

The Antrim Reporter

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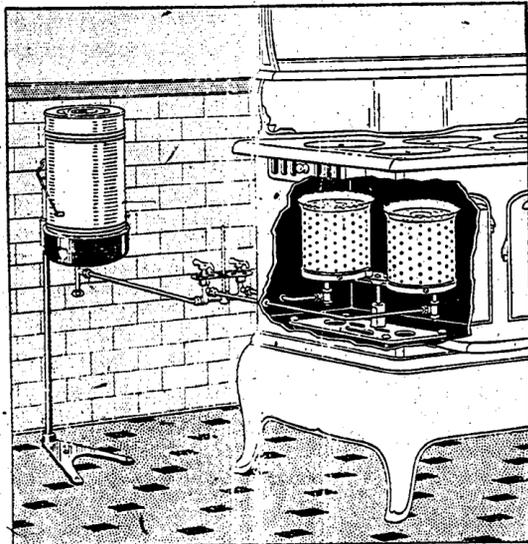


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For the Ulster County Gazette ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON

[BY A YOUNG LADY]

WHAT means that solemn dirge that strikes my ear?
What means those mournful sounds — why thines the tear?

Why toll the bells the awful knell of fate?
Ah! — why those sighs that do my fancy sate!

Where'er I turn the general gloom appears,
Those mourning badges fill my soul with fears;
Hark! — Yonder rueful noise! — 'tis done! — 'tis done! —
The silent tomb invades our WASHINGTON! —

Muft virtues exalted, yield their breath?
Muft bright perfection find relief in death?
Muft mortal greatness fall? — a glorious name? —
What then is riches, honour and true fame?

The anguff chief, the father and the friend,
The generous patriot! — Let the muse commend;
Columbia's glory, and Mount Vernon's pride,
There lies enshrined with numbers at his fide!

There let the sigh respondent from the breaft,
Heave in rich numbers! — let the glowing zeft,
Of tears refugent beam with grateful love;
And the sable mourning our affliction prove.

Weep! — kindred mortals — weep! — no more you'll find,
A man so juft, so pure, so firm in mind;
Rejoicing Angels, hail the heavenly sage!
Celestial Spirits greet the wonder of the Age! —

Among the treasured and highly prized early copies of newspapers which The Reporter has in its possession, is a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, Ulster County, (New York), bearing date of January 4, 1800. It is a paper yellow with age and in its make-up all column rules are turned heavy side up. From this rare copy we have taken the poem printed above, and feel sure it will be read with interest. Other matters of much interest is contained within its four pages; in this issue is the message of the U. S. Senate to President Adams, notifying him of this lamentable death on the 14th day of December, 1799, and the President's acknowledgment of the same. Purposely we have omitted General Washington's age at time of death, — ask any scholar in our schools!

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Presented to Reporter Readers in Concise Form

According to figures given to Congress by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, there are 11,876 veterans in New Hampshire whose compensation certificates have a face value of \$17,436,154, as of Dec. 1, 1930. In the event of President Hoover vetoing the bill passed by Congress, and it is again passed over his head, the veterans will be able to borrow up to 50 per cent of the face value of their certificates, against only a 25 per cent limit under present statutes.

An important goal in the community life of Marlboro, this state, was reached when the Federated church conducted a public opening of its social center, the former Methodist church, which has recently been remodeled into a community building and will be available for the entire community. The churches of this town federated in 1927, since which time the Methodist church has been practically closed.

One of the most convincing arguments for keeping down public expenditures in this state that has appeared is contained in the annual report of the state tax commission made public last week. The report is a broad survey of the state's tax situation containing the equalized valuation on which public taxes will be apportioned between towns and cities, the valuation of each class of property, the valuation by counties, taxes raised, etc., together with the trends of valuation for different classes of property from records of 50 years which the commission has been compiling.

The annual meetings of the State Tax Commission for the instruction of assessors will be held at the places and on the dates listed below. These meetings are for the instruction of the selectmen and assessors and it is their duty to attend. By law every county

IN THE LEGISLATURE

A Weekly Letter Concerning Activities in Concord

The 48-hour law met defeat when it came to a roll call. Representatives Johnson of Antrim and Wilson of Bennington voted in favor of its demise.

George Warren Wilder, former president of the Butterick Publishing company and a New Hampshire state legislator from Rindge, died in New York Wednesday last at the age of 65.

Any hopes there might have been on the part of some that a straight out daylight saving bill would be enacted by the current legislature went aglimmering when the house committee on revision of statutes voted eleven to two to report the bill inexpedient to legislate.

Three bills relating to itinerant vendors, hawkers and peddlers were given a hearing before a legislative committee. Representatives of several Chambers of Commerce appeared and it seems likely that something may develop which will give retail merchants the protection they need from this class of merchandisers.

Among a few of the bills already passed by the House are:

House Joint Resolution No. 2, Joint resolution for the reconstruction of the main highway leading from the Claremont-Unity town line to Sullivan County farm in the town of Unity.

House Joint Resolution No. 6, Joint resolution for the improvement of the road from Ponemah station to Hollis Depot, so-called.

House Joint Resolution No. 49, Joint resolution for the permanent construction of a certain highway in the town of Weare.

There are three easily discernible stages in the life of a New Hampshire legislature. The first part of the voyage of the ship of state is taken up in choosing officers, drilling the crew and taking on cargo. Then there is a period of indefinite length when most of the work is done in committee rooms and

At the Main St. Soda Shop "The Store with the Blue Front"

- 50c size Eff. Sod. Phosphate 39c
- 25c size Mavis Talcum Powder 19c
- 60c size Wild Cherry Bark Cough Syrup 39c
- \$1.20 size Flaxolyn \$1.00
- \$1.50 size Gray's Glycerine Tonic \$1.25
- \$1.35 size Lydia Pinkham's Compound \$1.15
- \$1.00 size Beef Iron and Wine 89c
- \$1.25 size Rheumatism Medicine 89c
- \$1.25 size Platable Spring Tonic with Hypophosphites 89c
- \$1.00 size Miles' Nervine 89c
- \$1.00 size Wampole's Tasteless Prep. 89c
- \$1.00 size Ironized Yeast 89c

At the Main St. Soda Shop "The Store with the Blue Front"

1876 Face Lotion

If your hands and face get rough from the cold and wind, use 1876 Face Lotion—it costs only 25 cents per bottle—has been in the market 55 years and has many friends. Your Satisfaction is Guaranteed. We have customers, some of them in this vicinity, that purchase it by the pint and quart, who we are privileged to refer you to.

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Plain and Printed Dresses

Always in Stock

Orders taken for Dresses and Special Attention given to Individual Needs. Prices Reasonable. Complete Line of Distinctive Gifts.

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Good work at low prices

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HUBBARD FARM CHICKS Have These Qualities

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STATE-WIDE RAT CAMPAIGN

TOWN MEETING DAY, MARCH 10

For fifty cents you can secure red squill poison mixed with cereal, fish and hamburger steak under the direction of E. M. Mills, of the U. S. Biological Survey. Orders should reach the FARM BUREAU OFFICE, in Milford, not later than February 28. Distribution will be made at Town Halls or nearby points in the various towns as given in article in this paper.

enough of the load of proposed legislation is thrown overboard so that the ship rides lighter and is better trimmed for the final beat into port, often against protracted head winds of debate.

The session of 1931 now has entered upon its committee room stage, with a rather unusual amount of interest manifested by the public in a number of the disputed matters upon which hearings are given. While this would seem likely to make for a long session, a favorable sign on the other side is the way in which some of these debated measures are being reported out of committee and their fate settled at once in one branch or the other, thus removing them from the inevitable jam at the end of the session.

At this writing there are 447 pieces of proposed legislation docketed in the two branches, but 169 of them, which is an encouraging sign. All of which talk above is put out by H. C. P. in his weekly letter.

Plan for Canal Across Nicaragua

Army Engineers Chart Best Route and Sites for Locks and Dams.

Greytown, Nicaragua.—An American canal across Nicaragua, long a dream of shipping men and political and military strategists, will pass through a further planning stage this summer when United States army engineers will complete a thorough survey of the route and report on construction problems and probable cost, says the New York Times.

For months the engineers have been living in tropical jungles, dodging disease and watching out for insurrectionists while their diamond drills have been biting into the earth to show them where to put their dams and locks. Their survey, one of the most exhaustive studies of a canal problem ever made, has been based upon the experience gained through the building of the Panama canal, and upon the great increase in engineering technique since the Panama canal was completed.

The building of a canal across Nicaragua was considered feasible long before the shorter cut across Panama was begun; in fact, a private American company began construction there as long ago as 1857. There was a time when the United States came close to authorizing a Nicaragua canal, but—so it is said—a volcano began to smoke about that time and the government was persuaded to turn to the Panama route. Now the Nicaraguan project is again to the fore, because it is contended that the Panama canal will eventually be unable to handle all the ocean traffic between the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Safeguard for the Future.

The Panama canal can be improved to increase its capacity from 30,000,000 tons of traffic annually to 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons or perhaps slightly more, and it is not expected that so much tonnage will pass through it for ten or twenty years; but even now there are periods—such as when the fleet passes through—when the canal approaches seem crowded. A new canal would, it is asserted, provide indefinitely for the future, and would also give an alternative route in case of war and the destruction of now existing means of quick communication between the oceans. The effect of a Nicaraguan canal on the trade and development of the Central American republics, it is also predicted, would be beneficial.

The present survey, which has been carried out by Maj. Daniel I. Sultan, has been going forward with such precision that the topographical work has been completed and only some drilling remains to be done. Lieut.

Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chairman of the interoceanic canal board, and Sydney B. Williamson, senior civilian member of the board, will soon inspect the work.

It is understood that the San Juan valley route will be selected as the best. Although it is seven miles longer than the Desado route recommended by the Admiral Walker commission thirty years ago, it is believed to be more economical; the estimated cost of the canal by the valley route would be about \$700,000,000.

Length of Valley Route.

The length of the canal proper by this route would be 172 miles. From Brito, the western terminus, the line of the canal would follow the valley of the Rio Grande to the western continental divide, 152 feet above the sea, which would be crossed by a cut. A flight of three locks, each 1,200 feet long and 125 wide, arranged as a unit at the western end of the cut, would raise ships to the level of Lake Nicaragua, which for working purposes (it varies with the seasons) is considered as 110 feet above the sea.

From the continental divide, the canal would follow the valley of the Las Lajas river to Lake Nicaragua, thus completing the first sixteen miles of the journey. The lake, an expanse of about 2,700 square miles, deep enough to afford navigation by ocean steamships in most of the portion affected by the canal project, would be utilized for seventy miles by the ships, the last fourteen of these miles being dredged to afford sufficient depth. It is estimated that 9,300,000 cubic feet of water would be drawn from the lake for each ship transit through the locks.

From the eastern end of the lake the route would be along the San Juan river, which is 119 miles long from where it leaves the lake to where it reaches the Caribbean at Greytown. In that distance the stream falls 102 feet from mean low lake to mean low sea level. In the upper fifty miles navigation is hampered by four rapids. By constructing a dam at Conchuda dam-site, fifty miles from the lake, the obstacle of these rapids could be overcome and the level of the lake raised five to seven feet to provide better navigation.

Lengthening the Lake.

The Conchuda dam-site has received favorable consideration. The spillway of a dam built there must be capable, according to a recent official statement from the army engineer headquarters at Granada, of discharging at least 100,000 second feet of water. The effect of the dam would be to add fifty miles to the lake por-

tion of the canal route as well as provide a deeper channel.

The locks to carry the ships from lake to sea level on the Atlantic side would be three in number and of the same dimensions as those on the Pacific side, according to present plans. Together with excavations, they would carry the canal about thirty-six miles below the Conchuda dam.

After leaving the canal, ships would merely continue along the San Juan river to Graytown and the Caribbean. The south bank of the river, for a considerable distance, forms the boundary line between Nicaragua and its southerly neighbor, Costa Rica. Above twenty-five miles above Greytown the river divides, the bulk of the water flowing southeastward through Costa Rica as the Colorado river and only about one-tenth reaching the sea near Greytown as the San Juan river. In the event of the erection of a dam, a considerable portion of the Costa Rican jungle on the southern bank would have to be flooded.

