemic, apologetic, is always in the party and frequently wears a necklace of dried lemons to ward off canine ills.

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK FOR OLD KENTUCKY

State-Wide Campaign Launched to Raise Money to Purchase the Cave Region.

Louisville, Ky.—A national park in Kentucky, including world famous Mammoth Cave and the surrounding territory of subterranean marvels and scenic beauties, is planned by the Mammoth Cave National Park association, which is preparing to launch a state-wide campaign for $2,000,000 to purchase the cave region.

Once purchased the lands covering 70,618 acres, will be turned over to the United States government to be maintained and developed thenceforth as a national park. Congress has already authorized their acceptance.

The association sponsoring the project has compiled a list of figures which shows how national parks in other sections of the United States have been the means of attracting an enormous number of tourists, thus adding to the region's economic welfare and general progress.

America's national parks until this time have practically all been west of the Mississippi with one exception, namely, Lafayette National park, on an island of eight square miles far up along the coast of Maine.

Members of the Mammoth Cave National Park association who have studied the situation carefully declare thousands of tourists who now go to the West will stay in the East, and with such a national park as Mammoth cave and its adjoining regions so convenient, a multitude of other persons will be influenced to travel. Their visits will not be limited to a day or two in Kentucky. They will remain a week or a month, visiting the state's other points of interest.

This year only about 60,000 persons have visited the cave regions. With the impetus of advertising and development the national government will give, it is estimated the number will be increased to 300,000 a year within a short time, and of course the growth will be continuous.

Ancient Indian Battle Told in Hieroglyphics

Bend, Ore.—The story of a hot battle between two Indian tribes, the Shoshones and probably the Bannocks, has been read from hieroglyphics found carved on the basaltic walls of Dry river near here. The story was read by Nipo Strongheart, known as Chtu Tum Nah of the confederated tribes of the Yakimas.

One brave of the Elk clan was particularly valorous, Strongheart said. He took at least 20 scalps.

In sand below the picture writing were found quantities of arrowheads and teeth of bear, beaver, elk and deer.

Oil from the sperm whale is used in lubricating watches.

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Relieves rheumatism, neuralgia. Soothes burns, chilblains.

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FOR COLDS

Men and Homemade Bread

It is frequently said men run their homes. How about homemade bread, then, asks Ed Howe, who doesn't believe they do. "I scarcely know a man who does not want homemade bread," he adds, "and cannot get it; the bakers have persuaded the women that bakery bread is better, as barbers have persuaded them about bobbed hair. And look at the clothes the men milliners have persuaded the women to wear. . . ." Well, look at them. They are more comfortable and sanitary than men's wear. Women don't run around in warm weather wearing enough woolen goods to cook a goose.—Capper's Weekly.

To Cure a Cold in one Day

Take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. The Safe and Proven Remedy. Look for signature of E. W. Grove on the box. 30c.—Adv.

Beyond Her Control

Ted—My vacation is over and I leave here tomorrow. How long shall you remain, Miss Long?

Dot—Remain Miss Long? Well that doesn't depend on me, you know.

Not a Swimmer

She—Society is shallow, but I like it.

He—You should, wading around as you do; you'd drown if it were deep.

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are not only annoying, but dangerous If not attended to at once they may develop into serious ailment.

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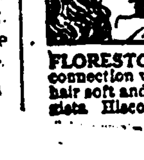

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IDLE ISLAND

By ETHEL HUESTON

WNU Service

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STORY FROM THE START

On the verge of nervous collapse, due to overwork, Gay Delane, successful New York artist seeks rest at Idle Island. She rents a cottage, the "Lone Pine," from an island character, the "Captain," and his sister, Alice Andover, "administrator." Gay finds the cottage is tenanted by an elderly lady, "Auntalmiry," who consents to move to another abode, the "Apple Tree." Awaking from sleep, Gay imagines she sees the face of a Chinaman peering in the window. On an exploration of the island Gay standing on the seashore, is horrified by the appearance of the drifting body of a drowned man which she nerves herself to bring to the shore. A bullet wound in the temple shows the man to have been murdered. Gay makes her way to the 'Captain' with the story. Returning with him to the shore, they find no body there, and Gay's story of the incident is set down to an attack of "nerves." Gay, unable to convince her neighbors of the truth, draws a picture of the face of the dead man, intending to send it to the authorities. She meets a stranger, apparently another visitor to whom she tells the story and shows the picture. He asks her to let him take it but Gay refuses. Next day, after a night spent with "Auntalmiry," Gay finds the picture has been taken from the cottage.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

—8—

"There you have me in a nutshell. The island dynamiter, burner and bomber. Got anybody you want blown up? Rand's home."

"Rand who?" she asked. Gay was amazed, that having heard the words a hundred times, "When Rand comes home," she had never felt sufficient interest to inquire, "And who is Rand?" Many times again would Gay Delane hear those words, but never again without a thrill of personal interest, hope and joy.

"Rand Wallace."

"Oh, you're another Wallace."

"I am not only another Wallace, I am a whole section of them. The Wallaces run in branches. I'm the third branch. All the other branches dwindle off into uncles and aunts, and nephews, sons and cousins. But I'm a whole series all by myself. It's quite a distinction."

