

# The Antrim Reporter

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ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931

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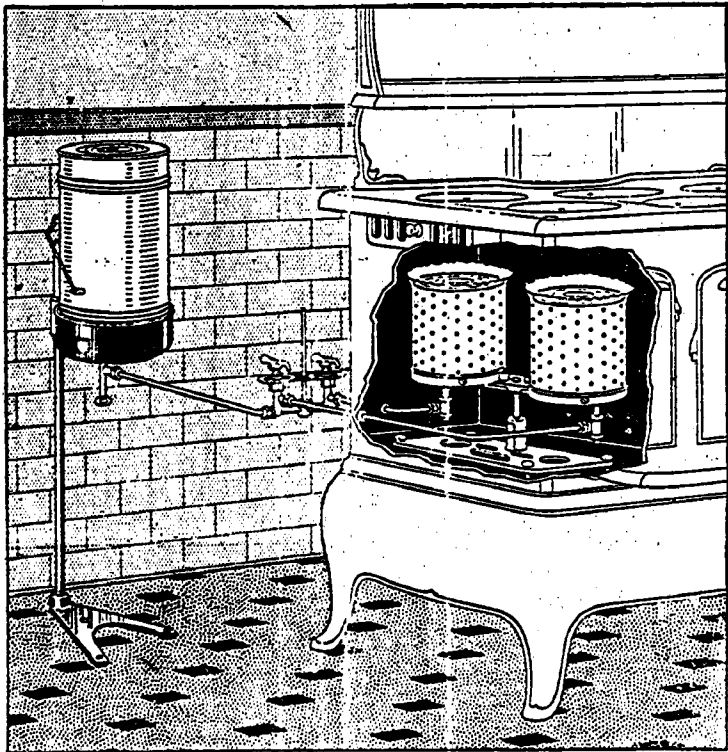
## SPECIALS for the WEEK

May 1 to May 7

- Caramels, pure Butter Cream ..... 2 lbs. 49c
- Kellogg's Corn Flakes ..... 3 pkgs. 22c
- I.G.A. Fruits for Salad ..... No. 2½ can 35c
- I.G.A. Household Cleanser ..... full can 6c
- Chipso ..... 2 lg. pkgs. 37c
- Olives, Mammoth Stuffed Queens ..... med. jar 25c
- Sliced Pineapple ..... 2 No. 2½ cans 45c
- Sifted Sweet Peas ..... 2 No. 2 cans 39c
- Grape Juice ..... full qt. bottle 39c
- Macaroni-Spaghetti ..... 4 pkgs. 25c
- Ginger Ale ..... 2 12-oz. bottles 25c
- Breakfast Cereal, Cream ..... 2 pkgs. 37c
- Corned Beef Hash ..... lg. can 23c

## GOODNOW, DERBY & RALEIGH

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Resources over \$1,700,000.00

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Hillsboro Banks is in Antrim Thursday morning of each week for the transaction of banking business.

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

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### TOPICS OF THE DAY

#### Presented to Reporter Readers in Concise Form

As The Reporter has stated many times, the mistakes of the editor and gatherer of news for the newspaper are in black and white for the most part, and stand out quite conspicuously—and of course receive a certain amount of unfavorable mention. We may be a bit too sensitive, otherwise these things might not disturb us. The fact that men in all professions and callings of life make mistakes does not excuse the newspaper man, but it is indeed unbecoming in anyone to publicly criticize such a thing, for very often the wrong party is the one being held up for ridicule. We regret that we make mistakes, and should they be such that a correction in a forth-coming issue of our paper will make it right we are only too glad to make amends. This makes our position quite clear, and it would be nothing else but fair when public criticism of the newspaper's mistakes are made, that the matter should be cleared up in a similar manner.

It has been reported in various ways and in newspapers that the Post came which has been held by the oldest man in town, should go to the oldest citizen without regard to sex. This was not the Reporter's understanding in the case, and very likely others thought as we did, and for this reason we gladly give place to the following letter from the Boston Post, which very plainly states the case:

"It has always been our intention that the Post cane should be passed along to the oldest man in town. Without our authority, the selectmen in two towns in New England, passed the cane on to the oldest person in town and in these two cases, the cane was passed along to women. This is not correct and we have communicated with the selectmen in question and asked them to observe the original intention which was to confine it to the oldest man in town."

For a long time Antrim's oldest man, the late Lyman A. Tenney, who recently died aged 97 years, was the proud possessor of the Post cane. It will probably now go to Henry E. Swain, who is in his 93d year.

In our report last week concerning the church meeting of the Methodist society, we failed to make mention of the fact that resolutions were adopted conveying to the Presbyterian society the heartiest thanks for the courtesies shown them in the seven years of worship together; nothing but the best of friendly feelings prevail. In voting to return to the Methodist church to resume services, the invitation extended by the Presbyterian society for another year of worship together did not need action.

Two pastors only have been in charge of the work at the Presbyterian church since union relations have existed, the first few years a Methodist preacher was in charge, and a Presbyterian preacher has been the pastor since. This arrangement was very satisfactory to most of the people concerned and had not in it a single feature of dissatisfaction.

It was ever in the minds of the Methodist people that when a favorable time appeared—everything being equal—that a return to their church home for a continuation of worship would be the proper thing to do. That time has now arrived, it is thought by the District Superintendent and the church people, and without any other consideration in the minds of anyone, the return step is being taken. In this action it is thought that more real church work can be accomplished by denominations performing their activities in their own particular way.

This is not saying that church federation would be unwise or does not contain workable features, for it does, but till federation in the true meaning of the word is desired, very little along this line can be accomplished.

#### Mail Schedule in Effect April 27, 1931

Going South	
Mails Close	Leave Station
5.14 a.m.	5.29 a.m.
8.58 a.m.	9.13 a.m.
3.03 p.m.	3.18 p.m.

### IN THE LEGISLATURE

#### A Weekly Letter Concerning Activities in Concord

The State Senate sustained the veto of Governor Winant on the Senate bill covering assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Mrs. Robert L. Hoyal, national president of the American Legion auxiliary, spoke briefly to the House of Representatives, when on her official visitation to this state last week. She was accompanied to Representatives hall by Governor Winant.

Sentiment is divided when it comes to predicting the close of the 1931 session of the Legislature. Some claim that adjournment is possible by this week Friday, while others claim that it will be necessary to go into the week of May 4.

Representative Johnson of Antrim, introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, that we, the members of the House of Representatives, pledge ourselves to attend all sessions of the House both morning and afternoon, unless excused by the Speaker or by vote of the House.

"That we adopt as our slogan the following: 'We are the Legislators of Nineteen hundred thirty-one, we will stick to the job until our work is done.'"

Reductions in budget appropriations for the next two fiscal years of \$126,910.40 as compared to the budget appropriations for the two year period provided for by the legislature of 1929 were announced by Milan A. Dickinson, chairman of the appropriations committee.

The Sunday sports bill, recently passed by both branches of the Legislature, did not officially reach the governor until this week Tuesday. Meanwhile, petitions, for and against the liberal Sunday plan poured into the executive chambers from all sections of the state. Besides letters and telegrams, Governor Winant is receiving numerous calls from people who are vitally interested in proposed amendment to the existing laws.

Friends of the bill as well as its enemies are anxiously waiting to know just what Gov. Winant will do with it when he has given it the attention it deserves.

#### Proctor, in Sportsman's Column Says:

A letter from Antrim asks if one can trap woodchucks and hedgehogs on his own land. Sure. You have a right to protect your property. The commissioner can even give you permission to set box traps to catch the cony rabbits that chew your trees.

We hope that all fishermen and picnic parties will lock up their cars when they park them by the travelled highway and go off and leave them. The past week we have seen hundreds of dollars worth of property exposed to the view of passing cars. Lucky for the parked cars every one was honest.

The bill to open up the Contoocook river to all pickerel fishing at all seasons of the year, any time and length, has passed both branches and awaits the signature of the chief executive. This will be great news to the pickerel fishermen. That river is full of them. This stream is getting to be a real rainbow waters.

That big boycott has started. A woman went into a store to buy a pair of shoes. The clerk brought out a pair that are well advertised on all the billboards. Take 'em back. I won't wear anything that's advertised on the highways. When it gets the stride, the trade will sit up and listen.

Pretty cool on Friday morning last, but Junior Sudsbury was fortunate in finding a full bloom violet, which he left at our office.

Going North	
Mails Close	Leave Station
6.21 a.m.	6.36 a.m.
2.28 p.m.	2.43 p.m.

Mail connecting with Keene train arriving at Elmwood R.R. station at 5.27 p.m., leaves Antrim at 4.40 p.m., and arrives at about 5.45 p.m. Office closes at 6.30 p.m.

### At the Main St. Soda Shop

"The Store with the Blue Front"

- 50c size Pepsodent Tooth Paste ..... 39 cents
- 50c size Ipana Tooth Paste ..... 39 cents
- 50c Pro. Phy-lactic Tooth Brushes ..... 39 cents
- 60c size Forhan's Tooth Paste ..... 43 cents
- 50c pint size Best Witchazel ..... 29 cents
- 50c pint size Rubbing Alcohol ..... 29 cents
- 50c pint size Milk Magnesia ..... 39 cents
- \$1.00 size Heavy Imported Russian Oil ..... 69 cents

#### Extra Special

One Pound Box Assorted Chocolates, regular 60c quality, Special Weekly Sale 39 cents for Pound Box.

### At the Main St. Soda Shop

"The Store with the Blue Front"

### STATIONERY

Stationery is lower in price. We have just received a new stock and can give you some bargains.

This warm weather brings to mind putting away winter clothes, and that should be done with some preparation to protect them from moths. We keep the different powders, sprays and flakes that are reliable—new for this season.

Seeds for Garden and Flower; the most complete line.

M. E. DANIELS  
Registered Druggist  
Antrim, New Hampshire

### New Spring Dresses and Suits

Plain, Striped and Printed, at the new lowered prices, also Slips.

All Vests, Panties and Bloomers 50 cents; white, peach, pink and tan.

Chiffon and Service Weight Hosiery \$1.25.

A new lot of Clever and Attractive Silhouettes and Plaques.

Agt. for Sun Dry Cleaning and Dying; good work at low prices.]

ANNA'S CONVENIENCE SHOPPE  
Elm Street - - Antrim, N. H.

## Memorial Day

Will Soon Be Here!

It is time to order NOW, if you would be sure of your Memorial or Cemetery Work for that day.

Having purchased the interest of my late uncle and partner, James F. Brennan, I have made a sweeping reduction of prices on new and old stock to make room for more that is coming.

One of the best chances you ever had to buy a fine Memorial at pre-war prices. See with your own eyes what you are buying; it's better than choosing from pictures. Remember that we are always here to back up our guarantee of stock and workmanship.

CHARLES J. WARREN, Prop'r,  
BRENNAN'S  
PETERBOROUGH GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS  
3 Main Street, at the R. R. Crossing.  
Office Tel. 169W. Residence, 36 High St., Tel. 169R

## THE ANTRIM REPORTER

All the Local News

\$2.00 Per Year, in Advance



# General Pershing's Story of the A. E. F.

By Gen. John J. Pershing

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—WNU Service

**CHAPTER VI—Continued.**  
The first section of the first division convoy had brought to St. Nazaire the headquarters, the Sixteenth Infantry, two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, one battalion of the Fifth Marines and some motor transport troops and stevedores. To see the naval vessels and transports flying the American flag in the harbor gave us all a thrill of pride. It was a pleasure to meet the naval commander, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, who was to have general charge of the convoy system.

The regiments of the division had all served under my command at one time or another. They were now, however, composed of a large percentage of recruits and would have to go through a long period of training. After a few days spent in the cantonment at St. Nazaire the infantry of the division was sent to the training area of Gondrecourt, north of Neufchateau, and the artillery to Valdishon, near Belfort.

**Arrival "Tipped Off."**  
Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, who had won distinction as an engineer in the construction of the Panama canal, was in command of the first division. The two infantry brigades were commanded by Brig. Gens. R. L. Bullard and Omar Bundy, both of whom had many years of line service behind them. I had known all three of the general officers, as we were cadets together at the academy, although all belonged to classes ahead of mine.

It had been arranged that the regulations restricting reference to the allied armies by the press should apply to the American forces. But to my utter surprise the French and British papers, in their eagerness to let their people know that the elements of the American army had really reached France, carried full accounts of the arrival of this convoy, giving the port of debarkation, the designation of units and the number of men.

**Tighten on Censorship.**  
The publication of this piece of news was in open contravention of the censorship rules and called for immediate steps to prevent further infractions. My vigorous protest resulted in our placing in the French press bureau an American representative, to whom all matter regarding our army was to be submitted for approval.

There is no doubt, however, that the suppression of news prevented our people from obtaining a clear and contemporaneous conception of the great and often brilliant achievements of our armies and left such knowledge to be gleaned from meager accounts by participants or from the later writing of historians. It was unfortunate that such rules had to be enforced, as otherwise much that might have been published at the time may never be known, but there was nothing else to be done without serious risk.

**CHAPTER VII**

As the French authorities wished to honor our national holiday they requested that some of our troops parade in Paris July 4, 1917. We were not prepared to make much of a military impression, as our men were largely recruits. But to stimulate morale the French wanted to demonstrate that the Americans were actually coming, so a battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry was brought up from Saint Nazaire.

The untrained, awkward appearance of this unit, which was accepted as the cream of our regular army by the French officials, no doubt tended to confirm their belief that it would be some time before we should be able to organize an effective army.

If they could have foreseen the triumph of this same battalion at the peak of the great counter-offensive on the field of Soissons just one year later we might have been spared many delays and difficulties in carrying out our plans.

**Troops Bring Joy to French.**  
Nevertheless, the first appearance of American combat troops in Paris brought joyful acclaim from the people. On the march the battalion was accompanied by a great crowd, many women forcing their way into the ranks and swinging along arm in arm with the men. With wreaths about their necks and flowers in their hats and on their rifles, the column had the appearance of a moving flower garden.

With only a semblance of military formation the animated throng pushed its way through avenues of people to the martial strains of the French band and the still more thrilling music of cheering voices. Many dropped on their knees in reverence as the column went by.

The battalion marched to the cemetery where the tomb of Lafayette is located. The ceremony there consisted of a few speeches, the principal speaker being Brand Whitlock, our ambassador to Belgium. I had been asked to deliver an address but had designated Col. C. E. Stanton of my staff, an old army friend and something of an orator, to speak in my place. However, I was prevailed upon to speak extemporaneously.

"Lafayette, We Are Here!"  
It was on this occasion that utterance was given to an expression that could be born only of inspiration, one

that will live long in history: "Lafayette, we are here!"

Many have attributed this striking utterance to me, and I have often wished it could have been mine. But I have no recollection of saying anything so splendid. I am sure those words were spoken by Colonel Stanton, and to him must go the credit for so happy and felicitous a phrase.

The parade of our troops through Paris doubtless fortified the morale of the people to a certain extent, but we all knew that eventually something very much more effective would have to be done.

The real question was whether the allies could hold out until we were ready. It was clear that no halfway measures on our part would answer and that allied hopes lay in American military assistance on a vast scale at the earliest moment.

**Cables for 1,000,000 Men.**  
The allies thought an American force of 500,000 men the maximum that we could have in France in 1918, but in my opinion that would not be enough to meet the situation. If we could have had half a million fighting men in France in the early spring it would have been a different matter.

But looking ahead it was necessary to allow from 35 to 40 per cent for the services of supply, which would leave out of this number only approximately 300,000 fighting troops. Although this would aid, we could not be content merely to lend a helping hand but must prepare to strike a decisive blow.

While the appearance on the front of any American force was still months away, yet there was little doubt that if we could induce allied co-operation we should be able to give much greater assistance than they believed possible. Our study having confirmed the correctness of my tentative estimate

made on the Baltic, I therefore cabled Washington, July 6, as follows:

"Plans should contemplate sending over at least 1,000,000 men by next May. . . . This estimate would give practically half million men for trenches. Inasmuch as question affects all sides whose common interests demand that we exert maximum military power consistent with transport problem, suggest early agreement be reached among allies which would provide requisite transportation . . . and limit sea transportation to food and military supplies and the exclusion of every kind of luxury as well as other supplies in excess of immediate needs of countries dependent upon overseas supplies."