Larger Locks.

The locks to be recommended by the Jadwin board are a great deal larger than those suggested by the Walker commission, which were to be only 85 feet wide and 800 feet long. In rejecting the Walker recommendations, the present engineers are not reflecting on those findings, made when conditions and engineering technique were different. This fact was pointed out by Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers of the army, in a memorandum he prepared recently for the shipping board in Washington.

The army engineers at Granada likewise referred to the change in conditions during the last thirty years. "Larger ships and the greatly increased commerce that will use the canal require bigger and better harbors," their statement, explained. "Locks must be larger and will require more extensive rock foundations. Curvature must be reduced in every way consistent with economy and sound engineering."

Monument on Grave in Honor of Mine Burro

Fairplay, Colo.—"Prunes," a burro that hauled ore in Colorado mines for 62 years, has a monument built over his grave on Main street here.

The aged burro, whose patient footsteps plodded through the history of Colorado, was shot recently when he lost all of his teeth, and became too feeble to eat.

He was buried with ceremony, and popular subscription erected a monument over the grave.

Modern methods have all but eliminated the burro from the mines of the states where once they were employed by the thousands.

Loud Speakers Silenced

Stockholm.—Bellowing loud speakers will not be tolerated in Stockholm cafes, restaurants and other public places during Sunday church services. This is a recent edict of Henning Elmquist, governor of Stockholm.

The Boyhood of Famous Americans

Ralph Modjeski

Few of us are fortunate enough to make our early dreams come true.

But Ralph Modjeski has done so. The world's foremost bridge builder, holder of the John Fritz gold medal, the highest honor that the engineers of the United States can confer on a member of their profession, dreamed, as a lad of fifteen, of becoming a great engineer. He sacrificed one career that held high promise and overcame an initial failure to achieve his ambition.

This genius in the construction field was born in Cracow, Poland, in 1861. He was the son of Mme. Helena Modjeska, famous tragedienne. His father was a director of theatrical companies. As a lad he traveled with his parents through the country sections. Often the troupe made its journey in wagons.

It was hard but an enjoyable and instructive life. Young Ralph, like so many children of theatrical folks, was a juvenile actor of ability. He played children's roles in either German or Polish in his father's companies.

He was taught by tutors while traveling about the country. He didn't enter school until he was over nine. Then he took up his studies in Cracow. There he became a piano pupil of Cezimir Hofmann, father of Josef Hofmann. Young Modjeski possessed such high musical talent that friends of the family were certain he would become as famous a pianist as his mother was on the dramatic stage.

But when Madame Modjeska came to this country in 1876 and brought her son with her, Ralph was thinking of other things than music. While he did not neglect his piano practice, he was beginning to think in terms of construction and to dream his dreams of becoming an engineer. The artist in music was making way for the artist in steel.

The newcomers to America lived in Hoboken for a time because expenses were less there. Then they went to California and bought a farm. They knew nothing of agriculture. Their savings dwindled fast. Their first income from the venture was obtained when Ralph lassoed a neighbor's calf that had gone astray. His reward amounted to three dollars.

Madame Modjeska learned English. She made her American debut in San Francisco to which she and Ralph moved. There he, too, quickly learned the language of his adopted land. All the while his mother insisted that he continue with his music. He practiced much while he was acting as advance agent for Madame Modjeska on her first tour of the United States in the year 1877.

But his dreams were becoming more insistent. While he liked the life of travel, the atmosphere of the theater, the company of artists, there was something lacking. His own career as a musician seemed promising enough yet he finally cast it aside to take up the profession of engineering.

He sailed for France in 1878 to study for the entrance examinations to the famous Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées (School of Bridges and Roads). He worked hard on his books. Still he failed in the examinations and didn't qualify for entrance. It was a bitter disappointment to the youngster.

Out of that failure grew a determination to conquer the task he had set for himself. He stuck to his books, definitely deciding to pass up a musical career for that of engineering—one of the hardest and most exacting of the professions. His perseverance was rewarded. When next he tried the examinations he stood fourth on the list. Before the end of the year he reached the top of his class in scholarship. He maintained that standing throughout his course.

Graduating with honors from the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, he was a marked young man in the engineering profession from the outset of his career as a bridge builder. He has lived up to his early promise and today is rated as one of the greatest engineers in the world.

It is estimated that Ralph Modjeski had been the directing genius back of almost \$200,000,000 worth of bridges. The structures he has designed span mighty rivers in many parts of the world.

The Ambassador bridge, connecting Michigan and Ontario, Canada, the greatest suspension bridge in the world, is a monument to his ability.

He built the Delaware River bridge, supervised part of the construction of the Manhattan bridge and the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence. With these and many other great structures to his credit, Ralph Modjeski has accomplished what so many of us fail to do. He has, indeed, made his dreams come true to the great benefit of the traveling public.

(By The North American Newspaper Alliance.)

Cistercio Robe

When the order of Cistercian monks was established in 1098 the habit was brown, but it was soon changed to white.

TRACING the ALPHABET



The Turks Learn a New Alphabet.

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

THE great mystery of the alphabet, the most important intellectual tool that mankind ever invented, seems nearer solution as the result of the recent digging up of tablets with a new sort of cuneiform inscription at Ras Shamara on the coast of Syria, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean sea. The tablets have not yet been deciphered, but it has been determined that they are written in 28 characters, which seems to indicate the use of a real alphabet.

The part that alphabets play in the life of a people is indicated by the change in Turkey not many months ago from the Arabic to the Latin alphabet. The decision of Turkey to throw overboard the alphabet she had used for many centuries, and to replace it with the alphabet of western Europe and the Americas, was not so revolutionary a step as it at first appeared.

It was not as if Turkey were uprooting some cherished cultural growth and setting up in its place a foreign substitute. No true alphabet can be found in use today by a people who has originated it. When it comes to alphabets all the world has borrowed. It is an amazing thing, but the problem of resolving human speech into its thirty-odd sounds and representing them by symbols seems to have been solved only once—within historic times, at least—and from this happy bit of analysis and invention all the true alphabets in use today appear to have descended.

The English alphabet came directly from the Latin. It is, in fact, the same alphabet that Rome used save for such minor changes as the addition of a separate "J" (the Latin "I" served for both "I" and "J"), and the expansion of the Latin "UV" into "UW."

The Romans, in turn, borrowed their alphabet from the Greeks, changing the forms of the letters somewhat and dropping some characters. And the Greeks, as evidence and tradition show, took their letter system from the Phoenicians, even retaining the names with slight variations.

Greeks Added the Vowels. In passing the alphabet through their hands, the Greeks gave it one of its most important additions. They added definite vowel symbols to the Phoenician alphabet, which consisted solely of 22 consonants. The Greeks "inkered" further with the alphabet so that the Athenian version, including vowels, came to have 24 letters. They also changed the direction of writing. The Phoenicians wrote from right to left; the Greeks adopted the left to right direction now employed by all the western world.

The greatest problem in connection with the alphabet is to determine where the Phoenicians got it. There have been widely divergent theories as to this. It has been variously suggested that the 22 characters were adopted from the hieroglyphs and the hieratic writing of Egypt, the cuneiform characters of Babylon, and symbols of the Hittites, Cretans, and ancient Greeks. No evidence so far found seems sufficient to determine this matter. Probably the most generally accepted theory is that the Phoenicians, familiar because of their trading voyages with the various cumbersome writing systems around the Mediterranean, chose from them such symbols as they needed, stripped off the complications and simplified writing for the first time to a nearly true alphabetic basis.

The Phoenicians are supposed to have been urged to this step by the desire to conserve time, in keeping their accounts and records of trading ventures.

Pictures and Symbols. The earliest written records were made in pictures which represented things and actions. Abstract ideas could be suggested only in the crudest round-about way. After centuries of use these pictures became conventionalized into symbols, such as the ideograms of the Egyptians, and the Mayas of America, and some of those still used in China today.

The next step was a marked departure from the previous development and a tremendously important one. It was to represent by symbols not the things themselves, but instead the

sounds of the spoken words. For the first time man wrote his language as he spoke it. The sounds of entire words were symbolized at first; then, after a while, the syllables which formed the words. This gave a writing system of considerable fluency. In it were written the Chinese classics (with an admixture of the older ideographs and symbols).

This syllabic writing appeared in a purer form in the cuneiform of Mesopotamia from records in which the modern world has learned of the intimate daily lives of these people of long ago, their business transactions, their highly developed laws, and their religious customs. In Egypt syllabic writing was early developed, but to the end the Egyptians mixed with the syllabic characters all the lumber of hieroglyphics and ideograms. The Egyptians even took the final step of adopting symbols for letter sounds; but these, too, they jumbled in with the other varied characters.

The ultimate step in splitting up the syllables, adopting an alphabet of characters to represent the component sounds of speech, and building all written words from these simple characters, was taken by the Phoenicians. Heretofore it has been believed that this step was taken about 1000 B. C. Records of about 1400 B. C. discovered in the various countries of the eastern Mediterranean disclose no alphabetic writing; the non-alphabetic cuneiform was then in general use even in correspondence between Egypt and Babylon.

Alphabet Born About 1000 B. C. Records of about 800 B. C. show the Phoenician alphabet in use, and apparently in use for some time. The birthdate of the alphabet, therefore, was taken roughly as about 1000 B. C. The latest discoveries at Ras Shamara, however, point to the origin of alphabetic writing in Syria as early as the Thirteenth century B. C.

The resolving of writing into the alphabetic form was somewhat like science's analysis of matter. First, students accepted matter itself; then, found it to be composed of molecules. They pushed their analysis further and resolved the molecules into atoms; and these, finally, into electrons, positive and negative. The vowel and consonant symbols, last to be discovered, may be considered the positive and negative electrons of written language, seldom existing apart from one another.

When alphabets came into existence in the Near East, their use spread rapidly, largely through trade channels. Before many centuries they were adopted in northern Africa, the entire Mediterranean region, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Persia. Some students have asserted that the Brahmi alphabet of India originated independently; but others are convinced that this alphabet, too, was introduced from Syria (the home of the Phoenicians) about 800 B. C. Even the runic alphabet of the Norsemen is believed to have been developed from a Greek alphabet early in the Christian era.

The Aramean alphabet was developed from the Phoenician on the edge of the Arabian desert, and from this grew the Hebrew and Arabic alphabets. When the Mohammedan religion began to spread in the Seventh century A. D. it took with it the Arabic alphabet. This accounts for the use of the Arabic characters today over a large part of southern Asia and northern Africa. It was when they became Moslems that the Turks began the use of the Arabic alphabet. While that system of characters had been developed by the Arabs to fit their own language with great exactness, it has never been well adapted to the Turkish language. The Latin alphabet now adopted by the Turks records their language sounds more satisfactorily, and in addition contains about one-third as many characters as the Arabic. The number of the Arabic characters is swelled by the use of different forms of each letter at the beginning of words, within them, and as terminal letters. Educators believe that heavy illiteracy in Turkey has been due largely to the complexity of the Arabic alphabet, and that school children can become familiar with the new alphabet in a small fraction of the time devoted to mastering the old.

Ice Plane Racing Is Newest Winter Sport



In Worcester, Mass., 14 enterprising young men have constructed what they call ice planes, and their races are affording a lot of sport and excitement. The planes are equipped with runners and are powered with motor cycle engines which drive the propellers. They are streamlined in airplane fashion, but minus wings and are built in all shapes and sizes in line with the construction principles of the builder.

DUELING IS CHIEF SPORT IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

Little Worry About Professionalism and Over-Emphasis There, Says Observer.

New York.—Football rough-housing like that which strained relations between Harvard and Princeton does not worry the German undergraduate of today, nor is there talk of over-emphasis and professionalism like that which followed the recent football season here. The chief German university sport is dueling. It is a strictly amateur affair, but for damage done it far surpasses the accidental kicks and bruises of football.

So reports a Yale senior, Gibbs W. Sherrill, who spent his last summer vacation at Heidelberg university. Intercollegiate duels are unknown, he writes in the Review of Reviews, the matches taking place between individual members of the "Korporationen," which correspond roughly to the

American Greek-letter fraternity.

