

# The Antrim Reporter

VOLUME XLVIII NO. 28

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1931

5 CENTS A COPY

## GOODNOW, DERBY & RALEIGH

Quality, Service and Satisfaction

### EVERY DAY IS THRIFT DAY

— AT —

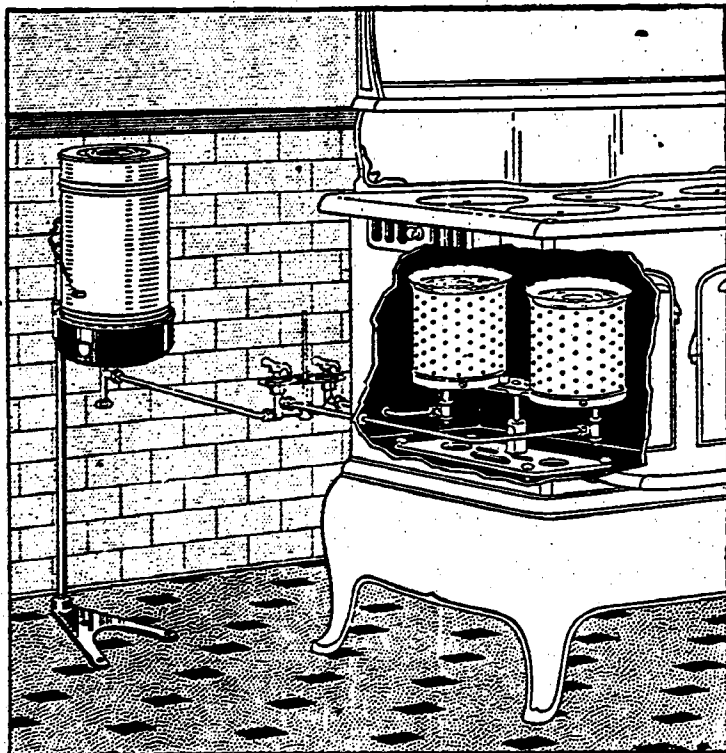


Week of June 5

Cocunut, in 4-oz. novelty pail..... 2 for 29c  
Kellogg's Corn Flakes..... per pkg. 7 1/2c  
Evaporated Milk..... 3 cans 20c  
Peaches..... 2 large cans 41c  
P & G Soap..... 5 bars 19c  
Fruits for Salad..... No. 1 can 21c  
Ginger Ale..... 3 bottles 37c  
Pomerang, delicious fruit juices..... 2 sm. tins 19c  
Peaches, fancy sliced..... 3 large cans 50c  
Relish Spread..... 8 oz. jar 20c  
Raspberry and Strawberry Preserves.. 2 lb. jar 47c  
Salmon, pink..... 2 tall cans 21c  
Tomatoes, Maryland..... 3 No. 2 cans 25c  
Orange Slices, delicious candy..... 18 large slices 10c  
Extract, Indian Root Beer..... 2 bottles 25c

## GOODNOW, DERBY & RALEIGH

Odd Fellows Block



### New Florence Oil Burners

Heat with Speed

William F. Clark

AGENT Tel. 64-3 ANTRIM, N. H.

## Hillsboro Guaranty Savings Bank

HILLSBORO, N. H.

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

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

### MEMORIAL DAY

Was Observed in Antrim the  
Way of Former Years

Ephraim Weston Post, No. 87, G. A. R., and William M. Myers Post, No. 50, A. L., left Legion hall at 9.30 o'clock a. m. for North Branch, arriving at the Chapel for exercises. The usual short parade with the band took place at this time. Immediately after the exercises the column proceeded to North Branch cemetery to decorate graves. Returned to Antrim Center where usual services held in the cemetery. The column then returned to Legion hall.

In the afternoon, the column formed, under direction of Byron G. Butterfield, Marshal, at 1.30 o'clock, in front of Jameson block; marched to Tuttle Library, where exercises were held, in charge of the Legion Auxiliary. Column re-formed and proceeded to Maplewood cemetery.

#### Route of March

Down Main street to Library, up Main, down Concord to Maplewood cemetery, where usual exercises were held. The column re-formed at the sound of bugle, and proceeded to Soldiers' Monument, where services by the Woman's Relief Corps were conducted. From there the column returned to the town hall, where exercises were conducted at 2.30 o'clock.

#### Order of March

Marshal  
Boys' Industrial School Band, of Manchester  
Boy Scouts  
American Legion  
Grand Army  
Girl Scouts  
Woman's Relief Corps  
American Legion Auxiliary  
Children in columns of twos  
All vehicles at rear of column

Exercises in town hall were conducted under the direction of Lawrence K. Black, President of the Day, and consisted of music, prayer, exercises by the school children, and the address by Rev. Charles Tilton, D.D., orator of the day.

The exercises at the hall were not largely attended, owing to the extreme heat of the afternoon, but were very good and enjoyed by all who did attend. The address by Dr. Tilton was very interesting and held the close attention of his hearers. It was an address which showed much thought in preparation and contained many things worth remembering and which are not often presented. As a whole it was a splendid Memorial Day address.

### Antrim Opened Base Ball Season at Warner

The game was started about three o'clock; Warner led off with two runs in the first, and Antrim followed in the second with a home run with two men on bases. Late in the game other scores were made. Thornton's steady pitching was a feature. It was a good game throughout.

ANTRIM										
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E				
Cutter, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1				
Cleary, ss	4	0	0	5	2	0				
Paige, 2b	4	0	1	4	3	0				
Morrill, c	3	1	0	12	1	0				
Thornton, p	4	1	2	0	0	0				
A. Jones, 3b	4	1	2	1	1	0				
Fowle, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Huston, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0				
Edwards, lb	3	0	2	1	0	0				
Fournier, rf	2	1	1	1	0	0				
Totals	34	4	8	26	7	1				

WARNER										
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E				
Glavin, 3b	3	2	1	4	0	0				
Slattery, ss	5	1	2	1	0	0				
Adams, lb	5	1	3	4	0	0				
Bean, cf	3	1	2	3	0	0				
Jones, lf	2	0	1	0	0	0				
Henly, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0				
Rogers, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Martin, c	4	0	0	13	2	0				
Calkins, p	4	0	0	0	1	0				
Guilmont, lf	2	0	1	0	0	0				
Davis, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	0				
Totals	36	5	10	27	5	0				

2-base hits, Slattery, Adams, Edwards; 3-base hits, Thornton; home run, A. Jones; base on balls, off Thornton 3; hit by pitched ball, Morrill by Calkins; left on bases, Warner four, Antrim 4. Umpires, Lynch and Cody.

Warner at Antrim this Saturday.

### TOPICS OF THE DAY

Presented to Reporter Readers  
in Concise Form

Herbert W. Rainle, who made a reputation for the enforcement of liquor and other laws during the 10 years of his service as solicitor of Merrimack county, was elected president of the Anti-Saloon League at the annual meeting in Concord very recently, succeeding Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Felker, who has held the position since Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis moved to Massachusetts.

Within two hours' ride from Boston, in the town of Antrim, N. H., where Walter Eccles operates the Greystone Lodge, which thousands of summer vacationists have patronized, word comes from there, at the beginning of another season, that the June bookings for tourists groups and special dinners are better than those of last year, and Mr. Eccles predicts the best season ever at his popular place.

The Contoosook Valley Telephone company, of which Frederick A. Lundberg is owner, has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to extend its lines within the town of Franconstown, for the purpose of serving the Mt. Crocheted Country club. The extension will be about half a mile in length. The Contoosook Valley Telephone company now operates in Hillsborough, Deering, Bennington, Antrim and Henniker, and, to a limited extent, in Franconstown.

Fish stories are looked upon as somewhat of a joke (?) we are inclined to think. Listen to what a gentleman said to the Reporter man one day very recently: The Reporter always tells the truth, doesn't it? We are proud to say yes! Then he says the report that good fish are being caught in Nubanusit Lake, Hancock, must be so. This being the meat in the nut, we could again say yes! Our readers will take notice that we are banking on what George Proctor, Deputy Game Warden, says, and knowing George to be a man of truth and veracity, we do not hesitate in the least.

Wyman Kneeland Flint, Esq., of North Branch village, left at our office one day last week a copy of the Reporter dated May 9, 1888, containing a report of the great North Branch fire, when 17 buildings were totally destroyed with a loss of \$10,000. This fire was in the daytime, but at a date when it took the South Village engine one hour and fifteen minutes to reach the scene after receiving notice of the fire. The fire was discovered at two o'clock, and the South Village engine arrived back home at midnight.

In this same paper is an account of the death of Prentiss W. Clark, Esq., one of the town's first citizens of that day.

Under Bennington news in this same issue we find the following, in connection with the returns made by the Selectmen: It will be seen by the report that there are more dogs than either oxen, sheep or neat stock; but only think of the greater profit in keeping dogs.

### Proctor, in the Sportsmen's Column Says:

Roy W. Finan of Hancock is one of the sucker trappers and he has got 84 lbs. since he put the trap out. It's been a bad year for them. Too cold to run.

We have seen some fine salmon and lakies taken from Nubanusit lake at Hancock the past week. Joe Bosley, the state guide for that lake, has been in the boat when most of these beautiful fish have been caught. Why go way up north to fish when you can get just as good right near home?

Taking a boat without the owner's permission is getting to be a habit, but it's going to prove a very expensive habit for someone unless the practice is discontinued. We know who certain parties are and the matter is to be sifted to the bottom. No matter whether a boat is locked or not. If it's not your boat let it alone.

Oiling the roads seems to be a favorite pastime with the highway department and the several towns just now. Well, we have to put up with a little discomfort to enjoy the good roads later. Did you notice that the state department is honing the roads this year to take out all the bumps? We will miss some of those bumps.

## At the Main St. Soda Shop

"The Store with the Blue Front"

### TWO BIG BARGAINS THIS WEEK

You buy one can of Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Talcum Powder at its every day price of 25 cents and get one 10 cent cake of Palmolive Soap Free. You get both for 25 cents.

Kotex—3 regular 45 cent boxes for \$1.00.

## At the Main St. Soda Shop

"The Store with the Blue Front"

### WATER GLASS

Eggs are very cheap; why not put them in water glass now to use later on when the price will be double what it is at the present time. We have a new stock of heavy white water glass at only 25 cents per quart, which is sufficient for 10 doz. eggs.

### CEDAR FLAKES

When putting away your garments use Cedar Flakes and keep the moths from ruining them; one package will save many dollars of damage.

M. E. DANIELS  
Registered Druggist  
Antrim, New Hampshire

### NEW DRESSES

Silk, Chiffon, Voile, Shantung, Rayon and Cotton  
Priced from \$1.75 to \$8.00  
Pongee Slips, 34 to 44 \$1.15, extra sizes \$1.50  
Full Line Fast Color House Dresses \$2.00  
All Bloomers, Panties and Vests 50 cents  
Chiffon and Service Weight Hosiery \$1.25

Spencer Corsetiere Service  
Garments Designed for the Individual

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

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

Friday Evening, June 5, '31

TOWN HALL, ANTRIM

## "A Full House!"

A High Class Farce in Three Acts.  
Given by American Legion and  
Legion Auxiliary of the William  
M. Myers Post

Produced by special arrangement with Samuel French,  
of New York

### The Cast (in order in which they first appear)

Parkes, the English butler..... Andrew Fuglestad  
Susie, from Sioux City, a maid..... Vera Butterfield  
Nattily, the bride..... Dorothy Proctor  
Miss Winnecker, from Yonkers, the aunt..... Dagmar George  
Daphne Charters, Nattily's sister..... Mildred Zabriskie  
Nicholas King, a stranger..... Carrol Nichols  
Ned Pembroke, Jr., an only son..... Lester Hill  
George Howell, the bridegroom..... Eloy V. Dahl  
Dougherty, Police sergeant..... Charles Cutter  
Jim Mooney, policeman..... Rupert Wisell  
Mrs. Fleming, owner of the apartment..... Bernice Kidder  
Vera Vernon, the show girl..... Nellie Thornton  
Mrs. Pembroke, from Boston..... Rita Cutter

Time—A day in June

Place—Mrs. Fleming's apartment, New York City

Admission 50 cents Children 25 cents

Reserved Seats on sale at the Antrim  
Pharmacy, 15c extra.

DANCING AFTER THE PLAY



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

By Gen. John J. Pershing

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—WNU Service

## Machines That Are Almost Human

By E. C. TAYLOR

### Electric Fleas

DID you ever watch a circus of trained fleas perform; see them imitating human beings in their stunts beneath a microscope?

Science has trained electric "fleas" to do much more. These electric "fleas" are wonderful creatures; they have been made to put out fires, guard money, turn on street lights and perform other marvelous tasks.

These "fleas" are cheap, too. For a nickel one can buy 230,000,000,000,000 of them and they are easily put to work, according to Dr. Phillips Thomas, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company laboratories in Pittsburgh, Pa.

An ounce of these "fleas" represents 100,000 kilowatt hours of energy. You press a button and 180,000,000 of them a second pass along the wires of your electric toaster at the breakfast table each morning.

Doctor Thomas christened them "fleas." These remarkably energetic creatures of science are simply electrons, the "building blocks of the universe." They are all exactly alike and can be depended upon in their actions.