Gay laughed as she pressed the electric button that turned the heat into her tea kettle.

"We'll have a party," she said. "We're so glad Rand's home. And while we are waiting for the water to boil—tell me, where does your series fit into the tout ensemble of House Wallace?"

Randolph Wallace's version of the family history, a very facetious, flippant and slangy version, began with the first Captain Wallace who was his great-grandfather. The present Captain, he explained carefully, was really his great-uncle, although he called him Gramp, because, as he explained, "all the other Wallaces call him Gramp, and it avoids confusion." The administrator, Mrs. Alice Andover, was his great-aunt.

"Your voice, except that it has some expressiveness, is rather state of Maine," Gay said thoughtfully. "But you do not seem like the others. You are different."

"My father committed a faux pas," he confessed. "He married an actress from New York who was up here with the actors' summer colony one year I," he said slowly, "I am the combustion that results from the union of Manhattan and the state of Maine.—It has been a warning to the whole state," he added modestly.

"Your parents—" Gay prompted, enthralled with his flippant tale.

"We were all out in a boat together. I can sort of remember it, though I was a baby. Sudden squall—boat went over. Strange, isn't it? They were both strong, able-bodied, good swimmers, used to the sea. I was a baby. But I floated ashore in my mother's arms. She was dead, my father was dead. But Rand came home."

"Oh, that is very sad." Gay's eyes had darkened with her ready sympathy, her slim hands twisted together. He smiled at her. To hide her sudden emotion, Gay turned quickly to the serving of tea.

But her desire for information about this surprising person was limitless. She wanted to know about his education, where he had gone to school.

The grammar grades in the island schoolhouse, it seemed, he had persisted doggedly through, and took a great deal of quiet satisfaction in explaining that the three missing bricks beneath the window on the southeast corner had been removed by his own hands at the age of nine years, to facilitate his departure from the seat of learning when the teacher reached for the well-known educational birch branch. The entire high school course he had encompassed, if not with honor, at least without serious mishap, in the city of Portland.

"And then, darned if I didn't go to college," he told her. "But don't blame me. I had to go. My late lamented Grandfather Wallace put it into his will that I couldn't inherit until I went to college. Left me an infant in arms, as you might say, the arms of a guardian. Guess who? The administrator, darn her. That's what got her so stuck on administrating, she did such a good job with me."

"It wouldn't hurt you to go to college."

"Going to college would be simple enough. I had to go through.—I did.—Bowdoin. I hated to go there. I was afraid I'd turn out a poet, I thought it was required for graduation. But Gramp was dead set on Bowdoin. Well, I went. It did me no harm. I've never even written vers libre. Though sometimes I feel it come over me all of a sudden—I feel it now when I look at you."

Gay frowned at him, but he smiled disarmingly. His was a pleasant smile. His lips were thin, their curve half-cynical, half-humorous, very sensitive. The vaunted mustache was but a shadowy outlining fringe. His skin had been fair no doubt, save for the rich coat of tan that covered him. His hands were hard and brown, small for their strength, smaller than her own, she noticed quickly.

When he said at last, reluctantly, that he must go and see Auntalmiry she went with him to the door.

"Come again," she told him pleasantly; "come often."

"I feel myself slipping," he said sadly, "slipping. However, I am no coward. I'll come."

Later in the evening, Gay went down to the Pier grocery store. On every lip was the laughing word, "Rand's home." But whereas before she had taken no notice, now she experienced acute interest, paused breathless at the name, and drank in every word that fell from native lips on the subject of Randolph Wallace. The combustion of the union between Manhattan and the state of Maine was not entirely approved on the island, she gathered, but altogether loved, although the island never openly acknowledges its loves.

As the dusk fell she went out, alone, unafraid into the little whispering forest, and walked up and down, slowly, deep in thought. The island seemed changed to her, warmer, softer. She felt vaguely troubled, vaguely pleased strangely stirred. When her thoughts turned to the amazing young man and her surprising encounter with him her lips curved into tremulous smiles and her eyes brightened with pleased expectancy. She shook her head at herself warningly. She was not deceived. She knew these symptoms. She liked but feared them also.

For the first time, the practical boyishness of her costume was distasteful to her, and when she got up on the morning after Rand's return for the first time since she came to the island she discarded her knickers and silken shirt. Half ashamed of the instinct that prompted her, but none the less obedient to its guiding, she took from her trunk a costume that was one of her chief treasures, a studio pajama suit, patterned after an improved Japanese style, all in black and fairy blue, the trousers long and wide, the coat, which was really an over-blouse reaching to the knees richly embroidered, all soft lines and delicate curves. With dainty blue and gold slippers and sheer silken hose, it was a delectable studio concoction, designed for theatrical effect, inspired for the enravishment of an audience.

Gay changed her easel, considering now not so much the allowance of good light for her work as unobstructed view for herself, and sat where by the slightest turn of her eyes she could command the entire slope to the orchard below, and the lane that led from the pier to the Captain's house. Whoever ventured forth, must pass that way.