"The antagonists stand still in their tracks, squarely facing each other, only a blade's length apart," writes Sherrill. "The target is the opponent's head and face—never his body. The judge looks sternly around the company and immediate silence ensues—a silence which lasts without a break throughout the entire duel.

"The voice of the challenger's second snaps out: 'Auslage—fertig—los.' A click of the blades meet and the duel is on. Four times the blades flash and then each second swings up an armored arm to cover his man. The judge inspects the duellists for any cuts, which must be tallied to determine later if the encounter has been won with honors.

"Again the sharp command drops the seconds to their knees, out of the way of the swirling blades. But before the required four passes are completed

the seconds interrupt the fighting, for a strangely swift stream of blood is pouring down a blanched cheek. It is the boy's first duel, and he has not yet learned to regard this blood flow as unimportant."

Duels usually last 30 rounds, Sherrill declares, though affairs of honor go to 60 or even 100 rounds.

Buffalo Cat Sets New Mark for Feline Age

Buffalo, N. Y.—Midge Gaine of Buffalo is twenty years old and proud of it.

Midge offers the claim of being the oldest cat in the United States, bar none. Except for a vague absent-mindedness common to senility, he has been left unimpaired by his years.

Humane society officers report that a cat under exceptional circumstances may live to be fourteen or fifteen. The encyclopedia Britannica states that there are authentic instances on record of cats reaching the age of twenty. To the latter august group Midge makes his entry.

Important Vitamins in Low-Cost Foods

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When neither the food supply nor the purse limits the selection of food, it is possible to afford so large a variety that the homemaker may choose somewhat at random within each of the food groups and be reasonably sure of meeting the food requirements of the family. When, as in the drought-affected regions, variety must be greatly curtailed because of food shortage and lack of ready cash, it is necessary to weigh with the utmost care the contributions made by each food material to the dietary. The subcommittee on nutrition, working under the direction of the national drought relief committee, which includes representatives of the co-operative extension service and the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, has prepared a list of foods that for the money invested in them offer good or excellent returns, in terms of vitamins, protein, and minerals. This list is part of the material assembled to aid professional nutrition workers who are called on to advise families in the sections where one-sided diets are common.

Modern Kitchen Tools Are Necessary

No workman can do good work with poor tools, and many a housewife struggles needlessly with a balky egg beater, dull or broken knives, or inadequate cooking utensils. A housekeeper of ten years' standing was seen trying to turn fried eggs with a paring knife. When asked why she didn't use a pancake turner, said she'd never owned one. Check over the kitchen equipment and see if some of the dissatisfaction with "kitchen drudgery" may not be remedied by adding a few time and labor saving devices, or by replacing worn-out pieces.

The food groups mentioned by the committee are: Cereals, milk and cheese, eggs, lean meat and fish, fruits and vegetables, sugars, fats. Among the inexpensive protective foods listed, with a rough indication of what each furnishes to the diet, are included: Milk, eggs, lean muscle meat, liver, kidney, fish, shellfish, vegetables, including tomatoes, thin green leafy vegetables, potatoes, and certain root vegetables, dried peas and beans, fruits, whole-wheat products; wheat germ, rice polish, molasses, not highly refined; butter, cod liver oil, pure dieter brewers' yeast. These foods, many of which can be grown on the farm, are recommended in addition to the cereals, fats, and sweet foods on which too many families depend entirely.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Never beat a cake after folding in the egg whites.

A child's honest questions deserve honest answers.

Roll out pastry with light, quick strokes. A heavy hand has ruined many a good pie.

Keep overshoes and raincoats clean and in a cool dark place. Rubber deteriorates rapidly in heat and sunlight.

To loosen dirt and save time and wear in laundering dirty garments, wet them, rub soap on, roll them up, and soak them in a small quantity of water overnight.

After emptying a jar of fruit, wash and dry the jar, put the top on at once, and put the jar on a shelf reserved for the purpose. When canning season arrives next year much trouble in gathering and matching jars and covers will be saved.

Plaids Are in Fashion Limelight

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Women who make it a point to declare the new fashions are coming out in frocks of printed silks both the heavier and sheer weaves which play up plaided design in its every mood. In fact, all along the highways and byways which lead through the realm of smart patternings one encounters plaids in some form or another.

The versatility displayed in the new

goes to prove that a decided innovation has taken place so far as the new patternings are concerned, in that the gay stripes, plaids and paisleys are a distinct departure from the usual florals which for so long a time have held the center of the stage.

The plaid silk which fashions the modish afternoon dress in the picture is choicely conservative at the same time that it is decidedly modern in its technique. The wavy lines which so delicately and gracefully trace a plaid patterning are black against a pale blue background with tiny red dots scattered in pretty confusion throughout the entire design.

Black buttons effectively trim this frock and the color scheme is further stressed in that a black belt, black scarf and black gloves are worn with this costume.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Salsify or Oyster Plant as Winter Food

In the winter months salsify, or as it is often called, oyster plant, appears on our markets. Sometimes a homemaker finds when she has pared and cut her salsify it has turned dark. It is not altered in food value when this happens, but it is not slightly. To avoid difficulty, drop it into cold water as soon as it is cut, says the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Salsify is served in a white sauce more often than any other way, but it may also be dipped in flour and fried.

2 bunches salsify or 1 cup milk
oyster plant 1/2 tsp. salt
2 tbs. melted butter Pepper
or other fat 1 tbs. chopped
parsley

Wash the salsify, scrape, cut into small pieces and drop into cold water to prevent it from turning dark. Boil in an uncovered pan in a small quantity of water for 30 minutes, or until tender, and drain. Prepare a sauce of the fat, flour, milk, salt and pepper, pour this over the cooked salsify, reheat, and serve with the chopped parsley over the top.

Tasty Confection May Be Made of Pumpkin

A delightful confection may be made of 1-inch squares of pared pumpkin. To a pound of these pieces, three-quarters pound of sugar is added, and allowed to stand overnight. In the morning the sirup may be drained off and cooked until it coats the spoon, after which the pumpkin, one lemon, and a tablespoonful of preserved ginger are added, and boiled until the pumpkin is clear. The pumpkin should be simmered until the sirup is absorbed, and then lifted out and drained first on plates, then on a screen covered with cloth. When it is no longer sticky, it is rolled in granulated sugar and packed in glass jars.

Manners of Men

William of Wykeham wrote over the doors of New college, "Manners makyth man." . . . No citizenship can be good in which individuals are not willing to subordinate their own individualities to some extent for the advantage of others . . . A race or a generation without any concern for good manners would almost certainly in like degree lack unselfishness.—From "Education and Life," by Ernest Martin Hopkins.

Spider's Valuable Secret

Vast engineering schemes at present unthought of would be possible if science could reveal the secret of the spider's web. If man could make ropes and cables with the approximate strength of a spider's web, suspension bridges could be thrown across on small cables, and, being light and easy to anchor, there would be no limit to their length.

Evening Fairy Tale for the Children

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

The Fairy Queen took a trip with some of the other fairies to where the banana trees were growing.

The fairies were so tired from the trip that they fell asleep, but just as the Fairy Queen was about to go to sleep she noticed that the leaves of the banana trees all around were laughing, actually laughing.

"What are you laughing for?" asked the Fairy Queen.

"We're laughing because we're almost ripe. It's so jolly to be almost ripe."

"Well, of course, I don't know," said the Fairy Queen. "I've never been a fruit, so I don't know what it would be like to be ripe or unripe."

"Ah, but we have such a glorious time growing, and while we last, we are so happy," the banana trees said.

"Don't you last long?" asked the Fairy Queen. "Of course, I can understand that the bananas wouldn't

last long if there were many people around as fond of them as I am.

"I am devoted to bananas. Yes, you really might say that I was devoted to them."

"So are many of us in Fairyland, too, and, of course, in the world of people as well."

The banana leaves laughed again. They made such a lovely sound as they laughed.

It reminded the Fairy Queen of the sound of a gentle summer rain.

"Some of our cousins have traveled on boats," the banana tree said.

"Some have gone on trains, too."

"But tell me why you don't last very long?" the Fairy Queen asked.

"Because," said the leaves, "we are cut down when all our fruit has been taken."

"We are not nice any longer. We can never do the same work again, you see."

"But there are shoots that are taken

from our roots. These are started off again, and they do the same work as we have done."

"Aren't you sad that you don't do the same work over again yourselves?" asked the Fairy Queen.

"No," said the leaves cheerfully, "it



"What Are You Laughing For?"

is enough for us to do our work well once.

"That's all we want. That makes us very happy. We love the warm sun and we have had our reward for our work."

"We have grown beautiful and ripe. Ah, ha, ha, we're getting ripe now." The Fairy Queen's mouth watered

Use of Chemicals to Remove Stains



Medicine Dropper Handy When Removing Stains With Chemicals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are a few common chemicals which are necessary to remove stains, and these should be kept in every household. Some of them are poisonous, so don't put them in the family medicine cabinet or in the pantry. The chemicals most frequently needed are Javelle water, potassium permanganate, oxalic acid, ammonia water, and carbon tetrachloride. Keep these out of reach on a high shelf, together with a medium-sized bowl, a medicine dropper, a glass rod with rounded ends, several pads of cheesecloth or old muslin, a small sponge, and sheets of white blotting paper, suggests the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

If the nature of a stain is not known and it does not appear to be greasy, sponging with a wet cloth may be effective. Try this on some part

of the garment that will not show, unless you are sure the fabric will not water spot or lose its color. Chemicals should not be used until after water has been tried, except when the fabric is unsuitable for water treatment.

Potassium permanganate can be used in removing certain stains from all white fabrics except rayon. One or more repetitions of the treatment may be necessary in the case of persistent stains. Any pink or brown stain left by the permanganate is removed by applying hydrogen peroxide made very slightly acid, if not already so, with hydrochloric, acetic, oxalic, or tartaric acid. Oxalic acid in saturated solution, or lemon juice, may also be used on cotton, linen, or silk for removing potassium permanganate stains. Follow by thorough rinsing.

Potassium permanganate is suggested for taking out stains made by writ-

ing ink, leather, mildew, indelible pencil, perspiration, tea, tobacco, tomato vine, and turmeric, the yellow ingredient in curry powder.

The bottle in which oxalic acid is stored must be marked "Poison," and kept out of reach of children. To prepare a solution, dissolve as many crystals of the acid as possible in a pint of lukewarm water. Put into a bottle, stopper tightly, and use as needed. Apply to the stain with a medicine dropper or glass rod, and after allowing it to remain a few minutes, rinse thoroughly in clean water. Neutralize with a solution of ammonia.

Oxalic acid is mentioned in connection with removing some writing ink stains, iron rust, medicines that contain metallic salts, and some forms of mildew. It is also used after treatment with permanganate, when the latter leaves a residual stain.

Recipes That Will Appeal to All

By NELLIE MAXWELL

For a delectable dessert that is not only beautiful to the eye, but satisfying to the palate, try:

Orange Cream.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-quarter cupful of cold water and dissolve in one-half cupful of hot orange juice, adding one-half cupful of sugar. Fold in one and one-half cupfuls of whipped cream and



one-half cupful of orange pulp cut fine. Serve with a fruit sirup.

Tapoca Cream.—Take one-third of a cupful of quick cooking tapoca, add one-half cupful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and one quart of milk. Cook in a double boiler (stirring often) for 15 minutes. Add one egg yolk slightly beaten, one teaspoonful of flavoring and cook for a minute or two, stirring vigorously. Remove from the fire and add the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Chill and serve in glasses with crushed fruit.

Chocolate or caramel sauce or maple sirup with a few chopped nuts may serve for variety in sauces.

Fold whipped cream into the pudding and serve with orange sections or bits of pineapple.

Fold in chocolate sauce mixed with whipped cream. Canned fruit sauce, coconut, marshmallow sauce or canned

fruits all make delectable sauces for the pudding.

Club Cookies.—Take one cupful of shortening, one cupful of sugar, one egg, one-half cupful of sour cream, one-half teaspoonful each of soda and cream of tartar and three cupfuls of pastry flour. Mix as usual and pat the dough out to two inches thick and chill overnight. Roll and cut into any desired shape. Bake in a moderate oven ten minutes.