Electric "fleas" made their public debut at the annual meeting of the American Institute in New York in February, 1929. They watched the guests at dinner, counted them and guarded them from a fire.

Instead of speakers, a pair of mixed gasoline and kerosene was placed at the head of the table. Beside it was a device controlled by a photo-electric eye. This is a vacuum tube resembling an electric light bulb and it is so sensitive that it registers the most minute changes in light faster than the human eye can perceive them.

Doctor Thomas struck a match to the pair of explosive mixtures. It flared, but just as the flames leaped high, the new mechanical marvel went to work. It promptly put out the fire. The light of the flames when it reached the vacuum tube started machinery that brought a fire extinguisher into play, and a blanket of gas poured over the flames quickly smothered them.

The instrument looked something like a hooded camera. It moved around until it pointed at the flames, and then released the streams of fire-extinguisher.

Doctor Thomas predicts that this machine will eventually do away with expensive fire-fighting apparatus.

"It is almost human," he said. "I got too close to the fire while experimenting one day and it squirted all over me. I'll swear I heard it chuckle. It would be operated from ceilings, with a number of photo cell units and wide area lenses covering the floor. The present sprinkler system needs heat to turn it on. This will need only the light from the fire, and it would operate in the restricted surface of the light."

As another demonstration of what his harnessed electric "fleas" can do, Doctor Thomas presented "Rastus," his mechanical man, with an apple on his head and re-enacted the William Tell episode.

His bow and arrow were ultra-modern. It shot light rays instead of arrows. The light flashed and the apple fell. Rastus stood up and bowed and spoke a few words to his audience, then sat down again.

All this was done through the medium of the new vacuum tubes, in which the electric "fleas" perform at the bidding of their scientist-trainer.

Scientists are at work perfecting this device for work in the industries on large scale. New intimations are being given continually, said Doctor Thomas, of the vast scope of the tasks the electric "fleas" may perform.

One demonstration showed that it could be made to turn on and off the street lights of a city. The photo-electric tubes, highly sensitive to the fading light of day, turned on a series of street lights as dusk fell, and when daylight approached the next morning, it turned them off.

These highly sensitive device operated by slight variations in light is now at work in many branches of industry. It matches colors, sorts fruit and vegetables and does many other tasks that place it in the class of thinking machines.

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### Uncompleted Palace

The edifice known as Dick's castle, near Nelsonville, N. Y., was intended for a residence. The building is a massive concrete structure of Spanish architecture, containing many spacious rooms. It was about two-thirds completed, but from neglect and exposure for the past 20 years the concrete has begun to deteriorate and break down. If completed, this building would have been one of the largest and most beautiful residences in America, or at least along the Hudson.

### "Up" and "Down"

It is true that when we throw an object up into the air we are throwing it in a direction exactly opposite to the direction a person on the opposite side of the world throws an object "up." The direction "up" is generally understood to mean "away from the earth" or opposite to the direction in which the force of gravity operates. In that sense, of course, the part of the world on the opposite side of the globe to us is neither "up" nor "down" compared with us.—Exchange

## TALES...

of the TRIBES

By EDITHA L. WATSON

### The Acoma

Breathing a prayer to Santiago, patron saint of Spain, the four Spaniards leaped from the rocky mesa to the valley, 357 feet below.

It was late in the Sixteenth century. The mesa was the site of the rock city of Acoma, and the four Spaniards were all who remained of Juan de Zaldivar's troop of 30 soldiers.

The trouble began with the coming of the white men, in 1540. Alvarado, a leader under Coronado, was the first to set eyes on the sky-city, even then a strongly held place, almost inaccessible to any but the sure footed natives.

Espejo visited the pueblo in 1583, and Onate in 1598. It is evident from what transpired after this visit, that the high handed Spaniards had conducted themselves with their usual intolerance, and the people of the rock decided to endure no more from their rude visitors.

The winter after Onate's visit, Zaldivar and his men came to the pueblo, and the Acoma, who had made their plans, greeted their visitors with apparent friendliness. Lulled into false security, the Spaniards became separated into groups, when suddenly their hostile hosts fell upon them with the intent to kill them all.

All but the four who made the dangerous leap were killed; one of these landed on the rocks below and died, but the remaining three fell in the sand, and made their way to the Spanish camp in the valley, where fear of their horses (which the Indians believed were man-eating beasts) kept the enraged Acoma from pursuing them.

Zaldivar's brother Vicente decided that the death of Juan should not go unavenged. Hence, only a month after the Acoma had driven their enemies from the rock, they found 700 more Spaniards at its foot, determined to wash out the memory of that previous battle with Indian blood. A desperate fight ensued which lasted three days, and the Spaniards succeeded in killing about half of the tribe, and partly burned the pueblo.

This marked the subjection of the sky-city people, beaten and diminished in numbers because they had resented the invasion of the white strangers. They knew in their hearts that they had done no wrong in defending their city, yet their bravery had been unrewarded—they were vanquished, and the conqueror ruled them, with a mailed fist.

Thirty years later, a priest, Fray Juan Ramirez, came alone to bring the Christian faith to the sullen, hopeless Indians. It is said that they were unkind in their reception of the brave Spaniard. In fact, legend relates that they threw him from the rock, but that, like the soldiers of Zaldivar's army, he was miraculously preserved, and returned to them unresentful and gentle as ever. His patience and cheerful disposition, so like their own former selves and so unlike the grim conquerors, finally prevailed over them. Under his guidance they even built a church, and for 20 years Fray Juan taught them, as best he could, that all white men were not hostile to them, and that One had died for them as for their conquerors.

Came the year 1680 of the great Pueblo rebellion. Fray Juan had left them long before, and his successors had not possessed the key to their hearts. The Acoma struck with the other tribes, killed the missionary and razed the church. But this rebellion, too, was put down, and Acoma, after 10 years of revolt, surrendered forever.

They built another church, then, the same that crowns the rock at this day. The great timbers were carried more than 20 miles, and adobe was hauled laboriously up the steep mesa to make this wonderful building. What was in their hearts as they toiled, we wonder? Perhaps they worked with tongue in cheek, believing (as every tribe has believed) that the day of liberation, no matter how long delayed, would dawn at length. Perhaps, instead, they had bowed to what seemed inevitable, and were trying to make the best of it. It is certain that none among them ever dreamed of the tourists who drive out to see them, and the aviators who fly (perhaps not unlike their mythic thunderbird) above their heads.

The Acoma are changed, today—there is no more need of war, and they are a peaceable and friendly folk. Yet the visitor who knows their story may feel that he is treading on ground once reddened with Spanish blood as well as Indian, and that an interesting chapter of southwestern history has been written on the rock mesa of Acoma.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

In most Indian tribes, the name of a dead man was not spoken for some time after his death, and if necessary to say it, it was changed slightly.

The Choctaw believed that a tribe west of them had blue lips. If a person tried to kill one of these people he became insane.

### CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

The assaulting lines of infantry, accompanied by numerous tanks, succeeded without difficulty in reaching the limited objectives. Fort Malmalson, the key point, was reduced to a heap of rubbish by the very heavy artillery fire concentrated upon it. The capture of this dominant position by the French caused the immediate withdrawal of the Germans on the right and left, and during the succeeding fortnight they retired behind the Allette.

### Victory Is Offset.

This achievement of the French in capturing positions against which the April offensive by Nivelle dashed itself to pieces had a very stimulating effect upon their morale, but it would have been more lasting had it not been followed so soon by the serious defeat of the Italians at Caporetto October 24.

After extending thanks to our host we left for Compiègne, literally covered with mud, stopping there to congratulate General Petain on the success of the day. While at Compiègne we dropped in at the dispensary where some American women under Miss Elsie De Wolfe (who afterward became Lady Mendl) maintained a clinic for badly burned gas cases. We also made a brief call at the hospital nearby to see Colonel Bunau-Varilla of Panama canal fame, who had lost a leg at the recent French offensive near Verdun. From his cheerful mood he seemed to be rather proud of his wound.

In 1927 I took part in the dedication of the Ossuary near Verdun, at which Colonel Bunau-Varilla was present. On the rounds to inspect this fine monument we passed the many bays which contain the bones of men who lost their lives in the great battle. When we came to the bay corresponding to the sector in which he fought, he joyfully remarked that he thought his leg must be in there.

### Dock Construction Delayed.

Toward the end of October, accompanied by Gen. Richard N. Blatchford and Mason M. Patrick, and Col. Charles R. Krauthoff and David S. Stanley, I visited Bordeaux, one of the ports chosen for the use of American troops. As facilities were only sufficient to accommodate a limited amount of additional medium draft shipping, we had started the construction of new docks at Bassens, 12 miles below, where deep water would permit vessels to come alongside. Although considerable quantities of material had been sent over, this new construction was delayed principally because of the lack of piling which the engineers had planned to have brought from the Pacific coast.

An incident happened in connection with the shipments of piling from home that would have been amusing if it had not been so serious. One ship that reached Bordeaux was supposed to be loaded with especially long piling, but upon inspection the engineers found it much shorter than prescribed. Upon inquiry it was learned that to get the piles in between bulkheads the supercargo had sawed the ends off. While speaking of forest products another example of inefficiency that occurred a little later might be mentioned.

One of the vessels from home was loaded by the quartermaster's depart-

ment with shavings for the cold storage plant instead of steel billets for the manufacture of guns when tons of sawdust and shavings could have been obtained from the logging districts in France.

### Trouble With Russians.

Continuing the inspection, we went on Sunday to Cornau, about forty miles from Bordeaux, thinking it might possibly be available for our use later on. It was then occupied by a brigade of disaffected Russians, who, like most of their fellows, had defied their officers and refused to participate further in the war. After being withdrawn from the line they had given the French so much trouble, even to committing depredations on the people, that they had to be sent out of the zone of the armies to this rather remote camp, where they were held practically as prisoners.

There was no transportation to carry them back to Russia, and as they had been allowed to keep their arms it was difficult to enforce discipline

among them. I spoke to two colonels and criticized the lack of sanitation, but it was evident that they were unable to compel the men to work, even to the extent of cleaning out stables, latrines or drains, and the conditions may be better imagined than described. The men were a heavy, stupid-looking lot, who, in their new estate, apparently did not care how bad things were so long as the French continued to feed and clothe them.

### Progress Is Noted.

Gievres, which lies 100 miles directly south of Paris, became the site of our principal supply depot in France. Under Col. C. J. Symmonds' able and energetic direction construction to cover an area of 12 square miles was going forward with all possible speed. Colonel Symmonds was gradually putting order and system into the place.

Regardless of the adverse conditions under which the line of communications was laboring there was everywhere a fine and enthusiastic spirit among the officers and men, who, without exception, were cheerful and optimistic.

After all, considering the lack of men and material, we were making progress on the physical side of the organization that would feed, clothe and furnish munitions for the great army we hoped to have.

One obstacle, however, was to be found in the number of independent bureaus represented at the ports and the larger centers of activity, not only in our own system but especially in that of the French, and the consequent difficulty of securing teamwork among them. As a remedy I sent to each base section a competent general officer with an organized staff to coordinate and systematize the management of affairs, and in a brief time considerable improvement was noticeable in methods of handling troop arrivals and cargo and in the increased progress of construction.

### CHAPTER XIX

Breakfasting with me in Paris November 4, 1917, the British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, referred to the Italian defeat at Caporetto as being a most serious disaster, and pointed out that sending British and French divisions to Italy had materially weakened the lines in France. Mr. Lloyd George also spoke at some length on the lack of concerted action among the allied armies.

I agreed with him and added that in my opinion there never had been real co-operation on the western front between the British and French, that when one was attacking the other was usually standing still, and that the Germans were thus left free to concentrate their reserves against the threatened point.

We were facing a grave crisis next year, if not sooner, said Mr. Lloyd George, and no one knew how it was to be met. The enemy might attack each one separately, with the same results as in the case of Italy. He then asked what I thought of creating a supreme war council.

Having in mind councils called to decide upon military operations in the field, I told him that the advice of war councils was not usually of any great value and that the proposition did not appeal to me. I said that authority should be vested somewhere to co-ordi-

nesses and few compensating advantages.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that there was to be a meeting of the prime ministers at Rapallo, Italy, and that he hoped they might reach some agreement that would result in a council such as he had in mind. He thought that the United States ought to be represented at this meeting and suggested that I should attend. As the purpose of a council seemed to be more for political co-ordination than for purely military control, I told him that it seemed best for me not to participate without some intimation from my government to do so.

In the afternoon, at M. Poincaré's



American Troops Moving to the Front.

request, I called on him, and he also told me of the proposal to form a supreme war council and wanted me to go to the conference in Italy. I gave him the same reply that I had given Mr. Lloyd George.

Shortly thereafter the Rapallo meeting was held, resulting in an agreement among the prime ministers of the governments participating. Great Britain, France and Italy.

### Approved by Wilson.

The creation of the council did not meet with universal approval, the commanders of the British and French armies and high officials in civil circles being opposed to it. Military commanders were afraid it would result in undue interference with the conduct of operations and in derision. It was often referred to as the soviet. The action of the three governments at Rapallo was approved by President Wilson November 17 and that fact appeared in the press a day or so later.

The President's action strengthened the hands of those who favored the council and probably became the influence that saved it.