**Question of Transportation.**  
The question was, therefore, one of sea transportation, but so far all efforts to get the allies, especially the British, to consider giving help to bring over men and supplies had been futile. They did not seem to realize that America would be practically negligible from a military standpoint unless they could provide some shipping. Nor did they seem to appreciate that time was a vital factor.

But the spirit of full co-operation among the allies did not then exist. They seemed to regard the transportation of an American army overseas as no concern of theirs. This apparent indifference also gave further color to the suspicion that perhaps after all an American army as such was not wanted. The situation from our standpoint was grave and embarrassing, for it looked as though it might not be necessary for us to save either the allies or ourselves.

An entry in my diary notes: "Two of the Roosevelt boys, Theodore, Jr., and Archie, reported. Unable to participate himself, their father's fine spirit is represented by his sons."

**CHAPTER VIII**

As the details of our mission abroad developed it soon became evident that in all that pertained to the maintenance and supply of our armies as dis-

tinguished from the purely military task, men with expert knowledge and broad experience in business, industry and transportation would be needed.

In the technical branches of the army there were many officers with theoretical training in special lines, but with some notable exceptions they generally lacked broad constructive or administrative experience. From the very start I determined to obtain the best talent available, and was fortunate in practically every field to find able men who were anxious to do their part.

The earliest application of the principle was in connection with timber and lumber procurement. The call for lumber would be enormous, and since it would be impossible with our limited tonnage to bring a great quantity across the Atlantic, most of it would have to be obtained in Europe.

A cable to the War department early in July, 1917, recommended the immediate organization of a forestry service, consisting of sawmill units, to be composed of experienced lumbermen and 8,000 to 10,000 unskilled laborers to build roads and transport lumber. Special request was made for the appointment of Prof. Henry Graves, chief of the United States forestry service, who was then on the ground, as the man to take charge of this service. A number of other specially qualified men were requested as we entered the task of building up the supply service, but as this was the first intimation given to the War department that such a force would be needed naturally it was some time before it was actually at work.

**Heavy Work for the Staff.**  
During the first two months in France the work imposed upon the few staff officers who had accompanied me was very heavy. After urgent and re-

adopted nothing which was really up to date.

The enormous proportion of both light and heavy guns used by both sides, the knowledge of our deficiency and the realization of the length of time that must elapse before we could manufacture and deliver them made it imperative that we seek other sources than our own to help equip our armies.

Following up an intimation it was learned definitely that, although not fully supplied themselves, the French could increase the output of their factories provided they could get steel from the United States. As it seemed probable that we should operate in proximity to their armies we adopted the French types for the usual calibers and sought their assistance in obtaining the guns needed, at least for the first two years. We secured an agreement that our troops as they came along would be provided with French guns and ammunition, including not only the 75s and 155s but 37 mm. guns and 58 mm. trench mortars as well.

It was most fortunate that we were able to get these guns from the French, as up to the end of the war no guns of American manufacture of the types used, except twenty-four 8-inch mortars and six 14-inch naval guns, were fired in battle.

Trench guns of the three-inch and six-inch mortar types, with ammunition, were purchased from the British, as they were considered superior to those used by the French.

**Progress of Red Cross.**  
The Red Cross reported excellent progress at this time, especially in its first effort to assist the French as agreed upon with General Petain. Its organization by Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy for war work with our own armies was now about completed. The



French Children Watching Yankee Troops on March.

establishment of canteens and huts at the ports and other important points had already begun and the numbers increased as fast as needed.

These centers of service later maintained dispensaries and provided beds and bathing facilities for men traveling under orders or on leave. When the necessity arose the Red Cross actively co-operated with the medical corps in the field, contributing large quantities of supplies and often additional nurses. The work of the society, directed from a central office in Paris, eventually embraced practically every endeavor touching the health of the armies.

**CHAPTER IX**  
I left Paris July 20, 1917, for a visit with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in chief, whose headquarters were in an old chateau half hidden away in a magnificent grove at Beldiques. I was accompanied by Colonels Harbord and Alford and Captain Patton of my staff.

At dinner the subject of conversation naturally turned on the military situation of the allied armies, our own in particular. They were keen to know about our army, its organization and size, and the prospects of our putting troops in the field. As our active participation depended on many factors, such as training, equipment and shipping, my replies, of course, were indefinite and no doubt disappointing. In turn we asked many questions, and it was especially interesting to hear the importance of artillery emphasized by its chief, Major General Birch, who spoke of the difficulties they had experienced in supplying themselves with guns that matched the enemy's.

**Source of Guns a Problem.**  
The question of artillery procurement caused me much concern. The almost negligible amount on hand when we went to war consisted mostly of field guns of the three-inch type, then largely in the hands of troops in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere and unavailable for issue. Moreover, for calibers heavier than the three-inch type our ordnance department had

peated requests I was fortunate in having at my disposal later in the summer a small group of men which included some of the most brilliant and highly educated officers in the army.

In addition to those already with me, the officers included in the following cable I regarded as especially fitted for the duties for which they were desired:

"Request Robert C. Davis, Adjutant general; he sent these headquarters earliest date. Request Frank Moorman or J. O. Mauborgne he sent these headquarters earliest date for duty as code expert. Request Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., signal corps, now here, he called to active service and ordered to report to me. Request ten of following named officers be sent to report to me by second convoy for general staff duty: Frank R. McCoy, George Van Horn Moseley, Malin Craig, Alfred W. Bjornstadi, H. B. Fiske, Allen J. Grear, Paul B. Malone, Edgar T. Collins, Samuel R. Gleaves, Laurence Halstead, Nicholas W. Campanole, A. R. Moreno, Preston Brown, LeRoy R. Eltinge, W. B. Burt, Frank T. Hines, Edward L. King, J. P. McAdams, W. C. Sweeney, J. B. Barnes, Kerr T. Riggs, W. H. Winters, Walt C. Johnson, Stuart Heintzelman, Upton Birnie, Kirby Walker, Berkeley Enochs. . . ."

Having this nucleus and selecting the best features of the French and British systems, a general staff organization was created, which efficiently met every demand made upon it throughout the war and which remains today as a model for present and future guidance.

**Freezing Pure Water**  
Pure water, in which there are no ice particles or germ crystals, freezes spontaneously at 1.9 degrees centigrade, instead of the usual zero, experiments proved.

# SIAM a Modern State



Buddhist Priest in Front of Temple, Siam.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)  
**S**IAM, whose sovereign, King Prajadipok, is visiting the United States, is one of the few important independent countries now ruled by an absolute monarch.

But despite the fact that there is no parliament and no check on the powers of the king, Siam is in many ways a strikingly modern state. The country's air mail system has operated successfully for eight years. Telegraph offices number more than 475, and some 600 post offices serve every city and rural center. Wireless service handles messages to foreign countries.

Two kinds of American visitors, one good, one bad, figure prominently in the kingdom's new prosperity. Francis Boves Sayre, the late President Wilson's son-in-law, and Dr. Hugh Smith, former commissioner of the United States bureau of fisheries, are staunch aids to Siam. The former headed a commission which secured treaties from foreign nations that removed extra-territorial rights and lifted tariff restrictions; Doctor Smith now directs the development of Siam's fishery resources.

The unwelcome American visitor is the lovely but malicious "Florida weed." The blue water hyacinth of Florida, brought to the East Indies as a flower, has become a curse. Because the queen of Siam brought the first specimens for her garden from Java it is often called Java weed, but out in the country it creates a national problem by clogging the irrigation canals, it has earned the name, "blue devil."

Siam, jungles, heavy rainfall are three ideas closely associated. Why, then, must Siam build irrigation dams and canals? The answer is that the jungles are in the mountainous borderlands; the central delta plain receives an Illinois rainfall. Because the Siamese grow rice, they must have a wealth of water; hence, irrigation. The Prasak project, with a barrage type dam, completed in 1924, serves 488,000 acres. The Subhan project, about completed, will have three times the Prasak capacity. Other vast works are under way or have been planned.

**Railroads show equal promise.** Siam, by its position, is a natural railroad center of the world's densest population area. Bangkok, the capital, and Siamese metropolis, is the inevitable major railroad junction for all south and east Asia.

**Railroads Are Important.**  
A hint of the importance to Siam of her railroads, all built since 1893, is contained in the recent report of an American agricultural expert. "I was told," he writes, "that a trainload of rice goes south daily for export to Malaya and the Dutch East Indies." Rice is to Siam what cotton is to the South.

In some superficial aspects it would seem that Siam is several laps ahead of ultra-modern America. Knickerbockers still attract attention when worn by American women in city streets, and bobbed hair only a few years ago was frowned on in some of our conservative business and social circles. Yet the Siamese woman wears the knee-length panning, as does her brother, and for generations she has refused to be bothered with long hair. She has a freedom that has developed a shrewdness and independence in contrast to most oriental women, though she is apt to be unlettered.

Bangkok, capital of Siam, is in location the New Orleans of the East. It is in the delta of the Menam river—"the Mother of Rivers"—and dominates that stream as the Crescent City dominates the Mississippi.

In a sense it may be said that "Bangkok is Siam" much more truly than Paris may be said to be France or Buenos Aires to be Argentina. In a country of 11,500,000 inhabitants it is virtually the only city. Its population is nearly three-quarters of a million, so that it is roughly midway in size between Pittsburgh and St. Louis and has more than twice the population of Seattle. About it lie Siam's richest rice lands; to it come on the one hand boats laden with the products of the country, and on the other

ocean-going vessels to unload imports and load exports; and from it in turn are distributed the supplies for the interior. The area of the kingdom is about equal to that of Spain.

**Bangkok, the Capital.**  
In Bangkok the king and his court live, and there is operated the machinery of the country's highly centralized government. The capital has become in the eyes of the king and his people a symbol of Siamese power, and millions of dollars have been spent to beautify it and make it in many ways a convenient, modern city drained and cleaned, sparkling with electric lights, dotted with spacious parks, and crossed by streets in which the clang of tramway gongs and the chug of motor cars are common sounds.

Though Siam is a tropical country, lying in the same latitude as southern India, thanks to pleasant breezes it does not experience the extreme of heat known to the Indian plains. In Bangkok the heat during the dry season seldom exceeds 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. In the sun it is much warmer and paper parasols are seen everywhere.

Half a century ago Bangkok was called "The Venice of the East" and fully deserved the title, for almost all transportation and movement about the city was by the river or the numerous lateral canals. Even now, though streets and highways have been built, bridges constructed and tramways laid, the waterways are still of transcendent importance in the life of the city.

Perhaps the most colorful river scene is the water market where each tiny boat with its cargo of food bears a little lamp. The market hours are from midnight until early morning. And during that period the market section of the river resembles a fairyland with its glimmering lights.

The high civilization of Bangkok has a contrast in extreme primitive conditions of other parts of the country. Curious customs abound. In upper Siam tea is pickled for chewing instead of being used as a beverage. First the leaves are sun dried, then they are steamed to rid them of tannin. Next they are weighed down for fermentation, a process suggestive of the German preparation of sauer kraut. The substance thus formed is placed in the mouth until the juices are removed. The appearance of the individuals with the balls in their cheeks forms a never-ending source of amusement for travelers.

**Famous for Lacquer.**  
The capital of upper Siam is Chiang-Mai, famous for its lacquer ware and center of the teak tree trade. This region is a land of boats. Water routes form virtually the only lines of communication between the upper and lower kingdom.

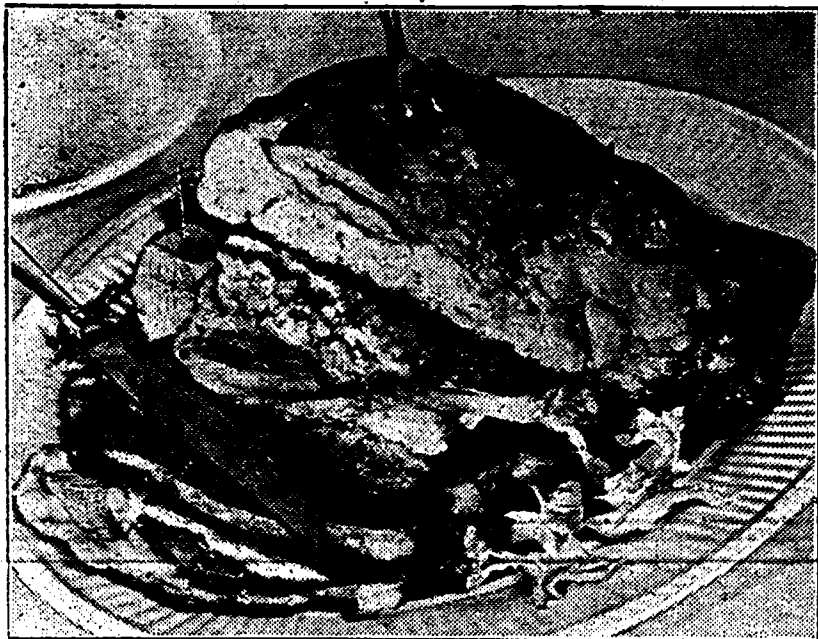
In eastern Siam a plateau and a plain support a population which must move from swamp lands in the rainy season to higher elevations which are barren and stony. Hence living conditions are most primitive.

The month of May marks the beginning of the all-important rice planting in Siam. King and court and thousands of subjects turn out for the Rak Na or plowing ceremony. Before the vast crowd the minister of agriculture, dignified with a hat like a spire and gorgeous gown, guides a huge gilded wooden plow drawn by two gaily decked bullocks. After the plowing various seeds and grains are spread before the bullocks.

Oriental still in spirit, Siam acquires modern occidental appointments of great variety. The government runs on a budget and Siam, too, has been passing through an economy program. The king, by way of example, cut his royal allowance by 3,000,000 bahts. The metric system has replaced ancient measuring units and became compulsory in 1930. Civil and commercial codes have been published; there are 38,000 Boy Scouts; the Red Cross has been organized. Chulalongkorn university, named for the monarch who, during his reign of 42 years, began the regeneration of the kingdom, enters its fourteenth year, strong and growing.



## Carving Roast Stuffed Lamb Shoulder



Shoulder of Lamb, Boned and Stuffed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.)

Many people think the meat of a shoulder of lamb is just as tender and quite as delicious in flavor as the leg or any other part. The shoulder is not so easy to carve as the leg, owing to the irregular shape and central position of the shoulder blade. This difficulty about carving is easily met, says the bureau of home economics. Select a shoulder of lamb weighing from 3 to 4 pounds. Have the butcher remove all the bones, as well as the fell, or outer papery covering of skin. The bones may be saved for making soup. The shoulder may then be stuffed, and either left flat or rolled, and the pocket holds twice as much stuffing. Either of these completely boned stuffed shoulders can be carved straight through in attractive slices of part meat and part stuffing.

A hot oven (480 degrees Fahrenheit). If bacon is laid over the roast, shorten the time of searing so as to avoid overbrowning. Reduce the temperature of the oven to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and cook the meat at this temperature until tender. From 2 1/4 to 3 hours will be required to cook a medium sized stuffed shoulder at these oven temperatures. Serve hot with brown gravy.

### Mint or Watercress Stuffing.

3 cups fine, dry bread crumbs 3 tbs. chopped celery  
1/2 cup fresh mint leaves, or 1 1/2 tbs. chopped onion  
1 1/2 cups finely cut watercress 1/2 tsp. salt  
leaves and stems 1/2 tsp. pepper

Melt one-half of the butter in a skillet and add the onion and celery.

## Evening Story for the Children

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

"Now, my dears," said Grandfather Frog. "I am very grateful to you all for hopping along and telling me that you wish me these kind wishes of happy returns of the day in honor of my birthday."

"But I have just been thinking," "Oh, Grandfather, Grandfather, goog-a-room, goog-a-room," said the little frogs. "How wonderful!"

"Yes," said Grandfather Frog. "I have been thinking ever since I spent the early part of the morning looking and searching for bugs and other delicacies for the party."