Filling.—Take one cupful of stewed stoned prunes, one-half cupful of stewed apricots, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-fourth cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of prune or apricot juice. Cook together, adding one tablespoonful each of butter. Cool before using.

(© 1931 Western Newspaper Union.)

Ancient Ophir

Ophir was a seaport or region from which the Hebrews in the time of Solomon obtained gold. The precise geographical situation has long been a subject of doubt and discussion. It was probably in India or perhaps southern Arabia; at any rate, it appears from scriptural mention of the place that it was accessible by water from the towns on the Red sea.

Don't Overdo It

Like everything else in the world, a greenhouse is delightful only when there isn't too much of it.—Woman's Home Companion

Bacon Drippings Add Flavor to Food

Bacon drippings add flavor to every food that is cooked in them, or in which they are used. The drippings are especially good in sauces for meats and vegetables. When added to the dressing for fowl and other meats, a particularly rich flavor is produced

DON'T TRIFLE WITH COLDS

Sluggish intestinal systems lower resistance to colds. Cleanse them with Feen-a-mint, the modern chewing gum laxative. Gentle, safe, non-habit-forming. More effective because you chew it.

Feen-a-mint



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Grows and Keeps Hair Soft and Silky, 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hileco Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR BRUISES HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

Seeks Other Basters
"You marry my daughter! Why, you are supported by your father."
"Yes, sir, but father is tired of supporting me, he says, and I thought I'd get into another family."—Paris Pele Mele.

Garfield Tea Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ailment. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

Bolstering Up Confidence
"Clothes always give me a lot of confidence."
"Yes, you can go to a number of places with them where you could not go without them."

Has Your Back Given Out?



Backache Often Warns of Disordered Kidneys.

If miserable with backache, bladder irritations and getting up at night, don't take chances! Help your kidneys at the first sign of disorder. Use Doan's Pills. Successful for more than 50 years. Endorsed by hundreds of thousands of grateful users. Get Doan's today. Sold by dealers everywhere.



About to Be
He—They tell me you stutter when you're about to be kissed.
She—Y-y-y-e-s, th-th-t's r-r-r-i-g-h-t.—Smith's Weekly, Sydney.

STOMACH UPSET, SOUR? THIS WILL COMFORT

Don't let sour stomach, gas, indigestion make you suffer. And don't use crude methods to get relief.

Just take a spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water. It instantly neutralizes many times its volume in excess acid. It will probably end your distress in five minutes.
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the perfect way to end digestive disorders due to excess acid for men, women, children—and even babies. Endorsed by doctors, and given by hospitals.
Your drugstore has the 25c and 50c sizes. Insist on the genuine.

C. F. Butterfield

OVERSHOES

Children's All Rubber Arctics \$3.00
 Misses' All Rubber Arctics \$2.00 and \$3.50
 Women's All Rubber Arctics \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25
 Children's Four Buckle Arctics \$3.00
 Misses' Four Buckle Arctics \$3.00
 Boys' Four Buckle Arctics \$3.25
 Men's Four Buckle Arctics \$3.50 and \$4.00
 Women's Four Buckle Arctics \$1.00
 Marked Down from \$3.50

FANCY GLASS

Blue Body on Cut Crystal Stem
 Crystal Body on Black Bases
 The Classy New Color Combinations
 All Green or All Rose
 The Popular Solid Colors
 Tumblers, Regular or Deep, Footed or Plain
 Stem Sherberts, Footed Grape Juice, Goblets,
 Cocktails, Plates
 Do you realize how much a set of the new
 glasses would add to the set up of your
 table and do you know how little it
 would cost to make the addition from our
 stock? We would delight to show you.

If you cannot call, write or telephone 154W

EMERSON & SON, Milford

LAKE ICE!

You can always depend on ICE to keep your food fresh
 and pure, as pure, clean ICE protects health
 Under any and all conditions you can depend on
 having daily deliveries of ICE, from
 Millard A. Edwards, Antrim
 TELEPHONE 75

Lost Savings Bank Book

Notice is hereby given that the Hillsboro Guaranty Savings Bank of Hillsboro, N. H., issued to Mary A. Cochran, late of Antrim, N. H., its book of deposit No. 3652, and that such book has been lost or destroyed and said Bank has been requested to issue a duplicate thereof.

Fred A. Holt, Admr. d.b.n.
 South Lyndeboro, N. H.,
 February 10, 1931.

Administrators' Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of
 MARY A. COCHRAN
 late of Antrim, N. H., 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 February 6, 1931.
 FRED A. HOLT,
 Lyndeborough, N. H.

Dry Wood

Stove Length, \$7.50 and \$10.50
 Second Growth
 Green Wood, 100 cu. ft.
 \$4.90

G. A. Hulett,
 Antrim, N. H.

W. R. C. Notes

Owing to illness at the previous meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps, the George Washington and Abraham Lincoln birthdays were jointly celebrated February 17. Patriotic Instructor Mrs. Emma Nay had charge of this program. During the social hour, refreshments were served to a goodly number.

The W. R. C. annual Town Meeting dinner will be served at I. O. O. F. hall.

Ethel Whitney, Press Cor.

Additional Contributors

To the Antrim Red Cross Special Relief Fund:

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Downes
 Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wilson
 Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Caughey
 Wm. Myers Post, No. 50, A. L.
 Wm. Myers Post, No. 50, A. L. Aux.
 Miss Laura S. Graham
 Mrs. Jennie J. Nims

Administrators' Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that she has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of
 LUCY ANABEL TENNEY
 late of Antrim, 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, Feb. 21, 1931.

AMY T. TENNEY.

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, Feb. 25, 1931

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

Foreign 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

Stock Pattern Dinner Sets, are at Emerson's. Adv.

Emerson's adv. tells you how to make your table a lot more attractive.

Window Shades, first quality, on guaranteed rolls, 60 cents, at Emerson's. Adv.

For Rent—Five-room warm tenement. Apply at Reporter Office for further information. Adv.

FARMS—And Village Property for sale. Carl Johnson, Real Estate Agent, Hillsboro, N. H. Adv. 1f

Mrs. John Day has returned from the hospital to her home in this place, and is considerably improved in her health.

Mrs. H. A. Warren has been quite poorly the past week and under the doctor's care; she is better at this writing.

The W. R. C. patchwork party will be held this week on Friday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. George E. Warren.

Miss Edith Barrett, from Boston, has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Barrett.

Friends of Mrs. Watts, who was a resident of North Main street a few years ago, have learned of her recent death.

Miss Dora L. Craig, of Antrim, Mrs. Archie H. Nudd, of West Hopkinton, Miss Lora E. Craig, of Hillsboro, and the Misses Gladys P. and Angie E. Craig of Nashua, spent the week-end with their parents, at the Craig Farm.

So much snow accumulated on the roof of the dining hall, of Camp Sachem, Boy Scouts, on the west shore of Gregg Lake, that the roof fell in, doing a great amount of damage. The contracting firm of Caughey & Pratt is doing the repair work.

There were quite a number of city people in our town over the week-end and holiday, being entertained at the Maplehurst, the Waumbek, the Baker House, and in private homes. Considerable sport and enjoyment were theirs, with sleds, skis, toboggans, and hiking.

The Ladies' Circle of the Baptist church will hold their Food Sale at the store of W. F. Clark, on Friday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. There will be a variety of food on sale at prices somewhat lower than usual. Home-made candy and buttered popcorn can be had also. Come in and look over the assortment and take home what will please the family. Adv.

Mrs. Fred H. Colby

Died very suddenly at her home, on Depot street, on Tuesday afternoon, at about 6 o'clock. While being in poor health for several years, she had been better for some little time past, and was not taken worse till Tuesday forenoon, suffering a shock from the effects of which she soon passed away. She was 56 years of age. The short time between her death and the issuing of the Reporter makes a further notice this week impossible.

The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist church.

Muzzey's Furniture Exchange.

Buying and Selling Second-hand Furniture is a specialty with me. Will make price right, whether buying or selling. CARL H. MUZZEY, Phone 37-3, Antrim, N. H. Adv.

Antrim Locals

Miss S. Faye Benedict has been spending a week in Boston and vicinity.

Merrill Gordon has left town and is at present residing with his father in Portland, Maine.

Much attention is now being given the warrants for the annual School, Town and Precinct meetings, which have been posted the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Robarge have returned to Antrim from Wolfboro, and are occupying a tenement in Mrs. Thomas F. Madden's house on West street.

Mrs. Alice W. Graves has had a badly sprained ankle which she received when slipping and falling on the ice at her home on North Main street.

The Wendall Putnam family, who are occupying his parents' home on Waverley street for the winter, were recently at their home in Deering for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, of East Northfield, Mass., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on Feb. 7. Mr. Mitchell was employed in Antrim by E. D. Putnam for some time and married Miss Blanche Locke of Deering.

Miss Stella G. Mower, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Mower, formerly residents of Antrim, who has been serving as a missionary in Peru, has returned to the States because of the unsettled conditions in that country owing to revolutions, and will take a course of study at Gordon College, Boston, entering at once.

One afternoon last week Mrs. Henry A. Hurlin read her paper "The Pierce Barbecue," before a meeting of the Benevolent Society of the Congregational church, in Hillsboro. This paper was prepared several years ago by Mrs. Hurlin, to read before the D. A. R. of Antrim, and is a carefully compiled record of Hillsboro's greatest event.

Antrim relatives of William Pierce and his mother, of Stoddard, were shocked to learn of his sudden death from heart disease and of the accident to his mother, Mrs. Pierce, who is quite deaf, was injured while walking on the highway and was removed to the Keene hospital. Mrs. Pierce and her son lived in Antrim for some years.

GREENFIELD

The Boston and Maine railroad's sports train carrying 1000 people from Boston and vicinity arrived in Greenfield at eleven o'clock last Sunday morning. Local men had their sleds at the station and were busy all day taking the people around. Some were skiing and snowshoeing, and others skating, some went up to the toboggan slide and others just walked for the pleasure of it. The Grange had the town hall open from one o'clock until the train left and served lunch to the crowd. This was the fifth in a series of sports trains and the number of people broke the record of all other times. Everyone called the outing a success and hoped that it might be repeated.

Plans for Distribution

The state-wide rat campaign is on Town Meeting day, March 10. Read adv. on first page in this paper. The bait can be obtained at nearby places:

Antrim—Antrim Fruit Co.
 Bennington—First National Stores
 Hancock—Town Hall
 Deering—Town Hall
 Greenfield—Town Hall
 Franctown—Town Hall
 Lyndeboro—Town Hall
 Hillsboro—Butler's Store

The Washington Dinner

Given at the Presbyterian church on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, was attended by a goodly number, more than 150 partaking of a bountiful chicken pie spread together with fancy pies. The service was as good as the food, and everybody appeared perfectly satisfied. A pleasing entertainment was given at the close of the supper. The Unity Guild had the affair in charge.

For Sale

Fully Accredited COWS; can go in anybody's herd, in any state: Holsteins, Guernsey's, Jerseys and Ayrshires. Fresh and springers.
 Fred L. Proctor,
 Antrim, N. H.

Country-Town America

Goes to Market with

DOLLARS!

The country-town market is worth going after, and this newspaper is a medium of direct, intensive and certain appeal to the people of this vicinity.

Advertise

In this paper every week

IT PAYS!

We Have a Large Stock

— or —

USED CARS

That have got to be sold at prices never heard of before, on easy terms.

These Cars must go, to make room for our shipment of New Cars.

If you are going to buy a Car this Spring, be sure to see us before you purchase.

C. W. ROWE

Henniker, N. H.

Telephone 51-2

Bennington.

Congregational Church
 Rev. J. W. Logan, Pastor
 Sunday School 12.00 m
 Preaching service at 11.00 a.m.
 Christian Endeavor at 6 p.m.

Miss Natalie Edwards was at home from Concord for Washington's Birthday.

The Benevolent society meets with Miss Lawrence on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

C. F. Burnham, who is still at the home of his sister, Mrs. Joelin, is reported as about the same.

The delegates to the Department Convention in April have not yet been chosen, in the Auxiliary.