The fact is that if the French and British army commanders, in a friendly spirit of co-operation, had made a joint study of the military problem of the western front as a whole and then had seriously undertaken to pull together, as though under one control, the supreme war council would never have been born.

The supreme war council made a favorable start and gave the impression that a wise and conservative exercise of its readily unlimited powers would characterize its actions. It refrained from interfering directly with military commanders and operations and confined itself largely to questions of policy, such as the co-ordination of allied resources and the conservation and distribution of allied strength. However, as time went on, the supreme war council assumed greater and greater authority over military questions.

### Conflict With Wilson Ideals.

As to the political situation, the undecurrent at the moment, as nearly as could be learned, showed a continued lack of accord among the different nations, which were not at all in agreement with President Wilson's ideals. Each had its own aspirations and each sought to gain some advantage over the others. Some of the divergent war aims had to do with territory distant from France and troops were sent that might have been more usefully employed on the western front.

In a letter to Secretary of War Baker I inclosed a memorandum which was a report of a conversation held by a man in my confidence with a British official high up in the counsel of Great Britain. The date of this conversation was October 24, 1917.

"Perhaps it should not be taken too seriously," I wrote, "but it is an indication of the British attitude."

See Difference in Aims.

In this conversation the British official declared:

"The European allies and America are not fighting for the same thing. Mr. Wilson thinks a great deal more of his ideas of people governing themselves, of a friendly working arrangement among all the great powers after the war, than he does of territorial or specific things going to this or that country. What he wants is to smash the German military power and have a society of democratic nations afterwards. But to England, France and Italy these things are phrases, useful, perhaps, but of secondary interest."

"England wants to maintain her colonial possessions to keep her position on the sea, and her commercial place in the world. We know what

France wants—Alsace Lorraine, as indemnity and security for the future.

"Italy has definite territorial claims. Thus the governments of these countries think a great deal about what they want for themselves, and less about ideals, unless these ideals are incidental to success. So there is no clear unity among the allies in Europe and America."

### CHAPTER XX

Soon after the First division entered a quiet sector of the Vosges the peaceful aspect of the situation was disturbed by a German raid on an isolated post of the Sixteenth Infantry November 3, 1917. A group was caught in a box barrage and although the men made a courageous resistance, three were killed, five wounded and twelve captured.

These were the first casualties that had occurred in our army to units serving in the trenches. The dead were Corporal James B. Gresham and Privates Thomas F. Enright and Merle D. Hay, all of company F.

The French took charge of the funerals and turned out a formal guard in addition to our own. The services were conducted by the French general, Bordeaux, who came with his full staff and delivered a beautiful oration over the graves. A large number of French troops also came informally to pay their final tribute. This joint homage to our dead there under the fire of the guns seemed to symbolize the common sacrifices we were to make in the same great cause.

### Ammunition Question Acute.

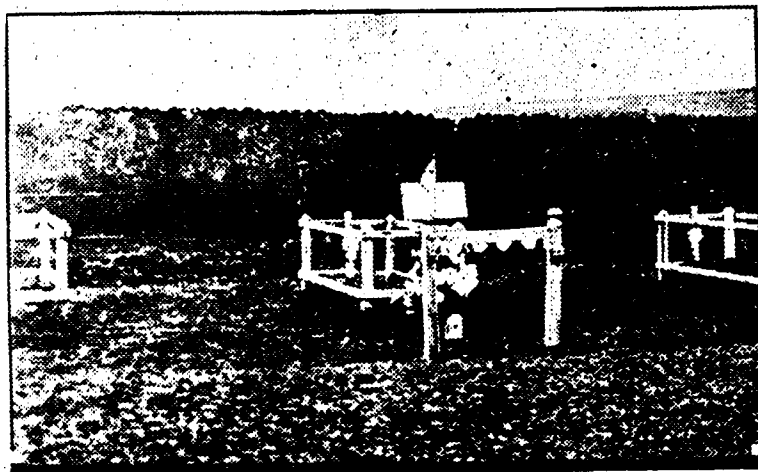
The ammunition question again became acute at that time, despite our agreements with the French and their positive assurances that they would make prompt deliveries, but their explanation was that we had not furnished the full amount of raw material required.

In my early reference to the prospects of procuring artillery of 75mm. and 155mm. calibers and ammunition for its use, it had been expected that nothing should diminish our efforts at home in their manufacture, but when the probability of delay and possibly failure of the French to furnish ammunition for these guns was reported to Washington my cable met the complacent reply, much to my surprise, that "the French government must furnish it, for there is no other way of getting it. At the present time there is not in this country any actual output of ammunition of the types mentioned. None has been expected."

### Home Ports Overcrowded.

The difficulty of providing the French with raw material was largely traceable to the lack of shipping, and, of course, the unscientific use of what we had. The fact is that the ports at home were overcrowded with all sorts of material and supplies awaiting vessels. The French had over 600,000 tons of supplies at seaboard, which they were unable to move, and were clamoring for 150,000 tons additional of steel rails.

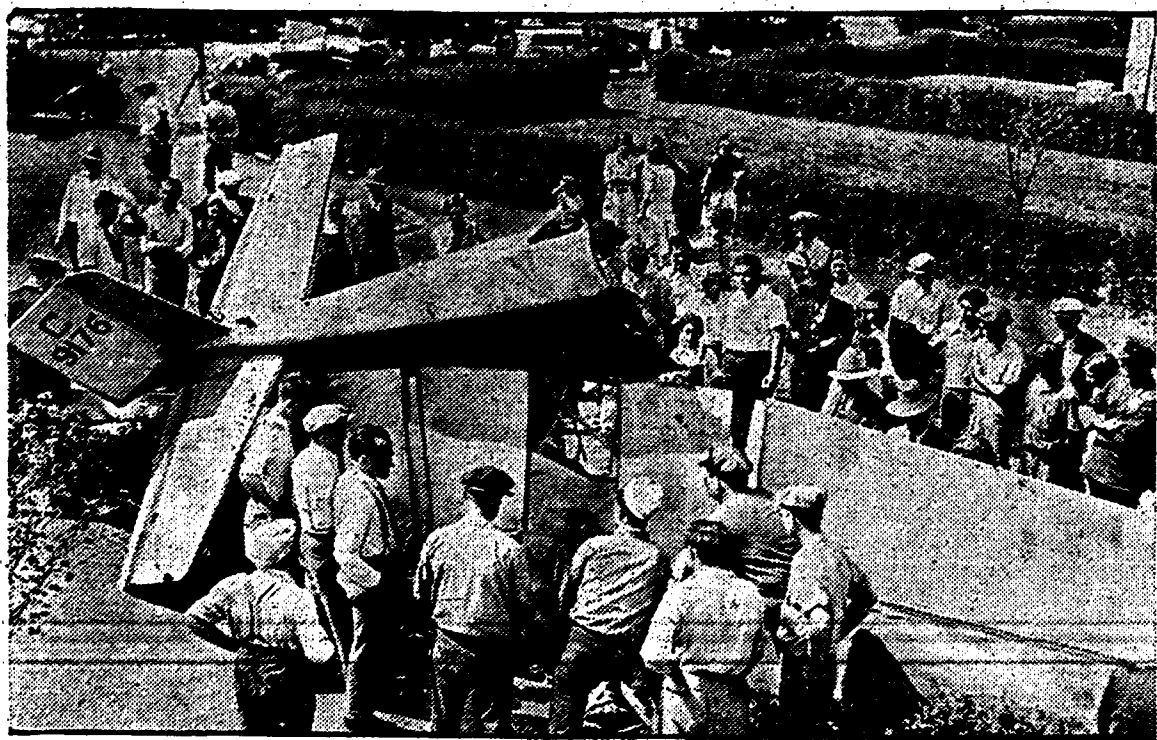
(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Graves of Corporal J. B. Gresham and Privates Enright and Hay.



## Plane Crash in Front Yard Kills Two



Losing control of a monoplane flying above Los Angeles, two men were killed when the craft crashed into the front yard of a home.

## Halt Aliens at Canada Border

## Huge Smuggling Ring Bared as Reason for Heavy Deportations.

Washington.—Answering criticism of the illegality of deportation methods employed by the United States Department of Labor, Secretary William H. Doak refers to Canada as the source of the major part of alien smuggling into the republic and implies that only illegal technique can combat this smuggling.

Criticism of the immigration officials is contained in a study of deportation methods prepared for President Hoover's national commission on law observance and enforcement by Attorney Reuben Oppenheimer of Baltimore.

"Immigration authorities had knowledge of the existence of this gang of smugglers in Canada," declared Secretary Doak, "and knew that for a fixed price, ranging from \$100 to \$500 a head, the group would undertake to run aliens illegally into the United States."

Many Finns Brought In.  
The secretary spoke of the recent raid on a Finnish dance in New York city and the arrest of 20 Finns without warrant.

"The immigration authorities have been informed," he went on, "that fully 1,000 Finns who left Finland and entered Canada as immigrants are now unlawfully in New York city

alone, and it is strongly believed that a good many more who have been smuggled in under like circumstances (through the Buffalo district, across the Niagara river) are now in other parts of the country.

"These facts concern only one race of alien people and the seriousness of the situation becomes apparent when it is considered that like systems of violating the immigration laws are in operation with respect to other nationalities. In some instances it is known that the operation of these systems begins abroad and extends to all of the borders of the United States."

## Agrees With Secretary.

Assistant Secretary W. W. Hubbard, who, as United States commissioner of immigration for many years, has been more intimately in touch with immigration problems than any official in the Department of Labor, agrees with Secretary Doak that "the judicial illegality" of arresting aliens without warrants of any kind is necessary if the immigration authorities are to accomplish any increase in deportations.

"I don't know whether Canada beats Cuba as the source of this alien smuggling," said Mr. Hubbard, "but it's certainly just as bad. All along the border in Canada are persons whose chief business seems to be getting aliens in the United States for a consideration. Just recently we picked up a poor girl in Buffalo whose

## Mouse on Battery Halts Farmer's Car

Kilmer, Kan.—Fred Clark, who lives on a farm near here, started to drive to Oskaloosa. His car began to miss. Suddenly it stopped running altogether. Clark couldn't figure out just what the trouble was.

He called a garage man and had it hauled to the garage. An examination disclosed the fact that in some manner a mouse had got on the battery.

The mouse had died there and its body lay across the wires, causing a short.

last payment to a fellow for rowing her across the Niagara was \$100. What her other payments had been I do not know. I guess that's one of the most expensive ferries in the world. The girl had to go back to Yugoslavia and the crook has her money."

## Unique Trade Tour on Queer Autos Is Planned

Coventry, Eng.—A unique traveling British industries fair contained in a number of amphibian automobiles soon is to make a 12,000 miles trade promotion tour of Europe and Africa. The automobiles, or "boat cars," now being built by the Riley company here, are designed to cross the deepest rivers without the aid of a separate boat or raft and are propelled by canoe paddles. The cars are fitted with giant wheels and surrounded by a detachable electron frame carrying four large air bags on each side of the car. When inflated the air bags will enable the vehicles to cross any water course at such a height as to prevent harm to the engine. They will be accompanied by a trailer and two motorcycles.

Over forty British manufacturers are co-operating in the expedition which, headed by Capt. Geoffrey Mallins, the explorer, is expected to be traveling for over a year. Two or three expert salesmen will assist Captain Mallins in an endeavor to convince the people of the countries visited that British goods are best. Samples are being taken in the cars and a portable projector and films will help advertise the goods of the interested manufacturers. Mallins will also take a film of the trip to be exhibited in England upon his return.

## School Board Turns

Down Ban on Smoking  
Emporia, Kan.—Because the school board members here felt they couldn't ask the men teachers not to smoke as long as some of the members of the board smoked, they also felt they couldn't ask the women teachers not to smoke if the men teachers smoked. This reasoning recently prevented a clause from getting into the 1931-32 contracts of Emporia city school teachers. The clause would prohibit women teachers from smoking in public, or in private.

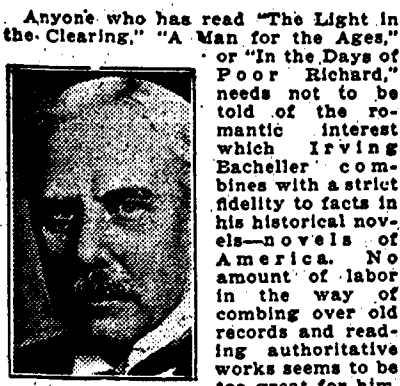
banking so tightly that centrifugal force would press you heavily down into your seat while the blood rushed down out of your head. But now you circle about in leisurely comfort. You drone upward in a wide circle.

"Shortly the climb ceases. You are 3,000 feet above ground. The vibration and roar of the powerful motor stop. But, instead of the swift, rushing airplane glide which you still expect, in spite of what you have seen, the 'giro' hangs in the air. A few feet above your head the rotor spins reassuringly. You look over the side and see, far below, the white circle marking the field from which you started. The tension of rapid motion is gone. Nowhere is there any strain, or anything else at which to take alarm. For the first time you have the feeling of flying without effort, without strain. Then you look over again, and find the houses, the trees, and field much closer—for in all this stillness you are dropping steadily. And, so, finally you go into a landing, and with a gentle bump touch the ground."