At ten minutes to eleven he came down jauntily and crossed into the orchard. Gay leaned forward. Did he turn left to the Apple Tree? No, straight toward the Lone Pine he made his way. Once he stopped to pick and taste and toss away a little green apple. Again he paused, to answer the eager calls of the boys at the pier. But he came on.

He came to a sudden halt outside the window, and stood a moment, spellbound. She looked up, then, and smiled.

"You are blotting out my sunshine," she said.

"I fondly hoped that I was bringing it," he returned impudently. "Don't get up. I always come right in."

He suited action to his words, and came and sat in the window-seat close to her elbow. Gay turned about in her chair and regarded him pleasantly.

"Is Auntalmiry here?" he asked apologetically.

"No, she isn't. Isn't she at the Apple Tree?"

"Well, I didn't really stop to see. I thought I'd better inquire here first. So she isn't here. Dear, dear, all that long walk for nothing."

"Not for nothing. I am just going to have my breakfast, and you shall have coffee with me."

Without moving from her chair, Gay swung up a wide tray that hung to the wall, and connected the electric toaster.

As she gave him a cup of coffee their fingers touched, and their eyes met lingeringly. Rand's speculatively smiling, Gay's a little cloudy.

As they drank their coffee slowly, she studied him furtively, noted his easy slouch in the comfortable window-seat, marked the brown arm on the window-seat. But she avoided meeting the merry gray eyes beneath the dark up-curling lashes.

"Do you flirt, Mr. Wallace?" she asked suddenly.

"Hope to tell you I do," he answered warmly.

"Oh! Then you need no warning. We have quite a wicked little flirt in the neighborhood, and I was going to warn you. But since you do, you can take care of yourself."

"Oh, I thought you meant yourself. I thought it was a sort of 'Help Wanted,' like the newspaper ads. I was willing to apply."

Again the friendly, smiling silence. To one like Gay, whose religion was work, whose god accomplishment, it came as a distinct shock to know that this one, with the strong hands, the ready wit and the smiling eyes

The Present Captain He Explained Carefully, Was Really His Great-Uncle.

was an idler, a dawdler on the face of the earth, that he had no profession and wanted none, no business and was glad of it, no ambition and delighted in its absence. He called himself a retired gentleman, and said it was a poor island that couldn't support at least one; in fact, he said, the entire state of Maine united to support him.

"But don't you do anything? You don't just loaf, do you?"

"Loaf! Certainly not. Bums loaf. Landed gentlemen—retire."

Gay scrutinized him gravely, remarked the muscular arms, the straight shoulders, the vigorous tan, the deep and understanding eyes. And he was an idler in this rugged land!

She shook her head regretfully. "A world full of things to be done," she said slowly. "And you do nothing."

He explained that for ten weeks he had been doing the coast of Canada with a photographer in a fishing schooner, getting pictures. He had returned to the island to finish up a little work he was doing on a motor launch, for Bemis, a lumber man at Bangor. He was to get the boat ready, and with a couple of men as crew, take it to Miami in readiness for Bemis when he went down for the winter season later on. He had expected to finish the job on the island, he said, in three days, but now he was beginning to feel it would take him a week.

He said he had gone with MacMillan on one of his trips to the Arctic, had been to the Arctic circle twice, in fact, but he didn't like it. Said it was too cold. Wished somebody would plant the next pole in Florida or Mexico, nice warm place to look for things. He had been in the World war, and served overseas seven months. He said he did not like that either.

"Why not?" Gay was a little bitter. "Were you afraid? Or are you a pacifist? Or perhaps you had to get up too early in the morning?"

"No, I didn't mind those things. It was the uniform. I couldn't stand the uniform. The collar made my neck itch. My neck itched for fifteen months without stopping. One gets tired of it, that's all."

Gay's eyes were dark. She felt saddened. This aimless, planless, hopeless, dear young man violated her highest ideals, outraged her finest feelings. He was utterly impossible, she told herself furiously. But when her eyes met his, involuntarily she smiled. Impossible, but how pleasant to have him there in the window seat at her side, drinking her coffee, smiling at her with the dark gray eyes beneath those softly curling lashes.

Ridiculous, she said to herself, that a man should have gray eyes and curly lashes.

Ridiculous, but something very disturbing, rather sweet, about it when one caught the full bright friendly glance of them.

CHAPTER V

Randolph Wallace indeed stood for everything in the world of which Gay Delane professedly disapproved. It was not merely that he did not work, but he disapproved of it on principle. He objected vigorously to the enthronement of Doing, which was Gay's god. He declared stoutly that labor in itself was a childish, ineffective thing, that the need for it was a confession of inferiority, that joy in accomplishment was not merely the last word in selfishness, but was also the sure mark of a narrow nature, lacking vision.

He asked Gay why she had never married.

"Because there is so much to do," she cried intensely. "Because I want to accomplish something in the world, get something done. Because I want to work, work hard, and work well.—Why don't you?" she ended mildly.

"Because life is too rare and fine a thing to be devoted to the mere grimy physical effort of doing this or doing that. Soul is too frail and too delicate to be enslaved in the chains of daily toil for board and keep."

Half the time, she realized that he was only laughing at her, making fun. But always she felt an undertone of serious conviction in what he said, always she felt in him the inherent yearning of pure spirit for freedom, more freedom, always more. Work, he declared, was confining, success was pinioning, ambition the sternest slave-driver in the universe. Only in thought, desire, the soul was free.