The Sons of Veterans gave a supper on Monday, the 23rd, which was well attended, adding a much needed bit to their treasury.

Next Sunday, at the Congregational church, Holy Communion will be observed. It is the wish of the pastor that as many as possible be present.

Inspection of Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary will take place the 16th of March, with Mrs. Brown, of Troy, the Department Inspection officer present.

Mrs. Frank Taylor and Mrs. Allan Gerrard have been added to the sick list, with Mrs. Cora Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Claffin, Jeannette Robbins, Arthur Diamond, John Bryer. They are now reported better.

The first of the Lenten services, which should have come on Thursday evening of last week, was postponed on account of the inclement weather. This week Thursday it is hoped to hold the service at the chapel, beginning with supper at 6.30 p.m., followed by worship service at 7, concluding with a half hour's song service.

The meeting of the Woman's Club, which was held at the home of Mrs. M. E. Burnham, proved an interesting one. One new member was admitted and there were interesting reports from the Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. The next meeting comes March 17 and will be at the home of the President, Mrs. Logan, at 2.30 in the afternoon. The hostesses will be Mrs. Gertrude Ross, Mrs. Lura Keyser and Mrs. Laura Parsons.

Mrs. Martha Gould Bartlett died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Cady, late on Tuesday, after a short illness of pneumonia. The funeral was held at the home on Thursday afternoon, with Rev. J. W. Logan officiating. The deceased was born in Antrim in 1840, for many years was a resident of Marlow and South Acworth, and has lived here with her daughter for the past nine or ten years. In this home she will be greatly missed, for she was bright and active, with an interest in all going on around her; reading the paper daily and sewing, both without glasses. She leaves besides her daughter, Mrs. Cady, another daughter, Mrs. Hattie Shaw, of Marlow, and one son, Fred Bartlett, besides several grand-children and great grand-children. Mrs. Byles, of Scherectady, N. Y., Mrs. Hudson, of Claremont, Mrs. Shaw, of Marlow, and her daughter, of Hillsboro, were here for the funeral.

Topics of the Day

Continued from page one
 commissioner, selectman and assessor is required to attend, but may come to the most convenient meeting for him without reference to the county in which the meeting is held. (Public Laws, Chapter 68, Section II, VII.) This year it is very desirable that tax collectors also attend. There is no provision by law requiring it, but as there are large amounts of money in uncollected taxes considerable time will be given at this year's meetings to tax collection, tax sales and tax titles.

MERRIMACK, at Concord, State House, 11 a. m., Thursday, March 12.

HILLSBOROUGH, at Manchester, City Hall, 11 a. m., Friday, March 13.

CHESHIRE, at Keene, Court House, 12.30 p.m., Monday, March 16.

HANCOCK

The death of one of our respected townsmen, Alvarez G. Brooks, has been announced which causes much sorrow among many relatives and friends.

Among those attending the Sportsman's Show, at Boston, were A. M. Woods, J. E. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Otis, K. G. Upton, Russell Wildes and Everett Adams. All report a fine exhibition.

Town, Precinct and School Warrants

Our People will be Interested to Read the Several Articles which will be Voted Upon at Annual Town Meeting

TOWN WARRANT

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, in said State, qualified to vote in Town Affairs:

You are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall, in said Town, on the TENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1931, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following subjects:—

- 1—To choose all necessary Town Officers, Agents and Trustees for the ensuing year.
- 2—To hear the report of the Auditors on the Town Officers' accounts, and act thereon.
- 3—To see how much money the Town will vote to appropriate for the support of the James A. Tuttle Library.
- 4—To see how much money the Town will vote to appropriate to assist the William M. Myers Post, No. 50, American Legion, and Ephraim Weston Post, No. 87, G. A. R., in properly observing Memorial Day.
- 5—To see if the Town will vote to have the Invoice and Taxes printed for the ensuing year, and appropriate a sum of money therefor, or take any action thereon.
- 6—To see how much money the Town will appropriate for the repair of Roads and Bridges for the ensuing year.
- 7—To see how much money the Town will appropriate for snow removal for the ensuing year.
- 8—To see if the Town will appropriate the sum of \$2888.00 for Trunk Line Maintenance and \$600.00 for State Aid Maintenance for the year ensuing, or take any action thereon.
- 9—To see how much money the Town will appropriate for Street Lighting for the ensuing year, or take any action thereon.
- 10—To see if the Town will vote to discontinue the road from the driveway leading to the Holmes Farm buildings, to the Windsor Town Line, or take any action thereon.
- 11—To see if the Town will vote to discontinue the road from the Kiblin Corner, so called, to the Stoddard Town Line, or take any action thereon.
- 12—To see how much money the Town will appropriate for the repair of sidewalks the year ensuing, or take any action thereon.
- 13—To see what money the town will appropriate for the construction of sidewalks, and what recommendations, general and specific, it will make to the Selectmen as to location and construction of sidewalks and all matters involved therein.
- 14—To see if the Town will vote to appropriate the sum of \$25.00 to provide for the suitable care and maintenance of Public Cemeteries within its confines, which are not otherwise provided for, as required by Chapter 55, Section 4 of the Public Statutes.
- 15—To see if the Town will authorize and empower its Board of Selectmen to bargain, sell and convey to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, for the sum of \$50.00, the hereinafter described tract of land, and to execute and deliver for and in name of said Town of Antrim, a good and sufficient deed thereof. Said premises consist of a certain tract of land owned by said Town, and situated in Stoddard, in the county of Cheshire, and State of New Hampshire, bounded and described as follows:
 Beginning at the east side of the Forest Road at the northwest corner of the premises at a spruce tree marked; thence easterly, southerly and westerly by the meadow to

said Road; thence northerly by said road to the bound first mentioned, containing one acre more or less, and being the premises conveyed to the Town of Antrim by William Weston, by his deed dated June 29, 1867, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county of Cheshire, Vol. 223, Page 156;

- or take any action relating thereto.
- 16—To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$150.00, to help the North Branch Improvement Committee complete rebuilding the wall in front of North Branch Cemetery.
- 17—To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to borrow such sums as may be necessary in anticipation of Taxes.
- 18—To see if the Town will vote to raise the bridge at the Goodell dam, at North Branch, and appropriate a sum of money therefor, or take any action thereon.
- 19—To see if the Town will vote to install at the North Branch a Street Light at or near the new bridge at Steel Pond and at or near the intersection of Keene Road and the old Wilkins Road, or take any action thereon.
- 20—To see if the Town will vote to widen the road from the front of the former Stowell house at Gregg Pond to the cottages of Frank Brooks, west of same, and appropriate money for same.
- 21—To see if the Town will establish the hours for the Polls to close at the State Primaries and Elections.
- 22—To see if the Town will establish the salaries of the Selectmen, Town Clerk, Treasurer, Health Officer, and Chief of Police.
- 23—To see if the Town will vote to open the road leading to Willard Pond, and raise and appropriate money therefor, or take any action thereon.
- 24—To see if the Town will vote to appropriate the sum of \$50 for Parks and Playgrounds, or take any action thereon.
- 25—To see if the Town will vote to appropriate the sum of \$50 for the Public Dump, or take any action thereon.
- 26—To see if the Town will vote to accept \$25, in trust, from Winnie Holland for the care of lot No. 54, at North Branch Cemetery, or take any action thereon.
- 27—To see how much the Town will vote to have its Board of Trustees of Trust Funds bonded for, or take any action thereon.
- 28—To see if the Town will vote to increase the rents of the stores and office in the Town House, or take any action thereon.
- 29—To hear reports of Committees, and act thereon.
- 30—To see how much money the Town will raise for statutory requirements and to carry the above Articles and the Appropriations of the School Meeting into effect.
- 31—To transact any other business that may legally come before this meeting.

Given under our hands in said Antrim, this twenty-first day of February, 1931.

ALFRED G. HOLT
 ARCHIE M. SWETT
 JOHN THORNTON
 SELECTMEN OF ANTRIM

PRECINCT WARRANT

To the Inhabitants of the South Antrim Village Fire Precinct, qualified to vote in Town Affairs:

You are hereby notified to meet in the Town Hall, in said Precinct, on MARCH ELEVENTH, 1931, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, to act upon the following subjects:

- 1—To choose a Moderator for the year ensuing.
- 2—To choose all necessary Officers and Agents for the year ensuing.
- 3—To hear the report of the Auditors on the Treasurer's account, and act thereon.
- 4—To hear the reports of the Commissioners, Fire Wards, and Agents, and act thereon.
- 5—To see what sum the Precinct will vote to pay the members of the Fire Department for their services for the year ensuing, and appropriate a sum of money therefor.
- 6—To see what per cent. of the water rates the Precinct will vote to collect for the ensuing year.
- 7—To see how much money the Precinct will vote to raise to defray expenses and pay existing debts for year ensuing.
- 8—To do any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

Given under our hands, in said Antrim, this twenty-first day of February, 1931.

LEANDER PATTERSON } COMMISSIONERS
 MAURICE A. POOR } OF
 HIRAM W. JOHNSON } PRECINCT

SCHOOL WARRANT

To the Inhabitants of the School District in the Town of Antrim, qualified to vote in District Affairs:

You are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall, in said District on the NINTH DAY OF MARCH, 1931, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, to act upon the following subjects:

- 1—To choose a Moderator for the coming year.
- 2—To choose a Clerk for the ensuing year.
- 3—To choose a Member of the School Board for the ensuing three years.
- 4—To choose a Treasurer for the ensuing year.
- 5—To determine and appoint the salaries of the School Board and Truant Officer, and fix the compensation of any other Officers or Agents of the District.
- 6—To hear the reports of Agents, Auditors, Committees, or Officers chosen, and pass any vote relating thereto.
- 7—To choose Agents, Auditors and Committees in relation to any subject embraced in this warrant.
- 8—To see if the District will vote to make any alterations in the amount of money required to be assessed for the ensuing year for the support of public schools and the payment of the statutory obligations of the district, as determined by the school board in its annual report.
- 9—To act upon any other business that may legally come before this meeting.

Given under our hands, at said Antrim, this 18th day of February, 1931.

ROSS H. ROBERTS } SCHOOL BOARD
 ALICE G. NYLANDER }
 ROSCOE M. LANE }

MICKIE SAYS—

TELL ME, FRIEND MERCHANT, AMT Y'GOT SOME THINGS IN YOUR STORE THAT NOBODY WOULD EXPECT TO FIND IN A TOWN OF THIS SIZE? BUT DO FOLKS KNOW IT? IF THEY DON'T, WHOSE FAULT IS IT? AND GAW YOU BLAME 'EM IF THEY GO TO BOSTON TO BUY THOSE THINGS?



CHURCH NOTES

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

Presbyterian-Methodist Churches
 Rev. William Patterson, Pastor
 Thursday, February 26
 Prayer and praise service at 7.30 p.m. We shall study the first chapter of Matthew.
 Sunday, March 1
 Morning worship at 10.45 o'clock, with sermon by the pastor.
 Bible school meets at 12 noon.
 Y.P.S.C.E. meeting will be omitted.
 Union service at 7 o'clock, in this church, in charge of Y.P.S.C.E. A pageant will be presented. Come.

Baptist
 Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor
 Friday, February 27
 Monthly church night, 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, March 1
 Morning worship at 10.45. The pastor will preach on "The Mount of Privilege."
 Church school at 12 o'clock.
 Crusaders at 4.30 o'clock.

Little Stone Church on the Hill
 Antrim Center
 Rev. J. W. Logan, Pastor
 Sunday School at 9 a.m.
 Sunday morning worship at 9.45.

Proctor, in Sportsman's Column Says:

Here is a new one. A farmer had several dogs that he could not give away. He had a bright idea and erected a sign which read, "Dogs \$75.00 each." That same night someone came and stole them all. Who had the best laugh there?

Talk about your real red-blooded sports. Take off your hats to Arthur H. Todd of Wilton who took 29 Boy Scouts to the Boston Sportsman's Show in his big truck without charge. That's the spirit that a lot of men lack.

Over the entrance to our hut at the Sportsman's Show was the sign printed by Major Bowman which said, "Liar's Den." That sign drew a wide smile. One large lady said to her small hubby, "At last you have found your place." and she pushed him into the den and sat him in the big chair, much to the merriment of the large crowd present.