## A Candle in the Wilderness

A Tale of the Beginning of New England  
By IRVING BACHELLER

WNU Service  
Copyright by Irving Bacheller



Anyone who has read "The Light in the Clearing," "A Man for the Ages," or "In the Days of Poor Richard," needs not to be told of the romantic interest which Irving Bacheller combines with a strict fidelity to facts in his historical novels—novels of America. No amount of labor in the way of combing over old records and reading authoritative works seems to be too great for him. It is known that he spends several years in preparing the materials of a historical romance. His patient research and his fine power of reproducing the thrill of events, the atmosphere of era and the color of lives never have been more evident than they are in this story.

Here is an epic of colonial New England, both a love story and a pageant, with stern Puritans, justice under churchly direction, wild adventurers, earnest statesmen, stout colonists, patient mothers and demure maids, with now and then one of sparkling demeanor to shock the austerity of the times, with youth to oppose the law's sovereignty and ever in the background the red man, lurking and bewildered, knowing not whether to murder or befriend.

Here are glimpses of that famous Ann Hutchinson, the woman whose tongue and a logic that confounded the strongest minds in the colonies. The love interest is carried by two dashing young chaps, cavaliers by training but Puritans by conversion, and a couple of maids of similar antecedents to the parents have come to the colonies to escape the oppressions of the Old world.

## PROLOGUE

## Which Relates to the Background of This Narrative

They called it the mighty deep. It was the Lord's Waste. Even the profane men who, when ashore, were of a light and boastful carriage, venturing out upon it, even in "the great ships" of two hundred tons or more, had solemn faces and would be always kneeling with their betters at prayer time.

Those who went out to sea bound for the New World in the third decade of the Seventeenth century left behind them an England no longer the merry land it had been. It was rent, fettered and impoverished by two great tyrannies—the crown and the church. High prices had reduced the buying power of money. The gentry, whose lands were leased for long terms, and all men of unchanging incomes were sorely pressed. Europe knew but one great industry. It was war, the profit in which came from seizure, loot and oppression. Charles I had failed to make it pay. He was burning up the resources of his people and forcing loans to keep his armies in the field. Those who could not pay had squads of soldiers billeted upon them. Only the yeomen who had the fruit of mother earth to sell were prosperous. A land lust was abroad and many were thinking of that world in the west where land was plentiful and easy to be had. A new spirit was on English soil—a desire for peace and for a greater liberty of mind and conscience, a hatred of oppression, a faith in honest industry governed only by the laws of God and seeking only the fruit of its efforts.

The common folk had begun to read and dream of a better world. Of a stern and unemotional nature, they were now moved by a strange depth of passion to begin the building of it where no king or bishop could stand in their way. Many of the rich and learned—even certain of the great earls shared this passion. Under its urge some of their sons and daughters were braving the perils of the deep and an unknown wilderness.

To most of these adventures death was a familiar enemy. For some a sublime faith had killed their fear of it. They were in a temper for the doing of great things.

## CHAPTER I

## The Escape and the Voyage

The sky is overcast. A day in early July, 1634, is near its end. Two young men are riding at breakneck speed on a country road between hedgerows in the east of England. They are pursued by a King's officer. The Spirit of the Future is on the flying chestnut mares ahead. The Spirit of the Past is in the saddle behind them. He is lashing his lathered horse. Robert Feathers and William Heydon—sons of gentlemen in Lincolnshire, both twenty years of age—ride neck and neck into the falling night, leading by less than a pistol-shot.

They have been on a visit to their young friend, Sir Harry Vane, at Baby castle, Durham, the ancient seat of the Nevilles. This brilliant youth was a shining example of the new spirit in the young gentry.

"Castles! Silks! Waving plumes! Gold braid and spurs!" he had exclaimed. "What have they done for

England? After a thousand years of wars and toils our great city is London with less than one hundred and seventy thousand people in it. We need mills where there are castles, saws instead of silks, crowbars instead of plumes, work instead of idleness, doing instead of undoing, religion in the place of pomp, holding enough reality to give us peace."

Harry could be outspoken. His father had been the cofferer of Prince Charles and was now a member of the privy council. At court Harry was laughed at as a lad with a twist in his brain. William and Robert, now fleeing on the highway, had been even more rebellious than he. At a public meeting they had openly denounced the tyrannies of the crown. It turned out that a spy heard and reported their words. Having no friends, at



The Young Men Spurred Their Steeds While a Pistol Ball Cut the Air Between Them.

court they were not to be lightly dealt with. The high commission had resolved to make them recant or suffer the pain of death. Now within a dozen miles of their home its officer had come upon them with a warrant.

The young men spurred their steeds while a pistol ball cut the air between them. A rain had fallen and the road was sloppy. They held their advantage. Other shots went wild above their heads in the dusk.

The lighter horse of the officer began to fail. The space between pursuer and pursued slowly widened. When the latter came down into their familiar fenslands they were shrouded in darkness, and as they drew rein, the officer was so far behind that the hoof beats of his horse were out of hearing. They leaped a hedge and, at a slow gallop, crossed a broad pasture to a tenant's cottage on the Heydon lands.

These young men were friends from the same neighborhood above and in sight of the Wash—blond, blue-eyed, comely youths nearly six feet tall—alike in experience and breeding, in height, weight and color. Their sunburnt, merry faces were of the same mold so that often one was taken for the other when they were apart. They had a like spirit also, and it was their fancy, growing out of their mutual regard, to help the resemblance by dressing in the same fashion.

The second sons of gentlemen they were a rash and heady pair of rebels. Their opinions were as common as short hair in their neighborhood, but generally spoken in a whisper among gentlemen whose fortunes were indeed a part of the kingdom. These young men did no whispering. The soul of England and the courage of the young were in their voices.

On fresh horses they spent the night in travel disguised as the sons of yeomen in the use of whose dialect they had some skill. Next day they went

aboard their ship whereon their goods had been surely stored. It was the Handmaid of one hundred eighty tons, bound for Boston in the New world under the Puritan captain, John Huddleston, who was privy to their plans and who had a heart for more than wind and weather.

The Handmaid was in a calm some fifty miles off the Isle of Wight. Captain Huddleston sat with a number of his passengers on the poop-deck one evening. They could hear the cattle bellowing below. In calm weather a strong stable odor seemed to wrap the ship. Robert Feathers wrote in a letter to Sir Henry, his father:

"The captain, a big, portly, red-haired man with mighty forearms always bare, has sailed three times to the Plymouth colony.

"On my first trip I made the harbor with the Fortune in May, 1622," he said. "I looks up at the shore and what do I see?—Trees, trees, trees, and a few little houses and one bigger than the others all made of tree boddies and roofed with marsh grass on a hill in a palisade and about fifty men, women and children runnin' down to the shore and wavin' their handkerchiefs. We lowered a boat and took water, me and two sailors. It were a cold, barren strip o' land. Satan was in the greenwood behind 'em, so big that it is like unto the sea—no man hath seen its end. The fiends o' hell inhabit it. The bitter salt winds o' the water waste land on the rocky slopes and plunge into the wilderness, knockin' down the high trees in their haste. His enemies be that strong and many that the God o' Heaven would 'a' found it hard to keep a footin' there even in the purest heart. I was o' a mind to blubber, tough old dog that I am, when the women and the young ones ran upon us cryin' and kissin' our hands. Every face withered to the bones and brown as an old sail. They was half starved. It broke the heart o' me to look at 'em. Did ye ever see a man come out to be hung? That's the way the men looked—solemn and kind o' wild. Their hands trembled when they shook my old rope-hauler. Aye, it were a sight to wet the face o' ye. You whose bellies have been filled with beef and mutton and rich capons and good beer or old wine, what think ye these people had been eatin' to keep 'em alive? Roots, by the God o' Israel! dug out o' the wilderness, and dried berries and snails and mussels. I give 'em all the bread I could spare and flour—four ounces for each person a day to stead 'em until harvest time and some powder and bullets.

"Half o' the whole ship's load who had gone over two years before was underground, rotted by scurvy, burnt up by fever! But those that met me were in no mind to give in. I swear, by the beard o' Pharaoh, I never seen the like o' it. They had a covenant with God, so they told me. Their feet were soul-tied. When an Englishman things he's right it's easier to kill him than to change his mind."

"I said to the captain that I thought it a shameful thing to take women and children into such a land.

"Ye can't make way without 'em," said the captain. "Ye might as well say there shouldn't have been an Eve in the Garden o' Eden. Adam would have wore himself out searchin' for happiness. Men will never behave orderly without women and children."

"Now, there was Weston's colony near the one at Plymouth—all able and lusty men. They were not agoin' to have women and children to put up with. They bragged o' what they would do and bring to pass. What happened? They stole the Indians' fodder and got their sleds stung with arrows and their heads smashed by tomahawks. They powered themselves out, blew up. Couldn't stand it. Where there's men there's got to be women or afore long hell is ahead and the wind behind ye."

There were the usual incidents of a long sea trip. The passengers were roughly tumbled about. Sudden lurches of the ship threw them against one another and turned the dining table into a place of peril for the person and garments of those able to take food. All moved with great caution, clinging to fixed objects for fear of having their bones broken. A high wave in a fret of wind burst a window at night and created a panic.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Americans' Tribute to Thomas Hardy



Prof. John Livingstone Lowes (right) of Harvard and Oxford universities unveiling a memorial to Thomas Hardy, as several other Americans, who joined in erecting the monument, look on. The shaft of Cornish granite stands near the thatched cottage at higher Bockhampton, Dorset, England, where the novelist was born.

## AUTOGIRO WILL REPLACE AIRPLANE, SAYS EXPERT

Aviation Writer Declares Safety Features Are Its Most Important Advantage.

New York.—The airplane of the future will be an autogiro. Such is the prophecy of Herbert Brucker, authority on aviation and writer of articles on the subject. In the Review of Reviews he describes the new windmill airplane which can rise steeply and land vertically.

"For warfare, for carrying mail and passengers at high speeds, the airplane will remain—perhaps," writes Mr. Brucker. "But when in future years the common man and his wife get into the air, they will do so in an autogiro.

The chief feature of the autogiro is its safety. So long as it is in the air, its spinning wings automatically keep flying. They are not connected

with the motor, being driven by air currents.

"They are long and thin, those wings. Also they are flexible. When the machine is on the ground you can reach up, shake one, and watch it wiggle. More than ever you wonder how the autogiro can be safe with the lack of rigidity in its main supporting surfaces. The answer is that strength against upward thrusts is unnecessary. In the air only centrifugal force keeps the rotor blades from folding up on their hinges, like an umbrella turned inside out."

Mr. Brucker describes a flight in an autogiro:

"You clamber into the front cockpit. In your own person you make that stupendous climb you have just witnessed from the ground. Slowly you make a turn which you know, in an airplane, could be approached only by

## Publicity's Value Well Known to the Ancients

More than 3,000 years ago, according to the London Morning Post, the Egyptians devised innumerable methods of bringing their names before the public; and by inscriptions, by historic monuments, and by the literature of the period, they left to posterity the records of a complete and systematic scheme of advertising.

In certain respects they made even more extensive use of publicity than does the present age. In the reign of Tutankhamen, doctors, unlike the modern practitioner, were allowed to advertise their remedies; and one of the more subtle methods used to attain this end was to compel patients on swallowing specific medicines to cry out. "A really excellent remedy proved a million times!" The art of repetition was thoroughly understood by Egyptian publicists; and it was customary to stamp wine jars with the word "Good" thrice repeated. Similarly they were well aware of the value of disguised advertisements; and experts now declare that the tem-

ples of ancient Egypt were in nearly every case built to advertise the power of Egypt's rulers. They were covered with accounts of victories achieved, and records of cities conquered.

## Benedict Arnold

Authors differ on the birth date of Benedict Arnold. Appleton's Cyclopaedia and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary both state he was born January 3, 1740. Lossing's Cyclopaedia of History gives the time as January 3, 1741. A carefully prepared and impartial history of the American traitor of Revolutionary times was written by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, who fixes his birth date on January 14, 1741, and his death on June 14, 1801, in London.

## Tree Likes Salt Water

Mangrove trees are among the few flowering plants which thrive in salt water.



## C. F. Butterfield

Read adv. on fifth page  
of this paper today  
concerning  
Our Big Reduction Sale  
Now Going On!

## Extra Values for \$1.00

Set of Four Bowls  
Set of Three Refrigerator Dishes  
Bailed, Covered Cookie Jar  
Fancy Mixing Bowl  
Batter Pitcher and Plate  
Pitchers in Assorted Decorations  
All with Underglaze Decorations, Choice of Colors  
Electric Hot Plate, Nickel Plated  
Grass Rug 3 feet by 6 feet

See These Pieces in Our South Window  
It has to be the best in its class to be in our store  
If you cannot call, write or telephone 154-W

EMERSON & SON, Milford

## Bennington.

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

The Benevolent Society meets this week in the chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bryer were in Boston Memorial Day.

Miss Isabel Call was home for Memorial Day from Keene Normal School.

The Missionary Society meets this Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Archibald.

Mrs. Bailey, of Boston, visited with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Messer a short time last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Diamond entertained a number of guests over Memorial Day, from Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gerrard, with friends, from Holyoke, Mass., were here on Memorial Day, at Allan Gerrard's.