Gay chafed restlessly at his easy indolence, his serene and apparently imperturbable calm. She knew that he could work, that, on occasion, he did work desperately, both hard and well, with mind, with soul, with body. And more than that, he liked it. It was only the compulsion to work that he decried.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Special Folding of Bills Prevents Loss

With many men it is a common habit to carry a few odd bills in convenient pockets to save themselves the trouble of pulling out their wallets to pay for small articles purchased. Frequently these bills are folded in indifferent fashion and stuffed into pockets where other bills, folded with equal carelessness, may be reposing.

Bankers point out that this is apt to be a costly habit, as a bill may be dropped when some of them are withdrawn from the pocket. They point out that there is one proper way to handle bills thus carried; that is, by smoothing out the bills, placing them together, preferably with the smaller denominations on top and larger below, although that is entirely a matter of preference. Then one end of the little pile of bills is turned inward to the depth of about an inch or so and folded down, after which the bills are creased lengthwise down the center and folded over. Finally the narrow strip of bills is folded from end to end in the most convenient little wad.

In this way the bills are all locked together and there is no danger of any being separated and lost, while the owner can readily unfold them and extract what he wants at any time, refolding the balance securely and returning them to his pocket.

To End Church Debt

Amos Skinner had never done any real work; instead, he had tried to invent something that would bring him a fortune.

Meeting an old friend, he rushed up to him, greatly excited.

"I've got it at last!" he shrieked. "Made my fortune, sure as eggs!"

"What is it this time?" asked his friend.

"Just a little device," said Skinner, "but it will bring me millions. Every church in th country'll buy one. You see, it's a collecting box with different slots for different coins. All silver money falls on velvet, while coppers drop on a big bell!"

Play or Get Off Stage

Shakespeare says, "All the world's a stage and men and women are but actors on it." But he failed to say there's an understudy ready and waiting to take the conceit out of most of us. Let us play our parts well.—Grit.

Monarch is the only nationally advertised brand of QUALITY Food Products sold exclusively through the men who own and operate their own stores.

Just a few days more and it will be "Happy New Year." Let's begin it right at the first breakfast—with delicious Monarch Cocoa. It is wholesome, nourishing, satisfying, and the children love it.

EVERY genuine Monarch package bears the Lion Head, the oldest trademark in the United States covering a complete line of the world's finest food products—Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Catsup, Pickles, Peanut Butter, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and other superior table specialties.

REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Established 1853
Chicago Pittsburgh Boston New York
Jacksonville Tampa Los Angeles

MONARCH
Quality for 70 Years

Paid for His Neglect to See Fire Was Out

That it pays to "be sure the camp fire is out," was brought home with unusual force, says the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture to a Mr. Jones of Price, Utah, a recent national forest visitor. Mr. Jones and his wife camped at Cottonwood lake on the Wasatch national forest. Departing on a hiking trip to a nearby summit, they left a spark of the camp fire burning. On their return that evening they were met near the camp site by a group of smoke-faced sawmill men, who directed them to where a new and expensive auto had stood when they left. Nothing remained of an exceptionally complete camp outfit and the car but a pile of ashes and a smoldering wreck. No damage was done to the forest, but the campers' loss was fully $2,500.

New York Short of Equestrian Statues

A Gothamite who has been on tour with a number of summer visitors finds New York to be exceedingly short on equestrian statues. Having dwelt for many years in Washington, where the horse plays such a conspicuous part in memorials, he has noted the dearth of bronze chargers in the home town. Evidently the sculptors who designed the statues that adorn New York's parks and streets were not as horse-minded as their fellows at the capital. Some humorist once remarked that every one who owned a horse had a statue erected to his memory in Washington. The equestrian statues in Manhattan are few and far between. There is one of Washington in Union square, one of General Sherman at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and two on Riverside drive. The drive statues commemorate Gen. Franz Sigel and Joan of Arc.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Room for Doubt

Mandy was applying for divorce, and Zeke, alarmed at the prospect of losing his meal ticket, was contesting the suit.

"Isn't it true," Zeke's lawyer asked in cross-examination, "that your husband is a deacon in the church and is generally regarded as a pious man?"

"He's a deacon of de church, sho' 'nuff," admitted the aggrieved wife, "but since he's been 'rested three times already for crap-shootin' an' bootleggin', an' has been ketched repeated while runnin' croun' wid funny-lookin' yaller girls, Ah has consid duble doubts erbout his piosity."

Not According to Hoyle

While telling a long story of falling out of a boat in the middle of the lake and his struggles in the water, Jenkins stopped abruptly.

"And how did you finally get out?" asked a listener.

"Well," the narrator replied, "after I had come up the second time and was preparing to go down for the third and last time, I happened to think all my past hadn't risen before me like a dream, as it was supposed to do, and so I gave up the whole business and swam ashore."

Man Is Whole Band

Twenty-two musical instruments have been assembled so that most of them can be played at one time by one man. The inventor alone has mastered the aggregation and he is Albert Nelson of Minneapolis, Minn. The product sounds a great deal like a brass band. In the rendition of his "solos" the artist makes use of his lungs, legs, arms and an electric motor.