The frogs were pleased to hear that there was going to be a party.

That pleased them immensely, and they knew that their grandfather would have found a lot of goodies for it.

"But," he continued, "when I was thinking, I said to myself, that it was really very foolish to say many happy returns of the day, even though it is a pleasant thing to say."

"You see," he went on, rolling his great bulging eyes and sticking out his chest, "it is impossible to say such a thing."

"We all said it," said the little frogs, "so it is not impossible to say at all."

"That was not exactly what I meant,"

said Grandfather Frog. He panted for breath. "I was so excited at having the little frogs listen to him so attentively and pay him all this attention."

"Goog-a-room, goog-a-room, goog-a-room," he said. "Of course you could say it without choking, I suppose."

"Because, of course, you did say it. But, at the same time, it is a senseless thing to say."



"Goog-a-room," He Said.

"Won't you tell us why, dear Grandpa?" all the little frogs asked.

"I am so pleased you all came to me, and I appreciate it very, very much."

"But how can this day ever come back? There will be other days. Yes, other ones."

"They will be different. They may be rainy days, or sunshiny days, or days when the sun and rain are both here and there is a rainbow."

"No, I cannot have many happy re-

turns of this day, because this day will never return."

"It makes me a little sad to think of it."

Grandfather's eyes filled with water. One tear trickled down and he swallowed it. And then he swallowed quite a few.

"I am drinking tear water," he said, "and I don't like it much."

"Ah, don't cry, Grandfather. It is true this day won't come back, but when we and others wish many happy returns of the day, we wish that happy days such as this will return."

"Oh," said Grandfather Frog. "That's a lovely thought. That makes me very happy."

"And now come back in one hour for the party. I shall be all ready for it then."

It was a fine birthday party. The bugs were simply delicious.

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Beefsteak Pie Liked as Dinner Dish

Round or chuck beefsteak may be used in making a beef pie—in fact, any of the less tender lean cuts will make a very good meat pie. The meat is cooked with the onion, parsley, tomatoes and seasonings, until it is tender. Then it is combined with canned string beans, covered with a crust of pastry or mashed potatoes or biscuit dough, and baked in a moderate oven until the top is a golden brown. Left-over cooked beef may be used in a similar way without simmering to make it tender. Simply combine it with the vegetables, gravy and seasonings, cover with a crust, and bake. The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the following ingredients for a beefsteak pie:

2 tbs. fat 1 pint canned tomatoes  
1 tbs. chopped parsley 1/2 cup water  
1 medium-sized onion, sliced 1/2 tsp. salt  
1 pound round or chuck beefsteak cut in inch cubes 1 1/2 cups canned string beans  
3 tbs. flour Few drops tabasco

Melt the fat in a heavy skillet, add the onion and parsley and cook for a few minutes. Roll the meat in the flour, add to the fat and the onion, and brown the meat well on all sides. Pour the tomatoes over the meat, add the water, cover and simmer until the meat is tender. Season and stir in the string beans, adding some of the bean liquid if the stew is too thick. Pour the stew into a baking dish, cover with a pastry crust or mashed potatoes and bake in a moderate oven until the top is golden brown. Serve at once.

### Movement of Well Water

Government geologists say that, contrary to popular opinion, water levels in wells are seldom stationary, but move slowly up and down.

### Summing It Up

There is no formula in life; you will have to make a new equation for every human being that comes along.

### Jobs

Most men want to climb to the top, but continually changing ladders is not making progress. Concentrate on the job you have. Learn it to the last detail, give it your best, and you will find that you are on the ladder to success.—Grit.

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Foods that Will Interest the Family

By NELLIE MAXWELL

"Our spectacular opportunities for courage may be few or none at all. Our commonplace opportunities for courage start when we wake and last until we go to sleep. The courage of the commonplace is greater than the courage of the crisis."

For the cake par excellence, the torte is one of the delectablest. Our German cooks excel in this kind of a cake combination. They are rich with nuts, chopped or rolled fine, plenty of eggs and crumbs, with spices. The baking is another important point, as slow, careful baking is necessary for a light and tender torte.

**Schaum Torte.**—Beat three egg whites until stiff but not dry, add one cupful of sugar very lightly and gradually, not to lose the lightness, a pinch of salt, one-half teaspoonful of vinegar and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in two deep layer tins for one hour. Put together with whipped cream, or add nuts and chopped pineapple with the cream.

**Walnut Torte.**—Beat the yolks of six eggs with one cupful of sugar, add one-fourth pound of walnuts and six lady fingers grated, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Add the juice and

rind of a lemon and when all the ingredients are well mixed, add the stiffly beaten egg whites to which a pinch of salt has been added. Bake in layers in a moderate oven and use the following:

**Filling.**—To one beaten egg yolk add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Cook, stirring constantly until the mixture coats the spoon, add one and one-half cupfuls of grated walnut meats with a flavoring of almond and vanilla. Use between the layers and ice the top of the torte.

**Date Torte.**—Rub sixteen dates to a smooth paste with two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Beat two whole eggs, add seven yolks, add one and three-fourths cupfuls of sugar, beat well, add the dates, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice, and a cupful of cracker crumbs. Stir well and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of seven eggs. Bake in a large spring form forty minutes.

**Peach Omelet.**—This is not a soup

but is equally as good. Press three ripe peaches after peeling and stoning, through a sieve, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the well-beaten yolks of three eggs; fold in the stiffly beaten whites of six eggs and pour into a well buttered baking dish. Bake 15 or 20 minutes and serve at once.

**Cherry and Quince Soup.**—Stem and stone a pint of deep red cherries; place them in a saucepan with the juice and grated rind of a lemon, half a cupful of quince juice and a pint of water; cook until the cherries are tender, then thicken with cornstarch and cook until the starch is well cooked. Serve hot.

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## Sauerkraut Valuable Addition to Diet

Sauerkraut has been found to make a valuable contribution to the diet. In fact, sauerkraut juice is used as an appetizer and featured on the menus of many well-known restaurants. As with cabbage in other forms, the old-fashioned way of cooking sauerkraut was to boil it for several hours. Unfortunately this method of preparation destroys the very things for which the sauerkraut is valuable. The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture suggests the following recipe for preparing savory sauerkraut to eat with ham, corned beef or other meats.

1/2 cup butter or 1/2 tsp. celery or other fat caraway seed  
1 quart sauerkraut

Heat the fat in a skillet until golden brown, and add the sauerkraut and the seasoning. Mix well, using a fork to separate the kraut. Cover and cook for five minutes. Serve hot.

## Trouser Suits Fine for Youngsters

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.)

Every mother is relieved as the time comes when her child learns to dress and undress himself and go to the toilet alone. She is then much more free for other household duties. Training in self-dressing may be started between two and three years old and a boy will soon take great pride in being independent.

Good clothing design is the first requisite in encouraging self-help in dressing. Small trousers should be made with as few fastenings as possible, and these should be placed within easy reach of a two-year-old's little fingers. The child learns by repetition if the buttons and buttonholes are always in the same place at first, so it is best to use only one pattern until the little one has completely mastered its fastenings. Vary the material, color, and minor style details as much as you please.

A very good type for the first trousers of a two-to-three-year-old is here illustrated. It was designed by a clothing specialist in the bureau of home economics, United States Department of Agriculture, after studying the needs of a group of nursery school children. These trousers can be buttoned on to a blouse in the Oliver Twist style. The back and front buttons independently, and it is not necessary to unbutton the front in order to drop the back. Sometimes bound side openings are used. Another plan is to make a two-button drop front which fastens midway between the center seam and the side placket. This is finished with simulated welt plackets and replaces the fly. Two buttons instead of three are used on the back drop, so the child can reach them more easily. These little trousers are straight and short, well above the bend of the knee, and they have plenty



Good Type of Trousers.

of room in the seat and sufficient length in the crotch.

Elbow sleeves and flat trimmings, stitched to look like a collar and cuffs are recommended on the blouse. These insure easy laundering and greater comfort when the child is playing actively than pieces that move or wrinkle.

Crocheted loops are used for closing. They are made by first crocheting the edge with a single stitch, forming loops opposite the buttons with a chain stitch and finally strengthening the whole edge with a "double crocheted."

Loveller than ever are the hats which crown with glory the heads of bridesmaids who have been chosen to add their picturesque presence to the spring wedding pageant.

Due to the favor expressed for very sheer and lacy straws and other media, there is a fragile beauty about this season's models which is captivating. Tuned to the exquisite delicacy of the materials of which these enchanting confections are made, are their fairy-like colorings—opaline colors—to speak of these delectable tones and tints correctly.

All that fashion's followers have been hearing of late in regard to a return of romance in millinery, a revival of flowers, ribbons and feminine graces, together with the picturesque lilt and tilt of brims because of their lately acquired bandeaux, is confirmed in the sketches herewith.

The immensity of some of the new brims is a matter of comment this season. One of the very wide brims is seen at its loveliest in the first sketch in this group. The original of this model is of transparent crin in a pale rose opaline tint. To carry out the scheme successfully, each bridesmaid in the party will wear a duplicate of this lovely creation in a different color.

Centered at the top, in the picture is a charming little shape which faces its wee upturned brim with tiny flowers, with a full-blown rose posed to one side.

The lacy straw capeline in the upper corner to the right is in natural color, the idea being to trim each hat with ribbon in a color tuned to the frock with which it is worn.

Trimming is conspicuous by its absence when it comes to the exquisite hair shape shown in the center of the picture to the left, the emphasis being placed on the deftly draped brim and the fact that the color of each hat for the coterie of the bride's attendants is different, achieving a symphony of opalescent tones and tints.

A perfectly charming version of the smaller-brimmed hat is centered to



the right in the illustration the arrangement of the flowers and the ribbon-bespoken true artistry of the designer.

The little Watteau hat down in the lower left hand corner is a millinery gem. It is lace and straw, the flowers are every color and the ribbon is velvet; for velvet ribbon is a trimming featured throughout the mode this season.

A deftly draped flower-trimmed hat of very sheer hair braid is shown in the opposite right-hand corner.

The group concludes with a huge

und extremely effective hat of starched white lace. If preferred, capelines of lacy straw may be draped after the lines of this lace model.

Owing to its vogue throughout the realm of fashion, lace is playing a very conspicuous role in bridal array. It is not alone sponsored for frocks, but its favor is reflected in the lovely hats which milliners are creating for bridesmaids this spring. If the hat be not all of lace, then it is apt to have a lace edge, while many large hair capelines are elaborated with insets of either thread lace or straw lace.

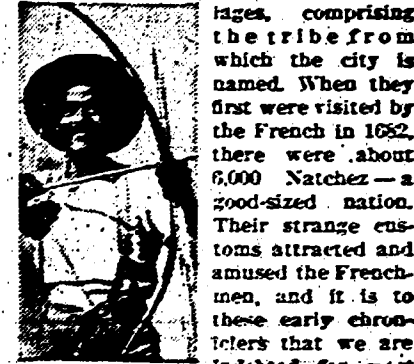
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## TALES... of the TRIBES

By EDITHA L. WATSON

### The Natchez

East of the present city of Natchez, along St. Catherine's creek, once stood nine scattered vil-



Natchez.

pages, comprising the tribe from which the city is named. When they first were visited by the French in 1682, there were about 6,000 Natchez—a good-sized nation. Their strange customs attracted and amused the Frenchmen, and it is to these early chroniclers that we are indebted for most of our information.

It was impossible for the two races, so totally unlike each other, to remain on friendly terms, and the Natchez fought three wars with the French, the last being in 1729, which turned out to be fatal to the tribe. They split into three divisions, one of which remained near their old home. The second fled a short distance away, where, in 1731, the French again attacked them, killed many, and sold about 450 into slavery. The third and largest division joined the Chickasaw and built a village near them. Later, some of the Natchez moved into the Cherokee country, and some few survivors of the tribe are still to be found in Oklahoma.

In the early colorful days, during times of peace, the French historians found the Natchez a source of great interest. The people were tall, robust, and with a proud air; neat and agreeable. Tattooing was freely indulged in, and when a Natchez man had gained some honor or distinction, he added to his tattooed decorations, so that some of them were "inscribed" over a large area of skin. The women pierced their ears with great slits and hung ornaments in them until the lobes were greatly distended, and both men and women were partial to paint, vermilion being the most prized.

One of their less attractive customs was that of head-flattening, and the old accounts describe a baby being thus deformed: it was placed on a board, and a mass of clay was tightly bound on its head between two other boards. The poor baby cried in pain, and turned almost black, but it had to endure the pressure until its head grew into the required shape. This naturally took some time, but it is not recorded that the process had any lasting ill-effect on the Natchez children, who were bright and compared favorably with those of other tribes.

The Natchez made very good pottery and spun thread from mulberry bark, which they wove into cloth. Sometimes this cloth was covered all over with feathers; small turkey feathers being used for the common people, and swan feathers for the "aristocracy."

An aristocracy in an Indian tribe, especially one which practiced head-flattening like the savages of Africa! It is an amusing idea, of course, but the fact is that the social organization of the Natchez is the most interesting point in their story. The chiefs were called Suns, and were believed to be descended from that luminary. The next in importance were the Nobles, then the Honored class; the commoners comprised the fourth division.

Descent was reckoned on the female side of the family, as in some other tribes. A Sun's boys were still called Suns, but their children were Nobles, the children of Nobles were of the Honored class, and the children of these became commoners. On the other hand, the daughters, grand-daughters, etc., of the Sun were always of the Sun class. They were obliged, however, to marry commoner men, so that their children were of Sun blood on one hand and of the lowest class on the other.

The Natchez temple was another item of interest. It stood on a mound of earth opposite the cabin of the great Sun, which was also raised on a mound. The temple was about 20 feet square, with a door to the east, but no windows, and on the roof were three birds carved from wood. A partition divided the temple on the southern side, and in the larger room was a fire, kept always burning; by pushing logs into it from three directions. Back of this was a table on which stood a basket containing bones of the last great Sun. Other baskets and some wooden images were also seen by the curious Frenchmen, who had pried into everything, and they relate that the inner room contained a stone idol.

It has been many years since the eternal fire blazed in the Natchez temple, and the idol has vanished into the obscurity of the past. There are but a few Natchez living now, far from the scenes of their tribal glory. The French came and have gone, and the Stars and Stripes float where the smoke from Indian fires once drifted. Soon the Natchez will be a memory—only the name of a city will remain, which will convey nothing of the Indians who once bore it. In the modern mind, only the student of race-history, delving into ancient tales of still more ancient tribes, will read and be interested, or amused, or touched, according to his bent.

There is a moral here for philosophers.

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# C. F. Butterfield

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Announces the **AUCTIONS** near at hand:

#### Saturday, May 2, at 1 o'clock Standard Time

On Queen Street, in Boscawen, for Willis G. Buxton, Atty. Administrator. A small Set of Buildings, with about 4 acres of land.

#### Monday, May 4, at 9 o'clock S. T., Hillsboro

Near the Upper Village, for Albert J. Burnham, Administrator of the late Susan Temple Estate. Farm of 160 acres, deep loam soil, vast amount of wood and timber, Cape Cod house, open fire places, two barns. A fine lot of the real Antiques. This property has been in the family for nearly 100 years. Don't miss it!

#### Thursday, May 7, at 9 o'clock S. T., Hillsboro

Upper Village. For Eugene J. Trow, who has sold his home and is leaving town. A good assortment of Household Goods, some Antiques, Farming Tools, Blacksmith Tools, etc.

#### Monday, May 11, at 1 o'clock D.S.T., Goffstown

On Patten Hill, for Carl B. Patee, Administrator of Edgar W. Mill Estate. About 20 acres of Land, handsome growth of Pine, moderate Set of Buildings, one of the best Building Lots in the State. Remember the date, please.

#### Saturday, May 16, at 1 o'clock D.S.T., East Wear

For George Harvey. A good clean lot of Personal Property, Antiques, etc.