Mrs. Ruth Wilson French and Frederick Bell, of Massachusetts, were at Judge Wilson's for Memorial Day and the week-end.

The High and Grammar school pupils will present a play, "The Dutch Detective," on Friday evening, June 5, at the Town hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Poor and sons, Warren and Lawrence, and Mrs. E. R. Keener, of Milford, were here a short time on Friday.

Next Sunday evening, the pastor and choir of the Franklin Street Congregational church, Manchester will conduct the service at the Congregational church here.

The music of the Industrial School Band during their evening concert was heard way up on the hills and reported as sounding good. The Band went to Antrim in the early afternoon re-

turning here for a concert from 5 to 6 p.m. They were then given supper at the Auxiliary hall before going home.

An Auction will be held of the personal property of the late Enos Veino, in Bennington, on Saturday, June 13, 1931, at 1 o'clock p.m., by Lillian M. Fleming, Administratrix. Carl H. Muzzey, Auctioneer.

There was a big turn-out on Memorial Day, about 30 of the Band, and with the Sons and 3 of the Legion, 20 in line. Auxiliary members 19; School children 85; all of the latter were given an ice cream cone after the parade. There was an excellent program by the schools, and the address of the Rev. William Weston couldn't have been better. He was many times interrupted by vigorous applause. Dinner was served at the S. of V. hall to the band and the members of the patriotic orders and their families; Mrs. Walter Wilson was chairman of the dinner committee; Mrs. John Bryer looked after the decorating at the church Memorial Sunday, and at the hall on Decoration Day; Mrs. Putnam played the piano. Line of March was first to Evergreen and Calvary cemeteries in autos; then starting again from the hall, went to Sunny side cemetery, the monument; the library where the Legion Tablet was remembered with wreaths and flowers; then back to the Town hall for the exercises and address. Judge Wilson was Marshal of the Day and Harry Brown President. Other committees looked after the wreaths and the bouquets. A red geranium was placed on the graves of deceased Auxiliary members, of which there are twelve, and also a wreath of evergreen.

### Tax Collector's Notice

The Tax Collector will be at the Selectmen's Office, Bennington, every Tuesday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving Taxes.

J. H. BALCH, Collector.

The Reporter is informed this morning that Fred H. Colby was taken to the Peterborough hospital today, having an attack of pneumonia.

The Antrim Reporter  
Published Every Wednesday Afternoon  
Subscription Price, \$2.00 per year  
Advertising Rates on Application  
H. W. ELDREDGE, PUBLISHER  
H. B. ELDREDGE, ASSISTANT  
Wednesday, June 3, 1931

Long Distance Telephone  
Notices of Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc., which an advertisement fee is charged, or from which a revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the line.  
Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.  
Resolutions of ordinary length \$1.00.  
(Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at this same rate for presents at a wedding.)

Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION  
Entered at the Post-office at Antrim, N. H., as second-class matter.



"It Stands Between Humanity and Oppression!"

## Antrim Locals

Milan Parker spent a few days the past week with his mother, Mrs. L. E. Parker.

Jacob Sessler, West Lynn, Mass., a former resident, was in town for the holiday and week-end.

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

James Robinson, from studies at Tilton Seminary, was at his home here for the holiday recess.

Paul R. Colby, of Boston, spent Saturday and Sunday with his father, Fred H. Colby, on Depot street.

For Sale — Few loads of heavy dressing. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Perkins, Antrim. Adv.

Relative and friends of Eloy V. Dahl, from Winchendon, Mass., were calling on him on Sunday.

Mrs. S. S. Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. John Todd, of Manchester, were calling on friends in town on Saturday last.

Leroy C. Vose and family, of Waverly, Mass., were at their summer home here, on Main street, for the holiday and week-end.

"A Full House" at Town hall on Friday evening of this week. Here are newspaper expressions of the play: "Rolling fun and go!" "Uncorks a laugh a second." "Hustling, bustling, reckless fun." "Put idle laughter to work." "Must be seen to be appreciated."

Waverly Lodge and Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge will observe the Memorial Day of the Order, at Odd Fellows hall, on Wednesday evening, at 8.30 o'clock, June 10. Rev. H. Rees Jones, D.D., of East Jaffrey, will deliver an address, and musical selections will be given. This is an occasion that every Odd Fellow and Rebekah should attend, and Dr. Jones is sure to give an interesting and entertaining address.

### Don't Forget the Date, June the Fifth

On that evening will be presented "A Full House," given by the Wm. M. Myers Post, No. 50, and its Auxiliary. You cannot afford to miss this show. Remember, Friday evening, June 5, in Antrim Town hall. Admission 50c. children 25c. reserved seats 65c. Dancing after the play; music, Majestic orchestra.

## Gem Theatre

PETERBORO, N. H.

Wed. and Thurs., June 3 and 4  
"The Sin Ship"  
with Mary Astor, Ian Keith and Louis Wolheim  
"Dude Ranch"  
with Jack Oakie, Mitz Green and June Collyer

Fri. and Sat., June 5 and 6  
"The Kick In"  
with Clara Bow and Regis Toomey

Mon. and Tues., June 8 and 9  
"Behind Office Doors"  
with Mary Astor, Robert Ames and Ricardo Cortez

## Antrim Locals

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Poor were recent guests of friends in Greenwich, R. I.

Miss Ellen Gokey has been entertaining her sister for a few days the past week.

Mrs. Morris Klein, of New York, was in town the past week looking after the property at Gregmere, at White Birch Point.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Perkins, former Antrim residents now living in Amherst, were guests of friends in this place one day recently.

The remains of Horace Boutwell were brought to Antrim one day recently from Concord, for interment in the family lot in Maplewood.

Mrs. J. R. Rablin and William Loring arrived in town on Friday last, and are spending a season at their summer home at Antrim Center.

The play advertised to be given by the Girl Scouts on a certain date had to be postponed indefinitely, owing to so much sickness among the young people.

Miss Leona Moody is stopping at the Mrs. Abbott home, at Clinton village, taking the place of Miss Richardson, who has returned to her home in New London.

Miss Doris Ellinwood, a graduate nurse from Margaret Pillsbury hospital, Concord, after several months at her home here, has returned to this hospital, where she has employment.

Mrs. Archie D. Perkins recently spent a few days with Mrs. Eleanor Perkins, in Lowell, Mass. On the former's return, the latter returned with her for a brief visit in the village where she formerly resided.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wilkinson and Mrs. M. A. Poor were in Manchester one day recently to attend the funeral of a relative, George F. Heald, who was an employee of the J. B. Varick Co. for many years.

Mrs. W. W. Brown attended the graduation of Miss Dorothy Richardson from the Gordon College, Boston, a short time since. Miss Richardson is daughter of Perley E. Richardson, of Concord. The family formerly resided in Antrim.

Miss Annie B. Newton, a teacher in our village schools a number of years ago, with her sister, from Needham Heights, Mass., were guests of relatives and friends in town a few days the past week, making headquarters with Mrs. Julia Hastings.

Franklin C. Henderson, from Boston, one of our esteemed summer residents, was in town a short time the past week at his estate, The Henderson Place, and was in the village greeting everybody most pleasingly, as is his delightful custom.

It was stated in our columns last week that at the local postoffice there were no new red cross stamps for sale, but before our subscribers had received the Reporter a supply of these very attractive new stamps had been received and put on sale.

Miss Ida J. Maxfield, of Antrim, took part in a musical program given at Bay Path Institute, Springfield, Mass., by the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs and the Bay Path Orchestra, on Wednesday, May 27. Miss Maxfield is a member of the first soprano section of the Women's Glee Club.

Waverly Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., and Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge, No. 29, will together observe the Memorial Day of their Order on a date near the tenth day of June, in Odd Fellows' hall. An appropriate program will be presented, and a speaker connected with the Order will give an address.

Beginning June second, for a period of ten days, a large stock reducing sale is on at the store of C. F. Butterfield, and special bargains of unusual merit are offered, as will be seen by the page advertisement in this issue of the Reporter and the circulars that have been distributed throughout this and neighboring towns. Anyone in need of shoes and furnishing goods will do well to take advantage of this sale. Read the adv., and circulars for other particulars.

### Plants For Sale

Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Asters, Phlox, Stocks, Snapdragons, Cornflowers, Petunias, Straw-flowers.

LINWOOD B. GRANT,  
Antrim North Branch.

### Muzzey's Furniture Exchange

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

### For Sale

Fully Accredited COWS; can go in anybody's herd, in any state: Holsteins, Guernsey's, Jerseys and Ayrshires. Fresh and springers.

Fred L. Proctor,  
Antrim, N. H.

## Country-Town America

Goes to Market with  
**DOLLARS!**

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

## Advertise

In this paper every week  
**IT PAYS!**

C. W. ROWE

Henniker, N. H. Tel. 51-2

Cord = Auburn = Chrysler

Plymouth = Hudson

Essex

SALES and SERVICE

We have cars in stock ready to deliver. Also one of the cleanest stock of used cars in the State.

If you are going to trade or buy a car, it will pay you to see us before purchasing.

C. W. Rowe

Henniker, N.H. Tel. 51-2

### COLLECTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

All persons interested in the following tracts of land in the town of Bennington, in the county of Hillsborough, are notified that the same are taxed in the tax list committed to the subscriber, who is collector of taxes for said town for the year 1931, as follows:

Name of owner or person to whom property is taxed	Description of land	Name of occupant	Taxes
Harry B. Favor	Swartz & Collins land	Harry B. Favor	\$11.98
Harry B. Favor	Dinsmore & Huntington land	Harry B. Favor	7.18
Harry B. Favor	Newton land	Harry B. Favor	21.66
Harry Eldridge	Land and camp	Harry Eldridge	8.86
Harry Dorr	Rogers meadow	Harry Dorr	19.16
Mary B. Favor Est.	Homestead	Harry B. Favor	71.85

And if no person shall appear to discharge said tax on or before the Twenty-seventh day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall then proceed to sell, at the Town Office, of Town Hall, in said town, at auction, SO MUCH of said real estate owned by each delinquent respectively, AS WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO DISCHARGE SAID TAXES, and all incidental charges against such person.

JAMES H. BALCH, Collector of Taxes.

Bennington, N. H., May 29, 1931.

# A CRASHING, SMASHING LANDSLIDE OF BARGAINS

**Positively!**

Year's Greatest Bargains--Greatest Savings--Smashing, Storewide Reductions on Shoes, Hose, Furnishings, For Men, Women and Children! Prices Go tumbling down, in a drive for new customers. Come revel in this bargain riot!

**Sale Starts Tuesday, June 2nd, and Continues For Ten Days!!!**

## OUR GREATEST SALES CLASSIC

Never before have we issued an ad like this. But then, never before have we attempted anything so big, so far reaching as this great Expansion sale.

Read over this ad. Read the message it brings—a message of Bargains—Bargains—Savings—no thrifty person can afford to miss.

A store filled with hundreds of wonderful Bargains—many not even mentioned thru lack of space. In fact it is impossible in an ad like this to describe the money saving possibilities of this great sale. You must come—must be here to realize just how much it really means to you.

**OPEN EVENINGS**

**ANTRIM C. F. Butterfield ANTRIM**

# EXPANSION - SALE -

## 10 Days of Wonder Values

Not a One Day Sale of a few Specials but 10 glorious Bargain Days involving our entire stock.

It is our intention to thoroughly reorganize and expand our business.

Certain lines are to be dropped. These will be offered at real closing out prices. New lines being added are offered at substantial reductions that everyone may take advantage of the great savings and in that way become familiar with the high quality and low prices always found here.

Come, and tell your friends. Be here Tuesday.

**OPEN EVENINGS**

## Men's Work Shirts

Big Yank—Uncle Sam—and other Standard \$1.00 Brands. Blue, Gray or Khaki, some Flannels. All Sizes. Sale price only

**69c**

## Men's W'k Trousers

A fine quality and all sizes \$2.25 values Only

**\$1.69**

\$3.50 Sweet Orr Trousers All sizes, several colors. Tug-O-War Brand.

**\$2.69**

## Paper Napkins

100 in Pkg.

**8c**

## Oil Paste Shoe Polish

All Colors

**10c**

Regular Price 15c

## Paper Napkins

100 in Pkg.

**8c per package**

## Men's Sweater Coats

A good quality Brown heather color. All sizes. Special only

**69c**

\$1.50 Men's Sweater Coats

**\$1.19**

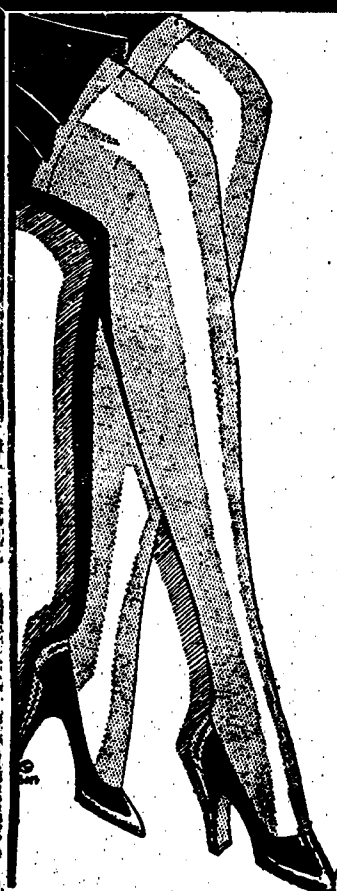
Brown, Heather or Blue

## Men's \$2 Dress Caps

Fine suitings—Silk lined—Fully Tailored. All Sizes. Sale price

**98c**

BOYS' DRESS CAPS Same Quality as above. Boys' sizes. Sale price 69c



Finest Quality  
as well as  
Lowest Prices!