The Insinuating Thing

Elder Sister—And he thinks he is going to be very happy with me.

Younger Sister—My, what a surprise you will give him, my dear.—New Bedford Standard.

None live so easily, so pleasantly, as those who live by faith.—Matthew Henry.

Woman's Amazing Message to Rheumatics

After Suffering Intense Agony for Many Years—She Wants to Tell Others.

Dr. Brigadell: I simply had to write and tell you what your wonderful CAMPHOROLE has done for me. For many years I suffered the tortures of Rheumatism as only those who have it know. The sharp pains were so severe, I could not sleep. Had to get up and rub. It almost drove me crazy; I tried doctor after doctor and all kinds of medicine I was told to take, which only left me worse. I could not bend my knees.

The Joint in my right Shoulder was so sore and inflamed, it pained me so that when I touched it tenderly I could almost scream with pain. You can imagine what agony I have suffered for years. I am a Farmer and had to give up my work.

Seeing your advertisement in a paper I thought I would take another chance and told my daughter to get me a 35c jar from our Druggist. You can imagine my surprise after using CAMPHOROLE. I started to get better right away. I am now well and happy and have gone back to work. I shall never forget the day I took a chance on CAMPHOROLE. After all the years I suffered it feels good to be well again.—Mrs. E. Anderson, Pleasantville Terrace, N. J.

At All Druggists — Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole 35¢ — Beware of Substitutes

Your Grandmother's Favorite

Dr. True's Elixir

Now winning the praise of a fourth generation—imagine what a wonderful medicine this Dr. True's Elixir must be, to still be the favorite Laxative after 76 years' use.

"I have been giving your Dr. True's Elixir to my two children when they needed it, and I attribute their excellent health to the benefits derived from it."—Mrs. P. Driscoll, 10 Stamford Terrace, Somerville (Mass.).

Family size $1.20; others 60c; 40c.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

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POULTRY FARMS IN CO-OPERATIVE colony now ready for occupancy, stocked with number of laying hens, pigeons, ducks, desired. Big money makers. Easy terms. Lakemont Poultry Farms, Avon Park, Fla.

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On your investments. Secured by Real Estate. Guaranteed by reliable Company. Principal and interest returnable monthly or as desired. Particulars free. Commercial Bond & Mortgage Co., Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich., Dept. P.

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Shorthand Mail Course; practical, thorough, inexpensive; write for leaflet. Gregg Shorthand School, 15 Linden St., Framingham, Mass.

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PATENTS. Prompt action. Reasonable prices. Personal attention. FRED W. McARDLE, MECH. ENG'R, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEY, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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Why Bald So Young? Cuticura will help You

To prevent loss of hair. Dandruff, usually the cause of premature baldness, may be easily removed by regular shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment. This treatment keeps the scalp clean and healthy and promotes hair growth.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 23, Malden, Mass."

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Preference *for* ESSEX *almost 2 to 1*

In outselling any other "Six" at or near the price, almost two to one, the signal thing is not merely the overwhelming preference for the Essex Super-Six, but the source from which it comes.

A great proportion of buyers are owners, former and present, of big and costly cars. They turn to Essex because they find:

The smoothness and performance of their costlier cars.
Comfort and riding ease not excelled in any car.
The roominess and relaxation of their larger cars.
Traffic nimbleness and handling ease unmatched in larger cars.
Economy of operation and maintenance exclusive to Essex.

ESSEX *Super-Six*

2-Passenger Speedabout, $700; 4-Passenger Speedster, $835; Coach, $735; Coupe, $735; Sedan, $83
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Whitten & Clukay, Peterboro — Dealers
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For Sale

Cows, any kind. One or a carload. Will buy Cows if you want to sell.
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CHAS. S. ABBOTT
FIRE INSURANCE
Reliable Agencies
To all in need of Insurance I should be pleased to have you call on me.
Antrim, N. H.

SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

The Selectmen will meet at their Rooms, in Town Hall block, on Tuesday evening of each week, to transact town business.
The Tax Collector will meet with the Selectmen.
Meetings 7 to 8
HENRY B. PRATT
ARCHIE M. SWETT
JOHN THORNTON,
Selectmen of Antrim.

SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

The School Board meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town Hall block, on the Last Friday Evening in each month, at 7.30 o'clock, to transact School District business and to hear all parties.
ROSS H. ROBERTS,
BYRON G. BUTTERFIELD
EMMA S. GOODELL,
Antrim School Board.

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Parties carried Day or Night.
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Man Who Succeeds

The successful man is the one who has tried not cried, worked not dodged, shouldered responsibility not evaded it, who has gotten under the burden, not stood off looking on and giving gratuitous advice.—Grit.

Reply Not Recorded

Mildred, age five, having been born in a day far removed from the dark ages, had never seen a man with a beard. One day an uncle who possessed a crop of rather short whiskers came to visit them. After the first salutations had been given, Mildred stared at her newly found kinsman with intense interest.

Evidently arriving at no satisfactory conclusion, she asked: "What kind of fur is that on your face—fox or rabbit?"