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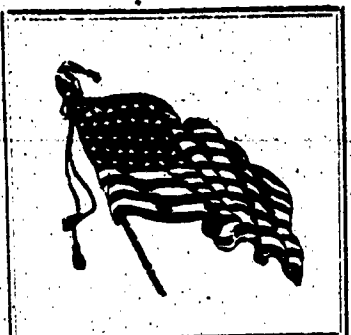
Wednesday, April 29, 1931

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



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

### Antrim Locals

Miss Ruth Bassett spent last week with friends in Lempster, this state.

Will work out by the hour; also do laundry work at home. Cora Waterhouse, Antrim. Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Harris are in town, getting the Harris Tavern in readiness to open to the public soon.

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

Mrs. J. D. Cutter, Miss Ruth Cutter, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hunt were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hunt.

Read the business card of J. E. Faulkner, brick, stone and cement work, in this paper today.

Forrest Tenney has arrived at his home here for the summer; he has been attending a veterinary college, at Guelph, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fuglestad and three children spent the week end with relatives in Norfolk, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Warren are spending a few days with relatives and friends in Woburn, Melrose, and adjacent places in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Hartwell and little daughter, of Lempster, this state, were week-end guests of Miss Ruth Bassett, at her home on North Main street.

The W.R.C. patchwork party will be held at the home of Mrs. Florence Ring, Concord St., this week Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Eunice Bellville will assist Mrs. Ring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Faulkner, who have been spending the winter months with their son, Fred Faulkner, in Somerville, Mass., have returned to their home in this place.

Mrs. Porter, milliner, of Winchendon, Mass., will be at Miss Anna Duncan's millinery parlors, in this place, every Wednesday afternoon during the summer months.

George S. Proctor made a call at The Reporter office on Monday, and the editor regrets very much that he happened to be out at the moment. This is the information that he gave: have just planted two millions smelt eggs at Lake Nubunasic, Hancock; a like number at Dublin Lake, and one million at Lake George, in Bennington.

### GEM THEATRE

PETERBORO, N. H.

Wednesday - Thursday  
April 29 and 30

"MISBEHAVING LADIES"  
Comedy Drama with Louise Fazenda and Ben Lyon

Friday - Saturday  
May 1 and 2

"THE CONNECTICUT  
YANKEE"  
with Will Rogers

Monday - Tuesday  
May 4 and 5

"KEPT HUSBANDS"  
with Dorothy Mackaill and Robert McWade

### Antrim Locals

Mrs. W. E. Prescott is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in and near Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Poor have been entertaining a cousin, Miss Dorothy Dunlap, of Bedford.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson has been at her home here for a week from school work in Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Sadie Lane accompanied Miss Ethel L. Muzzeby to Boston on Friday, on the latter's return by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Nay, Charles P. Nay and Miss Ariens Whittey spent Fast Day with relatives in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Burnham spent the holiday last week with their son, J. S. Burnham and family, in Nashua.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Allen entertained their daughter, Mrs. Murray Fuller, from Wells River, Vt., a few days recently.

Mrs. John Robertson, of Worcester, Mass., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Tewksbury, the past week.

Friends from Watertown, Mass., were entertained by the Misses Harriet and Nellie McKay recently, at their home on Concord street.

Mrs. Hattie Peaslee, who has been passing several months in Greenfield, was at her home on North Main street one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eldredge and daughter, Miss Mabelle Eldredge, spent Saturday and Sunday at the M. E. Conference, in Claremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rogers, who have been occupying the Brooks house, on Concord street, will remove soon to the Sides house, on Jameson avenue.

Mrs. Donald Cram and son and Mrs. Alice (Perry) Sherwin and two children of Keene, were calling on Antrim relatives and friends one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smith have been at Alabama Farm the past week. So they will leave their winter home in Boston and be in Antrim for the summer.

The remains of Mrs. Harry Bass, who died at her home in Haverhill, Mass. in January last, were brought here last week for interment in the family lot in Maplewood cemetery.

Mrs. Stella Speed, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Worcester and other places in Massachusetts, has returned to town and is at present with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. George.

H. W. Johnson, C. H. Robinson and H. W. Eldredge attended the 67th annual Fast Day convocation of the New Hampshire Consistory, 32d degree in Masonry, at Nashua, last Thursday.

The remains of the late Fred Elsworth, who died in Worcester, Mass., several weeks ago, were brought to Antrim on Wednesday last and interred in the family lot in North Branch cemetery.

Albert F. Hildreth, of Hollis, was a visitor at the Reporter office on Friday last. Beside being a printer, he is town clerk, chief of the fire department, and spends his spare time being manager of the Hollis Telephone Company.

The High school Washington party arrived home on Thursday and without a single exception are expressing their great delight with the trip. Each one has some special incident or attraction, and in many cases several of them, to talk about, which is a most natural thing after such a wonderful experience.

It was somewhat of a surprise to the Reporter man, in a tramp recently around Gregg lake, to notice so many branches of trees—principally apple trees—from which especially the lower branches had the bark all eaten off them. Where it was thought that the snow was from one to three feet deep during the winter, and very little feed for wild animals, it could be believed that rabbits probably were to blame for most of this kind of foraging.

### Muzzeby's Furniture Exchange

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Sunday School 12.00 m  
Frothing service at 11.00 a.m.  
Christian Endeavor at 6 p.m.

Charles H. Smith accompanied Dr. Tibbets to Worcester, Mass., one day last week.

May Day supper at the chapel on Friday evening at 6 o'clock; prices, 35 cents and 20 cents.

Mrs. Philbrick is at home again, having been in Hillsboro with her daughter, Mrs. Vieno, all winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Koskiel, of Greenfield, Mass., were callers at Mr. and Mrs. Ruel Cram's on Tuesday week.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrill, of Salem, Mass., were visitors of their cousin, Mrs. M. E. Sargent, just recently; and Mr. and Mrs. George Sargent were here from Franklin on Fast Day.

The Woman's Club certainly enjoyed the talk of Mrs. John Hammond, at their April meeting, and also the music of Miss Lawrence, piano, accompanying Walter Vasser with the violin. The president, Mrs. Logan, presided with her usual charm, and the secretary, Mrs. Seaver, gave a careful report. The hospitality committee served lunch of sandwiches, sponge cake and coffee, at the conclusion of the address. The May meeting will be held in S. V. hall, and as it is our first annual luncheon will be served by Evan R. Day as caterer, at one o'clock, the third Tuesday in May. (19th). There will be further announcement regarding sale and price of tickets, etc.

### 4-H CLUB NOTES

A meeting of the girls of the Mt. Crooked 4-H Club was held in the Auxiliary hall, on Saturday, April 18, at two o'clock. There were eight visitors present, and only one member was absent out of the twenty-three members.

The regular business was attended to, and club songs were sung by the group. The program was conducted by Esther and Florence Perry. Gertrude Seaver and Pauline Russell. The articles completed thus far were exhibited and judged by the girls, the final judging being done by Mrs. Perly Bartlett and Mrs. John Logan.

R-freshments were served by Betty Shea, Lottie Cuddihy, Hattie Parker and Inez Dodge.

The meeting closed at 4.30.

A meeting of the Mt. Crooked 4-H Club was held at the Town hall, on Friday, April 17, at 7.15 o'clock.

During the business period, Mr. Logan announced a poultry talk to be given by John Robinson, at the Club room, Tuesday, April 21. Captains and teams were selected for glee club work, to be conducted by Annie Lindsay. The captains were chosen as follows: group 1, Frances Cuddemi; group 2, Frances Harrington; group 3, Charles Lindsay. Club songs were sung and after the business meeting, a half hour recreation period was enjoyed.

### Where a Few Ministers Go

The annual session of the N. H. Methodist Conference, held in Claremont the past week, closed on Monday. Bishop Anderson read the appointments at the close of the session. A few of these our readers will be interested in; herewith is given a selected list:

**Southern District**  
Rev. L. W. Stringfellow, D.D., District Superintendent  
Antrim—Charles Tilton  
Hillsboro, Hillsboro Center, East Deering—L. W. Bratt  
Keene, West Swanzey—C. M. Tibbets  
Marlboro (federated)—H. J. Foote  
Milford—J. V. Kent  
Milford—William Weston  
Nashua, Arlington street—R. M. Hayes  
Nashua, Main street—J. R. Copplestone  
Peterborough—Mary V. Granger

**Northern District**  
Rev. Edward F. Miller, D.D., District Superintendent  
Claremont—F. J. Andrews  
Colebrook, East Colebrook, East Columbia—Robert S. Barker  
Concord, Baker Memorial—R. H. Cowen  
Concord, First, and Bow Mills—J. N. Seaver  
Contoocook—Robert Fuller  
Franklin—L. E. Alexander  
Goffstown, Grasmere—Wm. Thompson  
Henniker—W. R. Pierce

Mr. and Mrs. Holt and Miss Holt, of Henniker, attended church here on Sunday morning.

Mrs. John Hammond, of Laconia, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Hawkins, while here.

The teachers are expecting to attend the Institute, held in Manchester, on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mallett will move into the F. J. Kimball tenement, on Whitney hill, about May 1.

Mrs. Charles Sawyer and son, of Concord, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor over Fast Day and the week end.

Harry Dunbar, Jr., was hit in the eye by a base ball one day recently. It is hoped nothing serious may result, but it is a painful accident.

The 4-H Club notices were received too late for publication last week, not reaching us until Wednesday noon, making them late for all papers. Don't blame the publisher or correspondent.

Miss Mildred Foote completed her labors at the Monadnock Mills office on Saturday, the 18th. She and her mother, Mrs. Anna Foote, are preparing to leave for Casper, Wyoming, very soon. They will be greatly missed in the church, Grange and community, where they have been helpful in all activities.

Postmaster Ralph E. Messer was in Manchester on Wednesday, April 22, meeting with Postmaster G. H. Geisel, of Manchester, to complete arrangements for the joint state convention of the Vermont and New Hampshire Branch of the National League of District Postmasters. Mr. Messer is secretary and treasurer and Mr. Geisel is president of the N. H. Branch.

### DRAMA "ST. CLAUDIA"

Presented by a company of young people from the First Congregational church, of Manchester, was pretty nearly a masterpiece; Sergius and Judas, which were presented by the same person, would have done credit to any actor, with Mary Magdalene, Claudia and Pilate close seconds. All the support was good, and the costumes were most artistic. The lighting arrangement was wonderful, bringing out all the good effects possible. The lighting equipment of footlights and spotlights were brought with them. The church was well filled, several from surrounding towns being present and everyone was enthusiastic in their praise.

### NOTICE TO DOG OWNERS

All Dog Licenses Expire May First

All dogs, three months old or over, must be licensed before May 10, 1931 or they will be considered as unlicensed, and the owners or keepers will be subject to a fine.

See Sec. 1, Chapter 96, 1925 Laws of New Hampshire.

CHARLES H. SMITH,  
Town Clerk.

Manchester, First—E. T. Cooke  
Manchester, St. James and Trinity—G. E. Thomas  
Newport—H. D. Hawver

Former Antrim pastors, and a few of the special appointments

A. M. Markey, Groton, Vt.  
G. B. VanBuskirk, Allston, Mass.  
J. E. Montgomery, West Dennis, Mass.  
J. K. Craig, executive secretary, Allegheny County Sunday School association, Pittsburg, Pa.  
O. S. Bskatel, librarian, New York Methodist Historical society

Next year's session of the N. H. Methodist Conference will be held in Nashua.

### "A Full House"

Is the name of the play to be presented in the near future by the Wm. M. Myers Post, No. 50, A.L., and its Auxiliary. This is an unusually good comedy, in three acts, and will be worth seeing. Watch for further particulars.

### For Sale

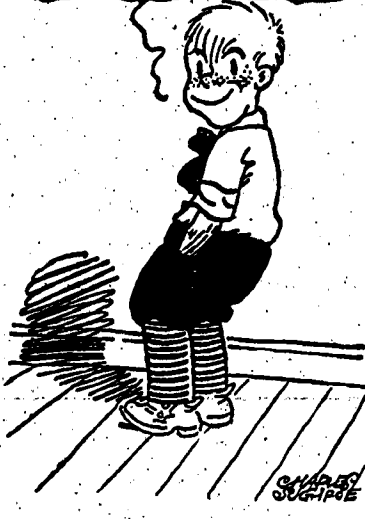
The subscriber has for sale a New Perfection Oil Store, with four burners and oven, all right in every way and now in use; but very soon it will be replaced.

Also, eleven Curtains; most of them in real good condition. One Overstuffed Chair.

MR. S. H. W. ELDRIDGE,  
Phone 9-21, Antrim, N. H.

### MICKIE SAYS—

THEY NO USE KICKIN' BECUZ YOU DONT LIKE WHERE WE PUT YOUR AD—WE TRY TO GIVE EVERYBODY A GOOD POSITION, BUT REALLY, IN A GOOD OLE RELIABLE FAMILY PAPER LIKE THIS, WHERE OUR READERS DEVOUR EVERY LINE, ANY PLACE IS A GOOD POSITION!



### CHURCH NOTES

Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches

**Presbyterian Church**  
Rev. William Patterson, Pastor  
Thursday, April 30  
Prayer and praise service at 7.30 p.m. We shall study Rom. 3: 21-31.  
Sunday, May 3  
Morning worship at 10.45 o'clock, with sermon by the pastor.  
Bible school meets at 12 noon.

**Methodist Episcopal**  
Rev. Chas. Tilton, D.D., Pastor  
Regular services will be resumed at the Woodbury Memorial M. E. church on Sunday morning, May 3, at 10.45 o'clock.

Dr. Tilton, the newly appointed pastor, will preach. His theme will be: "A Test—a Challenge and An Ideal."  
At the close of the service the Pastor desires to meet all the people interested in this church.

**Baptist**  
Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor  
Friday, May 1  
Monthly church night. Court Scene, based upon actual occurrences in New Hampshire in the days before prohibition. Fun and facts! Program begins at 8 o'clock.  
Sunday, May 3  
Morning worship at 10.45. The pastor will preach on "Christ's Love and Ours."

Church school at 12 o'clock.  
Crusaders at 4.30 o'clock.  
Y.P.S.C.E. meets in this church at 6 p.m. Leader, Betty Felker.  
Union service at 7 o'clock, in this church. The pastor will speak on "A Wrong Standard of Measure."

**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.  
Communion service and reception of members at this church on Sunday.

### Antrim's New Pastor

Rev. Charles Tilton, D. D., who has been appointed by Bishop Anderson as Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a minister emeritus of the New England Conference. He is the son of the late Rev. Rufus Tilton, who was for 53 years a pastor and evangelist in the New Hampshire Conference.

Dr. Tilton has occupied leading pulpits in his conference in Boston and adjacent cities. He is distinctively a pastor-evangelist, having had revivals in all the churches he has served. He has organized four churches, in one instance giving 145 letters from his church at one time to establish the new organization.

He has raised heavy debts for several churches, planned the erection of three church buildings; began the movement for the erection of a new church in Winthrop, Mass., which resulted last year in the dedication of one of the finest houses of worship in Massachusetts, costing \$250,000. One of the most notable revivals under his leadership occurred at South Boston, where he was elected by the Minister's association to head up a union evangelistic campaign of three months (six weeks of neighborhood meetings and six weeks of protracted services) with five churches uniting—Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist and two Methodists. The services and sermons were given generous space in the Boston papers, especially the Boston Evening Globe. Scores of people were converted

## Antrim Locals

Frank S. Corlew, from Boston, was in town for the holiday on Thursday.

Wanted—Second-hand Wire Fencing. Tel. 57-2, or write Box 245, Antrim. Adv.

Tenement to Let; five rooms, newly renovated. Apply to Albert Brown, Depot St., Antrim. Adv.

There will be a Maple Sugar Supper and Dance, at Antrim Grange hall, on Saturday evening, May 2, at 8 o'clock. See posters. Adv.

Reports from Mrs. Harold Proctor, who is at a hospital in Concord where she had an operation for appendicitis, are very encouraging. While being real sick at first, she is now steadily improving.

Everett N. Davis has been off duty a few days the past week, as Carrier on Route No. 1; he was nursing a case of tonsillitis. Wm. C. Hills, Substitute Carrier, has been delivering the mail.