We are in receipt of several fine pictures from E. D. Putnam of Southern Pines, N. C. There are southern scenes in the cotton fields and there is a quail picture that's a hummer. If some of you bird hunters saw that picture you would be packing your grip. Mr. Putnam says quail are very plentiful and his back yard is a nesting place. In the good old summer time Mr. Putnam is a resident of Antrim.

HANCOCK

Charles L. Otis, who soon will observe his 84th birthday, is the oldest man in Hancock, and is the oldest member of Waverly Lodge, I. O. O. F. The lodge has recently presented Mr. Otis with a gold-head cane. He also holds the Boston Post cane. We certainly hope Mr. Otis will never be obliged being an unusually agile and active to make practical use of them, he man.

Oaxaca, Rocking Chair of Mexico

Earth Tremors Common at Scene of Disastrous Earthquake.

Washington.—Chief sufferer in the recent Mexican earthquake was the city of Oaxaca, capital of the state by the same name, 220 miles southeast of the city of Mexico. Lives were lost and scores of buildings were leveled.

"Oaxaca, whose name is unpronounceable to Americans until it is phonetically worded 'wah-hah-kah,' is in the rocking chair of Mexico," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society. "Earth tremors are of such common occurrence there that the houses are low, massive, with a more distinct Spanish-Moorish cast than those of any other Mexican city. Certain of its dwellings are fortress-like in character, designed to resist both earthquakes and mobs."

One of Mexico's Beauty Spots.
"Despite its unsavory aspects, always quickest to get into print, Oaxaca is one of the most attractive and interesting cities of Mexico. Only 37 years after Columbus sighted the New world a Spanish convent was established there, and its fine cathedral was founded in 1533.

"One feels that the Conquistadores have not fully relinquished their hold upon Oaxaca. With its electric lights, telephones and other modern conveniences it is not, of course, what it was when the Spaniards ruled. But one has only to step around the corner—get out of hearing of railroads and street cars, and out of sight of the electric light—to leave the Twentieth century."

"Oaxaca has many plazas, palm-shaded, each with its fountain, and several green, tanzled, flower-filled parks. Visitors to the residential districts glimpse delightful patio gardens through half-opened posterns. The church bells are soft and melodious, for Oaxaca was once the most godly see in New Spain, and the faithful were called to prayer by bells of gold and silver. The streets are largely paved with cobbles of Colonial times, and there are legends everywhere. A daughter of Montezuma—a great-great-grandmother, of course—still lives, it is whispered, in Oaxaca."

"No state in Mexico was richer in precious metals when the Spaniards came. It is rich even yet, for its mines have scarcely been tapped. Hardly a day passes that some family of Indians does not drift in from the high with raw gold to sell. The Indians never tell where they find the metal. Their experience in genera-

tions past has at least taught them to hold their tongues.

"Treasures are often found in the walls of old houses in Oaxaca. The priests and friars, faithful to their trust, concealed gold and silver vessels during insurrections in the past. One by one these custodians died and the knowledge of the hiding places died with them. From time to time an old house is torn down, or crashes in an earthquake, and in the crumbling brick walls the forgotten gold is found. Perhaps, when the ruins left by the recent earthquake are sifted, more hidden gold will be brought to light."

Area Equal to Indiana.
"Oaxaca is the capital and commercial center of a Mexican state about equal in area to the state of Indiana. The city is connected by railway with Mexico City, and by numerous roads and trails with hundreds of villages and hamlets in its own state. A mile above sea level, the city of Oaxaca is, nevertheless, almost entirely surrounded by hills and mountains."

"The city of Oaxaca has only about 40,000 inhabitants, but the state it governs is estimated to contain almost a million people, most of them Indians of the Mixtec and Zapotec tribes, living in towns, whose names, many of them, are not to be found on any map."

"The Mixtec and Zapotec Indians are among the most distinctive in North America. Their eyes have a distinct oriental slant, leading to the belief that their forbears were in some way linked with the Mongols of Asia. These Indians make beautiful wool serapes, or scarfs, on primitive looms. They are skilled basket weavers, and makers of delicate filigree work in 24-karat gold."

Coed Killed Trying to Avoid Another Accident

Ontario, Calif.—Betty Hill, seventeen, Pomona college coed, was killed instantly in a traffic crash here. An empty purse had been placed in the street by some boys and the motorist driving in front of Miss Hill's auto stopped suddenly to pick it up. In order to avoid crashing into him Miss Hill swerved her car directly into the path of another auto coming from the opposite direction. Her light roadster rolled over several times.

Oh, What Girls!
Glasgow.—A Scottish farmer is preparing to challenge the world to match a family like his. He has ten daughters every one of whom is six feet two or taller. They are all efficient scientific farmers, and none is married—yet.

Woman, 86, Heads Five Generations

Holland, Mich.—Mrs. Helen Paris, eighty-six, a native of this part of the state for the past 50 years, is the head of five generations.

The quintet includes Anson A. Paris, sixty-three, Holland's oldest rural mail carrier in respect to age; Mrs. Flora Schlotter, forty-two, granddaughter of Mrs. Paris; Russell Villet, eight months' old, and Mrs. Catherine Villet, twenty, the mother of the baby.

England Busy Speeding Up Its Fighting Planes

London.—Greater speed is the order being passed along the lines of the royal air force these days.

An order to increase the speed of day bombers, fighters, and, probably, army co-operation craft, has been approved by the air ministry. During the next 15 months the work of speeding up the R. A. F. will take place.

Early types will probably be replaced by the latest models and a number of new fighters and reconnaissance aircraft will be added.

All contracts have not been concluded, but it is known that more than 200 Hawker planes will be built. The type is a day bomber already in the flying equipment of one squadron.

The plane is powered with the Rolls-Royce "F" type liquid cooled engine of 550 horse power. It is a fully equipped two seater and attains a speed of no less than 150 miles an hour at a height of 10,000 feet.

The "Fury" and the "Norn" are the fighters selected by the air ministry for re-equipment. The "Fury," chosen for the interceptor fighter squadrons, carrying a full load, is able to fly at considerably more than 200 miles an hour and climbs to a normal operational height of 20,000 feet in about ten minutes. The sea version of this craft, some five miles an hour less speedy but modified for deck landing and possible catapult launching, is styled the "Norn."

Bronze Monument Honors French Boy

Paris.—The Pasteur institute has dedicated a bronze monument to M. Joseph Meister. Meister, as a boy 45 years ago, was the first person to allow M. Pasteur to inoculate him with the rabies serum.

The statue commemorating the event shows the farm boy, Meister, grappling with a mad dog. Meister is now living in Paris.

Robs Quarantined Home

Brunswick, Maine.—The familiar red sign warning that the house was under quarantine for scarlet fever failed to deter a burglar. He entered the home of Arthur Smith and stole \$100.

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

Unsolved Riddles That Still Puzzle Authorities Here and Abroad

The King Who Vanished

STRICTLY speaking, James de la Cloche, natural son of the prince of Wales who later became Charles II of England and a mother who was said to be Margaret de Carteret, was a near king, rather than a king, but his unexplained disappearance is one of the riddles of royalty which has puzzled historians for more than three and a half centuries.

De la Cloche, which was the self-assumed name of the son of Charles II, was recognized by that monarch as his son, for there are extant records which tell of the expenses incident to the boy's education in France and of an annuity of £500 bestowed upon him by his royal parent, an annuity which at that time represented far more than the \$2,000 or so which it would mean at the present day.

In addition, Charles II, in the course of several letters, assured De la Cloche that he intended some day publicly to recognize him as his son and to secure for him the full enjoyment of the benefits which the patent of royalty conferred, even going so far as to hint that the boy might be made the heir to the throne, as Charles and his queen had no children.

Meanwhile, however, the king of England imposed the seal of secrecy upon his son, for political reasons, but the youth broke this when he confided the story of his parentage to Queen Christina of Sweden, whom he met at Hamburg, and also when he visited the pope at Rome. In spite of the fact that Charles II was a Catholic at heart, it was polite for him to appear publicly as a Protestant, and his annuity to James de la Cloche was made dependent upon the latter's espousing the Protestant faith—an injunction which was broken when James went to Rome, for, shortly afterwards, he not only became a Catholic but entered the Jesuit order of priests. Here again we find proof of his paternity, for in the Jesuit archives at Rome is a letter from Charles II to "Our honored son, the prince Stuart, dwelling under the name of Signor de la Cloche."

Late in 1668 the young priest, disguised and under an assumed name, went to London where he confidently expected to be declared the heir to the British throne, provided he severed his official connection with the Church of Rome. But Charles II had other plans in mind. In the first place he did not feel that the time was ripe publicly to announce his parentage of the unknown heir, and secondly he desired the benefit of a private messenger between the throne of England and that of the pope. Accordingly, De la Cloche was put off with further promises of future favors and entrusted with a message to the Holy See stating that Charles II, the Duchess Henriette of Orleans and Louis XIV of France had agreed to combine against Holland with the view eventually to restore Catholicism in England.

De la Cloche left London. That much is certain. But he never arrived in Rome, as is clearly indicated by the records of the Vatican and the statements of historians of his day. Somewhere en route he disappeared, vanished completely, never to be heard of again save in the wildest of rumors or speculations.

Some maintain that the impostor Giacomo Stuardo, who appeared at Naples shortly after De la Cloche's disappearance, was the son of Charles II, but this is disproved by the fact that the real son of the king of England would have no reason for posing as other than what he was, particularly as he confidently entertained the hope of one day being ruler of England. Other commentators hint that Charles himself, fearing the reaction which would follow his recognition of an illegitimate son and his formal adoption of the Catholic faith, saw to it that the young man was made away with and there are several who see in this theory a possible explanation of the mystery of the "man in the velvet mask." According to this solution of the two riddles, Charles II appealed to Louis XIV to help him out of his difficulty, and the Grand Monarch had De la Cloche kidnaped and sent to Pignerol, when he was later transferred to the Bastille when M. de Sainte Mars was made governor of that prison. This, of course, would explain the fact that the masked prisoner was undoubtedly of royal parentage, but, like the disappearance of De la Cloche himself, the precise explanation of the entire affair must remain concealed behind the veils of royal intrigue and official mystery.

(© by the Wheeler Syndicate.)

"Foxy" Trick

On one of the hunting trips of a Fairbury (Neb.) man his pack of hounds had given a red fox a hard run of two hours. He says he was standing near a brush pile when the baying came nearer and the fox came through the woods with his mouth open. Instead of passing the brush pile, it slipped under and instantly there came out at the other side a fresh fox that was off like a shot. The hounds, hot on the trail, smelled where the tired fox went under, ran around to the other side, took up the trail of the fresh fox and were soon out of sight. In a few minutes the tired fox came out, looked around and trotted off toward the den.



Scraps of Humor

PROOF
"Once a man gets an idea into his head," said the first married woman, "there is no possible way of getting it out again. For instance, my husband always says that a woman will argue on the same subject for years."

"What an odd thing to think!" exclaimed the second one.
"Yes," sighed the first, "and he insists that it's so, though I've been trying to convince him it wasn't ever since we were married."

Or Fold It Over

"Did ye bring home that pane of glass for th' kitchen windy, Pat?"
"O' did not, Biddy. O' wuz after a twilve by fourteen, an' the only size they had was a fourteen by twilve."

"Ye fool, why didn't ye get it? Ye could have put it in sideways, couldn't ye?"

STARTED AS GEOLOGIST



"He started out to be a geologist—has he been successful?"
"No, he went on the rocks."

Non-Skid

Bill Muffet said
His car couldn't skid.
This monument shows
That it could and did.

Delicate Intimation

"We have put up a monument to our greatest gunman," said Cactus Joe.
"What kind of a monument?"
"One of those simple stone slabs that has 'Rest in Peace' carved over his name. We're hopin' that when he happens to be passin' he'll notice it and maybe take warnin'!"—Washington Star.

Looking Around

She—I thought of buying you a sectional bookcase.
He—No good. I haven't anything on sex in my collection.

Ethics

Judge—How did you come to embezzle this money?
Accused—I needed money to discharge a debt of honor.