Rulers Believed in Early Working Hours

The old Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria used to leave his bed every morning at four o'clock, sometimes even at 3:30. Clad in an old worn out general's cloak, and on his head the only correct regulation officer's cap in the entire Austrian army, he worked until six. He went to bed every night at eight.

Frederick the Great always began his day at five, and during the last few months prior to his death his privy councillors had to bring him their reports at four in the morning. He consoled them with the remark that "it would not last much longer."

Emperor William I was at his desk every morning at seven; while his grandson, the ex-kaiser, when he came to the throne, always rose before seven. This was a severe trial to Prince Bismarck, who hated to have to attend in conference on the sovereign at eight in the morning.

Up till midnight the iron chancellor generally had a gathering of friendly politicians about him, then he worked till four, and slept till ten the following morning.

NO CURE
POSITIVELY NO PAY

CANCER, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES AND TUBERCULOSIS have been classed among the incurable diseases so long that the general public takes it as a fact, and give up all hope when their doctor once pronounces either of the above ailments. This is all wrong.

There is not a case of any of the above ailments or any other blood infection but what can and are being cured.

With me, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose, as I sign a contract with each patient, agreeing that, if my Electro-Vitality Treatment fails to cure, it is not to cost one cent, and the patient is to be the sole judge. Write for particulars.

Joseph Askins,
315 American Bank Bldg., Lima, Ohio

REPORTER RAMBLINGS

Touching the Topics That Are More or Less Timely

During 1927 the U. S. national debt has been reduced by a billion dollars. We have now only a small matter of eighteen billion more to pay and we'll be debt free.

* * * *

And now they say that certain disease germs retain their vitality for 25 years. Wouldn't you think they would lose their courage along about the 24th year?

* * * *

William M. Butler does not choose to run for Senator against David I. Walsh or anyone else. Evidently Mr. Butler's memory is very good.

* * * *

Twenty-five air-mail routes will soon be serving an area with a population of over 60,000,000 persons. How soon will 25 be inadequate for the purpose?

* * * *

That man who had the temerity to say Cleveland is the leading city of culture not only has forgotten Boston, but gives no recognition to Chicago and Mayor Bill Thompson.

* * * *

Jose Bohr, rated as Argentine's greatest lover, has 10 rules for successful love-making. The first rule on the list is "Don't talk too much." Did he put this first, believing it to be the most important?

* * * *

It is said that the leading women in business, science, professional life or society, achieve their outstanding successes after reaching the age of 40. But how is it possible to have them admit they have passed the two score mark?

* * * *

A non-stop flight from New York to Rome is scheduled for the middle of January. It is probable that the air channels will be comparatively free of planes at that time and collisions need not be feared with aerial traffic.

* * * *

President Coolidge has let is be known that he does not care for a membership in either branch of Congress when he leaves the White House. Another case in which "familiarity breeds contempt?"

* * * *

The Chicago mounted police is to be furnished 100 additional horses although it was recommended that motorcycles displace them. It is an odd analogy when horses are used as an aid in directing motor traffic.

* * * *

Mrs. Rockefeller's prize contest for beautiful and artistic hot dog stands would be immensely popular if the public could realize that this would actually bring in more dollars and cents. By desecrating our beautiful New England scenery with blatant billboards and hideous refreshment stands we are offending the thousands of tourists on whom depends much of our prosperity.

The Young People of Today

By JOHN BROWN

(Copyright.)

THE Wednesday Afternoon Sewing club of North Lansing met weekly in the parish house and before its adjournment there were three subjects sure to come up for discussion. The disgraceful condition of the pew cushions, the inefficiency of the sexton, and the general intractability of present-day young people.

Today Mrs. Joel Hatfield had been responsible for the introduction of the last topic when she had remarked that the behavior of the boys and girls who went back and forth daily to the high school in Lansing proper was something no respectable parent should countenance. She knew this because she had recently had occasion to go calling in Lansing and had chanced on the trolley both coming and going that bore the young people.

"I certainly make no mistake," she ended complacently, "in sending my Muriel back and forth with her father in the truck. He leaves her at the school steps and she waits afterward in the library for him until he can call for her—such a nice quiet place, the library—and although sometimes it's out of the way for Joe and a nuisance, I tell him we can't be too careful nowadays!"

"Well," spoke up Julia Williams, "I make my Harold sit down by himself at one end of the car and do his homework. Then he won't be tempted to join the others in their cutting up. What do you think, Mrs. Edwards?"

Arline Edwards was a comparative newcomer to North Lansing and she continued to baste up her apron seam rapidly before replying. Then she spoke thoughtfully. "Both my boy and girl go back and forth every day and I hope they behave themselves. Yet sometimes I wonder if a little rough-housing doesn't use up surplus energy and animal spirits that might otherwise be spent in more harmful ways!"

At that moment the telephone rang and Mrs. Edwards, who sat nearest, lifted the receiver from its hook. A second later, "For you, Mrs. Hatfield," she said.

To the conversation which followed, the others were forced to listen.

"Yes, is it you, Joe?"

"Why, no, of course not."

"Not so far as I know."

"Why, what do you suppose—yes, I'll come right home."