Mrs. Carl Phillips, lay delegate to the Methodist Conference at Claremont, attended the meetings of this organization on Friday last. She was accompanied by Miss Charlotte E. Balch, alternate delegate, Mrs. Geo. W. Hunt, Mrs. Byron G. Butterfield and Mrs. Kenneth E. Roeder.

Owing to threatening weather, illness, and many being out of town, the attendance of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, at the preaching service, in Hancock, last Sunday, from Antrim, was small. Those who did attend speak very highly of the service. Two of our local singers, Mrs. Butterfield and Mrs. Roeder, furnished several vocal selections.

Mrs. Geo. P. Craig and son, Clark Craig, were in Nashua a few days the past week; also visited Rye, Hampton and Salisbury beaches, and other places, with friends. They also attended the contest of the New Hampshire School Band, Orchestra and Glee Club, at the City Auditorium, Friday evening and on Saturday—an attraction of great merit. An unusual experience was their's, when a desk and door in the room they were occupying rattled quite a bit for a few seconds during the earthquake of last week.

### Buy the Poppies

Among the French farmers who till the battle fields of the World War there is a tradition that where the men fell thickest the little wild poppies push up their blooms in the greatest profusion. A symbolic connection is seen between the blood of the slain and the bright red blossoms of the poppies. The poppy has become recognized the world over as the hero's flower. In America on the Saturday before Memorial Day, May 23, the poppy will be worn by millions in tribute to the World War dead. Where true patriots dwell the thickest the blood-red symbols of sacrifice will be seen in the greatest profusion. It is to be hoped that no city or town in America will be able to show a more unanimous wearing of the poppy than our own town.

### Card of Thanks

To the many friends who contributed to my comfort, either physical or mental, during the many weeks spent in the hospital, I wish to extend my deepest gratitude.  
Susie G. Sweet.

### Card of Thanks

I desire to extend my thanks to all my friends for their thoughtfulness of me during my recent stay at the hospital, and for all acts of helpfulness.  
O iver M. Wallace.

### 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.

### Heart Kept Busy

The human heart pumps over 2,000,000 times in the average lifetime. It accomplishes almost 150,000 foot-pounds of work a day, which is equivalent to raising one ton a height of 75 feet.

and added to the various churches. During the past winter he conducted a series of successful evangelistic services in Huntington, West Virginia.

Dr. Tilton is an alumnus of Tilton Seminary and Boston University C. L. A. '80, and School of Theology. He is a Mason, Good Templar, member of the Knights of Malta, an Odd Fellow and member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Dr. Tilton was first chaplain and is now chaplain emeritus and an honorary life member by vote of the lodge.

## HANCOCK

Prince and Princess Toumanoff opened their summer home "Hooroo" last week.

The whistle at the Sheldon mill is welcome, after a silence of several months.

Trout fishermen are meeting with poor success. Salmon fishing is very near as the ice is out of Lake Nubanusit.

Roland, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Cashion, who underwent two operations at St. Joseph's hospital, Nashua, is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

Mrs. H. E. Fowle, who is at the Cambridge hospital recovering from an accident received on an electric car, is making favorable progress, considering the serious injury.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Goodhue, Mrs. Agnes Weston and Mrs. Leah Hill attended the 48th anniversary meeting of the Hillsborough county Pomona at Nashua. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue are charter members.

A 10 pound turtle was caught by Dr. Ware, who cut his initials and date on the shell before giving the turtle its freedom. Recently the doctor's grandson, Fred A. Ware, Jr., caught it with date A. E. W. 1908, plainly visible.

Rev. Leslie Curtice delivered an address to Waverly lodge, I. O. O. F., and Hand in Hand Rebekah lodge in attendance at church service at the local church last Sunday. All Odd Fellows and Rebekahs were invited, it being the anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship.

## GREENFIELD

Greenfield grange conferred the third and fourth degrees at the meeting, April 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Savage of Chelsea, Mass., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Brown of Plainville, Mass., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elywin Smith.

Mrs. Abbie Russell was in Manchester recently as delegate to the county conference of Congregational churches.

Mrs. Florence Adams has returned home from Concord. Her sister, Mrs. Irving Brown, of Center Harbor is with her.

The Woman's club met at the home of Mrs. Minnie Aiken, Friday. This was the annual meeting and election of officers.

Edwin Davis, Miss Randalin Learned and Roy Maddox of Dorchester, Mass., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gould.

Miss Annie Burns is at a hospital in Boston for an operation. Miss Mabel Shea will substitute at the postoffice during her absence.

Schools are closed for a week's vacation and the teachers, Miss Dorothea Batern, is at her home in Ryegate, Vt., and Miss Alcen Hall in Dover.

## FRANCESTOWN

Mrs. Charles Lord has her sister visiting her for a time.

Mrs. Grace Trufant and friends have been visiting in Milford.

The Woman's Alliance met at the home of Mrs. C. E. Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Riddle and sons were at Mr. and Mrs. Trufant's.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Dodge, who lived on the Mr. Knight's place are in town.

Joseph A. Perusse, Jr., died suddenly of indigestion. He was a year-old and three months and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Perusse. The funeral and burial were in Wilton.

Rev. C. M. Laymon preached last Sunday morning at the Congregational church. He has just returned from Edinburgh, Scotland where he has been studying for a year and many may remember Mr. Laymon as he preached here a year ago.

## DEERING

Pres. Ernest Johnson, Herbert Spiller and John Evans were appointed a committee at the meeting of the Community club, to draw up tentative plans for the proposed addition to the Town House, and confer with the selectmen in regard to the matter. It was also voted to present a prize to the town schools at graduation, as has been the custom for some years. Last year the prize went to the Pond school. High school graduates, children of members, will be remembered at graduation time with gold pieces. One new member was elected. The club will begin its dances on Saturday evening, May 2. Committees which were needed were appointed. After the business meeting, refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Parker and Miss Priscilla Hart; and cards and a social hour were enjoyed.

### Pioneer in Acids

Sulphuric acid was made in Philadelphia for the first time in America by John Harrison in 1793. He was also the first to attempt to produce nitric acid.

# MASON WORK

Brick, Stone and Cement Work of All Kinds

J. E. FAULKNER, Antrim.  
Phone Antrim 56

## 100 Gladiolus Bulbs for \$1.

Fifty for Sixty-five cents pre-paid. Choice assortment.

All vigorous young bulbs sure to bloom, including more than 30 varieties; with cultural directions. Plan for your flower garden with the Queen of summer flowers, the Modern Gladiolus. Can be grown anywhere and under the same conditions that you would grow the common vegetables. We have specialized in growing the gladiolus for twenty years, wholesale and retail. Large assortment.

CHASE'S GLADIOLUS FARM,  
The Home of the Modern Gladiolus,  
134 Amherst St., Nashua, N. H.

# Harness Work!

OF ALL KINDS

Have Some Splendid Bargains in Second-hand Harness

## SIGNS

Of Every Description Built and Lettered to Order

## S. M. TARBELL

Cypress St., Keene, N. H.  
Robinson-Brett Lumber Co. Building

## "MUTUAL" INSURANCE MEANS "FRIENDLY" INSURANCE

WHEN you insure in a mutual you hand yourself with a great army of "friends" who seek the same as you—dependable protection at lower cost.

And, that's exactly what you get. 179 years successful operation of mutuals for the benefit of policyholders is only a part of the proof.

## Merchants Mutual Casualty Company

Owen B. Augspurger, President  
New England Department  
18 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

Let the MERCHANTS insure your automobile. Annual dividends or savings paid to policyholders since organization.

Our Policies Obtainable Only Through YOUR LOCAL AGENT

## Keep Posted

All former residents of Antrim ask in letter: home "What's the news?"

## Keep In Touch

With your old home by reading the locals in this paper. Only \$2.00 for a year—52 weekly visits

## An Easy Way

To tell your absent friends the news is to subscribe for The Antrim Reporter and have the paper mailed to them regularly every week

## Tell Us Items

About former town-people and we will gladly publish the facts



These Firemen Do Their Christmas Work Early



Firemen of Portland, Ore., sitting on a few tons of the toys which they are repairing for distribution among the poor and needy children of that city during Christmas of 1931. Every day they devote their spare time to this work.

WORLD WAR YARNS

by Lieut. Frank E. Hagan

"Verdun," an Army Mule

Down at Fort Sam Houston in Texas there's a longeared quadruped who is the most aristocratic mule in the United States army. No one claims for her a royal ancestry, but if you should cast any reflections upon her for that in the presence of any member of the Fifteenth field artillery, you'd probably have a fight on your hands. For "Verdun" is the official mascot of the Fifteenth, and those cannoncrews take as much pride in her five gold stripes for service in France as any decoration which any member of the regiment wears.

It wouldn't be strictly accurate to say that "Verdun" first saw the light of day on the morning of April 16, 1918, although she was born on that date on the slopes of Verdun just a short time after her mother had finished hauling ammunition for Battery E of the Fifteenth, which was then a part of the Second division. What she did see at three o'clock in the morning when she arrived on earth was the flash of bursting shells when the artillery din was at its height. Truly a noisy welcome for a baby, but "Verdun" lived through it and a few days later when the battery marched ten miles she went with it "under her own power." Before she was a month old she had hiked 30 miles in two days and she accompanied the battery during every major offensive in which the Second participated. After the Armistice, she marched another hundred miles to the Rhine and spent some time in Germany with the Army of Occupation.

When the welcome news came to the Fifteenth, "we're going home," the presence of "Verdun" was something of a problem. For the quartermaster had put a ban on mascots of all kinds, even the regimental mascot. But somehow or other she got aboard the transport Julia Luckenbach, and although, officially, "Verdun" was A. W. O. L. when the regiment left Germany, yet, strange to say, when the Julia Luckenbach docked "Verdun" was discovered in quarantine on this side of the Atlantic. Then, of course, it was too late to send her back to France. So she went with Battery E to Fort Sam Houston, then known as Camp Travis, and there she is today under the watchful care of her "godfather," First Sergeant Anthony D. Cone, who has been with Battery E since its organization.

No Armistice for Toil

While millions of persons celebrated two Armistices, one of them a fake which preceded the genuine article of November 11, there were a few—some of them in the army in France, who knew nothing of the momentous event when it actually occurred.

One of these was a dusky soldier who had long ago surrendered his Springfield for a pick and shovel. This man had been assigned to one outfit, then another until November 11, 1918, found him hard at work with a group of pioneers, repairing shell torn roads and breaking stones north of Montfaucon.

Eleven o'clock of Armistice day came and the big guns of both sides stopped their shell-spitting at one another. But still the pioneers toiled. Came an officer from the back areas, bound with a noticeable increase of enthusiasm for the front lines. He halted the motor cycle to which his side car was attached and looked down at the toiling pioneer.

"Say, soldier," called the officer cheerily, "The Armistice is signed. The fighting is over."

The black man in khaki looked over his shoulder, a sledge hammer poised in air. "I ain't had no orders to cease firing," he said as he definitely resumed his task.

"Dovetails"

Everybody knows that "shavetails" were fresh (o, very!) young lieutenants. That name is a heritage from the regular army where newly-commissioned officers, fresh (o, very!) from West Point were likened to young mules whose first experience in the army was to have their tails shaved, except for the brush at the end. But what were "dovetails"? Let this page one item in the Stars and Stripes. A. E. F. newspaper, for January 10, 1919, answer that question:

"Third lieutenants, the latest thing in uncommissioned officers are beginning to make their appearance in the replacement camps. They are the men who finished the officers' training schools after the 'no more commissions' order was issued from Washington. Since they are supposed to fit in somewhere between a buck and a second loot, they rank as 'Dovetails.' Most of the men wear a black stripe on their sleeve which, it has been suggested, may be considered as a delicate tribute to the memory of the too-late Sam Brown."

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Genius

A mass of tonny-rut has grown up around this world. What a lot of faults are excused in its name; what a lot of credit it misappropriates. We are not born to success. We must earn what we achieve. Genius is properly defined as a capacity for hard work.—Grit.

American diplomats, something European nations have done for many decades. The first allowance was small—only \$94,000 for 95 diplomatic missions and consulates. But the State department hopes this will be an entering wedge for large allowances.

Princess Says Soviet

Ammasses Revolt Funds Detroit, Mich.—There are 144 paid Soviet agents in the United States whose sole duty is to encourage communism and prepare for a world revolution against capitalism. Princess Alexandra Kropotkin, former member of the Russian nobility, charged in an address here.

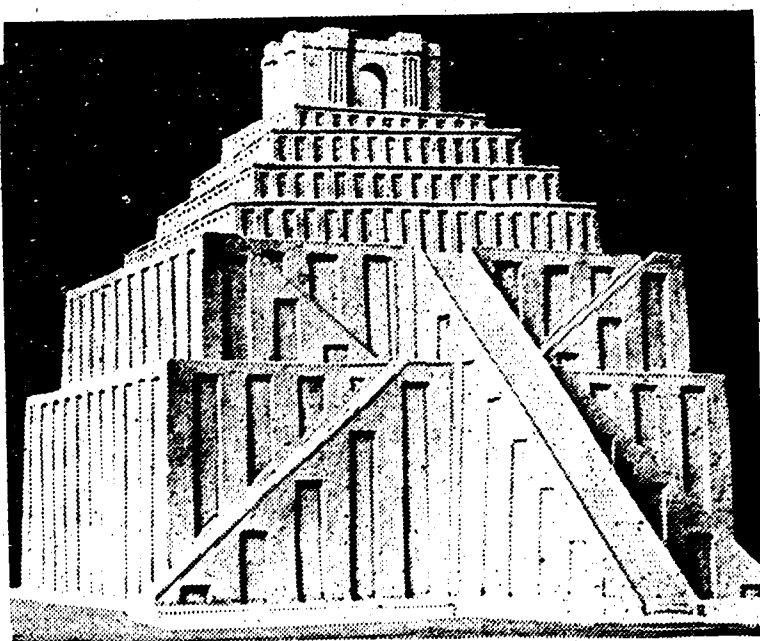
Fifty per cent of the profit from all Soviet foreign trade is used to amass funds for the support of these agents, and \$100,000,000 is on deposit in English and German banks for this purpose, she claimed.

Flopping Trout Wrecks

Speeding Automobile

Ely, Nev.—The latest fish story is told here by Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Bennett of Ely, of the fish that wrecked their automobile. They were speeding along the highway near a trout rearing pond when a huge trout flopped out of the water under the right wheel of the car. The automobile swerved off the highway, turned over several times, but the occupants were uninjured.

Babylon Tower as It May Have Been



Here is a model of the Tower of Babylon constructed by Prof. Eckhard Unger of Berlin in accordance with the figures obtained from Babylonian cuneiform tablets. It is described as a seven-step "God's Mountain" with a temple on its summit fifteen meters high, which was also used as an astrological observatory.

U. S. Gets Homes For Its Envoys

Official Residences Being Acquired in All Foreign Capitals.

Washington.—The pomp with which America's envoys represent their country abroad today is in marked contrast to conditions around the "turn of the century" when only the rich could take posts in important capitals and the consuls in out of the way places considered themselves lucky to have a roof over their heads.

Records of the State department foreign buildings office show congress has appropriated \$6,835,000 for adequate embassies and legations abroad since the \$10,000,000 foreign buildings program was authorized in 1926. And congress is being asked this year to set aside another \$2,000,000.

When the present program is finished this country will have magnificent embassies in Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Paris, London, Havana, Tokyo, Mexico City, Istanbul, Rome, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Argentina and Lima. The American flag will float over adequate legations in Tirana, Albania; Peking, San Jose, Costa Rica; Prague, Oslo, Managua, Nicaragua; San Salvador, El Salvador; Monrovia, Liberia and Ottawa.

Nears Completion.

This program, largely completed already by recent purchases, will be carried out under the \$10,000,000 authorization of 1926. But, in the opinion of the State department, buildings are needed in many other capitals. And Chairman Temple of the house foreign affairs committee already has introduced an authorization bill for another \$10,000,000 program.

In justifying this vast expenditure, State department officials point out that the growing importance of the United States in world affairs and world trade demands that its foreign homes be commensurate with national pride and dignity. Again, they point to the fact that without government owned homes abroad, only the wealthy can accept diplomatic posts in the larger capitals. This prevents appointments of men without fortunes, however well fitted they may be, and thus tends to destroy democracy in the service.