**Ladies' Purethread Silk Hose**  
Full Fashioned  
**69c**

Sizes 8½ to 10½ in the seasons best shades. Service or Service Chiffon weights. GOTHIC Brand.

Regular \$1.50  
**Silk Hose**  
Chiffon or Service  
**\$1.29**

Sizes 8½ to 10½ all newest shades. Service or Chiffon weights.

**Ladies Rayon Hose**  
Several pretty shades  
8½ to 10½ regular  
price 59c sale price  
**39c**

## Truly Wonderful Values!!!

Ladies' Fine

**Oxford Pumps**

**\$1.79**

Black, Tan, Kid or Patent leather, a fine selection of pretty shoes in almost every size. Values to \$4.00 and more.

Stylish, New  
**Ladies' Straps, Ties, Oxfords**

**\$1.19**

Broken lots of fine quality ladies oxfords and pumps. Not all sizes of each kind but every size, everyone a rare bargain.



## 1 Lot of Ladies' Shoes

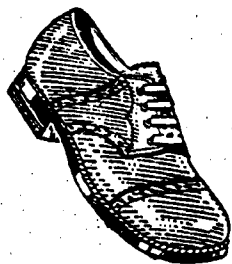
The quality is just fine but the style is not so good. Comfortable, serviceable shoes that will save your good shoes. Get a pair for garden wear, only

**49c**

## 1 Lot of Ladies' Oxfords

Not the latest styles but serviceable, comfortable shoes that are fine for wear about farm or garden. Almost every size while they last only

**79c**



## Boys' Oxfords

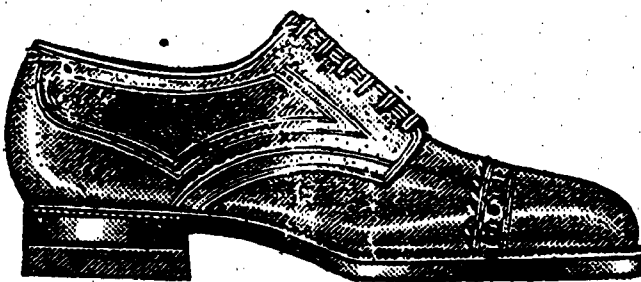
**\$1.95**

Dressy, serviceable oxfords in Tan or Black. Values to \$3.00 and more. Sizes to 5.

**Boys' and Youths' Shoes & Oxfords**  
**98c**

Broken lots but almost every size to 5. Wonderful bargains if you can find the right size.

## Men's Dress Oxfords



**Men's \$6.00 to \$8.00 Oxfords**

Nowhere else will you find such Bargains, such savings. Even some Ralstons \$7.50 and \$8.00 shoes are included in this lot at only \$3.89. Almost every size in Black or Tan

**\$3.89**

## Men's Fine Work Shoes

A most popular work shoe. Soft and pliable, most comfortable and serviceable. We have your size. Get yours now, now when you can buy for less.

**\$2.69**



Values to \$2.50  
**Children's**

**1 Strap Oxfords**

**98c**

Blacks and Tans Sizes 5 to 2 An offering that will bring joy to every mother. Bring the children, buy several pairs of these shoes while you can do so at this price

**Children's Patent One-Straps**  
**\$1.69**

New, stylish and finely made. Comfortable and serviceable. \$2.50 values

## SNEAKS

For Men — Boys — Ladies — Children

Mens Canvas Sneaks  
Shoes and Oxfords at 69c

Youth Canvas Sneaks.  
Shoes or Oxfords 69c

Hoods Gym Shoes  
Boys' Sizes ..... \$1.35  
Youths Sizes ..... \$1.50  
Men's Sizes ..... \$1.65

## Children's Play Suits

Blue Denim or Khaki and almost every size. A serviceable wash suit for the little fellows at a great reduction.

**49c**

## Men's Fine Dress Shirts

White or colored, fast colored non-shrinking shirts with collars attached, quality usually sold at \$1.35 to \$1.50 all sizes only

**95c**



## Sleeveless Dresses for Hot Weather

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

Perhaps you have had a child try Marjorie's solution of hot weather discomfort. Marjorie simply took her mother's big shears and cut the sleeves right out of one of her play dresses! Probably Marjorie was punished for such an act of apparent vandalism. But should she have been? Shouldn't her mother have realized that both Marjorie and the season were several jumps ahead of her preparations for warm weather? And that



Sleeveless Print Summer Dress.

Marjorie probably had no idea that little girls' clothes are not left with raw edges, like doll clothes, or that she was destroying some useful cloth by cutting the sleeves?

If Marjorie's mother were a very wise woman, she might even have been able to explain the matter to her child, so that Marjorie would want to help repair the damage by hemming the cut-off parts, or by helping to hem binding on the armholes. There are ways to use almost any happening in a child's day to give her new ideas and a better understanding of the reasons behind the things that grown-ups do.

The mother who believes in preparedness would, of course, have had on hand a supply of comfortable sleeveless wash dresses for her little girl. She would have made them of lightweight, attractive prints, or cool, smooth cotton broadcloth, or other suitable warm weather washable fabrics. With a lightweight coat or thin sweater worn during the cooler periods of the day and bare arms started on their spring sun baths when the temperature mounted, any little girl of five or so would have been spared the need of taking matters into her own hands.

For the mother who is making summer clothes, here's a sleeveless dress recommended by the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The body or

skirt part is loose and full, so the young wearer can be as active as she likes. The fullness is kept away from the shoulders and face by flat, inverted, box pleats, set on a round, fitted yoke, which serves instead of a collar. The inverted pleats are held in place by fagoting, done in a contrasting thread. The same thread is used to outline the round yoke. It is best to cut the yoke single, binding the neck and front opening, and overcasting the yoke line so that all raw edges are covered. The neck line is rounded out for coolness and freedom, its edge finished by plain stitching. The armholes are bound, also the front opening. Two flat buttons fasten by means of firm crocheted loops. With this little dress the child wears four-button French panties of matching material.

A commercial pattern can be bought from which this little dress can be cut.

## All Around the House



Some sweet pickle relish makes raw cabbage a more popular dish.

Plenty of vegetables and fruits help make all-over meals attractive and wholesome.

The meringue on pies will be fluffier and will hold its shape better if it is not beaten too dry and is baked in a moderate oven.

To save time in doing the home laundry fold towels after the last rinsing, run through the wringer smoothly and hang straight to dry; they will not require ironing.

In caring for floors, remember that the less water used on a wood floor the better. The spot on which something has been spilled should be cleaned as quickly as possible.

## Some Good Things for the Table

By NELLIE MAXWELL

Search thy own heart: what paineth thee in others, in thyself may be.—J. G. Whitier.

I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday.—Abraham Lincoln.



There is an old saying that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away," and an onion a day keeps everybody away. A good time to indulge in the odoriferous bulb is at a time when you will not annoy others. Onions are such wholesome vegetables that they should be served at least twice a week in some form during the entire season. An onion soup cannot be excelled for a cough, and a poultice of

chopped raw onions, mixed with rye flour with a bit of vinegar to moisten, makes a remedy for any lung trouble. This is not pleasant, but it is very effective.

**Baked Stuffed Onions.**—This makes a most satisfying main dish. Peel and cook the onions in boiling salted water for ten minutes. Take out the centers, drain well. Parboil a small green pepper and remove the seeds, peel 12 large mushroom caps, cook in three tablespoonsful of butter with the onion scooped from the centers, finely chopped. Add one-half cupful of bread crumbs, salt pepper and a tablespoonful of butter; mix well. Fill six medium-sized onions and top each with a mushroom cap. Put into a baking dish with a little water, cover and bake in a moderate oven about one hour. Remove the cover the last 15 minutes and brown. They are delicious without mushrooms, or with a bit of sausage.

**Lemon Pudding.**—Mix one cupful of flour, two egg yolks well beaten, one lemon, juice and rind, one teaspoonful of melted butter, and one cupful of milk. When well blended fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs and bake in a shallow baking dish set into hot water. Bake three minutes. Serve hot or cold.

**Seasoned Spaghetti.**—Cook three cloves of garlic in four tablespoonsful of olive oil, add one cupful of dried mushrooms that have been soaked in water. Add the water to the mushrooms with four tablespoonsful of butter. Now add two cupfuls of stewed veal, two cupfuls of tomatoes, a bay leaf, one-half teaspoonful of thyme,

salt and pepper to taste. Simmer for two hours, stirring occasionally. Cook one and one-half cupfuls of spaghetti in salted water until tender. Put a layer of the spaghetti in a buttered baking dish, add a layer of meat and gravy, continue until all the materials are used. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

**Walnut and Salmon Salad.**—Separate into flakes one-fourth of a cupful of canned salmon. Take one-half cupful of walnut meats coarsely chopped. Shred three-fourths of a cupful of cabbage, let stand in cold water to crisp. Drain, mix with the salmon and nuts, add one cupful of cooked salad dressing and serve on lettuce and you have something good.

**Coco-Cheese Balls.**—Cream two cream cheeses with enough thin cream to make into balls. Roll each ball in colored or toasted coconut and arrange three or four balls in a nest of lettuce for each serving. Garnish with mayonnaise.

(R. 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Minerals in Sugar

The bureau of plant industry says that in raw cane sugar there are traces of molasses in which are found certain salts and minerals. In refined sugar all the molasses, salts and minerals contained in it are removed.

## No Doubt About It

"Our ancestors left us gold, silver and words of wisdom," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "There has never been doubt as to which of them have been most valued by each generation."—Washington Star.

## Guarding Royal Succession

It has been the custom from very early times to have an official of the state present at the birth of a royal child that may eventually succeed to the throne, to prevent the possibility of any substitution.

## Necessary to Success

When men say to me, "I have no time to read," I reply, "Then you have no time to succeed," says John G. Lonsdale, president of the American Bankers' association, in the American Magazine.

## Jackets Are Favorite Fashion

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



This little jacket went to a garden party, this little jacket went to a high tea, this little jacket went to a tennis tournament, this little jacket promenaded on the avenue, this little jacket went shopping and this little jacket stayed at home preferring to pose over a gorgeous printed pajama costume and so the hosts of cunning jackets which have invaded the style realm are telling a continuous story of romance as well as a practical tale as they enliven the summer program.

Either a costume has a jacket all its own, this season, or else there are several which by clever interchange make the wardrobe seem more extensive than it really is.

When it comes to tuning a costume to occasion, the little hiplength jacket made in a thousand ways and of as

many different materials and in as many colors, does just about everything milady wants it to do in changing the character of a costume. Per

example, after a game of tennis the red and white coin-dotted shantung dress in the picture becomes a smart ensemble for the country club porch by adding a little flaring jacket of Lyons-type velvet in bright red to match the dots. The sleeve detail which involves intricate seaming and the unique tab-fastening at the front which forms a bow effect, contribute in no little degree to the chic of this handsome jacket.

Notwithstanding its frivolous ways the little jacket is really a most economical proposition. With its advent every dress is made to have a two-fold if not a threefold and "then some" mission. Hence it stands to reason that a collection of jackets in the summer wardrobe will pay big dividends in that one frock may be made to serve the purpose of many according to the way it is jacketed.

Some of these little jackets which fashion is highlighting so definitely are made of satin, other of taffeta or crepe and the medium which leads in favor is velvet, either the transparent weaves or Lyons type of a medium weight. Designers are having lots of fun choosing the right colored jacket to go with this or that frock. Black velvet, white velvet, white taffeta for these jackets come first and then follows as fascinating a list of tones and tints from which to choose as fancy ere can picture.

(R. 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Asparagus Should Be Cooked Without Delay

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

Asparagus toughens and loses flavor very rapidly if allowed to stand. It should therefore be cooked as soon as possible after it is cut. In cities, this is not easy, but it is a good plan to buy asparagus on the same day it is to be used, rather than a day or so beforehand, as is often done with other vegetables.

To prepare asparagus for cooking, trim off any tough ends, brush carefully, and scrape off the larger scales. Wash so as to remove all sand and particles of earth, which may have lodged under the scales. Fresh, tender, home-grown asparagus does not need scraping.

Cook in slightly salted water, either whole, or cut up in inch lengths. Very young asparagus, cut up, may require only five to ten minutes' cooking; 20 or 25 minutes at most should be enough. Season with salt, pepper, butter, and a little cream, if you have it. Let stand in a warm place a few minutes, and then serve, either as it is or on toast. Hollandaise or white sauce may accompany the asparagus, or mayonnaise or french dressing.

Cooked asparagus may be added to soups, stews, or vegetable salad. It may also be used in making scalloped dishes, croquettes, fritters, vegetable loaf, or timbales. A very good combination is asparagus scalloped with spaghetti. Asparagus with new diced creamed potatoes is also excellent, or asparagus with peas. Smaller amounts of asparagus can be used for these dishes than when the asparagus constitutes the chief vegetable. An asparagus omelet is delicious for luncheon.