She appeared agitated as she turned from the telephone and hastily folded her work. "Sorry, but I've got to go straight home," she said briefly. "Joe wants me."

Two hours later, however, the whole town of North Lansing knew that Muriel Hatfield had not returned from school. That she was not to be found at the library. That, so far as anyone could learn, she had not been seen since her last recitation period.

Across North Lansing supper tables, all sorts of explanations were suggested, the least likely of which, considering her nineteen years and husky build, to say nothing of her father's well-known struggle to get along, was kidnaping for a fabulous ransom.

Still greater excitement was caused when it came to light that Harold Williams had likewise failed to put in an appearance, although to many minds his absence seemed to hint at an explanation for that of Muriel. An elopement!

Mrs. Williams herself had not grown uneasy over Harold until the supper hour passed and still no car produced her son. Until that time, she had supposed him detained either by an extra orchestra rehearsal or basket ball practice. And even now she could not bring herself to believe that his defection was in any way connected with that of Muriel Hatfield. Why, it had been only yesterday that William had spoken of Muriel as a pig-headed bookworm. Yet she felt it her duty to telephone her neighbor.

"Oh, no, it is impossible!" cried poor Mrs. Hatfield. "I am sure Muriel—" she paused, for how could she repeat her daughter's frequently expressed opinion of Harold? And wasn't there, after all, a strange coincidence in the dual disappearances? "Thank you for calling, Mrs. Williams," she said. "If I hear anything, I'll let you know."

At that moment, the front door opened and banged shut. Then the living-room door opened, and there stood Muriel. And behind her was a thin, spectacled young man who was decidedly not Mrs. Williams' son, Harold.

"Muriel!" cried her mother weakly, while her father started toward her frowning.

"It's too late to scold, dad!" cried the girl and threw her arms about his neck. "John and I are married. I've been engaged for a very long time, but we didn't dare tell you because we knew you wouldn't let me be married until I had finished school. So this afternoon we settled the matter ourselves. I'm so happy and—oh, I forgot you have never met John!"

She turned to the solemn young man who had been watching the little scene with pardonable anxiety. "Son-in-law, parents! Parents, son-in-law!" she said quaintly. "Or, in other words, Mr. John Wellman, assistant librarian of the Lansing Public library!"

Then Mrs. Hatfield said a funny thing: "And he isn't Harold Williams!"

"Harold Williams?" cried Muriel. "Why, certainly not. Harold Williams was our best man!"

Weird and Wonderful Biskra Girls' Dances

In Biskra one hears the sound of the African tom-toms and the playing of pipes, the tapping of the drums, all night long, writes Lillian Genth, in the American Art Magazine. The street of the Ouled Nails is not only the most interesting street in Biskra but the most interesting street I have ever seen in my life. The green overhanging balconies, the many notes of color in the dresses of the girls, the gleam of the gold coins on their bodies and the clank of their anklets and bracelets as they walk down the street make a barbaric spectacle.

At night when the girls have their dances in the little coffee houses in the street of the Ouled Nails, it is a most interesting sight. Every one seems absorbed in the dance. The attendants and the audience sit around in a ring on their haunches, sipping mint tea and coffee, calling to the girls and dancers who sit on a platform before you.

Each awaits her turn to come down to her dance with the confidence of a prima donna on the opera stage. The dance is very wonderful. First the gyrations of the neck, the rest of the body held absolutely rigid. Then the quivering of the shoulders with the rest of the body rigid. The hum and the din of the little cafés become very exciting. These Ouled Nails dancers, daughters of the Nile, are often murdered for their gold.

Conceit and Timidity Bars to Advancement

Henry Ward Beecher once called conceit "the most incurable disease known to the human soul."

Conceit, however, is not to be confused with pride, self-respect or self-confidence. There is merit in these qualities and many a man of limited abilities has stamped and pounded his way to the seats of the mighty.

But the conceited man moves in quite a different realm. His is simply an unreasoning, unfounded opinion of his own importance. He is a giant in a world of pygmies.

Many men fail because of timidity and modesty. They secretly tell themselves that they don't amount to much, that they are mediocre and that nobody is interested in their words or deeds. They slink into the hidden recesses of obscurity of complete failure.

There is a sane middle ground upon which those who get anywhere worth while in life must ever stand. Neither conceit nor timidity will carry anyone very far.

Honesty is the best policy even in appraising one's own talents.—Thrift Magazine.

Berlin's Many Mills

The Berliner on the whole knows little about his drinking water except that it ranks among the best and purest of any capital. Most people living there think it is taken from the many lakes surrounding Berlin. But this is not the case. With the exception of 3 per cent, writes a Christian Science Monitor correspondent, the entire water supply of Berlin is obtained from wells, some reach as far down into the earth as 100 meters.

The consumption of water in the summer reaches 500,000 cubic meters daily, but the water works are capable of supplying even more than that—namely, 740,000 cubic meters daily, so that an emergency can easily be met. Next year they will even be in a position to produce 800,000 cubic meters daily.