Pays \$100,000 Annually.

When Whitelaw Reid was ambassador to London in the early years of this century, he was forced to pay \$100,000 rent annually, from his own

pocket, for an embassy. Even had he received the present ambassador's salary of \$17,500 per year—which he didn't—he would have had to pay nearly six times that amount for his home alone.

Not only did foreign service officers lack comfortable living places in the old days; they had not even the necessary tools of business. The consulate at Yokohama had no typewriter, no telephone, no postage fund. When mail—a bill of lading, for instance—was sent to an American client, it was dispatched without postage, and the recipient had to pay double if he wanted the letter.

Until recently the American traveler was likely to find his nation represented in small places by the most unexpected persons.

But all this is changing. Within ten or fifteen years, it is expected, this country will be represented throughout the world by pretentious embassies and legations.

Last year a start was made toward providing "representation allowances" for necessary official entertaining to

MILLIONAIRES IN BRITAIN VANISHING, ONLY FEW LEFT

Smaller incomes and those Subject to Taxation Are Increasing Rapidly.

London.—Britain's millionaires are thinning out as such a rate that continuation of the present mortality of high incomes for another 20 years would mean that by that time not a man or woman with that much money would remain in the country, writes John Steele in the Chicago Tribune. The report for 1929-30 of the commissioner of inland revenue brings into graphic relief the situation now as compared with that of only a few years ago. In 1928-29, the last year for which complete figures are available, there were 487 millionaires in England, Scotland, Wales, and northern Ireland.

Just four years before, in 1924-25, there were 601 millionaires recorded in the taxation rolls. For purposes of

computation, a millionaire in pounds sterling should have an income of \$250,000 a year. On that basis millionaires have disappeared at the rate of 23 per cent. The greatest slump was felt in 1927-28, when 48 disappeared from the rolls.

Reaching into higher altitudes of finance, the same tale is told by the commissioner's figures. In 1928-29 there were 130 persons drawing incomes of \$500,000 or more annually.

The change is more pronounced as the statistician goes backward. In 1927-28 there were 133 persons receiving more than \$500,000 a year and 1926-27 there were 151. On that basis the figure for 1929-30 is 120 odd, or a decline of around 30 in four years.

On the other hand, the smaller incomes of the country are increasing, and incomes subject to taxation for income also are multiplying. Altogether there were 2,250,000 persons charge-

able for income tax in 1929-30, or 50,000 more than in the previous year. The gross income "brought under the review of the department" for 1929-30 was the highest since 1922, when the Irish Free State was created.

The income of the country subject to taxation during 1929-30 is placed at \$6,775,000,000.

Architects Plan Attack on Ugly Buildings in U. S.

Washington.—The American Institute of Architects is planning an attack on ugly buildings at their source—in blue prints—rather than in finished structures. The institute will urge the formation throughout the country of architects' advisory councils to pass upon the quality of buildings before construction begins.

Yawn Dislocates Jaw Cornwall, Maine.—Mrs. Agnes Tedford yawned so enthusiastically that she dislocated her jaw. Living in a remote section, she had to travel six miles for medical relief.

LEADING RADIO PROGRAMS

- (Time given in Eastern Standard; subtract one hour for Central and two hours for Mountain time.) N. B. C. RED NETWORK—May 3 2:15 p. m. Swift Garden Party. 4:00 p. m. Davey Hour. 6:00 p. m. Iodent Big Brother Club. 6:30 p. m. R. C. Victor Program. 7:30 p. m. Chase and Sanborn. 8:15 p. m. Atwater Kent Radio Hour. N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK 1:30 p. m. Yacht Club. 3:00 p. m. Williams Oil-O-Matics. 6:00 p. m. Westinghouse Salute. 7:15 p. m. Collier's Radio Hour. 8:30 p. m. Coffee Bag Slumber Hour. 10:15 p. m. Heel Hugger Program. COLUMBIA SYSTEM 12:30 p. m. London Broadcast. 2:00 p. m. Cathedral Hour. 5:00 p. m. Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse. 5:30 p. m. Sweethearts of the Air. 6:00 p. m. Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. 8:00 p. m. Devils, Drugs and Doctors. 9:00 p. m. Arabesque. 9:30 p. m. Graham-Paige Hour. 10:00 p. m. Royal Foot of the Organ. N. B. C. RED NETWORK—May 4 8:00 a. m. The Quaker Early Birds. 8:30 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra. 9:30 a. m. Jean Carroll. 10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute. 12:30 p. m. Libby, McNeil and Libby. 1:30 p. m. Pennell Fete. 7:30 p. m. A. & P. Gypsies. 8:30 p. m. General Motors Program. 9:00 p. m. Adven. of Sherlock Holmes. N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK 8:30 a. m. Vermont Lumberjacks. 8:45 a. m. A. & P. Program. 12:30 p. m. Nat'l Farm and Home Hour. 1:00 p. m. Chats-Peggy Winthrop. 6:00 p. m. Pepsodent-Amos 'n' Andy. 6:30 p. m. Phil Cook, the Quaker Man. 8:00 p. m. Maytag Orchestra. 8:30 p. m. Chesbrough Real Folks. 9:00 p. m. Stromberg Carlson Prog. 9:30 p. m. Empire Builders. COLUMBIA SYSTEM 1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community. 2:00 p. m. Columbia Artists Recital. 2:30 p. m. American School of the Air. 5:00 p. m. Art Gillham. 7:45 p. m. Evansline Adams. 8:00 p. m. Anheuser Busch Program. 8:30 p. m. Literary Digest, L. Thomas. 8:45 p. m. The Simons Hour. 9:00 p. m. The Three Bakers. N. B. C. RED NETWORK—May 5 8:00 a. m. The Quaker Early Birds. 8:30 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra. 10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute. 3:30 p. m. Rinsie Talkie. 4:00 p. m. Popsie Afternoon Tea. 4:30 p. m. Blackstone Plantation. 8:00 p. m. McKesson Musical Max. 9:00 p. m. Edna Wallace Home Hour. 9:15 p. m. Lucky Strike Orchestra. N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK 8:30 p. m. Vermont Lumberjacks. 8:45 a. m. Blue Valley Home Hour. 8:55 a. m. Josephine B. Gibson. 10:00 a. m. Forecast School of Cookery. 12:30 p. m. Nat'l Farm and Home Hour. 6:00 p. m. Pepsodent-Amos 'n' Andy. Household Celebrities. 8:30 p. m. Death Valley Episodes. 9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em. COLUMBIA SYSTEM 8:30 a. m. Tony's Scrap Book. 9:15 a. m. Pertussin Playboys. 11:00 a. m. Brer Rabbit Folk. 1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community. 2:30 p. m. American School of the Air. 4:30 p. m. Columbia Artists Recital. 6:45 p. m. Eno Crime Club. 7:00 p. m. Daddy and Rollo. 8:00 p. m. Literary Digest, L. Thomas. 8:30 p. m. Philco Symphony Concert. 8:45 p. m. Arno Firthday Party. 10:15 p. m. Blue Ribbon Malt Jester. N. B. C. RED NETWORK—May 6 8:00 a. m. The Quaker Early Birds. 8:30 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra. 9:00 a. m. National Home Hour. 10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute. 5:45 p. m. Uncle Abe and David. 6:00 p. m. Benol Moore, Mme. Alda. 7:00 p. m. Listerine Program. 7:30 p. m. Mobil Oil Concert. 8:00 p. m. Pepsodent Program. 8:30 p. m. Palmolive Hour. N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK 8:30 a. m. Vermont Lumberjacks. 8:45 a. m. Forecast School of Cookery. 10:00 a. m. Forecast School of Cookery. 12:30 p. m. Nat'l Farm and Home Hour. 2:00 p. m. Edna Wallace Home Hour. 4:30 p. m. Chats-Peggy Winthrop. 6:00 p. m. Pepsodent-Amos 'n' Andy. 6:30 p. m. Sylvania Foresters. 8:30 p. m. Eno Crime Club. 9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em. COLUMBIA SYSTEM 8:15 a. m. Pertussin Playboys. 8:30 a. m. The Old Dutch Girl. 11:45 a. m. Interior Decorating. 1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community. 2:00 p. m. Columbia Artists Recital. 4:30 p. m. American School of the Air. 6:45 p. m. Eno Crime Club. 7:30 p. m. Evansline Adams. 7:45 p. m. Daddy and Rollo. 8:00 p. m. S. Marine Band. 10:30 p. m. Columbia Concerts Corp. N. B. C. RED NETWORK—May 7 8:00 a. m. The Quaker Early Birds. 8:30 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra. 9:15 a. m. The Master Gardener. 10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute. 3:30 p. m. Rinsie Talkie. 4:30 p. m. Uncle Abe and David. 7:00 p. m. The Plaisirman Hour. 8:00 p. m. Arno Firthday Party. 8:30 p. m. Jack Frost Mel. Moments. N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK 7:15 a. m. Chats-Peggy Winthrop. 8:30 a. m. Vermont Lumberjacks. 9:00 a. m. Libby, McNeil and Libby. 9:15 a. m. Beatrice Mable. 10:00 a. m. Forecast School of Cookery. 12:30 p. m. Nat'l Farm and Home Hour. 3:00 p. m. Home Decorations. 6:00 p. m. Pepsodent-Amos 'n' Andy. 6:30 p. m. Phil Cook, the Quaker Man. 8:00 p. m. Friendly Five Footnotes. 8:30 p. m. Blackstone Plantation. 9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em. COLUMBIA SYSTEM 11:45 a. m. Peter Pan Forecasts. 1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community. 2:00 p. m. American School of the Air. 4:30 p. m. Eno Crime Club. 7:45 p. m. Daddy and Rollo. 8:00 p. m. Literary Digest, L. Thomas. 8:30 p. m. Detective Story Hour. 9:30 p. m. The Lutheran Hour. 11:00 p. m. Ben Bernie's Orchestra. N. B. C. RED NETWORK—May 8 8:00 a. m. The Quaker Early Birds. 8:30 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra. 9:00 a. m. National Home Hour. 1:30 p. m. Edna Wallace Home Hour. 2:45 p. m. Benjamin Moore Triangle. 5:45 p. m. Uncle Abe and David. 7:00 p. m. Cities Service Concert. 8:00 p. m. Eno Crime Club. 9:00 p. m. Eastman Kodak. N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK 7:15 a. m. Chats-Peggy Winthrop. 8:30 a. m. Vermont Lumberjacks. 9:45 a. m. Josephine B. Gibson. 12:30 p. m. Nat'l Farm and Home Hour. 2:00 p. m. Edna Wallace Home Hour. 6:00 p. m. Pepsodent-Amos 'n' Andy. 6:30 p. m. Phil Cook, the Quaker Man. 8:00 p. m. Nestle Program. 8:45 p. m. Nature's Bride Program. 9:00 p. m. Armstrong Quakers. 9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em. COLUMBIA SYSTEM 11:00 a. m. Emily Post. 1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community. 2:00 p. m. Columbia Artists Recital. 3:00 p. m. American School of the Air. 5:00 p. m. U. S. Marine Band. 7:15 p. m. American Mutual Program. 8:00 p. m. Literary Digest, L. Thomas. 8:30 p. m. True Story Hour. 10:30 p. m. Time, Fortune Magazine. N. B. C. RED NETWORK—May 9 8:00 a. m. The Quaker Early Birds. 8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra. 9:15 a. m. Procter and Gamble. 9:30 a. m. Radio Household Institute. 10:15 a. m. Uncle Abe and David. 7:00 p. m. Webster Program. 7:15 p. m. Radiotron Varieties. 8:00 p. m. General Electric Hour. 8:30 p. m. Lucky Strike. N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK 7:15 a. m. Chats-Peggy Winthrop. 8:30 a. m. Vermont Lumberjacks. 12:30 p. m. Nat'l Farm and Home Hour. 1:30 p. m. Keystone Chronicle. 4:45 p. m. Junior Detectives. 6:00 p. m. Pepsodent-Amos 'n' Andy. 7:00 p. m. Dixie Circus. 7:30 p. m. Fuller Market. 9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em. COLUMBIA SYSTEM 10:30 a. m. New World Salon. 11:00 a. m. St. Democra Forum. 12:30 p. m. Saturday Synopsators. 4:00 p. m. Ann Leaf at the Organ. 6:00 p. m. Ted Husky's Spantania. 8:00 p. m. Literary Digest, L. Thomas. 9:00 p. m. Around the Samovar. 10:00 p. m. Frank Simmons' Show Boat. 11:30 p. m. G. Lombardo-Roy. Canned



POISON in Your bowels!

Poisons absorbed into the system from souring waste in the bowels, cause that dull, headachy, sluggish, bilious condition; coat the tongue; foul the breath; sap energy, strength and nerve-force. A little of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will clear up trouble like that, gently, harmlessly, in a hurry. The difference it will make in your feelings over night will prove its merit to you.

Dr. Caldwell studied constipation for over forty-seven years. This long experience enabled him to make his prescription just what men, women, old people and children need to make their bowels help themselves. Its natural, mild, thorough action and its pleasant taste commend it to everyone. That's why "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin," as it is called, is the most popular laxative drugstore sell.

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

Mineral Water Baths at Home

Millions of people obtain relief after taking mineral water baths at health resorts for disorders due to retention of waste products which act as poisons and cause aches, pains, rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis and high blood pressure.

Why? Bathing positively aids elimination by directly stimulating the skin and indirectly the nerves in every organ in the body. Countless others whom hydrotherapy would likewise benefit have had to remain home and suffer because they could not afford to visit some "spa." Now any one anywhere can benefit from bathing and drinking water with Minerals from world famous Mineral Waters AT HOME and at TRIFLING COST.

Write for special introductory offer to MOUNT CLEMENS MINERAL WATER PRODUCTS CO., Mount Clemens, Michigan

Left in Doubt Burglar (making bogus telephone call to maid servant)—This is the hospital speaking. Your sister and mistress have met with a motor accident, and have been brought here. Burglar's Mate—What does she say, Bill? Is she going at once? Burglar—I don't know; she just said "Hooray!"

AUGUST FLOWER

—brings almost instant relief from terrible colic pains. Banishes heartburn, nausea, sick headache, biliousness, sluggish liver, constipation. Promptly restores good appetite and digestion, and regular, thorough elimination.

Ends GUARANTEED.

DYSPEPSIA/Quickly!

Sold at all good drug stores.

That's Different! The old-fashioned farmer was hard to convince. "No," declared he. "I'll have no such contraption in my house. Planners are bad things." "Oh, but father," protested his daughter, "this is an upright piano." —Edinburgh Scotsman.

The wages of sin are pretty high for those who are set to quell it.

Bad Stomach Cause of Bad Skin

You can't expect to have a good clear skin if your stomach is weak and clogged. Undigested food sends poisons through the body, pimples appear—skin grows sallow and loses color. But these troubles will end quickly and skin clear up if you will start today taking Tanlac.

Tanlac is made from herbs, barks and roots. A tablespoonful before each meal stimulates the digestion naturally so that you can digest what you eat. And when your stomach is in good shape again watch how quickly skin begins to clear up. At your druggist's. Money back if it doesn't help you.

Your Child's Health and Happiness

One of the most annoying and general complaints children suffer from is worms. You know the signs—constipation, deranged stomach, offensive breath, eyes heavy and dull, coated tongue, grinding of the teeth. Don't let children suffer. Promptly give them

Dr. True's Elixir

LAXATIVE WORM EXPELLER

"My little girl became seriously ill by eating too many sweets. I used your Elixir with most beneficial results; she improved rapidly. My girl has not had one sick day since."—Mrs. Shay, Cambridge, Mass.

Cleanse as it clears—a mild, pure-herb laxative. Family size \$1.25; other sizes 50c & 40c. Successfully used for over 80 years.



# The Plains of Abraham

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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WNU Service.