Sharp Practice

"Better pass up Plunkville, stranger. Everything here is dull."
"Good. I'm a scissorgrinder."

NO DANGER NOW



He—Do you really think there is danger in kissing?
She—Not here, dad isn't around.

Laying Down the Law

The legal mind is very plain.
When it has once laid down the law
Some one will pick it up again
And new conclusions boldly draw.

Disillusioned

Jinx—That fellow's made a pot of gold.
Blinx—What makes him look so miserable, then?
Jinx—He didn't find any rainbow at the end of it.

A Small Matter

"I can't imagine what's the matter with me, doctor. I'm continually thinking about myself."
"Tut, tut! You must stop worrying over trifles."—Paris Pele Mela.

Lucky Black Cat

"Father," said Jimmy, running into the drawing room, "there's a big black cat in the dining room."
"Never mind, Jimmy," said his father, drowsily; "black cats are lucky."
"Yes," was the reply. "This one is; he's had your dinner!"

Sure Indication

"Does your husband try to understand you?"
"Yes, indeed. He always asks twice when I tell him what I want."



DOCTOR'S Prescription gives Bowels Real Help

Train your bowels to be regular; to move at the same time every day; to be so thorough that they get rid of all the waste. Syrup Pepsin—a doctor's prescription—will help you do this. When you take this compound of laxative herbs, pure pepsin and other valuable ingredients, you are helping the bowels to help themselves.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the sensible thing to take whenever you are headachy, bilious, half-sick from constipation. When you have no appetite, and a bad taste or bad breath shows you're full of poisonous matter or sour bile.

Dr. Caldwell studied bowel troubles for 47 years. His prescription always works quickly, thoroughly; can never do you any harm. It just cleans you out and sweetens the whole digestive tract. It gives those overworked bowels the help they need.

Take some Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin today, and see how fine you feel tomorrow—and for days to come. Give it to the kiddies when they're sickly or feverish; they'll like the taste! Your druggist has big bottles of it, all ready for use.

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN A Doctor's Family Laxative

Place for Her
"Gee!" exclaimed the girl at the lingerie counter, "that woman was an ugly customer."
"Why didn't you tell her about our beauty department?" demanded the floor walker.



Don't neglect a COLD

DISTRESSING cold in chest or throat—that so often leads to something serious—generally responds to good old Musterole with the first application. Should be more effective if used **once every hour for five hours.**

This famous blend of oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other helpful ingredients brings relief naturally. Musterole gets action because it is a scientific "counter-irritant"—not just a salve—it penetrates and stimulates blood circulation, helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by doctors and nurses. Keep Musterole handy—jars and tubes. To Mothers—Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



Too Common
Teacher—Name a common attribute of mankind.
Tommy—A hot temper.

Nothing so popular as kindness.

If Mothers Only Knew

Thousands of Children Suffer from Worms, and Their Mothers Do Not Know What the Trouble Is.

Signs of Worms are: Constipation, de-ranged stomach, swollen upper lip, offensive breath, hard and full stomach with pain, pale face, eye heavy, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points on the tongue, starting during sleep with troublesome dreams, slow fever.

Mrs. H. N. Roberts, 502 Asylum St., Flint, Mich., wrote: "My little girl is relieved of her worms." And in a later letter wrote: "Baby is fine and it was your Dr. True's Elixir that helped her."

Dr. True's Elixir

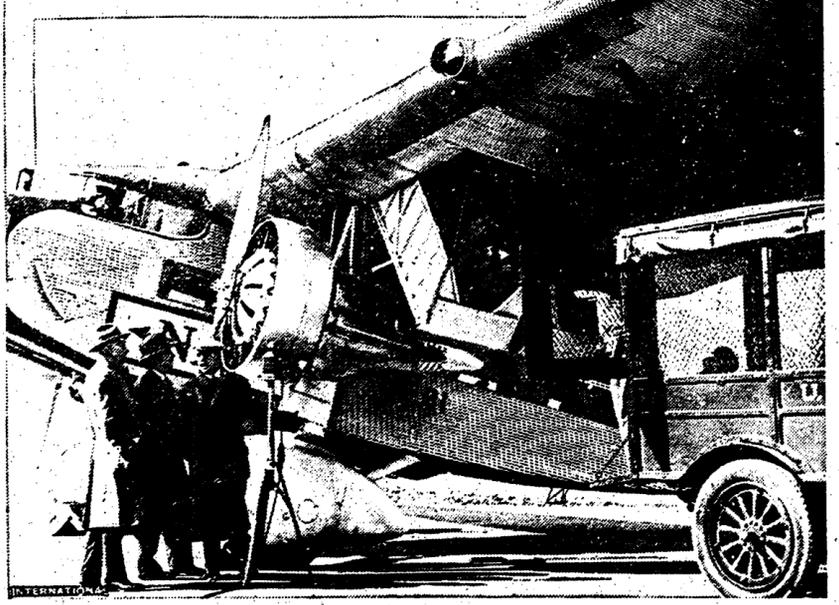
LAXATIVE WORM EXPELLER

A pure herb Laxative and not a harsh stimulant; quick, natural relief from constipation. Family size \$1.25; other sizes 50c & 25c.

HOT BED SASH

Hardwood Cross Bar
Sash 2 x 6—Glass—1 1/2—\$2.00—1 1/4—\$2.50
Three rows of glass cheaper—Open if you wish.
Buy Direct from our Mill
WHEAT LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
Spartan, Mich.

This Plane Carries Air Mail in Its Wings



Officials at Washington inspecting the latest type of planes designed for the air mail service. They are all metal and much of the mail is carried in the hollow wings.

THIS IS CALLED MEANEST PRACTICAL JOKE IN WORLD

It is the Stock in Trade of Snake Charmers in Morocco and Never Fails.

New York.—The story of the meanest practical joke in the world has been brought back from Fez, Morocco, by T. Howard Kelly, globe-trotting reporter.

It's an Arab snake joke, Kelly says in the American Druggist, and it always works, although all Morocco knows about it. He observed it in operation in Fez, and it went like this:

A snake charmer, after assembling a street crowd, asked if any man wanted to be made stronger and wiser than his fellows. Several Arabs stepped forward. The charmer spoke with them earnestly, and finally led one of them toward his bag of snakes, while the crowd yelled approval. The applicant for strength and wisdom was supposed to touch a certain

magic snake, but he was afraid. The charmer delivered an impassioned appeal, asked for—and received—forty cents, and then clapped his hands. A tremendous reptile wriggled out of the bag—and the frightened Arab backed away, to the jeers of the crowd.

The charmer picked up his bag of snakes, tied it across the top and flung it in the midst of the spectators, who scattered screaming, but soon they were back again to watch the snake man as he made passes over the snake on the ground, chanting weirdly. He again commanded the Arab to come forward and touch the magic reptile, but the Arab still was afraid, so, to show the snake was harmless, the charmer allowed it to coil affectionately about his arms and shoulders. At his signal, a flute player struck up a wild tune, and the snake man chanted and danced about the Arab, who appeared hypnotized.

Suddenly the charmer's confederate darted out of the crowd and wrapped a giant serpent round the neck of the candidate for strength and wisdom.

"The terrorized devil let out a screech that all but swept the Basque's beret right off my head," says Kelly. "It was the most blood-curdling scream I ever heard. The screeching Arab stood there paralyzed by fear until the confederate coiled three more reptiles around him. This set him off like a fire-cracker. Breaking into action at last, he ran frenziedly in a circle, yelling to Allah and Mohammed to rescue him. The crowd roared with barbaric delight."

The onlookers never fail to reward the showman for the agonizing spectacle by tossing him a few coins.

Ancient Shell Explodes

Capetown.—An echo of the Boer war was heard here recently when during a storm at Ladysmith a lydite shell exploded when struck by lightning. Fragments of the shell entered neighboring houses, but none was injured. The area of the explosion was colored green.

Dreer's Garden Book

"I got them at Dreer's" is so often the answer, when you ask a neighbor the secret of his success with Vegetables or Flowers. Our 1931 Garden Book will help you choose the best Seeds, Plants and Bulbs and tell you how to grow them.



A copy free if you mention this publication.
HENRY A. DREER
1306 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

TODD'S EXPRESS!

Boston and Manchester Daily

All Loads Insured
10 Years of Service Furniture Moving Contract Hauling
Egg Transportation, 50c. case
Call Hillsboro 41-12

Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that she has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Nathaniel E. Swett, late of Antrim 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 February 11, 1931.
Victoria J. Swett.

Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator d.b.n. of the Estate of
ABI L. PERRY
late of Antrim, 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 February 16, 1931.
PERRY F. YOUNG,
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SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

The Selectmen will meet at their Rooms, in Town Hall block, on Tuesday evening of each week, to transact town business.

Meetings 7 to 8
ALFRED G. HOLT,
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.

ALICE G. NYLANDER,
ROSS H. ROBERTS,
ROSCOE M. LANE,
Antrim School Board.

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"Old Top" Received Some New Ideas

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

(Copyright.)

DICK TRAVELTS, successful business man, glanced over the little string of pictures at the foot of his morning paper and sighed. "Bringing Up Phyllis" had been running as a comic strip for some three years and a half, and only in the last few weeks had begun to show the effect of pure brain fag.

"Poor 'Old Top,'" sympathized Dick. "These pictures are being wrung out of a brain already squeezed dry of ideas. I know what it is. Didn't I do the same sort of thing for five years?"

The outcome of Dick's line of thought was that a letter found its way to the desk of a young lady who was even then rumpling a head of glorious red hair in an effort to think out an idea that was not entirely eaten by moths. Of late her "Bringing Up Phyllis," signed "Old Top," had been giving her brainstorm after brainstorm, and this morning it seemed as if she must just quit the whole game and go to chicken raising or some less nerve-racking means of making money.

She opened the letter listlessly, and while she read it every type of emotion known to a red-headed girl swept over her.

"Dear 'Old Top,'" the letter ran, "your work in 'Bringing Up Phyllis' has been decidedly stale of late. It shows the signs of a brain garnered of every vestige of fruit. I am sending you some ideas for pictures. I did this kind of work for five years, and at the end of three was looking for the nearest and deepest canal into which to toss my weary body and brain—so great was the strain. Most of the funny men go potty or take to absinthe, if they can get it, so you just buck up and use these ideas. I have far more money now than sense, so don't suggest any fifty-fifty bunco."

The letter was signed, "Yours in sympathy, Pal."

Old Top's indylike heart flopped. Pal was the name of a cartoonist who had given her more laughs than all the rest put together. She had often wondered what had become of him.

She scanned the ideas swiftly and then grasped her pen and swung in some powerful strokes for an hour or two.

Before she returned to her small flat in the evening, Old Top had found out from one of the editorial offices that Pal had cast the roar of press-dorm from his ears and was out on a small farm on Long Island raising prize cattle and his name was Dick Travers.

Next morning when Travers opened his mail there was a letter from Old Top. He read it with amusement and huge interest.

"Dear Pal," it ran, "I cannot thank you for your kind interest in my mucky cartoons. I was not only looking for the nearest and deepest canal but was also seeking a big revolver and a gas pipe. From all these methods you have saved me. Would you if you are not too awfully attached with wife and such like, come and have dinner with me Thursday evening. Come in twos. If that is what you have on at the time, but there isn't room in my small flat for any of the prize cows."

Old Top gave the address and the flat number, and thitherward in brown tweeds drove Dick. He was generously armed with a basket of new-laid eggs, fresh butter and a bottle of thick cream.

"These city chaps don't often get the real thing," he told himself by way of excusing the perhaps too bunao side of his nature.

When he found himself in an artistic wee flat and confronted by a big genial type of man Dick was delighted that he had accepted the meeting.

"I'm mighty glad to meet you, Old Top," he said by way of greeting.

"I say," laughed the other, "don't accuse me of anything like that. Here's Old Top." And with that he turned to a diminutive girl with a shock of red hair who held out a most warm and cordial hand to the astonished Dick Travers.

"It is certainly good of Pal to come and have dinner with us," she was saying with a mischievous smile, and Dick knew that things were happening to his heart right then and there.