## Dodge Old Age

HAVE weariness, "nerves," and sleeplessness made you old in the prime of life? You can recover youth—and hold it—in spite of the passing years.

All you need to do is to help Nature keep up your vitality. Perhaps your system lacks certain valuable elements, which Fellows' Syrup will restore. Soon you can eat, work, play, and sleep—as heartily as when you were twenty-one. After the first few doses you become more cheerful and energetic. Your stamina increases. Ask your druggist for the genuine Fellows' Syrup, which physicians have been prescribing for years.

## FELLOWS' SYRUP

## Paraffin Lamps for Street

While most cities in Scotland are turning from oil lamps to gas and electricity, Kilmattan Bay has just received word that, at the request of the citizens, 15 paraffin lights will be erected in the main street of the village between the pier and the old United Free Manse.

## 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.



## Cleverly Said

Wife—To think that I turned down Guy for you. Why, he was a clever, sensible fellow.

Hubby—And he was the one who introduced us, wasn't he? I'll say he was clever.—Pathfinder.



## Kill Rats Without Poison

## A New Extremist that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Cora process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. Money-Back Guarantee. Inset upon K-R-O the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 7c. \$1.00 \$2.00. Direct dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

## K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

## As Usual

"Is the lady of the house in?" "Yes, but she says she has no time to talk about vacuum cleaners."

"That's all right. Tell her I'll do all the talking."—Pele-Mele.

## Dr. J.D. Kellogg's ASTHMA REMEDY

No need to spend restless, sleepless nights. Irritation quickly relieved and rest assured by using the remedy that has helped thousands of sufferers. 25 cents and \$1.00 at druggists. If unable to obtain, write direct to: NORTHBROOK & LATHAM CO., Inc., Buffalo, New York. Send for free sample.

## Good Combination of Ice Flavors



Mold of Lemon Ice With Strawberry Ice Cream Center.

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

If you have a fancy-shaped ice cream mold such as a "melon" or a brick, you may wish to serve an extra festive dessert some day. Molds are often filled with two kinds of ice cream, or with a fruit ice and ice cream combined. A strawberry ice cream center in a shell of lemon ice makes a particularly good combination of flavors.

You might use either strawberry ice cream made by the first recipe, or strawberry mousse, made by the second, in your mold. Both of these recipes, and the one for the lemon ice, are furnished by the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. If you plan to have two flavors in the mold, it will be necessary to freeze each separately and then fill the mold and pack it in ice and salt for several hours before serving.

When both the ice and the strawberry filling are ready, line the mold with the lemon ice to a depth of about one inch, then pack the ice cream into the center as firmly as possible. After putting on the lid of the mold, seal the opening by drawing tightly over it a strip of cloth dipped in paraffin, so that the salty water cannot leak in.

Let it stand in the ice and salt mixture two hours or more.

## Strawberry Ice Cream.

1 qt. strawberries 1/4 tsp. salt  
1/2 pt. double cream Lemon juice if  
1 cup sugar desired

Wash and cap the berries. Chop them and cover with the sugar and let stand in the refrigerator for two or three hours. Press the sweetened fruit through a colander. Add the cream which has been whipped, and the salt, and freeze. Use a freezing mixture of one part salt and four to six parts of ice, and turn the crank of the freezer slowly.

## Strawberry Mousse.

1 cup double cream, 1/16 tsp. salt  
whipped 1/2 cup sugar  
1 cup crushed 2 egg whites, well  
strawberries beaten

Combine the sugar and the crushed fruit and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Fold the sweetened fruit into the whipped cream. Fold in the beaten egg whites to which the salt has been added. Pack and freeze.

**Lemon Ice.**  
1/2 cup lemon juice 1/2 cup sugar, or  
from 5 to 8 lemons more if desired  
2 1/2 cups water 1/2 tsp. salt

Prepare a sirup of the water and sugar and boil for two minutes. When cold add the strained lemon juice and

## Story for the Children at Bedtime

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

The red-breasted grosbeak birds wear black and white, with handsome vests of rose color, and under their wings they have the same decorations.

At least, this is the way Mr. Grosbeak dresses. The ladies do not look so handsome. They wear brown frocks, not unlike those of their cousins, the sparrows.

They have some fine relations, too. There are Mr. and Mrs. Blue Grosbeak, and again this Mr. Grosbeak is very beautiful.

He wears a deep blue suit and his shoulders are trimmed with chestnut-colored feathers.

salt, and freeze with a mixture of one part of salt to four to six parts of ice. Turn the crank slowly until the mixture is frozen. Remove the dasher.

To prepare the mold for freezing: Line it with the lemon ice to the depth of an inch, pressed solidly around the sides; fill the center with strawberry ice cream or mousse. Cover the contents of the mold with heavy waxed or parchment paper. Put on the lid and seal the edge with a strip of cloth dipped in paraffin or some fat with a high melting point, and let stand in ice and salt for several hours.

Mrs. Grosbeak is of grayish brown and grayish white, having the top side of the second color.

Then there are the evening grosbeak family. Mrs. Evening Grosbeak is paler than her husband but their col-



The Grosbeak Family.

oring is not so different from each other as in the other members of the grosbeak family.

The evening grosbeaks are of brown and yellow with touches of very dark brown and white tipped wings.

And there are the pine grosbeak families. Mr. Pine Grosbeak is of a wonderful shade of red, while Mrs. Grosbeak is of yellow and gray.

The pine grosbeaks are fond of the winter and are not afraid of the cold.

In fact they are not afraid of anything, and they trust people and let them come close to them.

They have low, warbling voices and whistle in a beautiful, clear fashion. The evening grosbeaks have very large bills and eat many seeds, berries and insects. But they can sing and whistle, too.

The blue grosbeak family sing, too, in a nice warbling fashion of their own.

It is a song not unlike the song Mr. Indigo Bunting sings, but Mr. Grosbeak's is a little stronger and louder—a little more of a song.

They probably like to sing songs that are somewhat the same as they are both blue birds, and so they have the same tastes in color and in music.

Oh, they are wonderful—all the members of the grosbeak family.

They can sing. They eat insects. They have lovely feathers, and they are nice, nice birds.

Do you ever see some of them?

(R. 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)



# Spanish Tongue Circles the Globe

Laws, Customs and Culture  
of Spain Given to Vast  
Region of Earth.

Washington.—The Spanish monarchy has passed, but the "Spanish-speaking empire lives on, says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) Headquarters of the National Geographic society. Spain has given its language, laws, customs, and culture to a vast region of the earth, the bulletin points out, and continues:

"This Spanish culture empire, that covers five million square miles and numbers close to a hundred million people, was once a political empire—one of the greatest the world has known. It sprang into existence quickly in the stirring days of the close of the Fifteenth century and the beginnings of the Sixteenth, when Europe was being electrified every few months by some new discovery or daring bit of exploration.

## Spain Looked to the West.

"It grew to the west rather than to the east, for two reasons. Portugal, by previous voyages, had marked out the East by way of the south for her sphere. Therefore Columbus—also intent on reaching the East—sailed westward. From that moment he returned from his first voyage, reporting hitherto unknown land, the interests, imagination, and activities of the Spaniards all faced west. In the second place, this westward trend to Spanish exploration was confirmed immediately by a bull of Pope Alexander VI marking out in general the Western hemisphere for Spanish activity and the Eastern hemisphere for that of Portugal. The dividing line in the Atlantic was fixed, after a period of dispute, along a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. Brazil had not then been discovered, but the line fell well inland from the Brazilian coast and so legitimized Portugal's later claim to that portion of the New world, leaving to Spain all the remainder.

"The adventurers and gold-seekers who rushed westward in the footsteps of Columbus had soon carved out for Spain all the West Indies, most of South America and large areas in Central and North America. The island of Hispaniola, now called both Santo Domingo and Haiti, was the focus from which Spanish influence radiated. Jamaica and Cuba soon came under Spain's wing, then the isthmus of Panama, Florida, and the coast of Argentina were reached in 1513. The same year Balboa crossed the isthmus, waded into the Pacific, and claimed it and all its bounding

lands for Spain. Six years later the Spaniards sent Magellan across this newly found ocean. He found little land in crossing, but did set up a Spanish claim to the Philippines, which Spain later made a colony.

"In the meantime Spanish control was spreading in the New world. The conquest of Mexico began in 1519. Panama City was founded the same year and became a starting point for expeditions north and south along the shores of the Pacific. Peru was invaded in 1532 and Chile came at least partly under control soon after. The California coast was explored in 1542 and land expeditions went about the same time into regions that are now New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and even Colorado. Settlements had previously been established in Venezuela and Colombia on the Caribbean coast of South America.

## European Gains Soon Lost.

"At the same time Spain was the great power of Europe, controlling the Low Countries, much of Italy, and later Portugal, with all her eastern empire. But over all these European and eastern portions of her empire Spain had only tenuous control, and when the empire broke up they passed on to new or old sovereignties, little colored by Spanish culture. Spain made her deepest impression on her New world territories and on the Philippines. These regions fell heir to the Spanish language, religion, law, customs and architecture; and in the former at least these factors remain today as Spanish as in the mother country.

"In exploring the Spanish-speaking world, the logical starting place is Spain, fountainhead of the forces that have influenced one-eleventh of the earth's land area. And of course the explorer takes his course westward as did Spain's empire. On the west coast of Africa four patches of territory are encountered where the Spanish flag as well as Spanish influences rest. Offshore are the Canary Islands. There the Spanish flag is left behind; to such small proportions has the political realm of Spain shrunk.

"The next bit of the Spanish world encountered lies in the New world. It is Uruguay, smallest republic of South America, where the children of Spain are carrying on the culture of the mother country. Beyond, eight other countries—all those of South America save Portuguese Brazil and British, French, and Dutch Guiana—fall, too, under the banner of Spanish culture.

## Defections in West Indies.

"In the West Indies there have been defections. Trinidad and the Leeward and Windward Islands, although once all claimed by Spain, have lost or never

felt Spanish culture. Over Porto Rico the flag of the United States flies; but it is still a part of the Spanish world. Spain is dominant in blood, traditions, and language. In old Hispaniola, where the Spanish seed was first planted in the New world, the eastern half of the island still shows strongly the Spanish impress. This is the Dominican Republic, where language and law are still Spanish. But in the western half of the island, covered by the Republic of Haiti, Spanish culture succumbed to that of France and Africa.

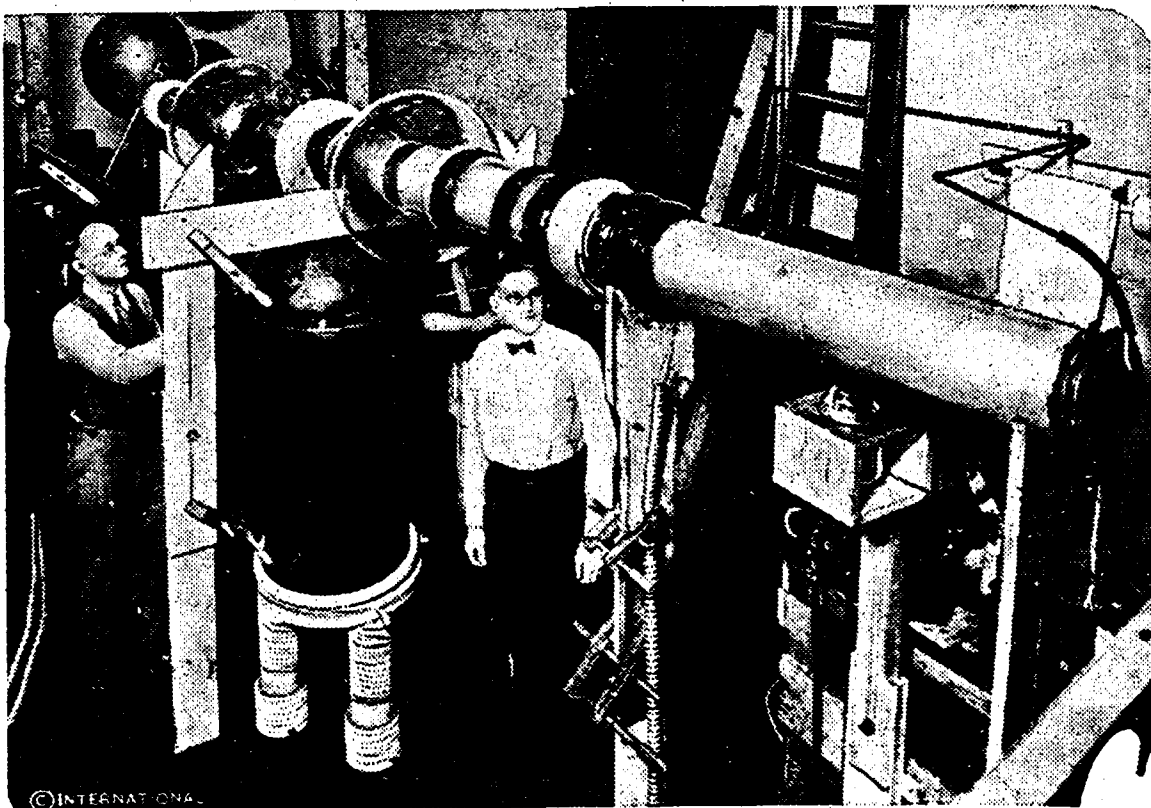
"Jamaica, once a stronghold of Spain, has long been dominated by British culture; and the Bahamas, claimed by Spain, have known only British influences. Cuba has been independent of Spanish political power since 1898, but is still culturally a part of Spain—the most Spanish of the West Indian islands.