## CHAPTER XII—Continued

He made no confidants, and no one knew his story. An officer found he was acquainted with the country, and he was made a Lake George scout in time to be captured by Rogers and his rangers on Christmas eve of 1756. He escaped in January and was back at Fort Carillon early in February, when he learned that Paul Tache had been one of the French officers at Oswego, and that he had been killed. Jeems felt a pang of regret. Lately he had been thinking of Paul Tache and of Toinette's mother, wondering what their attitude would be when some day he told them what had happened after the massacre at Tontour manor.

There is no letter of information which covers the lapse in Jeems' military history between February and August of 1757, at which time he was present at the capture of Fort William Henry, or Fort George, and witnessed the massacre of its English garrison by uncontrollable French Indians led by the Abenakis. Here Jeems must have experienced an unusual shock, for soon after the killing, when in their madness some of the Indians were cooking English flesh on spits and in kettles, he came upon the black-frocked priest who had accompanied the Abenakis and found him to be the Jesuit, Pierre Roubaud, who had made Toinette his wife at Chenouffo. Father Roubaud was even then preparing that eyewitness document which was destined to become a valuable part of Jesuit and French-English history, and whose hundred or more age-yellowed pages, written mostly by torchlight amid scenes of horror, one may read in the Jesuit archives at Quebec. The priest saw Jeems, but so intent was he upon his task and so great were the changes wrought by sixteen months that he did not recognize him, and Jeems left his presence without making himself known.

After Fort William Henry and the brilliant French successes which preceded it, Jeems began to feel the inevitable pressure which is bound to crush the life from a country that is enormously outweighed by its antagonist. The English colonies had put an end to quarrels among themselves, and a million and a half people were set in motion against the eighty thousand in New France, and behind this insurmountable force were powerful English armies and a still more powerful English navy already inspired by Pitt and Wolfe. As Te Deums were sung because of his victories, Montcalm knew that New France was hovering at the brink of ruin, but at no time did the outcome of his heroic contest press with greater certainty upon himself than upon Jeems.

As the captured cannon were rushed from Fort William Henry to Ticonderoga, Jeems surrendered himself, as Montcalm was doing in another way, to the last chapter in his fate. There was no goal at which he could aim, nothing for which he could play; winning for Canada, should the miracle of ultimate victory come, could hold no more of solace and happiness for him than defeat at the hands of the English. There were times when his French and English body was divided against itself, when his mother and Hepsibah Adams and all they stood for looked upon him questioning from out of the past as if he had turned traitor to some precious part of them, yet in such a way that they could not condemn him. In hours like these, the spirit of Toinette came to his side and placed her hand in his, and he knew it was for her he was fighting, for the home which would have been theirs, for the country she would have made a paradise for him. She grew nearer as the sureness of an approaching end crept upon him, and he felt the beginning of a comfort he had not known before. It was the consolation of something about to happen. Something that was tremendous and final. Something that would have to do with her and with him. He knew what it was and waited patiently for it as another year passed.

Then came Ticonderoga, that July 8, 1758, when over a space of a hundred acres one could not walk without staining the soles of his shoes with French or English blood—that red day in history and heroism when three thousand toil-worn, harassed soldiers of New France faced six thousand British regulars and nine thousand American militiamen; the day on which Jeems and his comrades drove back the waves of scarlet and gold and a thousand killed Highlanders of the Black Watch led by Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, until, as Montcalm wrote to his wife, even the bullet-scarred trees seemed to be dripping blood. Through hours of tumult and death, Jeems loaded and fired, and stabbed with his bayonet, and the thing for which he was waiting did not come. Men fell around him, tens and scores and hundreds of them, as the day wore on. He saw whole ranks shiver and crumble before blasts of fire. But when it was ended and the English dropped back in a last smashing defeat, he was unscathed except for bruises and powder burns on his flesh.

But Montcalm retreated, and this puzzled Jeems. The army began to learn the truth as weary and footsore, it turned toward Quebec. Rapidity, folly, intrigue, and falsehood had fed at the heart of New France until it was honeycombed by the rottenness of dissolution. Montcalm was its one star of hope, and as autumn came, then winter, it seemed to Jeems that Montcalm's God had deserted him. The St. Lawrence was filled with British ships. The harvest was meager, and a barrel of flour cost two hundred francs. Even Montcalm ate horseflesh. Still he did not lose faith in God. A thousand scoundrels headed by Vaudreuil had fattened on the nation's downfall, and he prayed for them. "What a country!" he exclaimed. "Here all the knaves grow rich and the honest men are ruined." A fighting man, a man of sword and death, he kept his faith to the end. "If we are driven from the St. Lawrence," he wrote to his wife, "we will descend the Mississippi and make a final stand for France among the swamps of Louisiana."

Thus planned and prayed the man whose bleached skull is now shown to visitors in the Ursuline convent at Quebec. Through the spring and summer of 1759, Jeems watched the spiders as they wove their web ever closer about Quebec, the last French stronghold in America. It was in May of 1759 that Toinette had been killed, and it was in May of 1759 that he first saw from the Montmorency shore the mighty rock which so long had been the mistress of the New world.

Four months later, on the most eventful September 13 of written history—that "To-morrow Morning" which will never be forgotten—he stood on the Plains of Abraham.

Montcalm's God was about to complete an immaculate elegy which hung in the air like a mighty chorus waiting for a whispered command to begin. To Jeems Bulain, facing the sun and the thin red line of the British across the meadows where Abraham Martin had grazed his cattle, fate was bringing an end to uncertainty and chaos. It had missed him at Fort William Henry, at Ticonderoga, at Montmorency, but here he could feel its presence—an escape—a release from bondage—something greater than iron or flesh—as the crimson lines drew nearer. He felt the spirit of what Montcalm had said to his doomed heroes a few minutes before. "God is surely watching over the Plains of Abraham today."

## CHAPTER XIII

It was ten o'clock, the hour of the crisis. At dawn it had been foggy; at six showers had fallen; now it was hot. It might have been July instead of September. In darkness twenty-four British volunteers had climbed the steep height from the river, hanging to bushes, digging their fingers into crevices of rock, crawling with their faces against the earth, making their way foot by foot. "I am afraid you cannot do it," Wolfe had said, looking at the pitlike blackness above. But they did. Nameless in history, they destroyed the old map of the world and put another in its place. In that hour twenty-four men ruined France, gave rise to a greater England, created a new nation.

At the top, Vergor, the French officer, slept soundly with his guards. To him fate might have given the glory of keeping the old map intact. But he was killed before he could wipe the daze of slumber from his eyes. Wolfe's path was made, and like a thin stream of red ants the British continued to ascend the trail which had been blazed for them.

Vaudreuil, the governor, the arch-villain who lost half a continent for France, lay in his cozy nest of idleness a short distance away dreaming of sensual days with the faithless Madame de Paean and planning a future with the king's own mistress, La Pompadour. Across the St. Charles, expecting the British in a different direction, sleepless, worn, robbed of every chance to win by the weakness and imbecility of this favorite of a king's mistress, was Montcalm.

Jeems was with the battalion of Guenene which had come up from its camp on the St. Charles at six o'clock in the morning, its white uniforms thronging the ridge of Buttes-a-Neveu, from which it beheld the British molehill growing into a mountain.

About him Jeems saw the Plains of Abraham, and a strange song was in his heart as he thought that Toinette had been of this soil and that her great-great-grandfather had given name to the earth soon to run red with blood. The Plains were wide and level in most parts, with bushes and trees and cornfields dotting them here and there. They were the front yard to Quebec, a field of destiny lying between the precipitous descents to the St. Lawrence on one side and the snakelike, lazy St. Charles on the other, with a world of splendid terrain spreading in a panorama under the eyes.

As he lay watching with the men of Guenene, Jeems could scarcely have guessed that this scene of pastoral beauty was the stage upon which one of the epic tragedies of all time was about to be enacted. A feeling of rest possessed him, as if a period had come to mark the end of the confusion and unhappiness which had held him a victim for three years, and he felt mysteriously near the presence of influences he could not see. He was a product of times when faith in the spiritual guidance of the affairs of men was strong, and it was not difficult for him to conceive that Toinette was close at his side, whispering in words which only his soul could hear that he had come home.

Six o'clock grew into seven, seven into eight, and eight into nine. In front of him England was forming. Behind him, tricked and outgeneralized, Montcalm was rushing in mad haste across the St. Charles bridge and under the northern rampart of Quebec to enter the city through the Palace gate. At the edge of the Plains of Abraham the boyish Wolfe, poet and philosopher, was preparing for glory or doom. In the quaint, narrow streets of the town were gathering hordes of Indians in scalp locks and war paint, troops of starved and cheated Canadians ready to make a last stand for their homes, battalions of Old France in white uniforms and with gleaming bayonets, battle-scarred veterans of Sarre and Languedoc and Roussillon and Bearn, fed on meager rations for weeks but eager to fight for Montcalm. Ahead where Jeems was looking, were quiet and order and the stoic sureness of England's morale. Behind were courage and chivalry and the iron sinews of heroes in the throes of excitement and undisciplined rush.

Jeems saw none of this and nothing beyond the distant red lines. The Plains lay in sunshine, with bird wings flashing, crows feeding in the cornfields. The earth was a great oriental rug warm with autumn tints, the woods yellow and gold in a frame about it. The guns of Samos, of Silery, of the boats in the river made sleepy detonations, and on the rise of Buttes-a-Neveu Jeems might have slept, lulled by that never-ending monotony of sound, the warmth of the sun, the blue of the sky, the stillness of the Plains. He closed his eyes, and the silver and gold mists of sunsets rose about him, the ends of days in which he saw the Plains peopled again, first by Abraham Martin and his cows a hundred and thirty-four years before, then by Toinette, his father and mother, Hepsibah Adams—and himself. Here was a place he had known, a place his feet had trod, his soul had lived. He heard the earth whispering these things, the earth which he held between his fingers as if it were Toinette's hands.

In the town, priests and nuns were praying, and a bell sent forth its melody, a cheer to man, another appeal to God. New France was on her knees, and Montcalm was on the Plains, some of his men coming through the gate of St. Louis and some through that of St. John, breathless and eager, to where the banners of Guenene fluttered on the ridge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Gave Life to Further Fight on Yellow Fever

In order to discover the yellow fever germ Dr. James Carroll sacrificed his own life by permitting an infected mosquito to bite him. He was a member of the board that was appointed by the United States government to investigate the acute infectious diseases then occurring on the island of Cuba. He submitted himself to inoculation, with a consequent severe attack of the fever. He recovered, but died seven years later in Washington, September 18, 1907. His death was regarded as an ultimate result of the disease. Doctor Carroll was born in England June 5, 1854, and was a physician and surgeon in the United States army at the time of his appointment to the Havana yellow fever commission.

The other members of the board

were Maj. Walter Reed, also a physician and surgeon of the United States army, Dr. Jesse Lazear and Dr. Aristides Agramonte. Doctor Lazear accidentally contracted the disease during the experiments and died, and Major Reed died of appendicitis in Washington the year following the conclusion of the experiments, his death occurring on November 23, 1902.

## Fair Weather

As defined by the weather bureau, a clear day is one on which the sky is three-tenths or less covered with clouds. The word "fair" used in connection with the weather forecasts indicates that three-tenths or less of clouds and less than .01 inch of precipitation are expected during the period covered by the forecast.

## Machines That Are Almost Human

By E. C. TAYLOR

The "Thinking Machine" PROBABLY the nearest approach to a machine that can think for itself is a device in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, Mass. This machine has the power to rapidly and accurately solve problems in higher mathematics that are beyond the powers of the human brain as yet demonstrated.

Its technical name is the Michelson-Stratton harmonic analyzer and was invented to aid Prof. Charles A. Michelson of the University of Chicago in his studies of the speed and curves of light.

This wonderful machine won't have anything to do with problems in simple arithmetic or algebra. But it does on calculus, that highest branch of mathematics which is a short cut in solving problems by means of mathematical equations.

Any problem can be submitted to this machine, and the correct answer will be forthcoming in a few minutes. It would take human beings anywhere from a month to a year to get the answers to these same problems, provided the human being could get them at all, and the machine is absolutely accurate. It eliminates weeks and months of intensive thought. Think of the saving it effects in the wear and tear on the brains of scientists and engineers!

All engineers must know accurately beforehand that if certain work is done in a given way, it will produce the result they desire. This often necessitates a waste of time, labor and materials.

Scientists themselves call the Michelson-Stratton device a real "thinking machine." It takes almost any differential equation of the second order in calculus and by a combination of mechanical and electrical means perfects the computations. It does this beyond the power of the human brain so far demonstrated. And it does it in from five minutes to half a day, where it would take expert mathematicians from weeks to a year to attempt to get the answer.

The mainspring of the device is the common meter by which the flow of electric current into homes and factories is measured.

The problems to be solved are submitted to the machine as questions in the form of calculus equations. Each equation is written on a separate piece of paper, and one operator is at hand for each question asked.

These sheets of paper are fastened to a series of moving tables above which are mounted pointers which can be moved perpendicularly to the tables and which increase or diminish the flow of electricity through the meter.

The meter traces a curve to show the result as the tables move under the pointers, and it is a simple task for mathematicians to translate the curve into the mathematical equation that is the answer to their problem.

One of the first problems placed before this remarkable machine proved its value to scientists and engineers. An engineer had drawn complete plans for a new type of electric motor. He wanted to know all about its performance in advance. So he asked the Michelson-Stratton harmonic analyzer.

The machine was asked how fast the motor could go; the best speed at which it should be operated; how long it would last if operated at different speeds, and similar questions that naturally arose in the mind of the inventor.

The questions were placed in the machine, the tables moved, the curve was drawn, and the engineer had his answer. The machine replied to them all, and told him in a short time how his motor best should be built and best operated. Tests of the actual motor made during the next two years showed that the machine was absolutely accurate in its answers.

This is the only machine of its kind in the world. Other harmonic analyzers have been built and some are in use in other scientific institutions, but they cannot approach the Michelson-Stratton "thinking machine" in their ability to solve problems that task the human brain.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Where Clemenceau Died While the question whether the apartment in the Rue Franklin, Paris, where Georges Clemenceau died is to have official status as a national museum remains unsettled, it is actually being maintained as an unofficial museum by "The Tiger's" faithful old valet, Albert. Hardly a day passes that a number of persons apply to Albert for permission to see the study where his master worked on his memoirs almost up to the moment of his death. Albert has jealously seen to it that everything is just as it was the day M. Clemenceau died. Even the desk calendar remains untouched, marking the date of November 24, 1929. The old-fashioned quill pen M. Clemenceau preferred reposes under the desk blotter. One of his reference books is open at the page he last consulted.

## Stamping Out Disease

The public health service says that the system of control of domestic ports and of medical inspection at foreign ports was so good last year that no instance of the importation of a quarantinable disease occurred. A few cases of contagious diseases occurred upon shipboard, but were isolated at quarantine hospitals.

## Portuguese Fear Census

Census taking in Portugal spells terror to the heart of the popular masses. In an effort to set at rest people who see in the census official the forbidding figure of the tax collector, a campaign has begun to teach the significance and value of the census. After sermons in churches, hand bills, posters and newspaper stories had failed to enlighten the public, authorities had thousands of bills thrown from airplanes.

## EXCESS ACID SICKENS—GET RID OF IT!

Sour stomach, indigestion, gas, usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated. Food sours in the stomach.

Correct excess acid with an alkali. The best form of alkali is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It works instantly. The stomach becomes sweet. Your heartburn, gas, headache, biliousness or indigestion has vanished!

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the pleasant way—the efficient way to relieve the effects of over-acidity.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia has been standard with doctors for over 50 years. 25c and 50c bottles at drug-gists.

## Better Yet

"Don't open your bank, Tillie. There's no sense in that!" "No, but there's a dime an' two

**If YOU have any SKIN ERUPTIONS or BLEMISHES**  
Send for FREE TRIAL CAKE of **GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP**  
3 1/2% Sulphur  
Mail Coupon to CENTURY NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. Ward & Cross Sts., Paterson, N. J.  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City & State.....

**Are You Coming to New York?**  
An excellent hotel to stop at is **THE FORREST**—on 49th Street, West of Broadway, in the heart of Times Square which means all New York is at your door.  
A room with private bath, ice water AND RADIO from \$2.50 daily  
**HOTEL FORREST**  
49th St., West of B'way New York  
William F. Thomann, Mgr.