Books Must Have Air

Recent tests by the United States bureau of chemistry analyzing a large number of worn leather bookbindings, show that leather books need pure air and deteriorate when exposed to harmful sulphurous and acid ic impurities. Backs of leather books deteriorate quicker than the sides because ordinarily they are more exposed to light and impure air, the tests reveal. To prolong the life of treasured leather bindings, steps should be taken to prevent their deterioration through the absorption of atmospheric impurities, the bureau advises. Certain coatings and finishes, notably neat's foot and castor oil, are stated to be excellent for the purpose.

Hard to Duplicate

In a Colorado town was a man too poor to indulge in any luxuries other than a superabundance of children. After the coming of a number of singles and doubles a loving but unreasonable wife presented him with triplets—three girls—and he sought for some family to adopt them.

A neighbor was rather inclined to take them, but his good wife thought one would perhaps be enough. They were talking it over before their little daughter, who said: "Why don't we take one of them—or don't they want to break the set?"

Inexcusable Mistake

There is a delightful old Irish woman who keeps a corner fruit stand in a Western town. One day a gentleman disposed to be facetious took up a fine melon from her stall, and said gravely: "You have pretty good apples in this state; but where I come from we have them twice that size."

The old lady looked up from her stool, surveyed the joker coolly and replied in a tone of pity: "Ah, what for should I be wastin' me breath to talk to wan that takes our gooseberries for apples!"

It Was Lucy's Audit Week

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

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LUCY LATTIMER, INC., was beginning to be a very successful firm of interior decorators—the firm being solely and entirely the fair-haired, bright-eyed Lucy.

"And I'm not pinning any ribbons on myself," Lucy was won't to say when friends made flattering comments on her artistic ability. "If dad hadn't taught me to keep books in so simple a manner that I know, just exactly where I stand financially I could not have done it. My books are always written right up to the day."

Lucy was standing chatting with the owner of a charming tearoom—charming because Lucy herself had decorated it in the alluringly warm shades of a summer sunset—when she noticed a most attractive young man sitting in a perfect sea of books and bills and receipts.

"Whist ho!" said Lucy, "who is your friend?"

Mrs. Le Mar laughed. "That," she said a bit chestily, "is my auditor. Since Lucy Lattimer, Inc., made my tearooms so lovely business has become so overpowering that I had to resort to help in the way of bookkeeping. Friends recommended me to Donald McLean as being a very deserving accountant just rising to success, so—behold Donald!"

Lucy smiled softly. She had got the information she wanted without even asking for it. "Saves a pile of worry, too, doesn't it?" she commented, and turned away from too much interest in Donald.

However, when she returned to her big office Lucy took up the telephone book before she removed her sea-green hat which would release her glorious curls of red gold to their own sweet way. Among the McLeans she found the one she wanted. After that she typed a most businesslike note and went straight out to post it.

Having heard, in the course of a mail or two, that Donald McLean would take over the auditing of her books, Lucy proceeded with a strange course.

Most carefully she put away all her books and every evidence of a well-conducted business—at least as far as bookkeeping went—and got together just her statements, check stubs and as little as she felt expedient for the success of her idea.

And when on the Monday morning sharp at nine o'clock Donald arrived to audit the books of Lucy Lattimer, Inc., he wondered just how he was going to manage to sit beside Lucy for perhaps a full week and keep his mind affixed to the auditing business.

His heart quaked at the task, but he went bravely at it.

Lucy herself was more than pleased at having a full week ahead when, upon coming into her lovely office she could gaze upon her auditor and realize that the presence of a man in the place was for once, well—rather thrilly.

"Have you kept no books at all?" questioned Donald.

"Not a book," Lucy told him and gazed most innocently back at him.

"Then you don't even know whether you are making or losing?"

"No," said Lucy, and hoped she might be forgiven for yarning so easily, "but I kind of think I'm going to be successful." And if there was anything behind what Lucy said as she continued to gaze in that clinging-vine fashion at Donald, he did not for the moment know it.

So audit week went on happily. Lucy, of course, could not be in her showrooms all the time and must needs be out among clients and wholesale houses. She did, however, rush things a bit while out, and each time the door of the office opened and admitted the firm of Lucy Lattimer, Inc., Donald tried his best not to look up with the feeling of joy that entrance gave him.

"I think you are going to have a fairly big income tax to pay this year," he told her; "things are looking up well for you."

"Oh, I'm so glad to know I'm muddling through some way—you're such a help," she added, and cast a glance at Donald which necessitated the adding of an entire column all over again.

Another day passed and Donald gave her exact figures, and, in spite of herself, Lucy's thorough business head sprang into its own. It was not to be put out of business by this bluff idea she was trying to put over on Donald.

"Oh, I'm so glad—that's exactly what I made it out. My books show the identical figures."

"What's that—your books—you told me—" but he was speaking to himself for Lucy had fluttered quickly out and into the big showroom.

She returned a second later and deposited a number of books on the desk beside Donald.

"I—I wanted them all verified," she told him. "And if you aren't doing anything this evening and would like to stay and have dinner with me—no—no—not now, Donald—I must see an important client right away, and I mustn't give him crimson cushions for his yacht when he decidedly wants green which I will do if you make my heart turn upside down this way."

But before he released her Donald said swiftly, "You fraud, you know you owed me one at least for all this work you have given me for nothing."

"It won't be for nothing, Donald," said Lucy softly.