"Through the isthmus of Panama, Central America, and Mexico, Spanish cultural influences sweep unbroken as they have for the past three centuries and more. Florida shows little effect of her former Spanish ownership save in a few architectural touches and a few geographic names. Texas, too, was lost to Spain, but the effects there are greater; and in many a community near the Rio Grande the Spanish language is almost as necessary as the English. In Arizona and California, once under Spanish influences, the situation is much like that in Texas.

"But one American state stands on a different footing. New Mexico has barely passed the point at which its English-speaking influences weigh more heavily than its Spanish factors. Only a few years ago it could have been listed as a part of the Spanish world. Then its legislature was conducted in Spanish or in the two tongues; and Spanish was the current language on street and range and farm. As it is the beam has tipped only a little; the interpreter is still an important person in the courts, and it is easy enough to find communities in the state in which one speaks no Spanish he can make himself understood only through some school child. These youngsters are being taught English now in the public schools and in a few generations will no doubt turn the scale overwhelmingly to English speech.

"Continuing westward one finds no further traces of Spain's world-wide empire until he reaches the Philippines. There, in spite of the mixture of blood, Spanish culture took firm hold, at least in the non-Mohammedan country. Spanish customs, laws and architecture will no doubt color life in the Philippines for many years to come. In speech, however, the passing of Spanish influence may not be so long delayed if the United States continues to govern the islands. Already English is in about as general use as Spanish, and if present educational methods continue the Philippines may yet join Jamaica and California as regions definitely lost to the Spanish world."

## Heavy Artillery for the War on Cancer



This giant 900,000-volt X-ray tube is being constructed in Schenectady, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. W. D. Coolidge for installation in the New York Memorial hospital where it will be used to combat cancer. The tube, which will be by far the largest ever built for medical use, is here photographed for the first time.

## NO BEARDED LADIES IN JAPAN; SHAVE IN PUBLIC

Wives, Mother and Spinners, All Make  
Regular Visits to the Tonsorial  
Parlor.

New York.—American women go to barber shops to get their hair bobbed. Japanese women go to them to get shaved.

From the age of sixteen onward, all Japanese ladies are shaved regularly, and in public, Richmond Barrett reports in Harper's Bazaar. The removal of feminine beards is so much the custom that it attracts attention only from foreigners, he says.

Nevertheless, the first shaving operation he ever saw startled Mr. Barrett considerably. It was performed in a Yokohama barber shop.

"A Japanese woman, obviously well bred and very modestly dressed in a mauve-and-silver kimono, was ushered with elaborate ceremony into

the chair next to him," he writes. "At first I paid no attention to her. Then, hearing the familiar rhythm of a razor being stropped, I turned a startled glance upon her and there she lay, outstretched in her chair, her eyes on the ceiling and her face covered with an abundant frothy lather.

"Over her crouched a woman barber, razor poised; and, as I watched, the blade descended, cut a neat swathe through the cream, from ear to throat, and was painstakingly wiped off on the piece of tissue paper that always rests on one's shoulder during the delicate surgery of shaving. A respectable wife and mother, being bearded in a public place, and not a whit embarrassed or perturbed!

"Later, when I mentioned the strange episode, I was pleasantly snubbed for my breathless excitement and informed that all the ladies of

Japan, from the age of sixteen onward, are shaved regularly, as a matter of course."

## Pee-Wee Golf Banned for Fascist Students

Rome.—Fascist university young men have been forbidden to indulge in all "miniature or table games with exotic names and ridiculous titles, such as ping pong, Tom Thumb or pony golf, table football, etc."

Such games are condemned as being unworthy and undignified. "Fascist college boys," says the circular, "must give an example of sporting spirit and daring in the open air without following the snobbish exhibition of lounge lizards."

## Big Platinum Strike Starts Alberta Rush

Edmonton, Alta.—The town of Edson was seething over the report of a platinum strike by gold prospectors at Obed, forty miles west. Reports placed the value of the ore at \$1,100 an ounce.

## LEADING... RADIO PROGRAMS

(Time given in Eastern Standard; subtract one hour for Central and two hours for Mountain time.)

N. B. C. RED NETWORK—June 7  
6:30 p. m. RCA Victor Program.  
7:30 p. m. Chase and Sanborn.  
8:15 p. m. Atwater Kent Radio Hour.  
8:45 p. m. Judent Club of the Air.  
9:15 p. m. National Dairy Productions.  
9:45 p. m. C. B. LEE NETWORK.

1:30 p. m. Yeast Farmers.  
7:15 p. m. Collier's Radio Hour.  
9:45 p. m. Westinghouse Salute.  
9:45 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
10:15 p. m. Heel Hucker Harmonies.

COLUMBIA SYSTEM  
11:30 a. m. International Broadcast.  
1:30 p. m. Ballad Hour.  
3:00 p. m. Cathedral Hour.  
4:55 p. m. Sweetheart Hour.  
6:00 p. m. The World's Business.  
7:00 p. m. Devlin, Druggs and Doctors.  
8:30 p. m. Graham-Paige Hour.  
9:00 p. m. Royal's Poet of the Organ.  
9:45 p. m. Fortune Builders.

N. B. C. RED NETWORK—June 8  
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra.  
9:30 a. m. Jean Carroll.  
10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.  
11:45 a. m. Pirate's Treasure Hunt.  
7:30 p. m. A. P. Gypsies.  
8:30 p. m. General Motors Program.  
9:30 p. m. B. B. C. NETWORK.

12:30 p. m. National Farm Home Hour.  
4:30 p. m. Chats: Peggy Winthrop.  
4:45 p. m. Literary Digest.  
6:00 p. m. Pepescent—Amos 'n' Andy.  
7:00 p. m. Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.  
7:30 p. m. Gold Medal Express.  
8:30 p. m. Maytag Orchestra.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
9:30 p. m. Stromberg Carlson.  
9:30 p. m. Empire Builders.

COLUMBIA SYSTEM  
8:20 a. m. Tony's Scrap Book.  
8:45 a. m. Old Dutch Girl.  
1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community.  
1:00 p. m. American School of the Air.  
2:15 p. m. Uneda Bakers.  
6:00 p. m. Current Events.  
6:30 p. m. Evangeline Adams.  
7:00 p. m. Stinson's Orchestra.  
8:00 p. m. The Three Bakers.  
8:30 p. m. Bourjois.

8:45 p. m. Robert Burns Panatela.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—June 9  
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra.  
10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.  
11:45 a. m. Pirate's Treasure Hunt.  
7:30 p. m. A. P. Gypsies.  
8:30 p. m. General Motors Program.  
9:30 p. m. B. B. C. NETWORK.

12:30 p. m. National Farm Home Hour.  
4:30 p. m. Chats: Peggy Winthrop.  
4:45 p. m. Literary Digest.  
6:00 p. m. Pepescent—Amos 'n' Andy.  
7:00 p. m. Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.  
7:30 p. m. Gold Medal Express.  
8:30 p. m. Maytag Orchestra.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
9:30 p. m. Stromberg Carlson.  
9:30 p. m. Empire Builders.

COLUMBIA SYSTEM  
8:20 a. m. Tony's Scrap Book.  
8:45 a. m. Old Dutch Girl.  
1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community.  
1:00 p. m. American School of the Air.  
2:15 p. m. Uneda Bakers.  
6:00 p. m. Current Events.  
6:30 p. m. Evangeline Adams.  
7:00 p. m. Stinson's Orchestra.  
8:00 p. m. The Three Bakers.  
8:30 p. m. Bourjois.

8:45 p. m. Robert Burns Panatela.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—June 10  
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra.  
10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.  
11:45 a. m. Pirate's Treasure Hunt.  
7:30 p. m. A. P. Gypsies.  
8:30 p. m. General Motors Program.  
9:30 p. m. B. B. C. NETWORK.

12:30 p. m. National Farm Home Hour.  
4:30 p. m. Chats: Peggy Winthrop.  
4:45 p. m. Literary Digest.  
6:00 p. m. Pepescent—Amos 'n' Andy.  
7:00 p. m. Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.  
7:30 p. m. Gold Medal Express.  
8:30 p. m. Maytag Orchestra.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
9:30 p. m. Stromberg Carlson.  
9:30 p. m. Empire Builders.

COLUMBIA SYSTEM  
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8:45 a. m. Old Dutch Girl.  
1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community.  
1:00 p. m. American School of the Air.  
2:15 p. m. Uneda Bakers.  
6:00 p. m. Current Events.  
6:30 p. m. Evangeline Adams.  
7:00 p. m. Stinson's Orchestra.  
8:00 p. m. The Three Bakers.  
8:30 p. m. Bourjois.

8:45 p. m. Robert Burns Panatela.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—June 11  
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra.  
10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.  
11:45 a. m. Pirate's Treasure Hunt.  
7:30 p. m. A. P. Gypsies.  
8:30 p. m. General Motors Program.  
9:30 p. m. B. B. C. NETWORK.

12:30 p. m. National Farm Home Hour.  
4:30 p. m. Chats: Peggy Winthrop.  
4:45 p. m. Literary Digest.  
6:00 p. m. Pepescent—Amos 'n' Andy.  
7:00 p. m. Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.  
7:30 p. m. Gold Medal Express.  
8:30 p. m. Maytag Orchestra.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
9:30 p. m. Stromberg Carlson.  
9:30 p. m. Empire Builders.

COLUMBIA SYSTEM  
8:20 a. m. Tony's Scrap Book.  
8:45 a. m. Old Dutch Girl.  
1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community.  
1:00 p. m. American School of the Air.  
2:15 p. m. Uneda Bakers.  
6:00 p. m. Current Events.  
6:30 p. m. Evangeline Adams.  
7:00 p. m. Stinson's Orchestra.  
8:00 p. m. The Three Bakers.  
8:30 p. m. Bourjois.

8:45 p. m. Robert Burns Panatela.  
9:00 p. m. Chet Baker Music.  
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—June 12  
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra.  
10:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.  
11:45 a. m. Pirate's Treasure Hunt.  
7:30 p. m. A. P. Gypsies.  
8:30 p. m. General Motors Program.  
9:30 p. m. B. B. C. NETWORK.

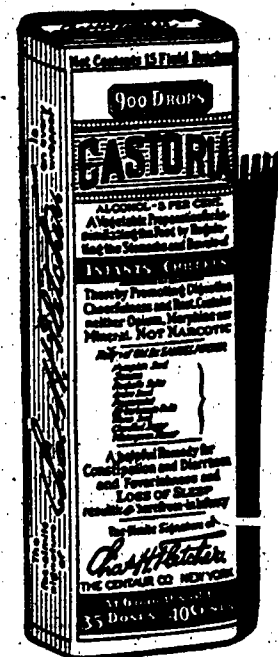
12:30 p. m. National Farm Home Hour.  
4:30 p. m. Chats: Peggy Winthrop.  
4:45 p. m. Literary Digest.  
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6:00 p. m. Current Events.  
6:30 p. m. Evangeline Adams.  
7:00 p. m. Stinson's Orchestra.  
8:00 p. m. The Three Bakers.  
8:30 p. m. Bourjois.

Can't PLAY  
Can't REST  
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WHEN a child is fretful and irritable, seems distressed and uncomfortable, can't play, can't sleep, it is a pretty sure sign that something is wrong. Right here is where Castoria fits into a child's scheme—the very purpose for which it was formulated years ago! A few drops and the condition which caused the trouble is righted; comfort quickly brings restful sleep.

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## Horse's Code of Ethics Had Its Limitations

Tom Paggett, champion rodeo rider, was relating some of his experiences to prove his claim that horses have human intelligence. "A horse I had no business trying to ride, once threw me into the Colorado river and then saved my life.

"Now, I had never liked the horse and the horse had made it plain he didn't like me, but he evidently drew

the line at murder. When I went into the river, the horse also fell in and we were both swept downstream in the swift current.

"I couldn't swim a stroke and thought I had taken my last ride. But somehow the horse seemed to know I couldn't swim and came alongside so that I could grab his mane. Then he dragged me ashore. Then, when I tried to thank him, he darn near bit a chunk out of my arm."

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Men and Women. 50 second sales talk makes big profits. Send 25¢ for sample and proposition. Wonderful side line. Everyman Importing Co., 4917 Kenmore, Chicago.

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W. N. U., BOSTON, NO. 22-1931.

building the new Fort Dearborn and the uniforms of the "defenders" in 1933 will be just as authentic, according to J. Franklin Bell.

Only Thing "How are those new bumpers?" "Fine; I bumped two cars already and never got a scratch."

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New York  
William F. Thomann, Mgr.

## In Uniforms of 1812

Soldiers in the gay uniforms of the American army of the War of 1812 will stand guard day and night in the log replica of old Fort Dearborn at the Chicago World's fair in 1933. Old blueprints of the original Fort Dearborn discovered in the archives of the War department were used in

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## Cuticura SHAVING CREAM

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