Architecture or Warning Suburbanite (proudly)—You'll be struck by the low-beamed ceilings in our new home. Friend—Perhaps not if I stoop.

**No more COLIC pains... give Castoria**  
ACRY in the night may be the first warning that Baby has colic. No cause for alarm if Castoria is handy! This pure vegetable preparation brings quick comfort, and can never do the slightest harm. Always keep a bottle in the house. It is the safe and sensible thing when children are ailing. Whether it's the stomach, or the little bowels; colic or constipation; or diarrhea. When tiny tongues are coated, or the breath is bad. When there's need of gentle regulation. Every child loves the taste of Castoria, and its mildness makes it suitable for the tiniest infant, and for frequent use.

## WHEN YOU CAN'T QUIT

Fatigue is the signal to rest. Obey it if you can. When you can't, keep cool and carry-on in comfort.

Bayer Aspirin was meant for just such times, because it insures your comfort. Freedom from pains that nag at nerves and wear you down. One tablet will block a threatening headache while it's still just a threat. Take two or three tablets when you have caught a cold, and that's usually the end of it.

Carry Bayer Aspirin when you travel. Have some at home. It will often "save the day."

From a grumbling tooth to those rheumatic pains, Bayer Aspirin is ready with its quick relief—and it always works. Neuralgia. Neuritis. Any nagging, needless pain.

Get the genuine tablets, stamped with the Bayer cross. Why experiment with imitations costing a few cents less? The saving is too little. There is too much at stake. But there is economy in the purchase of genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets in the large bottles.



PERFUME CAKES Last one year. Lavender, violet, rose, jasmine. State odor. 50c each. Retail Perfume Co., Box 42, Station F., N. Y. City.

**Proteks Female Pills** For difficult or delayed menstruation. They are Safe, Reliable and Effective. \$2 a Box; sent in plain wrapper. PROTEKS CONES for feminine hygiene. \$1 a Box. PROTEKS MED. CO. 4547 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

**FILES PROMPTLY HEALED** by new guaranteed method. Instant relief, even in worst cases. Sample, 25c coin or stamps. Compus Labs., 1397 Daily Ave., Bronx, New York.

**Presto, the Most Useful and Money Saving Article** invented for bottled milk users. Distributors wanted; send two dimes for sample and instructions. Presto Metal Products, Geneva, New York.

**WHAT EVERY YOUNG WOMAN CONTEMPLATING marriage should know**—send \$1 for illustrated book to Murphy, 643 Caldwell Ave., Chicago.

**POSTAGE STAMPS.** Have you any old correspondence or stamps? Are you interested in collecting? Get us your year book. 125c. RUTHERFORD, N. J.

**GET INTO BUSINESS** NOW is the time to get into business for yourself. No matter what kind of a business you are interested in, we have it. Hotels, Garages, Grocery, Coal Mines, General Stores, Lumber and Builders Supplies, Farms, Bakery, Restaurant, Barber Shop, Beauty Parlors and others. \$2,000 different businesses to choose from. Terms will be arranged. Let us help you select a business. Write for details.

**AEUNA SALES CO.** 7th Floor General Motors Bldg., N. Y. C.

**European Excursion.** England, Ireland, Germany, France, 3175 round trip. Universal Tour, 421 7th Ave., (at 3rd St.), New York. Or Ticket Agency, 28 Canal St., Manhattan.

**Women and Girls to Address Envelopes** at home with pen or typewriter. Experience unnecessary. Work easily secured. Adv. Service Bureau, 624 Franklin, Chicago, Ill.

**Retail Furniture Business for Sale**—well established business, 2 1/2 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturing and Farming Community. Write Box 267, Zelienople, Pa.

**GOLD.** Huge Vests of Free Milling Gold Ore at our New Mexico mine. A little spend now means big profits for years. M. R. AUSTIN, DECHERD, TENN.

**FOR SALE**—1,100 used theater seats in garage. A-1 condition. Cost new \$7 each. Backs and seats cushioned \$2 each. Feb. 1, 1932. 74 Liberty Heights, Newburgh, N.Y.

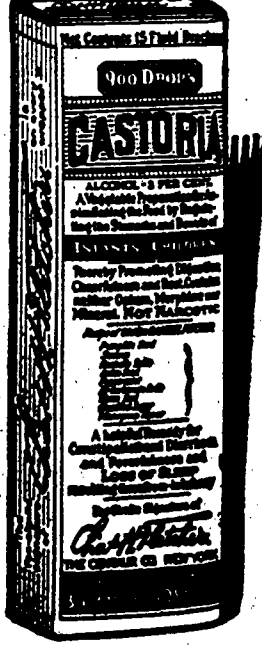
**Fleet of Taxis** Doing Eighteen Hundred monthly must sell to little estate. Widow lady. Mrs. D. Link, 622 Oakwood, Toledo, O.

**Kodak Roll Developed and 6 Prints 25c.** Prints from negatives 30 each, negatives returned. Postage paid. Philam, Photo Service, Dept. H, Kingston, Mass.

**WANTED** Sales representative in this neighborhood to sell our MAGIC RUBBER COVERED CLOTHES LINE. A boon to the housewife, fast seller with large profits for man with personality. FEDERAL ARMORED CABLE CO., Inc. 360 Furman Street - Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. N. U., BOSTON, NO. 17-1931.

**Hi There!** A Detroit boy of fourteen is more than six feet tall. We can hear his father say: "If you don't behave I'll take the stepladder to you."—Life.



And a more liberal dose of Castoria is usually all that's needed to right the irregularities of older, growing children. Genuine Castoria has Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on the wrapper. It's prescribed by doctors.



# The Far Places Call

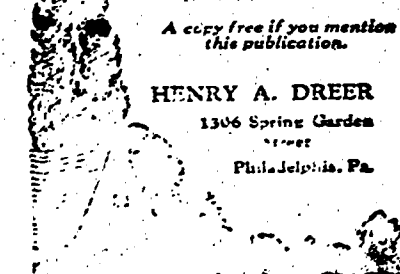
But not all of us can go and see for ourselves those strange peoples who live in foreign lands and those wonders of Nature which lie beyond the horizon.

It is for such stay-at-homes as us that the writers and travelers of the National Geographic Society are scouring the world for interesting accounts of the "far places" which we would like to see, and their descriptions of what they have seen and what they would have us see are appearing regularly in this newspaper.

Look for the travel articles in this paper. Then tell your friends about it for they will be as interested in this feature as you are.

## 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.

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Property of all kinds advertised and sold on easy terms  
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## Live Poultry Wanted

Advise what you have for sale and get our net prices.

Truck sent to your door.  
JAMES C. FARMER,  
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## TODD'S EXPRESS!

Boston and Manchester Daily  
All Loads Insured  
10 Years of Service  
Egg Transportation, 50c. case  
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Coal is as Cheap Now as it probably will be this year, and this is the month to put your supply in the bin.  
Quantity of Fresh Fertilizer.

## George B. Colby ELECTRICAL SERVICE

Hillsboro, N. H.  
House Wiring a Specialty

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First Class, Experienced Director and Embalmer  
For Every Case  
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## STEPHEN CHASE Plastering!

TILE SETTING  
Work of this kind satisfactorily done, by addressing me at P. O. Box 204,  
Bennington, N. H.

## The Golden Rule IS OUR MOTTO.

Carrier & Woodbury Morticians  
Funeral Home and all Modern Equipment  
Tel. Hillsboro 71-3  
Day or Night

## REPORTER RAMBLINGS

It is announced that New England leads in buying power as compared with other sections of the United States. All right, New Englanders, let's see you get into action!

A "grandson" of the famous Washington Elm was planted in Cambridge common Monday. The elm tree, mighty as it looks when it has reached its growth is no match for Father Time.

A recent news story said that a paroled convict from a western prison has decided to become an editor. Well, being out on parole he knows he can go back any time he wants to and be sure of something to eat and a place to sleep.

They have been having trouble down in Gloucester with thieves breaking ship compasses, draining and drinking the pure grain alcohol contained therein. The thieves may have thought that they couldn't "go wrong" if they drank the contents of a compass.

Prince Takamatsui, when visiting the Washington monument, elected to walk down in preference to using the elevator. It may be a bit less tiresome to walk down those hundreds of stairs than to ascend them but it's no easy task to walk either way.

Junk dealers in Northampton claim that hard times is ruining their business. They say that people must be wearing their "old rags" and saving "old bottles." To be sure old clothing has many uses, but as for old bottles—that's another story!

The new maximum speed law for Massachusetts, just signed by Governor Ely, permits motorists to "step on the gas" to the tune of 30 miles per hour, instead of 20 miles along the open road. There will probably always be a few communities which will insist on the "15 miles per hour" signs which have been the joke of the motorists for the past 15 years.

"Abundant evidence of the need of a thorough overhauling of our whole system of criminal justice," has been given to the American people says the Wickham report. There seemed to be no question about that before the learned men went to such lengths to state the conditions in so many minds. We do not need to be told that such conditions exist, everybody knows about it, but we do want to know what can be done to improve the conditions.

## 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  
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A DOLLAR'S WORTH  
Clip this coupon and mail it with \$1 for a six weeks' trial subscription to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
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## Buy Your Bond AND BE SECURE

Why Run The Hazard  
Of accepting personal security upon a bond, when corporate security is vastly superior! The personal security may be financially strong to-day and insolvent to-morrow; or he may die, and his estate be immediately distributed. In any event, recovery is dilatory and uncertain.  
The American Surety Company of New York, capitalized at \$2,500,000, is the strongest Surety Company in existence, and the only one whose sole business is to furnish Surety Bonds. Apply to  
H. W. ELDREDGE Agent, Antrim.

## Ninety-Nine Cents for the Doll

By CORONA REMINGTON  
(© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate, (WNU Service.)

NANCY HODGES clung to her packages and stared longingly through the store window at the enticing array of new spring frocks.

There was one, pink with white collar and cuffs, that seemed to beckon to her through the glass. "Special Today—Only \$4.98," the card said. She shifted her bundles and, opening a shabby little purse, counted—\$7.42, and she had to pay her railroad fare home and she did so want to get a talking doll for Emma. Her heart skipped a beat as she pictured herself so elegantly arrayed in the pink frock and wondered what Ed would say.

She glanced quickly at the clock down the street; ten minutes of four. Her train left in an hour, she would have to hurry. If she missed it... in a panic she rushed into the store. A few minutes later Nancy was in the dress department. A girl came forward. "Something I can show you?" she asked kindly.

Nancy relaxed. The girl's manner seemed so friendly. She glanced gratefully at her, and for the first time really saw her. Her soft yellow hair was closely bobbed, her eyebrows neatly plucked, and to Nancy the girl's complexion was unspokeably beautiful. Her heart somehow ached at the sight of one so lovely.

"The pink dress in the window downstairs," Nancy managed to say. "All right, miss. It is an awful cute little model and wonderful for the price. Gee, if I could wear pink I'd buy it myself."

All the time she was talking she was guiding Nancy by the arm through an apparently endless maze of dresses. At last they came to the rack that contained a duplicate of the coveted garment downstairs. The girl slipped it off its hanger.

"Want to try it on, honey?" she asked. "We can go right in here." She led the way toward a fitting room. Once in the dress Nancy surveyed herself in the big mirror almost startled by her own loveliness. Her eyes were brilliant with excitement, and the delicate pink in her cheeks seemed to be emphasized by the color in the dress.

"Gee, that looks grand on you," said the salesgirl admiringly. Then quite suddenly a flush spread over Nancy's cheeks, and much to her own amazement she burst into tears. "Why, honey, whatever is the matter?" asked the salesgirl alarmed, and then because she was so friendly, and because Nancy was so lonely and worried, she told her the whole thing. How her little sister Emma had been sick and had cried for a talking doll, and how she had saved up her egg money determined to get it for her, and lastly how she did want the dress to wear to the Sunday school picnic with Ed.

"Now, let's see," said Gwendolyn Carleton cheerily. "You've got \$7.42; the dress'll be \$4.98, that'll leave \$2.44. What's your fare home?" "One dollar and twenty-three cents." "That leaves \$1.21. I expect we can get one for a dollar maybe. We'll go see. The toy department's right across the archway in the annex. I tell you—you wait here and I'll run and find out."

In a moment she was back whistling and carrying a doll in each arm. "Will you have a blonde or a brunette?" she asked. "They're 95 cents apiece. See, you lean 'em this way and they say, mamma and papa."

## Declaration That Put Agent Out of Running

"One reason why salesmen are often a pest," declares one of them, "is because people try to turn them away with flimsy or evasive excuses, instead of flat refusals that carry conviction. People who are annoyed by salesmen should be more like Miss Higgins."

"Mr. Higgins is carrying a creditable amount of life insurance, but still finds himself the victim of many solicitors. 'But,' says he, 'as he opens the front door and is very nearly carried away in the flood of language and gesticulation. I have all the life insurance I can carry.'"

"The salesman draws a long face. 'My dear sir,' says he, 'suppose that you should—through some unfortunate accident—be cut off from this world tomorrow, that you should be hit by a motor or street car. What would your wife do? Could she maintain her present luxurious living standard? What would she do?'"

"To which Mr. Higgins responds nonchalantly, 'Oh, well! I don't know—but I don't care. You see, I never did like her!'"

## Cactus Bridal Bouquet Held Good Luck Emblem

A cactus was carried by a bride instead of the more usual bouquet of orange blossoms at a Warsaw wedding recently. It was stated, in reply to inquiries, that the cactus brought good luck. It will come as a surprise to most people to know that the cactus is "lucky"—so far it hasn't usually been credited with producing either good or bad fortune. Carried by a bride, indeed, it rather suggests a warning to the bridegroom, because the average cactus is fairly well provided with the means of self-defense.

## Rodin's Famous Statue

Rodin's statue, the "Thinker," was exhibited at the Georges Petit gallery in 1889. It was one of 38 pieces of sculpture placed on view. It was designed to be placed over the Porte de l'Enfer. The idea of fashioning was largely due to Rodin's visit to Italy in 1875. The sculptor was commissioned by M. Turquet, who told Rodin that he wished to have a door for the proposed palace of decorative arts. The "Thinker" is part of Rodin's "Magnum Opus." At the salon of 1904 the figure was on exhibition. It was planned to be placed on the upper crossbeam of the gate of hell, where the "Thinker" could look down on the scenes of human passion and woe extended below him. By public subscription the statue was ultimately purchased and presented to the city of Paris.

## Cure for Insomnia

One of the most amazing cures for insomnia is that discovered by Mr. Percival Boyd. He is a member of the Society of Genealogists and finding some time ago that he could not sleep he embarked upon the task of compiling a complete index of the marriages that took place in England and Wales between 1538 and 1837. Mr. Boyd has already compiled a list of 1,400,000 in 189 volumes. So good is the index that the record of any marriage can be found in five minutes. Letters and slips containing information arrive daily. It is calculated by Mr. Boyd, that at the present rate of progress the work will take a hundred years to complete. He cannot get on any faster because his task makes him so sleepy. He has found his cure.

## Scallops Led to Water

The scallop season is not long and the persons who are employed in it must make the best of the time with the result that in some sections of Long Island and New England the school sessions are curtailed in order to allow the children to do their part. But the government will not permit of any irregularity in the handling of this delicacy and recently a New England fish dealer was fined \$1,000 for "watering" scallops. When treated to an ordinary bath the scallops take on size and weight so that an unscrupulous dealer is really selling water at the price of scallops.

## Old, but Effective

The tongue-twister which we printed recently reminded a reader of one he had in his scrapbook. If a Hottentot tut taught a Hottentot tot to talk 'er the taught tot could totter, ought the Hottentot tot be taught to say aught, or naught, or what ought to be taught her? If to hoot and to tot a Hottentot tut be taught by a Hottentot tutor, should the tutor get hot if the Hottentot tot hoot, and tot at the Hottentot tutor?—Boston Transcript.

## Cheese for Children

Formerly mothers would have been shocked if it had been suggested that young children be given cheese. Today the up-to-date nursery schools frequently offer it.—Woman's Home Companion.