But with an awful fear in his mind he wondered if the big man was Old Top's husband. With all his soul he hoped this wonderful girl had not been snatched into the matrimonial net and therefore was not eligible to be dragged swiftly out to his farm, and there, among the prize cows, draw cartoons to her heart's content, and also his own.

"My brother," said Old Top sweetly seeming to divide his suspense, "and I have always wanted to meet you."

"Then that's that," laughed Dick happily, and unburdened himself of butter, eggs, and cream.

Phyllis would certainly be w brought up after that.

First Americans' Origin Lost in Mists of Time

Back through the centuries and the millenniums seems to go the origin of the American aborigine. Yet, as far back as that may be, lingual likenesses exist in the languages of Asia and America. An American missionary, now with the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, who had spent some years in Japan and is a master of eleven languages, was first attracted to the Pueblos by the similarity of the "sing" of their language to that of the Japanese. Through uncounted centuries the languages of the two continents have been evolving and changing and growing, yet in neither has all the fundamental characteristics been lost. We are learning that what we call the aborigines of North America are no recent immigrants from Asia, as we once supposed, but have been rooted in the soil for so long that scientists are becoming very liberal with their epithets when they try to compute it. What geological changes, the rise and submergence of mountain ranges, the Glacial age, the physical changes wrought by volcanic action, etc., have done to determine the limits of man's habitation and his racial differentiation, is something of which the data is very meager and incomplete. Scientists are learning that it is unsafe to base their theories upon conditions as they exist today. Time is man's own invention.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Prodigal Son Parable Short-Story Masterpiece

The short story has always existed, though it was not until the Nineteenth century that the art of writing it was consciously practiced. As Sophocles said of Aeschylus, these early authors of short stories did the right thing without knowing why. It was only on rare occasions, however, that these happy accidents occurred. Thus Professor Baldwin, after exhaustive examination of the 100 tales in Eocaccio's "Decameron," decided that only two of them are short tales in the modern critical sense, while three others approach the totality of impression which is the result of conscious unity in expression. We must go back to the New Testament for a short story which is a structural masterpiece. The parable of the Prodigal Son, which is only 500 words long in the authorized version, satisfies the modern definition, securing the greatest emphasis possible with a surprising economy of means. In America the short story had its beginning in the "Sketch Book" of Washington Irving.

Two Types of People

People may be divided into two types—those who think a great deal before they act and those who are carried away by their feelings and act impetuously without thinking. Both tendencies have their value at certain times. Grave problems require deliberation before any line of conduct is decided upon, but in emergencies something must be done at once. The first type is, therefore, handicapped when rapid action is called for, and the second type is apt to be rash and to act hastily on occasions when the situation needs reflection. People should endeavor, then, to train their thoughts and feelings so that they can be utilized to the best advantage according to the circumstances of the moment. Many a pitfall can thereby be avoided.

Never Burned Witches

Although Salem was the center of the witch craze, none were ever burned there, in spite of a common belief to the contrary. Many were hanged and one man was pressed to death between heavy stones. The Massachusetts tercentenary brought out many curious facts, and Nathaniel Hawthorne's granddaughter, Elledgegarde Hawthorne, gave some little known sidelights on her ancestral town. Salem, in a special article for St. Nicholas magazine, Samuel McIntire, the first American architect, and originator of the New England colonial style of wooden house, was born in Salem in 1757 and most of its fine old houses were built by him.

What Does "Savvy" Mean?

"Savvy" or "savvey" is an American corruption of Spanish "sabe," a form of the verb "saber," meaning to know. "Do you savvy?" is equivalent to Spanish "sabe usted?" Both mean, "Do you know?" "Savvy" was originally acquired from the Mexicans by early ranchers in the Southwest who spelled and pronounced the Spanish word "savvy" rather than "sabe" because in Spanish "b" and "v" are pronounced almost alike and in many words these letters are used interchangeably. When employed as a noun "savvy" means understanding, mental grasp or knowledge of affairs. Of course, it is slang in both senses.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Hunting for Pest Eradicators

In 85 years the Smithsonian Institution has built up the largest natural history collection of North America in existence. Among the many objects of study that have a direct bearing on industry and commerce are the bean beetle, the boll weevil and the Japanese beetle. In the laboratories of the Smithsonian Institution work is carried on to ascertain the natural enemies of these pests, their origin and means of immigration. In order to learn these things it is necessary to maintain a complete collection of all forms of the species.

Golden Eggs Were His Reward

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

(Copyright.)

THE little row of cottages that lay out Mount Vernon way might have been picked up from some old English lane, and transplanted to American soil, so closely did they resemble those artistic bits one gets from overseas by way of post cards.

Jack Danvers and Ted Everly were living in one for the summer because Jack had had an accident to his foot and needed country air by way of speeding his recuperation. Ted was ministering to his chum during the hours before dashing for his train to business and following his return in the evening. Through the day Jack was a fairly lonely invalid, relying on his own limited resources for amusement.

In the next garden, separated by a glorious hedge, lived Irma Westlake with other members of the Westlake family, intent on enjoying their summer holiday.

And last, but not least, there dwelt the hens that laid the golden eggs, not in their own coop, where any well-trained hen should deposit her eggs, but anywhere they happened to be inclined. The hens belonged to Danvers and Everly, having come with the cottage they had rented.

The first intimation that Irma had that there were hens in the neighborhood was when she caught sight of one busily engaged in procuring a fresh salad for her breakfast in Irma's lettuce bed.

An irate Irma flew down the garden path and a disturbed hen squeezed swiftly through the hedge into her own domain. Irma repaired the bed and would have tucked that hedge well along with brambles to prevent further pilgrimages of hens had she not seen Jack Danvers, good looking but a bit fragile, recuperating in the sun.

It was not long before she found two fine big eggs in a nesty part of the hedge—her own side of it. Irma had not hoped for such luck.

"I can hardly keep my neighbor's eggs," she told herself. "It would not be honest and, besides, he looks as if he needed all the fresh eggs he could eat."

And because they were two back eliors trying to keep house for each other, Irma decided it would be better to cook the eggs before returning them. She had a wonderful way of beating them up with milk and butter, and putting them in the nicely beaten oven to bake.

A half hour later, just at lunch time, and before Jack had pulled him self out of the hammock swing to go in and rummage for food, a small girl entered his garden carrying a dainty tray.

Jack was so astonished at the wee fairy godmother, who deposited her tray swiftly and ran more swiftly out of his sight, that he was tongue-tied. He could only watch her go as quick movement was impossible with his lame leg.

However, Jack sniffed the delicious eggs. There were bits of crisp buttered toast accompanying, and Jack had not enjoyed a repast so much for many a day.

He told Tom about it in the evening and Tom only grinned.

"Some of these mothers of the world are looking out for you, old man—take care that she doesn't catch you—by way of your interior."

Two days later at high noon the gate opened cautiously and Jack sat up eagerly in his hammock. The little girl again stood before him, and would have put down her tray and escaped except that Jack with a swift movement put an arm about her and held her squirming but firmly.

On the tray was fresh salad made from hard-boiled eggs mixed with lettuce and old-fashioned dressing such as his mother used to make. Also a large delicious slice of homemade layer cake.

"Now, little miss," admonished Jack, "you are to stay here until you tell me who is being so very kind to me. I know where there is a little blue Persian kitten who would just love to belong to a wee girlly like you."

Bonnie snuggled against Jack's arm confidently. "I just love kittens," she said softly against his coat. "But Irma told me not to tell. She is my big sister, and we live next door, and your hens came into Irma's garden and layed their eggs." She looked wide-eyed up at him. "But you won't tell Irma, will you? She promised me a little black puppy—if I didn't tell."

"No, honey, I won't tell, and you shall have the kitten just as soon as I can get it."

Bonnie deposited a butterfly kiss on his chin and slipped away.

Jack called up Tom to the city.

"Scour the town for a blue Persian kitten and bring it home tonight," was his order.

On the train that night, returning from town, a blue-eyed girl sat down with a black puppy and a young man with a blue Persian kitten sat down beside her. They got to talking about the animals. Tom told her all about his pal, Jack, and Irma had the grace to blush.

"He is one of the finest," said Tom. "I wish you could pop in and see him—He finds it a bit dull."

So while the eggs were not really gold they proved to be worth far more than gold—to two people.

Special Training Given to German Farm Girls

In Germany, where modern farm machinery is prohibitive in cost, one sees the farm girls not only as assistant housekeepers, but working in groups in the fields. For such girls training schools have been established, of which the one at Wusterhausen an der Dosse is a good example. This school is in the province of Brandenburg, not far from Berlin.

The school trains girls in various branches of agriculture and house-keeping by providing practical experience in both. An agricultural commission of the Brandenburg province founded the institution in 1908. It has 12 acres of ground, part of which is on the shore of a pretty lake.

Special attention is given to cooking and baking; the various methods of canning and of storing vegetables and fruits are taught, as well as the preparation of fruit wines, the salting and smoking of various meats and even dining-table service. In the kitchen one sees the girls at work at these tasks, dressed in their blue and red-striped aprons, blue dresses and white headgear—which add to the immaculate appearance of the glistening white-tiled walls and floor.

The work changes with the seasons and so in the winter comes the hog-killing and dressing, sausage-making and poultry dressing. Cheese, of course, are made the year round. Then there is the apilary. The girls at Wusterhausen do their bee-vels and rob the hives. During the winter months the girls have their lessons in health and hygiene, nursing the ill, care and training of the infant, buying, bookkeeping and art for the home.

Special Water Provided for "Residents" of Zoo

The merchant ships that move about the world's ocean carry a variety of queer things in their holds. One may arrive at Hamburg with a consignment of elephants for the world's circuses; another may discharge at Secondee tons upon tons of ancient uniforms for the adornment of native chiefs. But perhaps the quaintest cargo ever borne at St. Katherine's dock, in London, from the Philomel, was loaded with sea water. Most ships pump out sea water as fast as it makes its way in, but this one pumped it into special tanks and carried it all the way from the bay of Biscay to London. In fact, she makes a habit of doing it. The water is for the fish in the aquarium at the zoo, and only in the bay of Biscay can the required crystal-clear water be obtained. It comes from a small stretch of ocean between Bordeaux and Ushant. Each tank is sealed as soon as it is filled, and on arrival in London it is tested in the zoo laboratories.

In the Saxon Alps

When you are in Dresden, says a traveler, take the 45-minute ride to Rathen, a lovely little village on the Elbe, where Saxon Switzerland begins. The highest "mountains" in this section are only about 400 feet from the base, but many a climber who has conquered Mont Blanc has had to hesitate before them. The Germans are fond of testing their skill on the Saxon Alps, and come in large numbers every year. Perpendicular cliffs provide very few ledges for feet and hands, and the usual mountaineering technique is useless. But because of the coarse sandstone rock, a soft shoe and a clutching hand hold firmly to the flat surface—it is this trick which makes such a sport of climbing in Saxony.

Beethoven Proud of Piano

In 1818 Beethoven received a present of a splendid piano from some English makers and beside the keyboard the leading British virtuoso had scratched their names, Robert Haven Schauflier writes in the Outlook. Beethoven was delighted. In his most elegant French he wrote a letter of thanks, promising to regard the piano "as an altar on which I shall present to the divine Apollo the highest offerings of my spirit."

When told it was out of tune he replied with the characteristic suspicion of the deaf: "That's what they all say. They would like to tune it, and spoil it; but they shan't touch it."

London Police Weapon

A wooden truncheon, or staff, made of cocus wood, 15 inches long, with a leather strap to secure it to the wrist, is the traditional weapon of the Metropolitan police of London. Revolvers are kept only at the stations, to be issued in special cases where there is reason to believe that encounters with armed criminals are likely to occur. Mounted police have longer truncheons. The Metropolitan police orders provide that truncheons are to be used only in extreme cases, and whenever used by a constable must be submitted to the station officer for subsequent inspection.

Awkward

A weak-looking little man called in a physical culture expert for advice as to how to strengthen his arm muscles. The expert gave him a chart of exercises, and said as he pocketed his fee: "All these exercises for increased strength must be done in front of the open window."

"The little man looked doubtful. "That's rather difficult," he said. "You see, I want the increased strength first so that I can open the darned window!"